



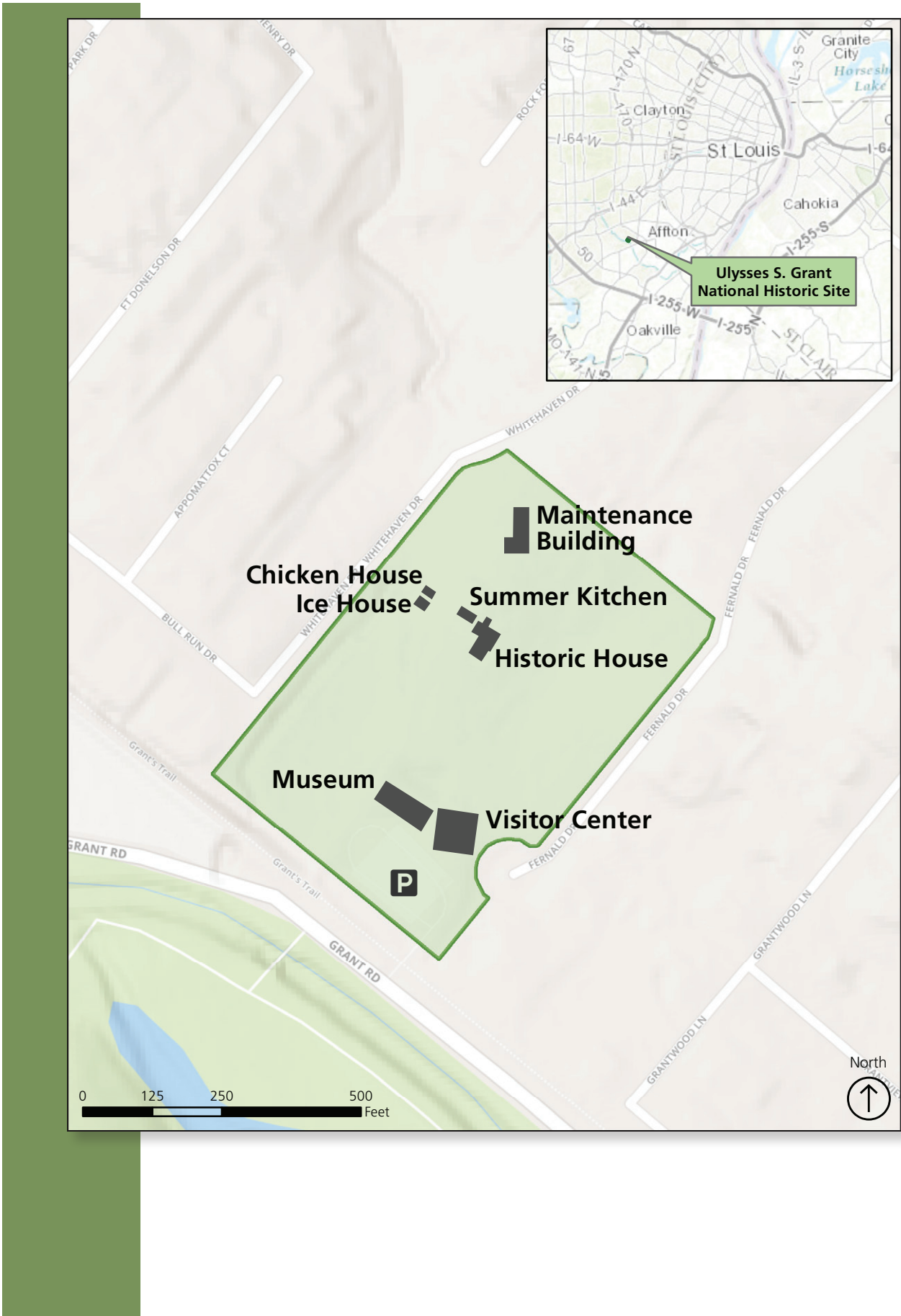
Foundation Document

Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site

Missouri

June 2016





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Mission of the National Park Service

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

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

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

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

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



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

Introduction

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

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

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and park operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlas for Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site 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, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

Brief Description of the Park

Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, established in 1989, preserves 9.65 acres of an estate that once encompassed an 862-acre slave plantation associated with Ulysses S. Grant, Julia Dent Grant, and enslaved African Americans from 1854-1859 (the period of significance). The site's significance is drawn not from a specific event, but rather from the interaction of Ulysses S. Grant with African American slavery, and how that experience impacted him personally and influenced decisions he made as a Civil War general and as a civil rights president.

