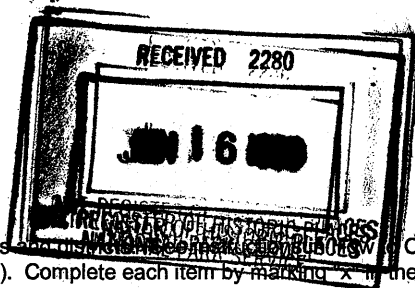


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



835

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties. Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking  in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Fort Scott National Cemetery

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street & number 900 East National Avenue  not for publication N/A

city or town Fort Scott  vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Bourbon code 011 zip code 66701

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Karen Rome Kuepk, Federal 6/7/99  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Department of Veterans Affairs  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Richard D. Rowlett DSHPO 5/21/99  
Signature of commenting or other official/Title Date

Kansas State Historical Society  
State or Federal agency and bureau

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- See continuation sheet. determined eligible for the National Register
- See continuation sheet. determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other, (explain:)

Edson H. Beall 7.15.99  
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
1	0	sites
5	1	structures
1	2	objects
9	3	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Funerary: Cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Funerary: Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Second Empire

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete, stone

walls Brick, stone

roof Asphalt, slate

other Granite, marble, iron

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**8. Statement of Significance****Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References****Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey  
# \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record  
# \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Military

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

1862-1949

**Significant Dates**

1862

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Meigs, Montgomery C.

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository

Department of Veterans Affairs

Fort Scott National Cemetery  
Name of Property

Bourbon County, Kansas  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 10.5

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>351100</u>	<u>4187240</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>15</u>	<u>351100</u>	<u>4187100</u>

3	<u>15</u>	<u>350820</u>	<u>4187100</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	<u>15</u>	<u>350820</u>	<u>4187240</u>

See continuation sheet.

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Therese T. Sammartino, Staff Assistant, National Cemetery System

organization Department of Veterans Affairs date June 8, 1999

street & number 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W. telephone (202) 565-4895

city or town Washington, D.C. state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code 20420

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

#### Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

#### Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

### Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Department of Veterans Affairs

street & number 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W. telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Washington, D.C. state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code 20420

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Civil War Era National Cemeteries**

**Fort Scott National Cemetery  
Bourbon County, Kansas**

Section number 7 Page 1

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**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**

The Fort Scott National Cemetery is located at 900 East National Avenue, Fort Scott, Kansas, in Bourbon County. The cemetery is about 2 miles from the post office and business section of the town. The site is in the shape of an oblong square. The main entrance is situated at the center of the west side and is enclosed by a double ornamental wrought-iron gate and flanked by stone pillars which were coursed to resemble block. A road leads from this gate to the center of the grounds and there branches to the north and the south, to create a somewhat heart-shaped section before joining at the east of the cemetery to form the east exit drive, where there is also a wrought-iron gate supported by stone pillars. This exit drive is used as a service entrance. Two iron pedestrian gates are located on the east side of the cemetery, one at the service entrance and one near the utility building. The cemetery originally contained four acres and was enclosed by a board fence. In 1873, a rough cut rock wall laid in cement with a coping of flag rock was installed and encloses 10.5 acres. This wall is 3,200 feet long and 4 ½ feet high. The lodge and utility building are located near the northeast corner of the cemetery, and a rostrum is located to the north of the service entrance. The flagpole is situated to the west of the service entrance between the lodge and the rostrum.

Graves were originally marked by head and foot boards or stakes, which were later replaced with upright marble headstones. The dates of the replacements are unknown. In 1982, a policy decision by the Department of Veterans Affairs provided for the use of flat markers in national cemeteries. As a result, one section in the cemetery (Section 8) is marked with flat granite markers. The policy decision was later reversed by the passage of Public Law 99-576 which mandated that for all interments that occur on or after January 1, 1987, the grave markers will be upright. As of October 31, 1998, there were 4,011 sites used for the interment of 4,618 casketed remains and 111 sites used for the interment of 232 cremated remains. As of October 31, 1998, there were 1,485 sites available for the interment of casketed remains and 58 sites available for the interment of cremated remains.