The Dent-Grant ownership of the property began with the Dents' purchase in 1820 and continued until 1885, when the Grants transferred the land to new owners. Ulysses S. Grant first became acquainted with the property in 1843, when he met his future wife, Julia Dent. Over the years, his career took him from a 2nd Lieutenant newly graduated from West Point to farming, business, and re-entry in the military at the start of the American Civil War, where he rose to become a Lieutenant General before being elected 18th president of the United States. Throughout their lives, he and his wife and children remained attached to the Missouri property, historically known as White Haven.

The present-day historic site includes two buildings and three structures from the 19th-century: a two-story main residence; a stone outbuilding housing a summer kitchen, laundry room, and possible slave living space; a chicken house; an icehouse; and a stable.



Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on October 2, 1989 (see appendix A for enabling legislation). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of ULYSSES S. GRANT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE 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.



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 Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statement has been identified for Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.

1. Although Ulysses S. Grant resided in numerous locations throughout his life, White Haven (from 1854–1859) 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.



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 Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site:

- **Historic House:** Ulysses S. Grant was associated with the property from 1843 when he first visited the Dent family until 1884 when he and Julia were forced to relinquish it shortly before his death.
- **Stone Building:** A two-room stone building detached from the house.
- **Stable:** The estate's large historic stable.
- **Outbuildings – Chicken House and Ice House:** The chicken house has been relocated; the ice house is in its original location.
- **Cultural Landscape:** The federal government owns the 9.65-acre core of the former 862-acre slave plantation. The grounds surrounding the house and outbuildings—probably once used to support the domestic/house and family life—are currently maintained as a manicured landscape of mown grass and tall trees. This land is critical to creating a sense of the historically larger plantation owned by the Dent family.
- **Collections/Artifacts:** Of the 75,000 objects in the collection, the archeological collections and artifacts related to the period of the Dents' and Grants' ownership are significant.

Other Important Resources and Values

Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site contains other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose of the park and may be unrelated to its significance, but are important to consider in the planning processes. These are referred to as “other important resources and values” (OIRV). These resources and values have been selected because they are important in park operation and management and warrant special consideration in park planning.

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site:

- **The Library and John Y. Simon Collection:** John Y. Simon (June 25, 1933–July 8, 2008) was an American Civil War scholar known for editing the papers of Ulysses S. Grant. The library and collection, housed in the visitor center basement, holds 1,800 books that Simon collected throughout his life. The collection was donated to the park after his death by his wife, Harriet Simon.
- **Other Significant Contributing Features (fence, flagstone walk, historic trace, cistern):** The restored white wood fence is based on historic photos of the historic site. Paved walking paths on the grounds highlight the historic trace linking the various buildings. The cistern dates to at least 1913 and is probably of an earlier date.

Interpretive Themes

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

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

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site:

- Ulysses S. Grant's experiences at White Haven confronted him with political and social values different from his own, influencing his actions and beliefs as he rose to military and political prominence.
- Ulysses S. Grant's and Julia Dent Grant's loving partnership enabled them to meet tremendous personal and political challenges, resulting in a long and successful marriage.
- During Julia's childhood and her early years married to Ulysses, the White Haven estate served as the place they called home, while providing an emotional touchstone that sustained them throughout their lives.
- Life at White Haven estate was a microcosm of the social, political, and economic turmoil facing the nation during the antebellum, Civil War, and Reconstruction eras.
- The enslaved African American men, women, and children who lived and worked at White Haven exemplify how enslaved people created family and community relationships that enabled them to endure the inhumanity of enslavement.



Part 2: Dynamic Components

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

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

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

Special Mandates

No special mandates exist for Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.





Administrative Commitments

- Jefferson National Parks Association:** Jefferson National Parks Association is the federally recognized NPS nonprofit partner to Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site that provides educational products and services and visitor convenience items. Jefferson National Parks Association operates the Ulysses S. Grant Museum Shop at the visitor center and contributes a portion of the proceeds to the site to help fund its educational and interpretive programming. As a part of a nationwide renewal/revision of agreements with all 55 NPS cooperating associations, a revised standard cooperating association agreement was signed between the National Park Service and Jefferson National Parks Association in 2010.
- Afton Fire Protection District:** A memorandum of understanding exists between Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site and Afton Fire Protection District of St. Louis County, Missouri, regarding the performance of fire and emergency medical services due to structural fires that occur on, threaten, or endanger property under the protection of Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

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

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

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

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

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

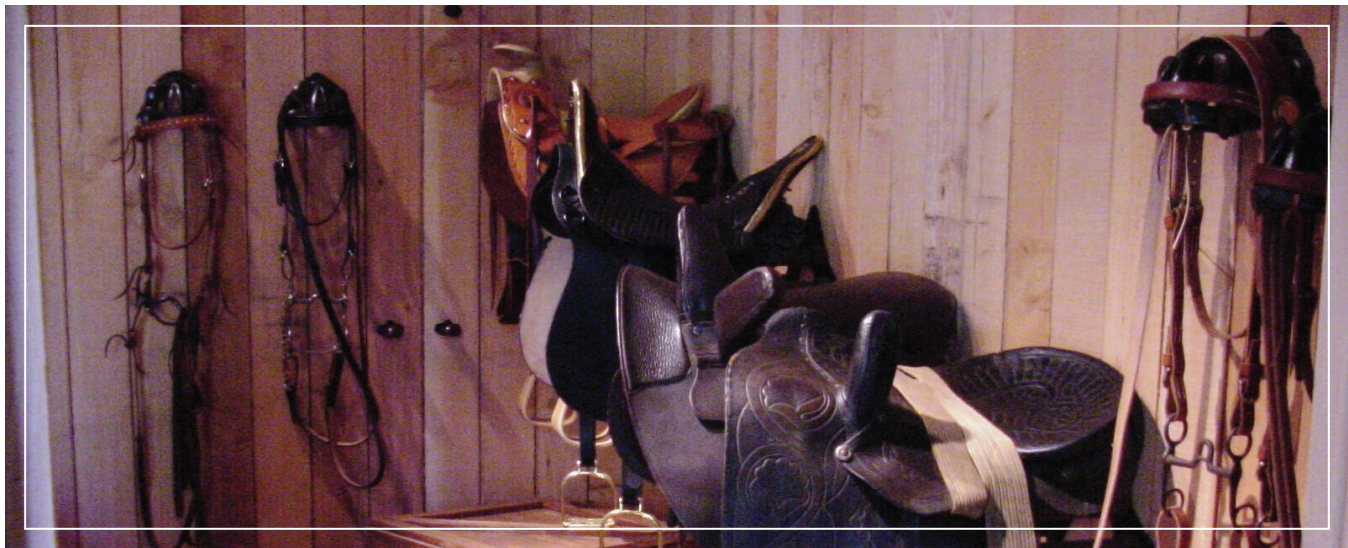
The fundamental resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic House
Related Significance Statements	Significance statement 1.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The condition of the house is good. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park continues to monitor the condition and make repairs as needed. The number and size of tours at the national historic site is related to the number of visitors at Grant's Farm and on Grant's Trail. In the summer, there is a pattern of large groups arriving at the park either before or after they visit Grant's Farm. If Grant's Farm closes, the park's visitation would probably change.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Off-hours vandalism can damage the historic house. There are inadvertent visitor impacts related to tour size due to the limited space within the house. Air pollution, insects, fluctuating temperatures and relative humidity, as well as seasonal weather changes (such as cold weather or high humidity), and natural disasters (such as earthquake, fire, flooding, wind, tree fall) threaten the structure. Ongoing and projected climate change is likely to further and accelerate weathering and deterioration. Air pollution (from coal-fired power plants, vehicle exhaust, and other sources) is causing damage to the historic house, and may be increasing maintenance costs. While wet deposition (acid rain) contributes partly to the deterioration from acidification, sulfur dioxide gas from combustion is the main contributor to deterioration of stone, paint, and some metals. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a relationship or partnership with a preservation group such as the NPS Historic Preservation Training Center for continued preservation of the house. A surveillance system in the winter kitchen would mitigate some of the resource impacts. For example, a surveillance system would allow monitoring more of the space from the front desk. Improve park sustainability and environmental leadership through the Climate Friendly Park certification including an Environmental Management System (Director's Order 13A).
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic structure report (1999). National historic landmark designation (1986). Long-range interpretive plan (2011). Regional air quality monitoring data and conditions for the historic site.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More frequent condition assessments. Update the national historic landmark nomination. Administrative history.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated pest management plan (update). Housekeeping plan (update). Planning for adaptation to climate change.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Stone Building
Related Significance Statements	Significance statement 1.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The condition of the historic stone building is good. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park continues to monitor the condition of the historic stone building and make repairs as needed.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Off-hours vandalism could contribute to accelerated deterioration of the stone building. Non-tour visitors may not be as sensitive to care required while visiting historic structures, thus leading to deterioration. Excessive water around the base of the building due to lack of gutters on roof. Insect and wildlife damage. Potential for damage due to falling trees. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnering with the NPS Historic Preservation Training Center for repair assistance. Include use of working fireplace in interpretive operations.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic structure report (1999). National historic landmark designation (1986).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquire safety information relevant to fireplace operations.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop plan for use of fireplace for use in interpretive operations. Integrated pest management plan (update).