**LODGE (1876)**

The lodge, constructed in 1876, is based upon the standard design by Brigadier General Montgomery C. Meigs. The Second Empire design is a reverse L-shaped structure, with a one-story enclosed porch giving a generally rectangular plan. The lodge was executed in brick with bold self-quoining over a stone rubble foundation. The mansard roof, executed in an ornamental polychrome design, is slate. The first floor contains the office, a meeting room, and a kitchen. Bedrooms and a bath are located on the upper story. In 1929, a summer kitchen was constructed and was removed in 1935, when a modern kitchen addition of brick (13 feet 6 inches by 15 feet 6 inches and 10 feet high) to match the main building was added to the rear of the lodge. The front porch has been raised slightly and

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**Civil War Era National Cemeteries**

**Fort Scott National Cemetery  
Bourbon County, Kansas**

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**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)**

enclosed with glass over wainscoting. In 1995, the slate roof was replaced with an asphalt roof, and the copper roof over the kitchen and porch was replaced with a metal roof. There is an unfinished basement which is used for storage. The lodge is now used as the office for the cemetery representative.

On the porch of the lodge is affixed a bronze plaque, which is historically significant and was made shortly after the cemetery was established. It is inscribed as follows:

UNITED STATES  
NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERY  
FORT SCOTT  
ESTABLISHED NOV. 15<sup>TH</sup>, 1862  
INTERMENTS 407  
KNOWN 306  
UNKNOWN 101

**UTILITY BUILDING (1901)**

The utility building (originally constructed in 1901 as the stable and tool house and enlarged in 1934) is a one-story brick and stone structure with three service bays behind double garage doors. The roof is slate. A pedestrian entrance door with twelve lights was inserted where a fourth garage door was originally located. A six-over-six double-hung window provides light to the original staff area. This main section is topped by an asphalt shingle pitched roof. A flat roof, single-story public toilet (14 feet 2 inches by 18 feet 4 inches) was added to the west end of the building in 1934. An extension to the building was completed in 1957, and steel replacement windows were installed in 1958.

**ROSTRUM (1882)**

The brick rostrum, constructed in 1882, is rectangular in shape and formerly had twelve square brick columns (each 1 foot 6 inches by 1 foot 6 inches by 11 feet 8 inches) supporting a metal pitch roof. The structure was rebuilt in 1931, and a new galvanized iron roof was installed in 1934. Iron rail ran around the edge of the columns, and the height of the structure was 3 feet from the concrete floor. In 1961 the roof was removed and the short pillars rebuilt.

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Continuation Sheet**

**Civil War Era National Cemeteries**

**Fort Scott National Cemetery  
Bourbon County, Kansas**

Section number 7 Page 3

**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)**

There are two commemorative monuments within the Fort Scott National Cemetery:

**WARE MONUMENT** - A large native sandstone boulder, located at Grave No. 1 at the west end of the heart section, marking the grave of Eugene Fitch Ware, one of the most famous poets from Kansas, and his wife, Jeannette. The date of construction is unknown. Ware enlisted as a private in the First Iowa Volunteer Infantry and re-enlisted and served in the Fourth Iowa Cavalry and the Seventh Iowa Cavalry. He was mustered out with the latter regiment in June 1866, having served throughout the entire war and for more than a year afterwards. In 1867, he came to Fort Scott and opened a harness and saddle shop and farmed in Cherokee County. He studied law and on June 19, 1871, was admitted to the bar. He then sold his interest in the shop, rented the farm, and worked as an assistant in a law office. In February 1873, he opened his own law office. Throughout the years he lived in Kansas he composed many poems. His first poem to attract attention was "Neutralia." He died on July 1, 1911, and one of his final requests was that the boulder be used as his grave marker, as its natural beauty appealed to him. Through the combined efforts of his family and government officials, his wish was fulfilled. The front of the monument at the grave is inscribed as follows:

EUGENE F. WARE  
CAPTAIN  
7<sup>TH</sup> IOWA CAVALRY  
MAY 29, 1841  
JULY 1, 1911  
JEANNETTE  
HUNTINGTON  
HIS WIFE  
1849-1915

The back of the monument is inscribed as follows:

JEANNETTE HUNTINGTON WARE  
1905-1906  
FIRST STATE VICE REGENT OF KANSAS SOCIETY  
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