Fundamental Resource or Value	Stable
Related Significance Statements	Significance statement 1.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The condition of the stable is excellent. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park continues to monitor the condition of the historic stable and make repairs as needed.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insects and birds can cause accelerated deterioration of the stable. Off-hours vandalism can cause damage and deterioration of the stable. There is inadvertent visitor-caused damage to historic structures due to smoking, pets, roller shoes, and bicyclist clip-in shoes. Seasonal heat and humidity changes damage the structure. Natural disasters such as earthquakes and tornados are a threat to the structure. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing some of the displays (artifacts). The space provides the opportunity to provide educational programs. It is currently used for special interpretive and educational programs. A more developed surveillance system would mitigate some of the resource impacts.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic structure report (1999). Draft housekeeping plan. Draft integrated pest management plan. National historic landmark designation (1986).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consistently producing and analyzing condition assessments and implementing the results. Consistently producing and analyzing monitoring data and implementing the result.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic preservation guide.





Fundamental Resource or Value	Outbuildings: Chicken House and Ice House
Related Significance Statements	Significance statement 1.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The condition is good. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park continues to monitor the condition of the historic chicken house and ice house and make repairs as needed.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Off-hours vandalism can cause damage and deterioration to the outbuildings. Non-tour visitors may not be as sensitive to the care required while visiting historic structures leading to deterioration and damage of structure. Insect and animal damage. Flooding potential due to close proximity of Prairie Creek. Potential water incursion in lower half of the ice house (due to rain). Potential for damage due to falling trees. Prairie Creek's watershed changes may impact the chicken house and ice house. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnering with the NPS Historic Preservation Training Center for repair assistance. Consider expanded exhibits and interpretive materials.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic structure report (1999). National historic landmark designation (1986).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate water control options.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated pest management plan (update). Cultural landscape report.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape
Related Significance Statements	Significance statement 1.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cultural landscape within the boundary is intact. • Trees contribute to recreating the historic cultural landscape. • Lower portion of the property is in the 100-year flood plain. The site floods on occasion but there is little damage. • The visitor center has been flooded (water through the north entrance doors and in the basement through the duct system) on at least three occasions. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park has been losing trees due to death, weather damage, and hazardous conditions.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual flooding reduces access for visitors and causes issues for property maintenance. • Falling trees and branches are a threat to visitors, employees, and cultural resources. • Trees are under stress due to climate variations, air pollution, drought, and annual flooding. • Noise pollution from inside and outside the park, including lawn mowers, leaf blowers, music. • Safety issues including falling trees. • Heavy rains. • Sheet flooding from the north property line into the visitor center. • Climate change projections indicate higher precipitation and more large storms as well as increases in average annual temperature and extreme heat events, increasing potential for flooding, erosion, northward shift in ecosystems, and an increase in invasive species. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace removed trees and shrubs with historic species. • Preserve current trees through proper care. Assess and mitigate treefall danger to visitors and staff. • Acquire additional acreage that was once part of the Dent/Grant farm. • Provide and maintain appropriate screening for maintenance facility and neighboring properties. • Establish a relationship or partnership with a preservation group such as the NPS Olmsted Center for continued preservation of the cultural landscape.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape inventory. • Grant tree inventory and assessment (1991). • Grant's Farm reconnaissance survey (2010).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grant tree inventory and assessment (update).
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report. • Boundary adjustment evaluation for Hardscrabble Cabin site. • Planning for adaptation to climate change.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Collections/Artifacts
Related Significance Statements	Significance statement 1.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park collections and artifacts are in good to excellent condition. • The collection includes 75,000 objects, some housed at the park, with the majority housed at the NPS Midwest Archeological Center in Lincoln, Nebraska. • There are unprocessed collections (backlog cataloging). • The collections are housed according to NPS standards. • Control of humidity levels within collections and the museum space within the stable have fluctuated on many occasions beyond acceptable levels. Exhibit case veneers have been buckling due to uncontrolled humidity in the museum. The heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning system should be evaluated. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park continues to conduct environmental monitoring of all spaces where museum collections are exhibited or stored. • The park acquires new collections adhering to the park's scope of collections statement.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System failures could threaten the collection climate in museum storage and park exhibit spaces in the historic stable museum and visitor center basement areas. • Vandalism and theft could threaten collections on exhibit in the museum. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loaning collection items for display at other institutions. • Collections used in education and interpretive programming and exhibits. • Borrowing items from other institutions for exhibits and programming. • Collections used in park website exhibits and other media.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope of collections statement. • Draft museum operations plan. • Draft integrated pest management plan. • Draft housekeeping plan.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring environmental conditions of the collections and analyzing data to implement corrections as needed. • Collection condition surveys.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection management plan (update). • Collection storage plan (update). • Museum operations plan (update). • Integrated pest management plan (update). • Museum collection emergency operations plan. • Housekeeping plan (update).

Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Library and John Y. Simon Collection
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The condition of the library is good. • The condition of the John Y. Simon Collection is fair. • The library and Simon Collection are not accessible to staff and researchers on a regular basis. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park continues to add items to the library. • The park continues to work on the Simon Collection to label and preserve the items.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utility system failures would contribute to deterioration of the collection due to moisture and mold. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide staffing (volunteer or paid) to allow full-time access to the library and Simon Collection for staff and researchers. • Digitize collection for online accessibility.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor library environment, analyze the data, and implement changes as needed.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catalog the library and John Y. Simons Collections.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.



Other Important Resource or Value	Other Significant Contributing Features
Current Conditions and Trends	Conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The condition of the fence is good. The condition of the flagstone walk is fair/poor. The condition of the historic trace is good. The cistern is in poor condition. The masonry top is crumbling and the metal-covered platform is severely deformed. Trends <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park continues to monitor conditions.
Threats and Opportunities	Threats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weather conditions can deteriorate the flagstone walk. Falling branches and trees can damage portions of the fence. Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refinishing flagstone walk now that reconstruction of canopy is finished. Recreate "connection" to cistern to appear functional. Repairs to flagstone walk are needed.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic structure report (1999). Archeology reports. Plans and drawings for reconstruction of various features. Long-range interpretive plan (2011).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.



Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

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

The following are key issues for Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Documenting the Park History:** White Haven was designated a national historic landmark in 1986 and established as a national historic site in 1989, the culmination of the efforts of a group of determined residents to preserve White Haven. Their stories have never been recorded, and time is running out as those advocates age. Recording oral histories is of primary importance to the park. A recording of the park history would provide the context for those oral histories.

Associated planning and data needs:

- Administrative history (including oral histories documenting the development of the park)
- Cultural landscape report
- National Register of Historic Places nomination for Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site
- **New Discovery and Scholarship:** Much is unknown about the enslaved African Americans at White Haven. Much is also unknown about the neighbors of the Dents and Grants during the historic period. New scholarship and research in these areas would assist the park in more fully telling the stories of the site.