**FIRST KANSAS COLORED VOLUNTEER INFANTRY MONUMENT** - A gray granite monument, 40 1/4 inches high and 24 inches wide, which rests on a granite base measuring 30 1/4 inches by 18 1/4 inches. The date of construction is unknown. The monument is located along the roadway between the lodge and the utility building, and the inscription reads as follows:

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**Civil War Era National Cemeteries**

**Fort Scott National Cemetery  
Bourbon County, Kansas**

Section number 7 Page 4

**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)**

IN MEMORY OF  
THE SOLDIERS OF THE 1<sup>ST</sup> REGIMENT  
KANSAS COLORED VOLUNTEERS  
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN BATTLE  
MAY 18, 1863

NEAR SHERWOOD, MISSOURI

HENRY AGGLESON	PVT. CO F
GREENE ALLEN	PVT. CO. H
JOHN BOOTH	PVT. CO. H
EDWARD COCKERELL	PVT. CO. E
WILIAM GRISBY	PVT. CO. D
FRANK HAZE	PVT. CO. F
MILTON JOHNSON	PVT. CO. F
WILLIAM KNIGHT	PVT. CO. F
DENNIS LYONS	PVT. CO. E
GEORGE MITCHELL	PVT. CO. F
MINOR PORTER	PVT. CO. F
WILLIAM SMITH	PVT. CO. E
GEORGE WEBB	PVT. CO. D
PETER WHITE	PVT. CO. E
RILEY YOUNG	PVT. CO. A

SECOND KANSAS VOL. BATT.  
GARRETT CAMERON PVT.  
JOSEPH ENDECOTT PVT.  
VANRENSELLER HANCOCK, PVT.

The numbers shown for contributing resources within the property reflect the following:

**Buildings:** Lodge, utility building

**Sites:** Cemetery

**Structures:** Wall, rostrum, main entrance gate, service gate, pedestrian gate near utility building

**Objects:** Ware monument



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**Civil War Era National Cemeteries**

**Fort Scott National Cemetery  
Bourbon County, Kansas**

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**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)**

The numbers shown for non-contributing resources within the property reflect the following:

**Structures:** Committal service tent

**Objects:** Flagpole, First Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry monument

**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Fort Scott National Cemetery is significant under Criteria A and C and is an important component of the multiple property submission of Civil War Era National Cemeteries. It is significant under Criterion A because of its association with the Civil War and under Criterion C, because the lodge represents a distinctive design by Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs, who was acclaimed as a master architect of civil works projects for the Quartermaster Corps. It is also significant under Criterion C for landscape design. The cemetery is also significant beyond the Civil War era, as it includes the remains of veterans associated with many wars and every branch of service who had served their country throughout its history.

Since the contributing resources were constructed or erected many years ago and a reasonable date could not be defined to end the period of significance, the date of 1949 (50 years ago) was used.)

Fort Scott was erected in 1842 on the route known as the military road on the Marmaton River, a confluent of the Osage, about eight miles west of the Missouri line, and was established for the protection of the Permanent Indian Frontier and trade routes from the East to the Southwest. The post was first called Camp Scott, named for General Winfield Scott, then general-in-chief of the Army, and was designated Fort Scott when the erection of permanent buildings began in 1843. The post was eventually abandoned in 1853, when the garrison was transferred to Fort Riley, Kansas, and other western posts. The buildings were sold at public auction on April 16, 1855.

Troops were sent to the town of Fort Scott on various occasions during the troubled period prior to the outbreak of the Civil War. The outbreak of the Civil War caused Fort Scott to again assume military importance and the fort was re-established on March 29, 1862, when it was occupied by a force of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Ohio Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Charles Doubleday. Fort Scott became a concentration center for troops as well as the storage place for large quantities of supplies intended for the use of troops stationed as far south as the Red River, hundreds of miles away. Blockhouses, lunettes, and other fortifications were erected at strategic locations about the town. Lieutenant Colonel Lewis R. Lewell, commanding the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, was appointed post commander in 1862. General

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**Civil War Era National Cemeteries**

**Fort Scott National Cemetery  
Bourbon County, Kansas**

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**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)**

James H. Lane, who was appointed Union commander for recruiting in the Department of Kansas in July 1862, also established his headquarters at the fort. Fort Scott also served as a military supply depot for the area. During the war, a two-story U. S. Army Prison was located in Fort Scott which housed Confederate soldiers, Union soldiers who violated the Articles of War, and civilians who violated martial law. The Prisoner Plot/Rebel Line in the national cemetery in 1867 contained 16 graves which included 13 Confederate soldiers and 3 Union soldiers. Nine of the Confederate soldiers who were buried between November 4, 1864, and November 22, 1864, died of wounds received in action or illness contracted during General Sterling Price's campaign in Eastern Kansas from October 25-26, 1864. The existing headstones in the Confederate Row are consecutively numbered 4-16.

Sometime after 1900, the remains of three Union soldiers (Sergeant Claudius C. Frizell, Private John Summers, and Private R. M. Curry) were disinterred from the Prisoners Plot, Graves No. 1, 2 and 3 and were reburied in graves numbered 468, 469, and 470, which are located in Row 1, Section 2. Sergeant Frizell and Private Summers were executed in Fort Scott during the Civil War for committing capital crimes in violation of the Articles of War and are described as follows:

Sergeant Claudius C. Frizell; Cedar County, enrolled Missouri Militia, executed on May 27, 1863, for murdering a fellow soldier.

Private John Summers; Company E, 2<sup>nd</sup> Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, executed by firing squad for desertion on May 13, 1863.

At the present time, it is not known what crime the third prisoner, Private R. M. Curry committed or why he was buried in the Prisoners Plot or Rebel Line.

Between 1842 and 1853, the Fort Scott Post Cemetery was located on the open prairie approximately 500 yards west southwest of the fort. In 1853, the U. S. Army abandoned Fort Scott and did not disinter the remains of the soldiers and possible dependents who were buried in the Post Cemetery. The Post Surgeon's reports indicate that 17 soldiers (16 enlisted personnel and 1 officer) died at Fort Scott between 1842 and 1853. The enlisted soldiers were probably buried in the Post Cemetery; however, no documentation has been discovered to confirm the disposition of their remains. The first recorded death at Fort Scott indicates that Private Henry Genter of the First United States Dragoons died on September 9, 1842. The last documented soldier to die at Fort Scott between 1842 and 1853 was Private John Remington of the 6<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment who died on February 15, 1852. The only officer buried in the original Post Cemetery was Captain Alexander Morrow of the 6<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment who died at Fort Scott on January 7, 1851.

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**Civil War Era National Cemeteries**

**Fort Scott National Cemetery  
Bourbon County, Kansas**

Section number 8 Page 7

**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)**

In 1855, the United States Government sold the fort buildings at a public auction, and they became the nucleus of the town of Fort Scott, Kansas Territory. The original Post Cemetery was used as the town or public graveyard from 1855-1867.

With the reactivation of Fort Scott came the need for a post burial ground. The old post cemetery which had become the town graveyard was inadequate but did contain the graves of 9 Union soldiers who died at Fort Scott in 1862. In 1862, approximately 5 acres of land located about a mile and a half southeast of the one-time military post were purchased by subscription of the town officers and citizens of Fort Scott for a new burying ground. Since it was controlled by the Presbyterian Church, it was known as the "Presbyterian Graveyard." On November 15, 1862, the "Presbyterian Graveyard" and an adjoining tract owned by the Town Company, totaling 5 acres, were designated the Fort Scott National Cemetery. This cemetery was one of the fourteen original national cemeteries established in the latter half of 1862, pursuant to the Act of Congress of July 17, 1862, authorizing the establishment of national cemeteries to provide burial places for those who died in the service of their country. This 5-acre tract was later conveyed to the United States Government by deed from the Fort Scott Town Company, dated October 16, 1868. Several additional small parcels totaling .6 acre were acquired in 1868 and 1873 for token amounts. An additional 4.9 acres were acquired by deed dated August 15, 1873, from John G. Stuart and wife. This brought the total acreage to 10.5 acres and was confirmed by a survey dated February 24, 1955. In 1994, the Fort Scott National Cemetery Veterans Expansion Committee donated an additional 11.2 acres for expansion of the national cemetery, but this area has not yet been developed for burial.

Mr. Absalom Hyde, a discharged captain of the Kansas Cavalry, was appointed the first superintendent of the national cemetery on July 16, 1868.