Associated data needs:

- Historic resource study
- Special history studies
- Archeological surveys





- **Visitors and Engagement:** Visitation to the park is largely concentrated in the summer months, and is somewhat dependent on visitation to Grant's Farm and to Grant's Trail. During the summer months, visitation patterns can strain the park's facilities and staff. However, during other times of the year, visitation is lower and much less diverse than the surrounding population in the St. Louis metropolitan area. The park would like to influence these patterns by engaging neighbors and city residents. The park has identified several ways to address this issue, including creating public awareness of park information and programs for trail users.

Associated planning needs:

- Diversity plan for engaging visitors
- Collect data on the number of people arriving at Grant's Farm by bus
- **Safety:** Safety of visitors and employees is a critical concern. The primary safety issue is falling trees and branches. There have been a few near misses, and with the number, age, and health of the trees on the property, the risk continues to be an issue. Something must be done to reduce the risk, and the park staff has identified several options. Most options include tasks that could be completed outside of a planning process, such as a risk assessment and operational leadership training. However, some actions that would help mitigate the risks have been identified as plans and data needs.

Associated planning and data needs:

- Cultural landscape report
- Update the Grant tree inventory and assessment

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, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV and Key Issue	Cultural landscape report	H	A cultural landscape report would address the protection of fundamental resources. The repopulation of vegetation in a systematic and meaningful manner would be an important outcome of this report. If the report could also include information outside the boundary of the park, that would also be valuable in managing the park resources. Additional information on slaves' quarters would be a valuable outcome of the process.
Key Issue	Diversity plan for engaging visitors	M	A diversity plan for engaging visitors would have the goal of creating awareness of the park. Many neighbors and city residents do not know the park exists. The plan would also focus on ways to increase the diversity of visitors.
FRV	Boundary adjustment evaluation for original Hardscrabble Cabin site	M	The original site for the Hardscrabble Cabin is an important resource related to the park purpose and significance. A site investigation and boundary adjustment evaluation would aid the park in determining what is there and allow for the potential preservation of the site.
Parkwide	Strategic plan	M	A strategic plan would assist the park in identifying and communicating the priorities for the park over the next three to five years.
FRV	Long-range interpretive plan (update)	M	Additional subthemes and programming have been identified since the publication of the long-range interpretive plan in 2011. The update would include these subthemes.
FRV	Integrated pest management plan (update)	M	All of the updated plans address protection of resources.
FRV	Collection management plan (update)	M	To address future museum collection and conservation needs.
FRV	Museum collection emergency operations plan (update)	M	To address future museum collection and conservation needs.
FRV	Housekeeping plan (update)	M	To address future museum collection and conservation needs.
FRV	Collection storage plan (update)	M	To address future museum collection and conservation needs.
FRV	Museum operations plan (update)	M	To address future museum collection and conservation needs.
FRV	Historic preservation guide for the stable	L	A preservation guide would assist in protection of the stable. For example the upper locks on the barn door no longer lock, and this is causing the doors to torque. A preservation guide would help reduce impacts on the resources. In some cases, the park staff does not know the best preservation techniques, and applying best practices and consistency would reduce impacts to the resources and costs for repair.
FRV	Lighting plan to allow for evening visits	L	The park could expand interpretive and educational opportunities through allowing evening visits and events. Current visiting hours are limited by nightfall.
FRV	Planning for adaptation to climate change	L	Incorporate climate change considerations into all relevant planning needs.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
FRV and Key Issue	Administrative history (including oral histories)	H	An administrative history has never been done for the park. It would be valuable to document the management of the park over the years. Time is running out for the collection of oral histories from the park's earliest supporters.
FRV and Key Issue	Historic resource study	H	This study would look at historical research on property owners and the enslaved African American residents of White Haven. The information gathered would enable us to make the park more relevant to visitors today.
FRV and Key Issue	Grant tree inventory and assessment (update)	H	An update of the tree inventory and assessment is time sensitive, as many trees are becoming old, diseased, and are being removed or falling. Replacement of the trees with the types and placement that existed in the period of significance would improve the cultural landscape. This inventory and assessment would also address time-sensitive safety issues and resource damage.
OIRV	Catalog the library and John Y. Simons Collections	H	The library is a tremendous resource and is underutilized. Cataloguing along with access for staff and researchers would allow the collection to yield results for interpretation and scholarly work.
Key Issue	Collect data on the number of people arriving at Grant's Farm by bus	M	Collection of this data would be an important step in the diversity plan for engaging visitors (above in planning needs). The data would be required for consideration or justification to the Missouri Department of Transportation for reinstatement of a bus line serving the area.
Key Issue	Archeological surveys	M	Archeological surveys are needed to determine where other structures were located, and what the functions of those structures were.
FRV	Collection condition surveys (update)	M	To address future museum collection and conservation needs.
Key Issue	Special history studies	M	
FRV	Investigate water control options for the outbuildings	L	
FRV	Monitoring environmental conditions for museum collections on exhibit and in storage	L	Use collected data to analyze trends and implement changes to maintain the collections environment without compromise
FRV	More frequent condition assessments for the historic house	L	
FRV	Revision of the national historic landmark nomination	L	