After the Civil War, from May 20 to July 20, 1867, remains from the old military cemetery, and from the post cemetery at Fort Lincoln, Kansas, as well as remains interred in isolated graves from the surrounding countryside were removed and reinterred in Section 3 of the national cemetery. Most of these were buried as unknowns. Remains of those who died in the skirmish areas of Vernon County, Missouri, and Bourbon and Linn Counties in Kansas, were reinterred in the national cemetery, as well as those interred in the post cemetery at Fort Scott.

Also interred in the cemetery are 17 Indian soldiers, some of whose colorful, vividly descriptive names belie the importance of the service they rendered the United States. Stick-Out-Belly, Set-Them-Up, Deer-In-Water, Young Chicken, and Coming Deer were all privates in the Indian Home Guard Regiments of the Union Army during the Civil War. Ongoing research indicates that the identified Indian soldiers were not scouts, but private soldiers from the ranks of the three Indian Home

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**Civil War Era National Cemeteries**

**Fort Scott National Cemetery  
Bourbon County, Kansas**

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**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)**

Guard Regiments. These regiments were organized from Indian Refugees who escaped from the Indian Territory to Kansas between September of 1861 and September of 1862. During the Civil War the U. S. Army normally did not acquire scouts from the ranks of enlisted personnel. Scouts were civilians hired by the Quartermaster Department and were paid for the number of days that they provided service to the U. S. Government.

The Patient Register of the U. S. Army General Hospital at Fort Scott indicates that seven of the listed Indian soldiers died of gun shot wounds (sclopeticum), intermittent fever, diarrhea, erysipelas, typhoid fever, and pneumonia. The death rate and burial pattern of the 14 Indian soldiers buried in Section I indicates that they are located in their original graves and were not moved to the national cemetery from the post cemetery. The 17 are:

NAME	BURIAL DATE	SECTION	GRAVE
Set-Them-Up	September 22, 1862	1	20
Stick-Out-Belly	November 24, 1862	1	8
Richard Hood	December 5, 1862	1	91
Jno. Binche	December 11, 1862	1	77
Joseph Drinker (Indian Joe)	December 14, 1862	1	65
Deer Coming	December 14, 1862	1	80
Deer-In-Water	December 15, 1862	1	22
Dave	December 16, 1862	1	7
Woodard	January 5, 1863	1	89
Henry Van	December 3, 1863	5	433
Johnson Springston	December 14, 1863	1	214
Charles Fleetwood	September 24, 1864	3	344
Parhosa	March 18, 1864	1	220
Isaac Ord	June 15, 1864	1	246
Young Chicken	February 6, 1865	1	175
James Cunningham	December 11, 1863	1	78
Jack Tanner or Josh Turner	November 18, 1862	1	1

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**Civil War Era National Cemeteries**

**Fort Scott National Cemetery  
Bourbon County, Kansas**

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**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)**

Fourteen Confederate soldiers are buried in the national cemetery. Thirteen are interred in the Confederate section and one in Section 1. They are:

NAME	UNIT	BURIAL DATE	GRAVE
G. Springer	Unknown	February 15, 1863	12 - Confederate Section
Patrick Mullens	Douglass, Texas	January 19, 1864	5 - Confederate Section
Joel Franklin	Unknown	March 11, 1864	11 - Confederate Section
J. C. M. Harris	Shank's Missouri Regiment	November 4, 1864	13 - Confederate Section
Fay Price	Unknown	November 4, 1864	14 - Confederate Section
J. Teague	Unknown	November 4, 1864	16 - Confederate Section
William Tucker	Co. A, Gordon's Mo. Regiment	November 4, 1864	15 - Confederate Section
Lewis Thomas	Company C, 4 <sup>th</sup> Alabama Cav.	November 5, 1864	10 - Confederate Section
Fountain G. Bristow	Marmaduke's Escort, Arkansas	November 9, 1864	9 - Confederate Section
Thomas F. Wells	Company E, 14 <sup>th</sup> Missouri Cav.	November 12, 1864	8 - Confederate Section
Peter A. J. Embree	Company A, Perkins Mo. Reg.	November 17, 1864	4 - Confederate Section
Joseph A. W Page.	Company A, McGehees' Ark.	November 20, 1864	7 - Confederate Section
Hiram Stafford	Baber's Arkansas Regiment	November 22, 1864	6 - Confederate Section
Robert Martin	Co. D, 10 <sup>th</sup> Mo. Cav. Chornes' Co.	January 23, 1865	174 - Section 1

During the Civil War, soldiers of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiments were recruited, trained, and supplied in Fort Scott, Kansas. The 1<sup>st</sup> Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiment was the first African American Regiment from a northern state to join the United States Army which occurred at Fort Scott on January 13, 1863. It was also the first African American Regiment from a northern state to engage the Confederate forces in combat which occurred at the Battle of Island Mound, Missouri, on October 28 and 29, 1862. In March of 1864, during a major reorganization of the Volunteer Forces of the United States Army, the 1<sup>st</sup> Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiment was designated as the 79<sup>th</sup> United States Colored Infantry Regiment. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiment was designated as the 83<sup>rd</sup> United States Colored Infantry Regiment. There are 88 African American soldiers interred in the Fort Scott National Cemetery who died during the Civil War, including 47 from the 79<sup>th</sup> United States Colored Troops (USCT), 13 from the 83<sup>rd</sup> USCT, and 28 unknowns. All are buried in Section 5. The grave numbers, names of decedents, and dates of death are as follows:

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Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Fort Scott National Cemetery  
Bourbon County, KansasSection number 8 Page 10

## NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

79<sup>th</sup> UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS

GRAVE NUMBER	NAME	DATE OF DEATH
361	Joseph Walker	March 8, 1863
362	John J. White	February 21, 1863
363	Richard Turpin	May 9, 1863
364	George Nailor	January 22, 1863
365	Wilson Starr	March 6, 1863
366	Simon Dayton	January 27, 1863
367	William Johnson	March 20, 1863
368	Harvey Perrin	February 7, 1863
376	Henry Craig	May 19, 1863
377	John Bates	March 5, 1863
378	Bushrod Bates	April 28, 1863
379	Henry Asberry	March 9, 1862
380	Andrew Jackson	March 25, 1863
381	Harrison Hains	April 15, 1863
382	Vincent Mark	April 18, 1863
383	Abraham Caston	April 24, 1863
384	George Derritt	March 1, 1863
385	Moses Lee	March 15, 1863
386	George Washington	February 15, 1863
387	Ephraim McNair	May 25, 1863
391	John Fields	February 8, 1863
392	Hugh Andrews	January 30, 1863
393	Thomas Bledsow	February 1, 1863
394	Winston Mosely	April 14, 1863
395	David Fox	March 9, 1863
397	Charles Campbell	March 9, 1863
398	William R. Johnson	May 24, 1863
399	Primus Brown	April 11, 1863
400	James H. Lane	March 10, 1863
401	Jesse Vaun	May 23, 1863
402	Joseph Davis	May 21, 1863

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**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)**

403	Francis Buckner	August 8, 1863
417	Green Smith	April 9, 1863
418	Horace Smith	April 18, 1863
419	Linsey Burnham	April 21, 1863
420	Isaac Harrison	April 18, 1863
421	Anthony Williams	April 10, 1863
422	Willis Nichols	April 1, 1865
423	William Brown	March 6, 1865
426	John E. Ashley	May 16, 1864
428	Henry Nolan	June 6, 1863
434	Richmond Wyatt	November 29, 1863
435	Emanuel Blair	April 28, 1863
436	Charles Ford	May 2, 1863
437	Thomas Brown	March 2, 1863
438	Jesse McGraw	February 22, 1863
439	John Simpson	March 25, 1865

**83<sup>rd</sup> UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS**

GRAVE NUMBER	NAME	DATE OF DEATH
388	Henry Vice	August 26, 1863
389	Morris Jones	October 7, 1863
390	Gabriel Davis	October 9, 1863
404	James W. Shepherd	October 27, 1863
405	Charles Clark	November 3, 1863
406	Reuben Martin	November 6, 1863
407	Jackson Monroe	November 16, 1863
409	Levi Carpenter	November 18, 1863
410	John Woodson	November 21, 1863
411	George Scott	November 29, 1863
425	Harrison Travers	August 9, 1864
427	James Armstrong	June 13, 1864
432	James Parish	December 2, 1863

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**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)**