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
Key Issue	National Register of Historic Places nomination for Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site	L	This action is required of all parks in the national park system.
FRV	Consistent production and analysis of condition assessments for the stable	L	Implement the results of the assessments.
FRV	Consistent production and analysis of monitoring data for the stable	L	Implement the results of the assessments.
FRV	Planning for adaptation to climate change	L	



Part 3: Contributors

Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site

Tim Good, Superintendent

Mike Hayden, Chief of Maintenance

Arlene Jackson, Chief of Interpretation

Karen Maxville, Museum Curator

Terry Orr, Interpretive Park Guide

Bob Pollock, Interpretive Park Guide

Chiffontae Ross, Interpretive Park Guide

Pam Sanfilippo, Park Historian

Kevin Weber, Administrative Officer

NPS Midwest Regional Office

Carol Dage, Assistant Regional Curator

Sharon Miles, Project Manager (retired)

Other NPS Staff

Pam Holtman, Quality Assurance Coordinator, WASO Park Planning and Special Studies

Denver Service Center, Planning Division

Sarah Bodo, Community Planner

John Paul Jones, Visual Information Specialist

Ken Bingenheimer, Editor

Danielle Stevens, Contract Editor

Laura Watt, Contract Editor

Nancy Shock, Foundation Coordinator

Rebecca Corning, Contract Librarian

Philip Viray, Publications Chief

Partners

Jeannine Cook, Founding Member, Save Grant's White Haven, and Board Member, Jefferson National Parks Association

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation for Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site

PUBLIC LAW 101-106—OCT. 2, 1989

103 STAT. 677

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.

Oct. 2, 1989
[H.R. 1529]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the
United States of America in Congress assembled,*

SECTION 1. ULYSSES S. GRANT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

16 USC 461 note.

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, there is hereby established the Ulysses S. Grant National
Historic Site near St. Louis, Missouri.

Julia Dent
Grant.

SEC. 2. PROPERTY ACQUISITION.

Gifts and
property.

(a) **WHITE HAVEN PROPERTY.**—The Secretary of the Interior is
authorized to acquire by donation the property and improvements
thereon known as White Haven in the unincorporated portion of St.
Louis County adjacent to Grantwood Village within the area gen-
erally depicted on the map entitled “Boundary Map, White Haven
National Historic Site”, numbered WHHA-80,000 and dated July
1988. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in
the offices of the Director of the National Park Service, Department
of the Interior.

Public
information.

(b) **PERSONAL PROPERTY.**—The Secretary is authorized to acquire
by donation or purchase with donated or appropriated funds per-
sonal property directly associated with White Haven or President or
Mrs. Grant for the purposes of the national historic site referred to
in section 1.

SEC. 3. ADMINISTRATION.

The property acquired pursuant to section 1 of this Act shall be
administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with
provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park
System, including the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), and the
Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666). The Secretary is authorized to
enter into cooperative agreements with adjacent landowners for the
provision of such parking and safe access to the property as may be
necessary for public use.

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may
be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Approved October 2, 1989.