After the Civil War ended (April 1865), the U. S. Army closed Fort Scott in October 1865. On November 24, 1869, the Post of Southeastern Kansas was established by the Army to protect the construction of the Missouri River and Gulf Railroad across disputed land to the Indian Territory (present day Oklahoma). The headquarters of the Post of Southeastern Kansas was located in the town of Fort Scott and consisted of a small office and one warehouse. The majority of the troops were stationed at various camps along the railroad, and three died while on active duty. They are buried in Section 3, Row 1 of the cemetery and are identified as follows:

Grave No. 254	Pvt. A. Riffett (Died December 1872) Company E, U. S. Cavalry
Grave No. 255	Sgt. Daniel Maher (Died February 1873) Company E, 6 <sup>th</sup> U. S. Cavalry
Grave No. 256	Pvt. Peter McGee (Died February 1873) Company E, 6 <sup>th</sup> U. S. Cavalry

After the railroad was completed, the U. S. Army closed the Port of Southeastern Kansas on April 14, 1873.

On June 29, 1892, the exhumed remains of 43 soldiers and dependents (26 known, 17 unknown) from Fort Elliott, Texas, were interred in Section 1, graves 468-511. Fort Elliott was an active military installation from February 1875 to October 20, 1890, and was located near the present town of Mobeetie, Texas. In 1892 when the identified exhumation occurred, the Fort Elliott Cemetery was located in the Department of Missouri which included the national cemeteries at Fort Scott and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. It is believed that remains were shipped to Fort Scott for reburial because Fort Scott was closer to Fort Elliott and the subsequent freight cost was less than it would have been if the remains were shipped to Fort Leavenworth. For the known decedents, their grave locations (all in Section 1), names, companies and regiments are as follows:



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## NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

GRAVE NUMBER	NAME	COMPANY AND REGIMENT
481	George W. Allen	Company I, 18 <sup>th</sup> Regiment
488	Peter Bergen	Company H, 5 <sup>th</sup> Regiment
475	Burt Blackburn	Company F, 24 <sup>th</sup> Regiment
491C	Clara Ella Boyd	
485	Amos B. Corvine	Company H, 19 <sup>th</sup> Regiment
471	R. J. Cullen	
480	Charles Dumond	
473	W. Evans	Company E, 19 <sup>th</sup> Regiment
483	F. M. Faulkner	
477	Louis Grelle	Company E, 19 <sup>th</sup> Regiment
487	Henry Hart	Company H, 24 <sup>th</sup> Regiment
494C	Mrs. Johnson	
472	Thomas Johnson	Company A, 10 <sup>th</sup> Regiment
486	William Jones	24 <sup>th</sup> Regiment
490	Neely King	
491	Pauline King	
469	W. A. King	Company H, 4 <sup>th</sup> Regiment
476	Charles Little	Company H, 5 <sup>th</sup> Regiment
470	W. J. McBemis	Company K, 19 <sup>th</sup> Regiment
484	Isaac N. McCloskey	Company B, 4 <sup>th</sup> Regiment
468	John Miner	3 <sup>rd</sup> Regiment
479	Thomas J. O'Shea	Company I, 13 <sup>th</sup> Regiment
493	F. H. Russell	
482	John Smith	Company G, 4 <sup>th</sup> Regiment
489	John H. Thomas	Company B, 24 <sup>th</sup> Regiment
503	Walker, Sallie	

Fort Scott contains the graves of 12 Buffalo soldiers from the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry and the 24<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiments. Five of the soldiers are reburials from Fort Elliott, Texas\*. The remainder were residents of Fort Scott after they completed their military service. All of the identified Buffalo soldiers are buried in Sections 1 and 5 of the national cemetery. They are:

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

NAME	RANK AND REGIMENT	DEATH DATE	GRAVE
Burt Blackburn*	Private, 24 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	February 13, 1887	475, Section 1
Samuel Brady	Private, 24 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	January 8, 1883	478, Section 1
Henry Hart*	Private, 24 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	March 6, 1881	487, Section 1
Empire H. Hawkins	Private, 9 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	May 21, 1937	602, Section 5
Andruo Hunter	Private, 24 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	June 1, 1904	390D, Section 5
John Jackson	Private, 10 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	April 8, 1902	157A, Section 1
John H. Jackson	Corporal, 25 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	October 24, 1907	515, Section 5
Thomas Johnson*	Private, 10 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	March 10, 1875	472, Section 1
William Jones*	Private, 24 <sup>th</sup> Regiment		486, Section 1
John C. Pendergras	Sgt. Major, 10 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	February 17, 1931	326, Section 5
John H. Thomas*	Sergeant, 24 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	July 2, 1887	489, Section 1
J. D. Tomlin	Corporal, 24 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	October 7, 1943	638, Section 5

**BUILDINGS DEMOLISHED**

Wood toolhouse with tar paper roof (18 feet x 10 feet x 9 feet), demolished in 1934.  
 Wood garage with wood shingle roof (16 feet by 10 feet x 11 feet), demolished in 1934.  
 Brick public toilet with a tin roof, built in 1891, (8 feet by 12 feet), demolished in 1934.

The "Fort Scott Historic Area" which includes approximately seventeen acres comprising the original area of Fort Scott and located within the city of Fort Scott, Kansas, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on August 31, 1965. No mention is made of the Fort Scott National Cemetery in this nomination. On October 19, 1978, the Fort Scott Historic Area was redesignated by Federal legislation as Fort Scott National Historic Site and became a unit of the National Park Service.

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**MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

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**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The boundaries are indicated on the accompanying base map.

**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The National Cemetery Administration has used the existing boundaries of the cemetery.

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FORT SCOTT NATIONAL CEMETERY

Bourbon County, Kansas

Therese T. Sammartino, photographer

Date of Photographs: July 23, 1998

All negatives are stored with Technical Support Service (401B), National Cemetery Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20420

VIEW OF: Main entrance gate, view looking east

NEG. NO. 3705-16

PHOTO 1 of 27

VIEW OF: Lodge, south elevation

NEG. NO. 3704-12

PHOTO 8 of 27

VIEW OF: Gate at exit drive, view looking east

NEG. NO. 3704-18

PHOTO 2 of 27

VIEW OF: Lodge, east elevation

NEG. NO. 3704-10

PHOTO 9 of 27

VIEW OF: Pedestrian gate near service area

NEG. NO. 3704-23

PHOTO 3 of 27

VIEW OF: Lodge, north elevation

NEG. NO. 3704-9

PHOTO 10 of 27

VIEW OF: Flagpole, view looking northwest

NEG. NO. 3704-16

PHOTO 4 of 27

VIEW OF: Utility building, west elevation

NEG. NO. 3704-21

PHOTO 11 of 27

VIEW OF: Perimeter wall, view looking south

NEG. NO. 3704-15

PHOTO 5 of 27

VIEW OF: Utility building, north and east elevations

NEG. NO. 3704-25

PHOTO 12 of 27

VIEW OF: Perimeter wall, view looking south

NEG. NO. 3705-11

PHOTO 6 of 27

VIEW OF: Utility building, east elevation

NEG. NO. 3704-22

PHOTO 13 of 27

VIEW OF: Lodge, west elevation

NEG. NO. 3704-19

PHOTO 7 of 27

VIEW OF: Utility building, south elevation

NEG. NO. 3705-1

PHOTO 14 of 27

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VIEW OF: Utility building, south elevation

NEG. NO. 3705-3  
PHOTO 15 of 27

VIEW OF: Bronze plaque mounted on wall of porch

NEG. NO. 3704-8  
PHOTO 22 of 27

VIEW OF: Rostrum, view looking south

NEG. NO. 3704-13  
PHOTO 16 of 27

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking southwest

NEG. NO. 3705-13  
PHOTO 23 of 27

VIEW OF: Rostrum, view looking north

NEG. NO. 3704-14  
PHOTO 17 of 27

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking west

NEG. NO. 3705-12  
PHOTO 24 of 27

VIEW OF: Committal service tent, view looking southwest

NEG. NO. 3705-6  
PHOTO 18 of 27

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking west

NEG. NO. 3705-9  
PHOTO 25 of 27

VIEW OF: Ware monument, west side

NEG. NO. 3705-7  
PHOTO 19 of 27

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking west

NEG. NO. 3705-5  
PHOTO 26 of 27

VIEW OF: Ware monument, east side

NEG. NO. 3705-8  
PHOTO 20 of 27

VIEW OF: Photograph of rostrum taken circa 1939

NEG. NO. Not numbered  
PHOTO 27 of 27

VIEW OF: First Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry monument

NEG. NO. 3705-4  
PHOTO 21 of 27