Appendix B: Related Federal Legislation, Regulations, and Executive Orders

Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations

- NPS Organic Act of 1916, 16 U.S.C. 1-1a-1
- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC §300101 et seq.)
- Historic Sites Act of 1935
- Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979
- Museum Act of 1955
- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
- Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”
- “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” (36 CFR 79)
- “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800)
- Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources”
- Executive Order 13112, “Invasive Species”

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

- Director’s Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* (1998)
- Director’s Order 28A: *Archeology* (2004)
- Director’s Order 24: *NPS Museum Collections Management*
- *NPS Management Policies 2006* (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management”
- *NPS Management Policies 2006* (§4.2) “Studies and Collections”
- *NPS Management Policies 2006* (§8.10) “Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities”
- *NPS Museum Handbook*, parts I, II, and III
- *NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77*
- *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 and Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*

#22

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FORT HENRY.
FORT DONELSON.
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VICKSBURG.
ISLAND NO. 10.
COLUMBUS.
SHILOH.
AMELIA COURT HOUSE.

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General Grant's Galop.
The Chieftan Brave. A. PHOWARD.
Gen. Grant's Grand March.

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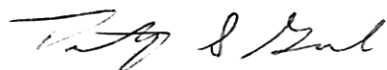
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Midwest Region Foundation Document Recommendation Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site

June 2016

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.



6/27/2016

RECOMMENDED

Timothy S. Good, Superintendent, Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site

Date



6/22/2016

APPROVED

Cameron H. Sholly, Regional Director, Midwest Region

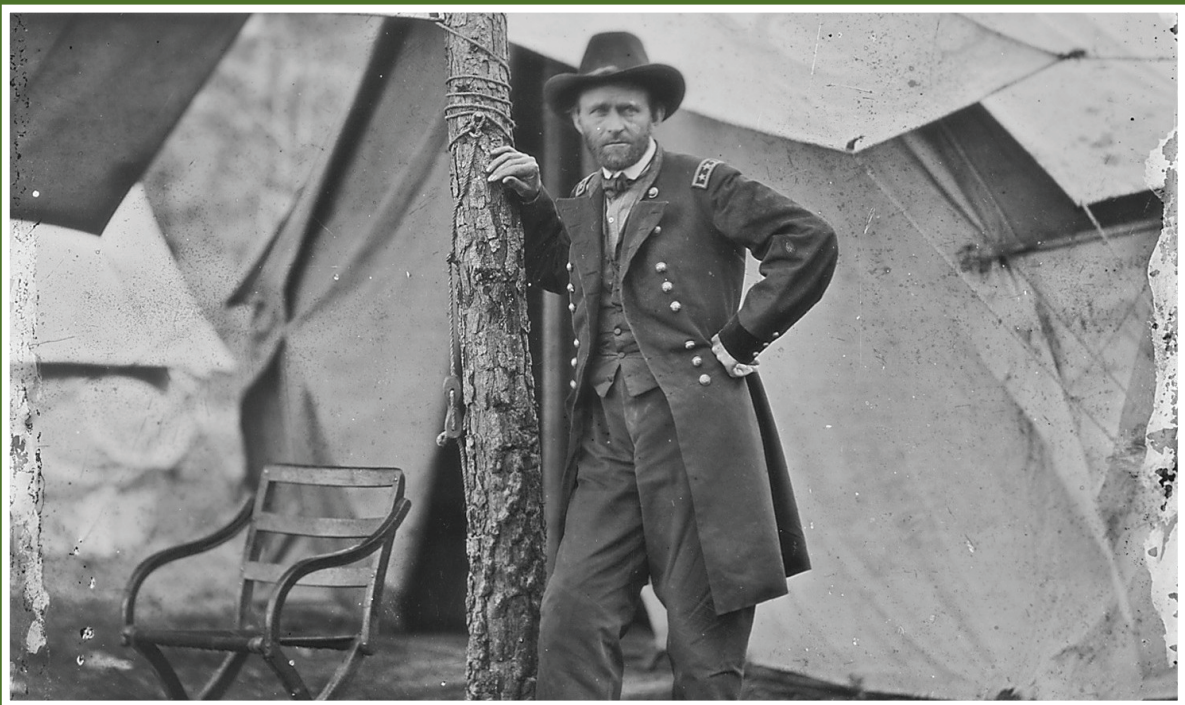
Date



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

ULSG 357/133355
June 2016

Foundation Document • Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE • U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR