Harry S Truman National Historic Site
Independence Unit

Cultural Landscape Report

January 2015

Cover Illustration: Truman Home, June 1946 (source: Historic American Buildings Survey, No. MO-1175-20)

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Harry S Truman National Historic Site
Independence Unit

Cultural Landscape Report

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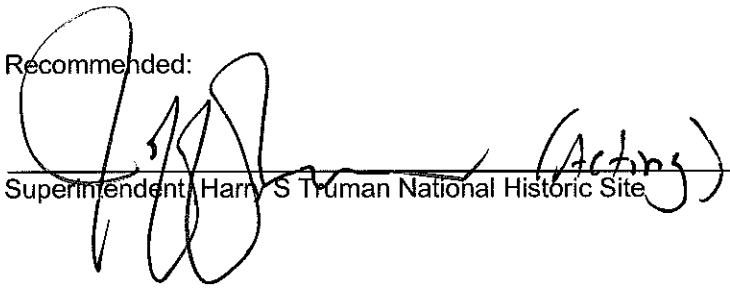

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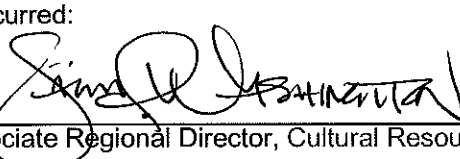

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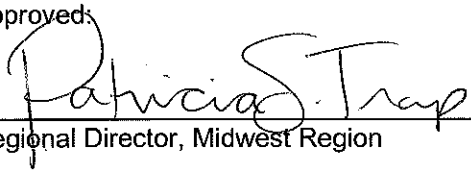

Regional Director, Midwest Region

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CHAPTER 1:
Introduction

Chapter 1: Introduction

Purpose and Scope of the Report

The purpose of this Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) is to provide a vision for the cultural landscape associated with the Independence Unit of the Harry S Truman National Historic Site ("the NHS" or "the site"). The report updates the former CLR for the Truman Home property, bringing it up to current National Park Service (NPS) standards, and adds the Noland, Frank Wallace and George Wallace homes to the park's cultural landscape. The project area includes the entire Independence Unit of the NHS. Information from the previous CLR is incorporated into the current report, which is tiered from the current General Management Plan (GMP) and the Long Range Interpretive Plan (LRIP) for the park.

A thorough investigation and evaluation of the cultural landscape has been conducted using NPS and the Secretary of the Interior's guidelines for cultural landscapes. Documentation of historic significance and evaluation of integrity of the landscape serves as a framework upon which treatment recommendations are developed. The report provides site managers with a comprehensive understanding of the physical evolution of the cultural landscape, and guidance for future landscape management.

Project Objectives

A number of project objectives laid the framework for the development of this project.

1. Document the physical development of the cultural landscapes within the study area.

2. Document the existing condition of landscape features.

3. Evaluate the significance and integrity of the cultural landscapes.

4. Provide treatment recommendations for managing the cultural landscape resources within the study area.

5. Provide management recommendations and schematic designs for selected locations within the study area to accommodate current and future needs.

6. Enhance visitor experience by providing information about the history of the development of the cultural landscape to interpreters and site managers.

Mission and Significance of the NHS

The Harry S Truman NHS was established by Congress on 23 May 1983 to preserve and interpret for the inspiration and benefit of present and future generations the former home of Harry S Truman, thirty-third President of the United States.[1] The park seeks to interpret the broad life experience of Truman, his role as President and as a citizen, and his influence on history. The NHS is significant due to its association with Harry S Truman, whose term began in 1945 and ended in 1953. "The character Truman displayed as President at a great turning point in world history was grounded in his relationships with family, friends, and community. Although other sites interpret the lives of American presidents, none encompass the physical context and broad life experiences of a president from his formative years through his retirement."[2]

1 *General Management Plan Revision: Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence, Missouri* (Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1999) 7.
2 U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2000. Long-Range Interpretive Plan, Harry S Truman National

Figure 1-1. The Harry S Truman National Historic Site is located in Independence, Missouri, east of Kansas City. (source: Mundus Bishop (top); NPS http://www.nps.gov/hstr/planyourvisit/maps.htm (bottom)

Location and Description of the Project Area

Harry S Truman National Historic Site is located near Kansas City, Missouri. The NHS includes two units: the Independence Unit and the Grandview Unit. The CLR project area includes the entire Independence Unit which is located in Independence, Missouri, east of Kansas City. Independence is the fourth largest city in Missouri with a 2012 population of 117,270 and serves as the county seat of Jackson County.[3]

The study area contains approximately one and one-half acres including four residential lots located at the intersection of West Truman Road and North Delaware Street in Independence. The four landscape character areas include the homes and properties occupied by the Truman, Noland, Frank Wallace, and George Wallace families during the period of significance. The Independence Unit is part of the larger National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, which encompasses residential neighborhoods and several square blocks of downtown Independence.

The study area is set within a residential neighborhood typified by one and one-half story homes, residential streets, sidewalks, and modestly landscaped yards. The northern boundary of the study area is defined by West Truman Road, a four-lane connector route. North Delaware Street, a two-lane residential street bisects the study area.

Although the significance of the NHS is derived from Truman's tenure as President from 1945 through 1953, the properties within the NHS represent associations with Truman and his family from 1867 through 1982. Following Mr. Truman's death in 1972 his widow, Bess Truman, continued to live at the home until 1982. Mrs. Truman did not make any substantial changes to the property, which was acquired by the National Park Service after she passed.

Project Team

The report has been prepared by a project team composed of landscape architects from Quinn Evans Architects (QEA) and Mundus Bishop (MB). Quinn Evans Architects staff contributing to the project included Steven C. Jones, AIA, Brenda W. Williams, RLA, ASLA, Stephanie Austin, MLA and Ruth Mills, historian. Mundus Bishop team members included Tina Bishop, RLA, ASLA, Becky Froeter-Mathis, ASLA, and Aicha Menendez, LEED AP, ASLA. The arborist is Michael W. Doughterty, ISA, with Tree Management Company.

Historic Site. Harpers Ferry Center, Interpretive Planning, 4.
3 U.S. Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau, 2012 data tabulations accessed on-line at http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/29/2935000.html.

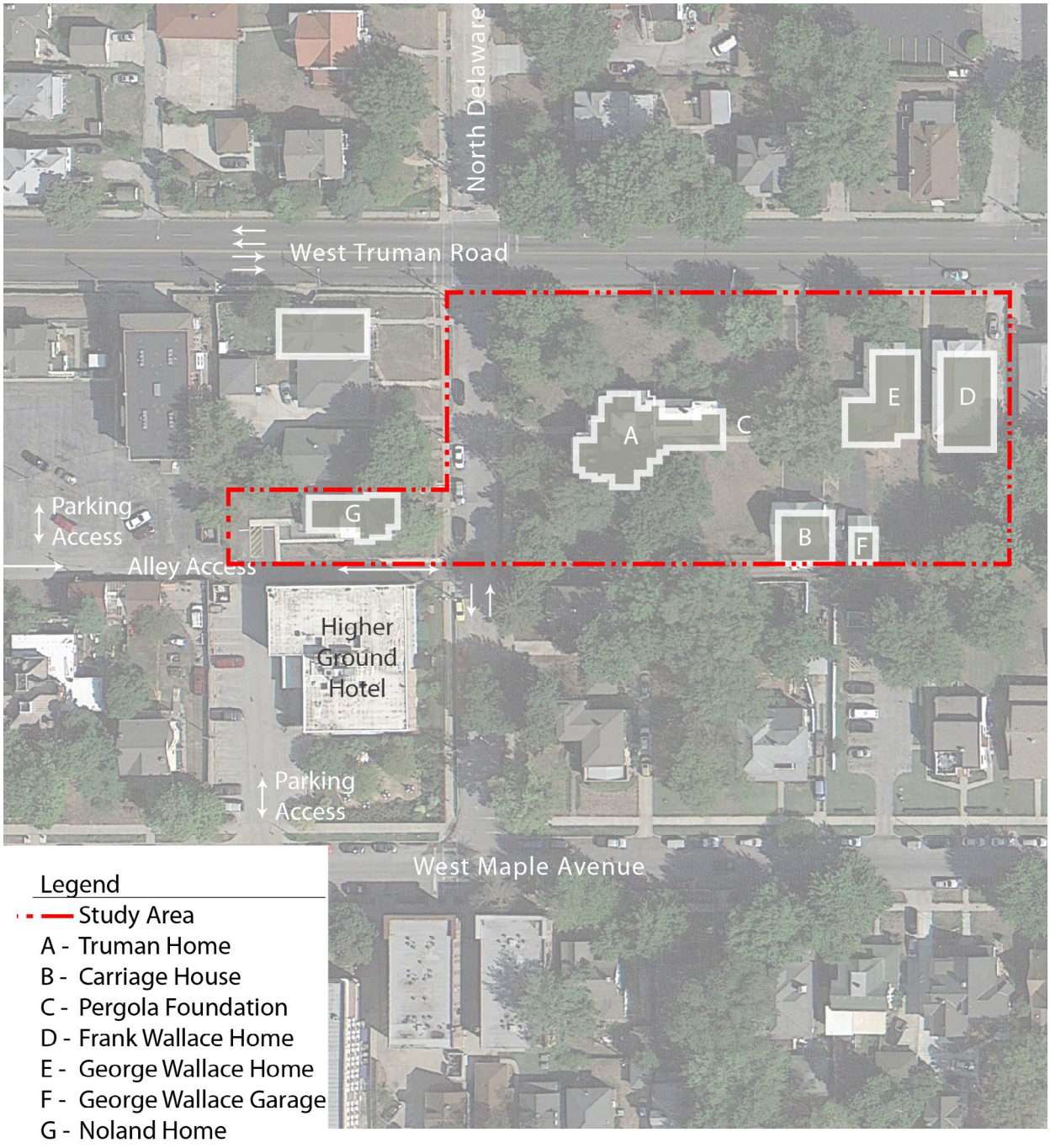


Figure 1-2. The red boundary outlines the study area that includes the Truman Home, Noland Home, Frank Wallace Home, George Wallace Home, Carriage House, and George Wallace Garage. (source: Quinn Evan Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Report Methodology

This project has been undertaken using a cultural landscape approach in accordance with NPS guidelines such as *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques, The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, and other pertinent documents.[4] This approach includes building a foundation of historical documentation as a basis for understanding the evolution of significant landscape qualities and features. The historical information is presented herein in the form of landscape chronologies that outline the physical development of the project area during key time periods. Period of landscape change diagrams illustrate historic phases using consistent scales and graphic styles, to allow for easy comparison of landscape conditions from one period to the next.

In September 2013, team members travelled to the project site to attend project meetings, survey site conditions and conduct research. A project initiation meeting was held on 18 September 2013 to introduce the project team and discuss the project scope, and potential landscape treatment and management issues. A work session on 19 September 2013 focused on landscape treatment and management issues discussed in the project initiation meeting.

Meeting attendees included: Larry Villalva, Superintendent; Carol Dage, Chief, Cultural Resources Division; Greg Wolcott, Facilities Operations Specialist; and Lewis McKarnin, Park Woodcrafter; Marla McEnaney, Historical Landscape Architect, Midwest Regional Office (MWRO); Alan O'Bright, Historical Architect, MWRO; Tina Bishop and Becky Froeter-Mathis, Mundus Bishop; and Brenda Williams and Stephanie Austin, Quinn Evans Architects.

The project team conducted archival research using primary and secondary sources to produce the landscape chronology and conduct landscape analysis. The majority of the research was conducted at the park archives and the Harry S. Truman Presidential Library and Museum archives.

Following documentation of the historic evolution of the physical landscape, the project team assessed the existing landscape characteristics. Landscape characteristics include tangible and intangible aspects of a landscape from the historic periods; these aspects individually and collectively give the landscape its historic character and aid in understanding its cultural importance.

Landscape characteristics relevant to the project area include: response to the natural systems and features, spatial organization, land use, patterns of circulation, topography, vegetation, buildings and structures, views, small scale features, archeological resources and utilities. Descriptions of existing conditions and an analysis of integrity for each of the landscape characteristics are provided.

4 Robert R Page, Cathy A. Gilbert, and Susan A. Dolan, 1998. "A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques" (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program), and Charles A. Birnbaum and Christine Capella Peters, 1996. "The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes." (Washington DC: Department of the Interior, National Park Service) 3-5.

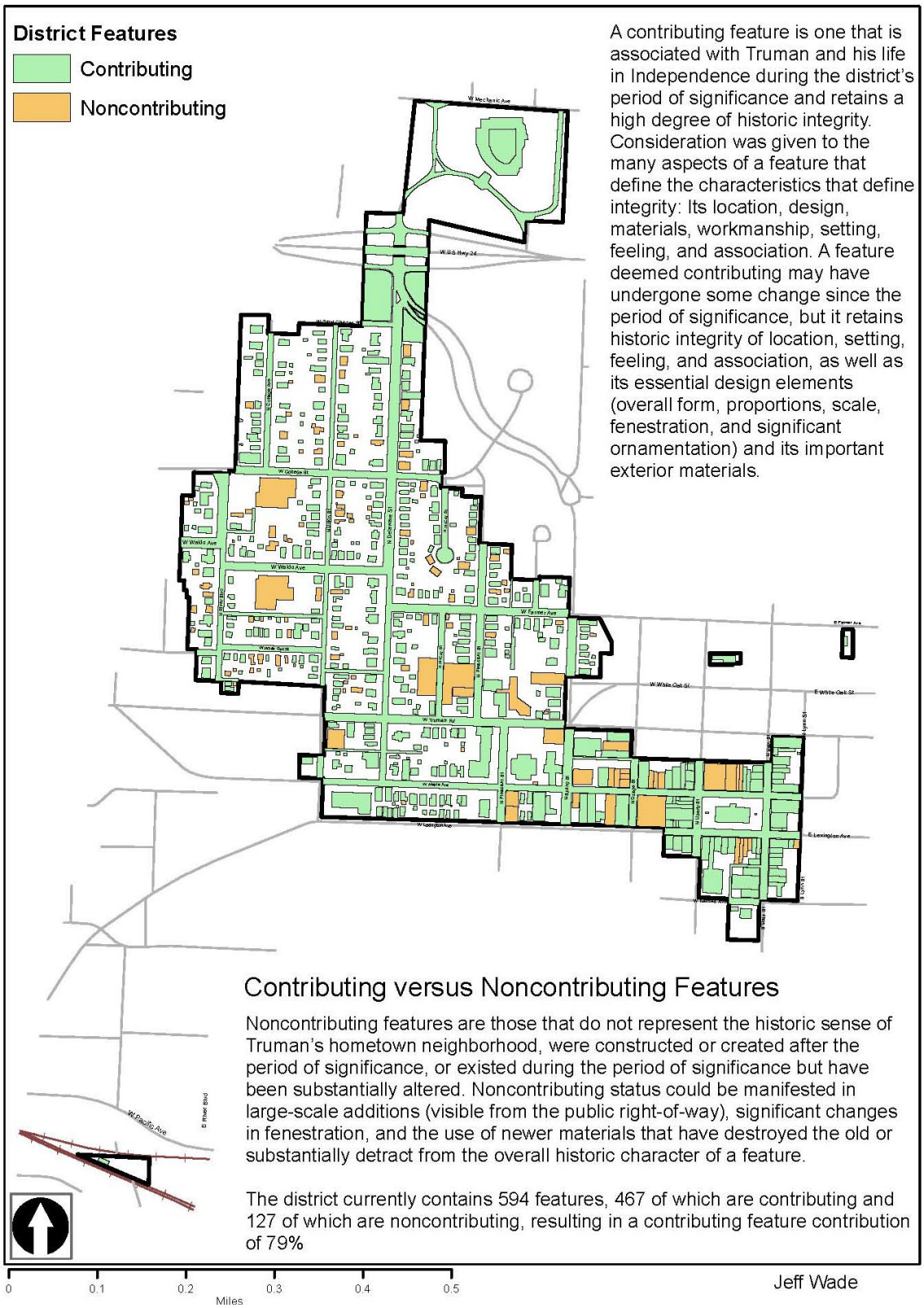


Figure 1-3. Map indicates the Harry S Truman National Historic Landmark District and Truman-associated sites in Independence, Missouri. (source: Jeff Wade, NPS)

Management Issues

Meetings held at the NHS in September 2013 focused on landscape treatment and management issues related to the project area. Issues that need to be addressed by the CLR are identified in this section.

1. *Vegetation*
    a. *Shrub Maintenance:* The CLR should include a schedule for shrub replacement and guidance on appropriate routine maintenance and monitoring techniques for shrubs. NHS staff would like to continue to utilize Master Gardeners for some of the landscape maintenance.
    b. *Rose Garden:* The NHS would like to retain the expertise of a Master Gardener rose specialist (rosarian) to re-establish roses. The NHS has documentation of the rose garden, including historic photographs. In the past, authentic in-kind roses of the period had been used as replacements for roses that were lost. The CLR should provide maintenance guidelines for roses.
    c. *Trees and replacement of historic plant materials:* The CLR should provide recommendations for tree maintenance (pruning, fertilization, watering, etc.), tree monitoring (evidence of damages, diseases, health of canopy, branches, bole and roots), and replacement. It should identify hazard trees and address collection of seeds or grafts from historic trees.
    d. *Desired Landscape Condition:* The CLR should include landscape philosophy with a descriptive statement, and desired condition and form for plants.
    e. *Lawn:* The CLR should address the appropriate character and maintenance of lawn within the project area.
2. *Integrated Pest Management/Invasives:* Carpenter ants and moles are impacting the cultural landscape. Kudzu, tree of heaven and poison ivy are present, but do not cause a large problem. The CLR should provide recommendations for addressing carpenter ants and moles in the landscape.
3. *Lighting:* Current lighting conditions should be documented, and recommendations for improvements provided.
4. *Barrier-free access:* The CLR should address concerns related to universal accessibility, including the condition of pavement, issues related to encroaching vegetation, and current accessibility standards.
5. *Pavement:* The condition of historic pavement needs to be addressed and recommendations for repairs and/or replacement are needed. In particular, recommendations for long-term maintenance of the hexagonal concrete pavers at the North Delaware Street walkway in front of the Truman Home should be provided.
6. *Alleys*: Alleys adjacent to the Truman and Noland homes influence the visitor experience at these properties. The CLR should include recommendations for treatment of these alleys.

7. *Building Use:* There is a possibility that the uses for buildings at the park could change in the future, given funding trends. The CLR should acknowledge potential landscape management issues related to future changes in building use.

8. *Power Lines:* Power lines have been left intact for historic character within the park, however the lines are no longer in service. The city has been moving power lines underground in selected areas of the city.

9. *Landscape Features:* NHS desires recommendations for maintaining ruins and interpreting features including the pergola and bicentennial sign.

10. *Coordination:* The CLR should address coordination between treatment recommendations and the City of Independence Truman Heritage District guidelines/regulations.

11. *Partnership:* The CLR should address partnership, including urban forestry options and benefits, with the City of Independence, Missouri, which is a "Tree City USA" community.[5]

5 Arbor Day Foundation, "2013 Tree Cities USA Communities in Missouri," and Arbor Day Foundation, "Benefits of the Tree City USA Program."

Cultural Landscape Terminology

This section includes definitions of terminology used in the report that may be unfamiliar to the reader.[6]

Cultural Landscape – a geographic area (including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein), associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. There are four general types of cultural landscapes, not mutually exclusive: historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes.[7]

Cultural Landscape Report - refers to the primary management document for cultural landscapes within the National Park Service. A cultural landscape report documents the history and existing conditions of a cultural landscape, evaluates its significance according to Secretary of Interior standards, and provides design and management recommendations for the property.

Integrity – the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period. The seven qualities of integrity as defined by the National Register Program are location, setting, feeling, association, design, workmanship, and materials.

Significance – the meaning or value ascribed to a cultural landscape based on the National Register criteria for evaluation. It normally stems from a combination of association and integrity.

Treatment - work carried out to achieve a particular historic preservation goal.

Character-defining feature - a prominent or distinctive aspect, quality, or characteristic of a cultural landscape that contributes significantly to its physical character. Land use patterns, vegetation, furnishings, decorative details and materials may be such features.

Feature - The smallest element(s) of a landscape that contributes to the significance and that can be the subject of a treatment intervention. Examples include a woodlot, hedge, lawn, specimen plant, house, meadow or open field, fence, wall, earthwork, pond or pool, bollard, orchard, or agricultural terrace.

Historic character - the sum of all visual aspects, features, materials, and spaces associated with a cultural landscape's history, i.e. the original configuration together with losses and later changes. These qualities are often referred to as character-defining.

6 Definitions of cultural landscape terms from Robert R. Page, Cathy A. Gilbert, and Susan A. Dolan, "A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques" (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program, 1998); Charles A. Birnbaum and Christine Capella Peters, "The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes." (Washington DC: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1996); and Charles A. Birnbaum, "Preservation Brief 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes, Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes," (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Technical Preservation Services, 2011).

7 United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes, Defining Landscape Terminology, http://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/landscape-guidelines/terminology.htm.

Landscape Characteristics – tangible and intangible aspects of a landscape from the historic periods; these aspects individually and collectively give a landscape its historic character and aid in the understanding of its cultural importance.[8] Those relevant to the Independence Unit property include:

- *Natural Systems and Features* are those natural aspects of the greater Independence area that originally influenced the development and physical form of the Independence Unit. These include the natural rolling topography and the neighboring Mill Creek, which drains into the Missouri River. These natural aspects also include the geology, underlying soils and the native grasslands of western Missouri.

- *Spatial Organization* is the arrangement of elements creating the ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create space, including the arrangement of topography, buildings, structures, and vegetation.

- *Land Use* is the organization, form, and shape of the landscape in response to land use.

- *Patterns of Circulation* are those features and materials that constitute systems of movement including vehicular and pedestrian routes on the properties themselves and in the immediate surroundings, including roads (North Delaware Street and West Truman Road), alleys and sidewalks that comprise the setting.

- *Topography and Landform* is the three-dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by features and orientation including cut and fill slopes, and other man-made topographic features.

- *Vegetation* is indigenous or introduced trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers, and herbaceous materials and gardens.

- *Buildings and Structures* are the three-dimensional man-made constructs; these include all the residences and associated structures.

- *Views* are features that create or allow a range of vision which can be natural or designed and controlled.

- *Small Scale Features* are the human-scaled elements that provide detail and diversity combined with function and aesthetics such as fencing, light posts, and signs.

- *Archeological Resources* are the ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape, evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features. Archeological features were identified in 2009 by Steve DeVore and William E. Altizer using geophysical investigations.[9]

8 Page, Gilbert, and Dolan, "A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports,"1998.

9 De Vore and Altizer. "Midwest Archeological Center Technical Report No. 117, 5.

CHAPTER 2:
Site History

Chapter 2: Site History

Introduction

The Harry S Truman National Historic Site is divided into two units, the Grandview Unit and the Independence Unit. This chapter presents the site history of the Independence Unit. The site history summarizes the platting and development of the four properties occupied by Bess and Harry Truman's family; the construction and alterations of the four properties; and the establishment of the Harry S Truman National Historic Site and its stewardship by the NPS.

This chapter begins with a historical overview of the development of Independence, Missouri. This is followed by a statement of significance describing the historical significance of the Independence Unit, including its designations as a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) site and a National Historic Landmark (NHL), and presents the period of significance as 1919 to 1971.

This chapter includes a presentation of seven periods of landscape development, including three periods that are within the period of significance.

History Overview

Shortly after European-American settlement in the early 1840s, Independence became an economic hub with outfitting posts serving settlers in their western migration along the Oregon, California and Santa Fe Trails, which passed through Independence.[1] Independence's economic boom faltered when the "Border War" between Missouri and Kansas erupted in 1855 and it collapsed when the Civil War began in 1861.

Economically, Independence did not fully recover from the effects of the Civil War. Kansas City became the center of political and economic power in western Missouri. By the 1880s, Independence was a suburb of Kansas City and an important agricultural trade center. The Truman and Wallace families successfully settled into commerce, agriculture and politics. The Independence Unit is located in one of the oldest residential neighborhoods in Independence, once occupied by the city's most prominent residents.[2]

1 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd and Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc. *Historic Structure Report: Noland House, Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence, Missouri* (Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2004), 2, 3.

2 Ron Cockrell and Alan O'Bright. *National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form: Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence, Missouri* (Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1985), 1.

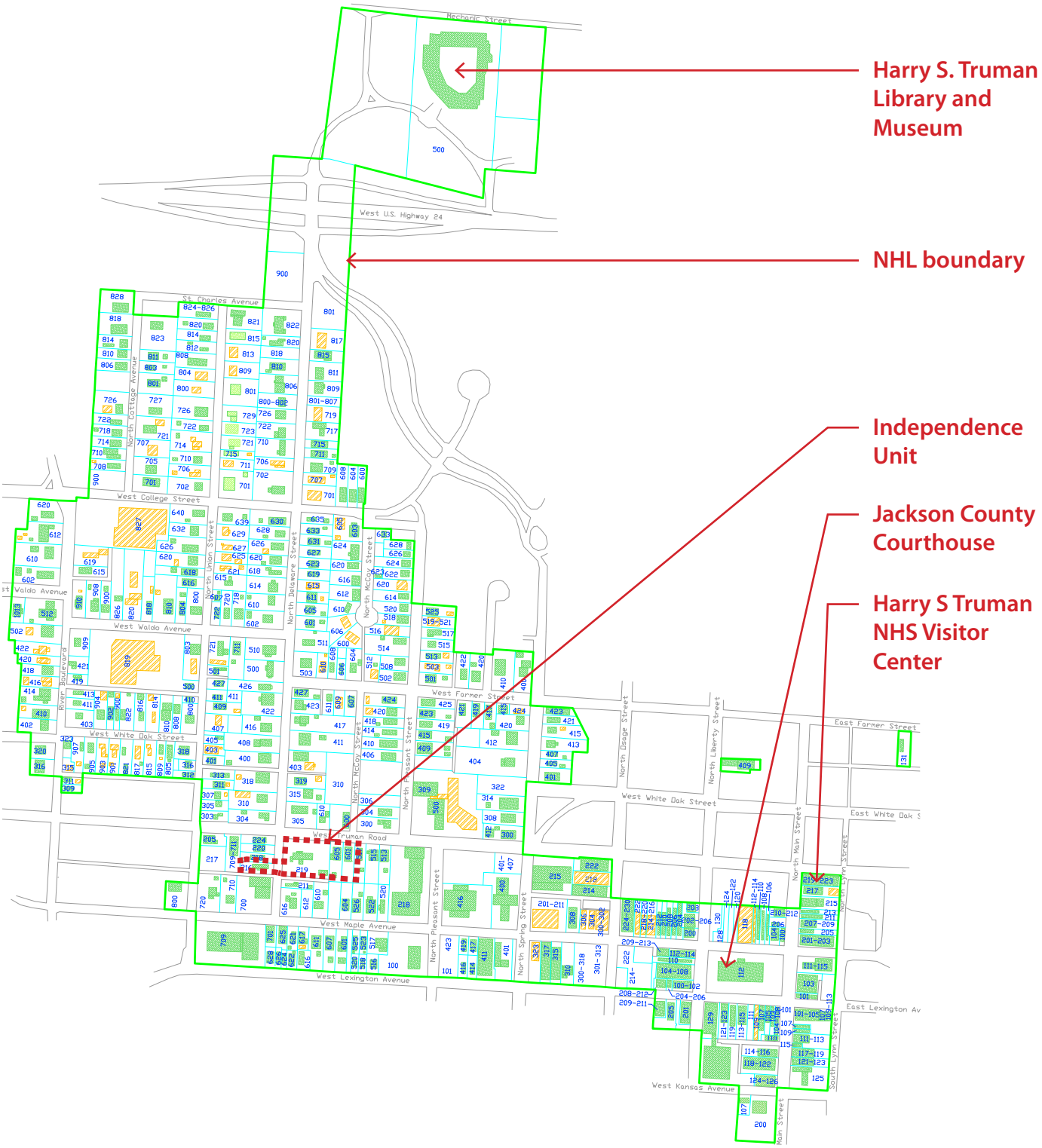


Figure 2-1. The green boundary is the limit of the Harry S Truman Historic District which includes residential, commercial, and institutional properties. The study area outlined in red includes the Truman Home (219 North Delaware), Noland Home (216 North Delaware), Frank Wallace Home (601 West Truman Road), and the George Wallace Home (605 West Truman Road). The study area is within walking distance of the Harry S. Truman Library and Museum and the courthouse where Harry Truman began his career as a politician. (Franklin-Weekley, Rachel and Evans-Hatch & Associates, Inc. National Historic Landmark Nomination: Harry S Truman Historic District. Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, 2011, 252)

Statement of Significance

The Harry S Truman Historic District was officially designated an NHL on Veterans' Day, November 11, 1971, and is significant for its association with the 33rd president of the United States for the period of 1919 to 1971.[3]

The Independence Unit consists of four properties associated with President Truman, and is the center of the Harry S Truman NHL district that comprises residential neighborhoods and downtown Independence, Missouri. Each of these four properties has a direct association with President Truman.[4]

The NHL district includes the neighborhood that influenced President Truman's personal and political life.[5] The district includes the properties directly associated with Harry S Truman, and those associated with his early business career, "his maturation as a presiding county judge, service as a U.S. Senator, and period of retirement as former president and elderly statesman."[6]

"Truman's public life required temporary residence in Washington, D.C., but his home, family, friends, and all things central to his life remained in Independence, Missouri. He grew up in this small Midwestern city, living here during his childhood and throughout much of his adult life from the time of his marriage to Bess Wallace in 1919 to his death in 1972. Independence and its people directly influenced Harry Truman and it provides the best representation of his life and political career".[7]

The Noland Home is significant for "its association with Truman's early life in Independence," and "represents Truman's connection with his family through his many years of friendship and correspondence with his cousins, the Nolands."[8] The Noland Home was home to Truman's aunt and uncle, Margaret Ellen Truman Noland and Joseph Tilford Noland, and their daughters Nellie and Ethel. Truman stayed with the Nolands frequently during his courtship with Bess Wallace.[9]

The Frank and George Wallace homes are significant for their association with Harry Truman. Frank and George Wallace were Truman's brothers-in-law. George P. Gates deeded land to his grandsons, Frank and George Wallace. Frank and his wife, Natalie Ott, and George and his wife, May Southern, built their homes within the family 'compound.'

The district was designated under NHL criterion 2 for properties that are associated importantly with the lives of persons nationally significant in the history of the United States, for the NHL Theme, *Political and Military Affairs*, and sub-theme *The American Presidency*. These correspond to the updated NHL theme, *Shaping the Political Landscape*, reflected in the revised National Park Service Thematic Framework. Harry Truman served as President of the United States from 1945 to 1953. Previously, Mr. Truman served as Vice President during the final months of Franklin Roosevelt's administration (1945) and as U.S. Senator representing Missouri (1935 to 1944).[10]

3 Rachel Franklin-Weekley and Evans-Hatch & Associates, *National Historic Landmark Nomination: Harry S Truman Historic District* (Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, 2011), 4.
4 Franklin-Weekley and Evans-Hatch, *NHLN: Harry S Truman HD*, 4.
5 Ibid.
6 Ibid.
7 Ibid.
8 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House*, iii.
9 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House*, 3.
10 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House*, 4-5.

Period of Significance

The period of significance for the Independence Unit is 1919 to 1971, as determined by the National Historic Landmark (NHL) documentation for the Harry S Truman Historic District. This period represents the time frame in which President Truman had a direct association with the four properties.[11]

The period of significance begins with the marriage of Harry Truman and Bess Wallace, and their move to 219 North Delaware in 1919. During the period of significance, the couple lived in the home with their daughter Margaret, and Bess's family members, including her grandmother Elizabeth Gates, her mother Madge Gates Wallace, and Bess's younger brother, David Frederick Wallace, his wife Christine and their two children. During the time Harry Truman served as President of the United States from 1945 to 1953, he spent most of his time at the White House in Washington D.C., visiting Independence periodically. Bess and Margaret Truman and Madge Gates Wallace resided in Washington D.C., staying in Independence during summers, holidays and vacations. During short visits, the Truman family would often stay at the Wallaces' homes to avoid opening up 219 North Delaware Street for a weekend.

Upon retirement from public office, President Truman and his family returned to Independence, Missouri, once again residing in the Truman Home. Madge Gates Wallace had passed away in 1952, and the Trumans purchased the home from her estate.

The period of significance concludes with the designation of the Harry S Truman NHL on Veteran's Day, November 11, 1971.

Periods of Landscape Development

The periods of landscape development describe the physical evolution of the Independence Unit cultural landscape from the 19th-century through present-day.

The periods of landscape development are consistent with those established in the previous CLR.

The beginning and end of each period corresponds to, and documents, points of major change in the management of the Independence Unit. Some of these dates also correspond to major physical changes. Periods of landscape development falling within the period of significance are noted in italics.

- Early Development of Independence, Missouri (pre-1866)
- Early Years (1867 to 1918)
- *Wallace / Truman Home (1919 to 1944)*
- *Truman's Summer White House (1945 to 1952)*
- *Presidential Retirement (1953 to 1972)*
- Bess Truman (1973 to 1982)
- Harry S Truman National Historic Site (1983 to present-day)

The following narrative text, photographs, drawings, and illustrations present the periods of landscape development.

11 Ibid.

Early Development of Independence, Missouri (pre-1866)

This period begins with the European-American settlement of Independence, Missouri, in the 1830s. By the 1840s, Independence had become an economic hub with outfitting posts serving settlers in their western migration along the Oregon, California, and Santa Fe Trails, which passed through Independence.[12]

This period includes the platting and early development of Independence, Missouri. During this time, Harry Truman's maternal and paternal grandparents moved to farms near the Holmes Park area north of Grandview, Missouri.[13] Throughout this period the structure at 219 North Delaware Street is referred to as the Gates Home. The "kitchen wing" of the Gates Home was built before the "Border War." This was the start of Independence's economic decline.[14]

When the Civil War began in 1861, construction in Independence was limited. A structure was likely built on the future Noland Home property between 1858 and 1865, with oral history supporting a date closer to 1865, shortly after the Civil War ended.[15]

This period concludes when George P. Gates and Elizabeth Emery, Bess Truman's maternal grandparents, were wed and moved to Independence, just prior to the Gates addition to the home in 1867.

1832 January

Jones H. Flournoy purchased an 80-acre tract of land, which included the four Independence Unit properties. He immediately began to sell parcels.[16]

1839 August 3

James F. Moore purchased roughly 40 acres of land, which included the four Independence Unit properties.[17]

1847 September 29

James F. Moore's Addition was platted and entered into the Jackson County Recorder's office. The Truman Home was later built on lots 2 and 3; the Noland Home on lots 4 and 5; the Frank and George Wallace Homes on lot 1.[18]

1848 August 28

William B. Hay purchased lots 2-6, 8 and 16-18 of James F. Moore's Addition.[19]

1850

The easternmost section or the "kitchen wing" of the Gates Home was likely built in this time period by William B. Hay.[20]

1849

The City of Independence was incorporated.

12 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House*, 2-3.
13 Ron Cockrell. *Historic Resource Study: The Trumans of Independence, Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence, Missouri* (Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1985), 47.
14 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House*, 2-3.
15 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House*, 2-12.
16 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 11.
17 Ibid.
18 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 16.
19 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 12.
20 *Physical Investigation Report, Truman Home (HS-01): Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence, Missouri* (Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service), 1984.

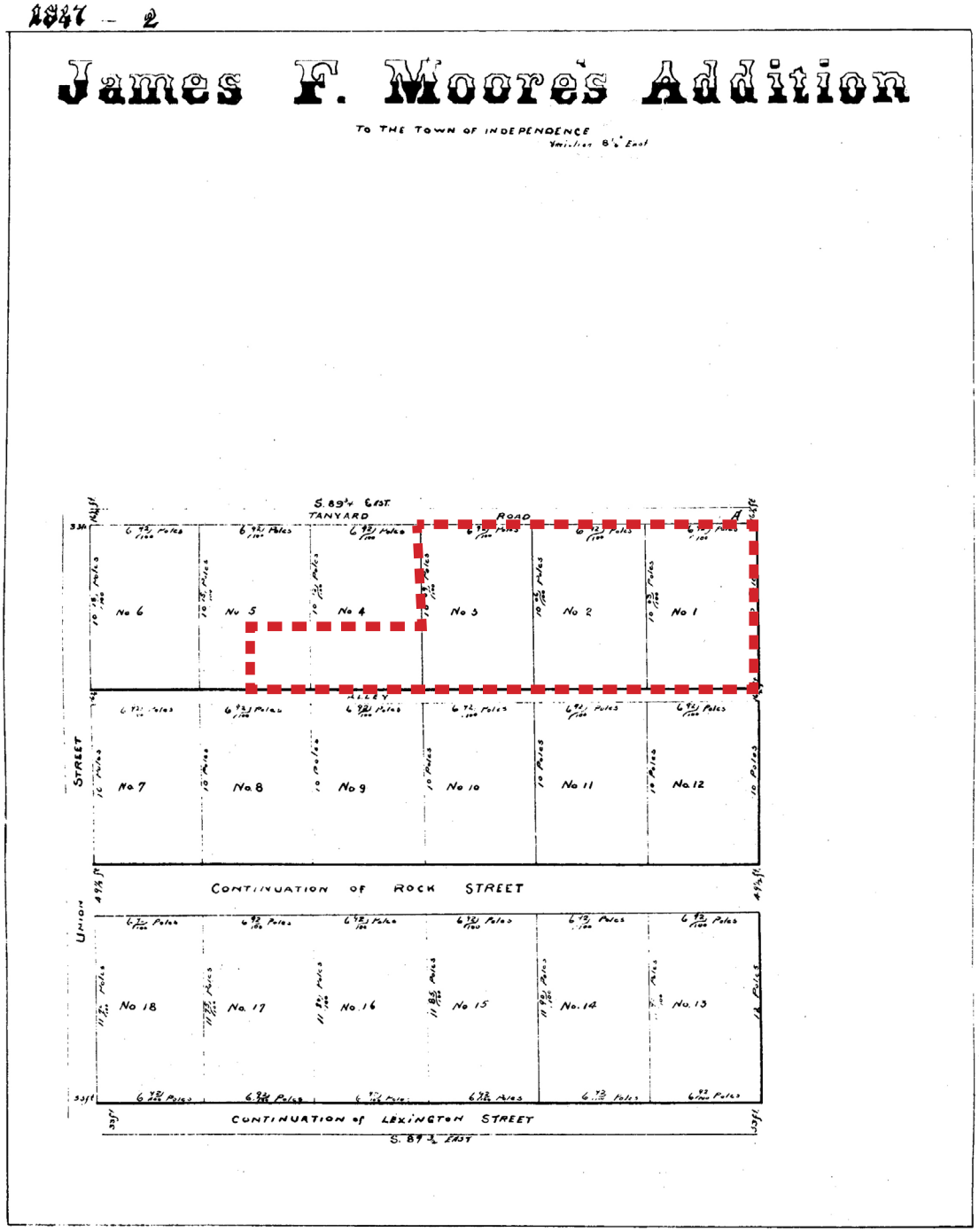


Figure 2-2. The Independence Unit is located on Lots 1-5 of the James F. Moore's addition. The Truman Home was built on lots 2 and 3; the Noland Home on lots 4 and 5; the Frank and George Wallace Home's on lot 1. (James F. Moore's Addition. Plat Book 1, Recorder's Office, Jackson County Courthouse, Independence. November 30, 1847)

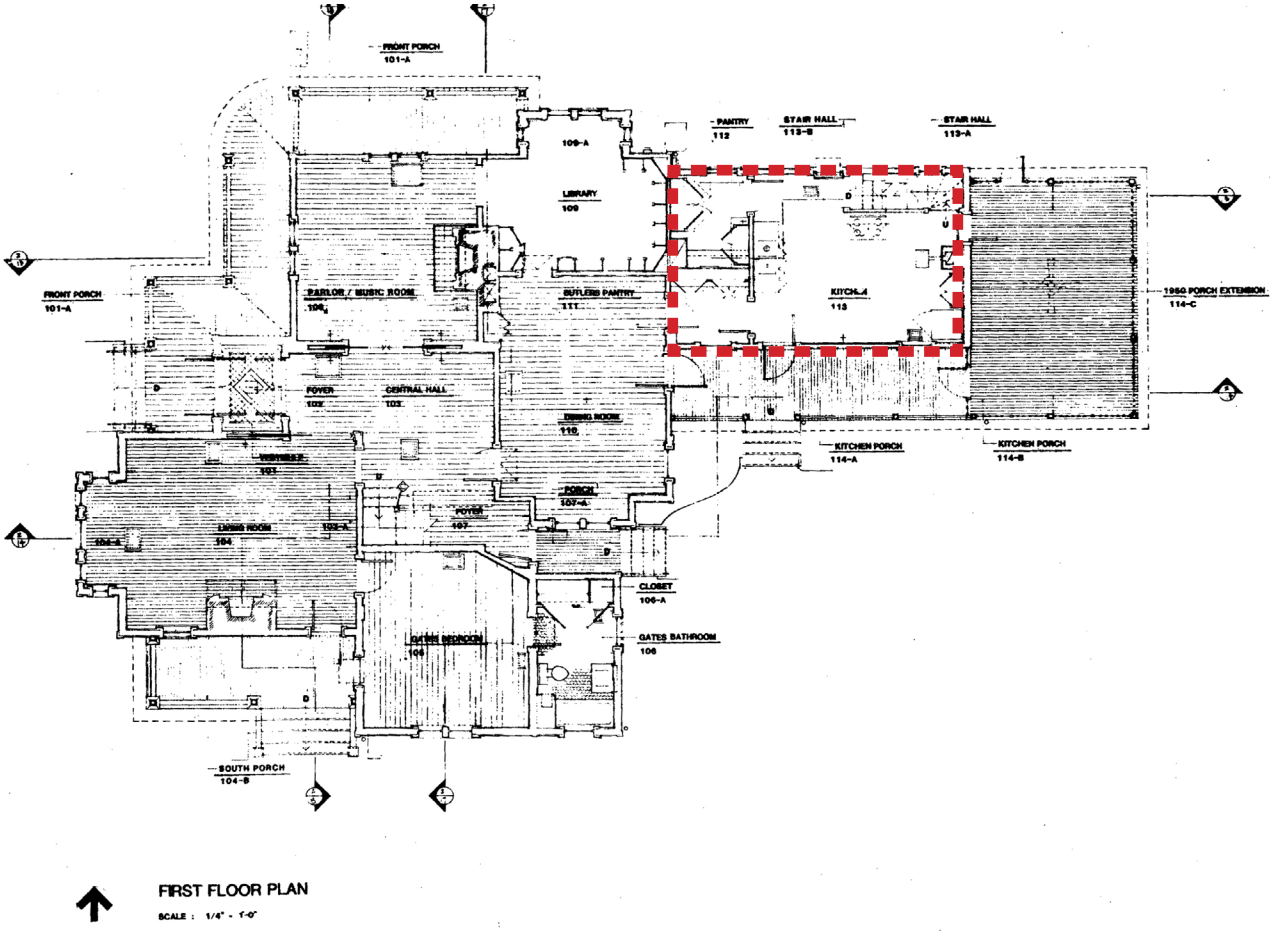


Figure 2-3. The easternmost section or the "kitchen wing" of the Gates Home was likely built between 1848 and 1850 by William B. Hay. (Truman First Floor Plan, Cockrell, Ron. "Historic Resource Study: The Trumans of Independence, Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence, Missouri." Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1985, 437)

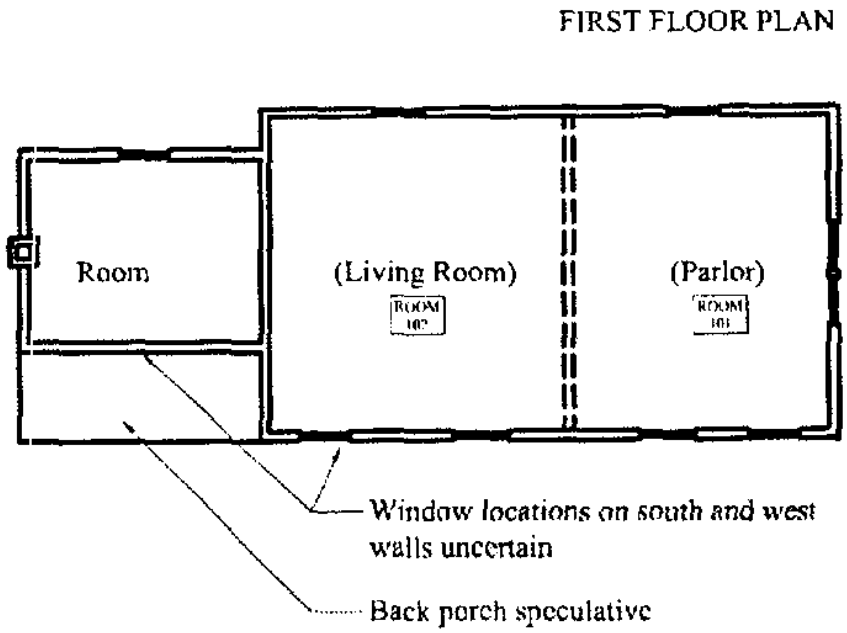


Figure 2-4. The orignal portion of the Noland Home was likely built shortly after the end of the Civil War. (Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd and Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc. Historic Structure Report: Noland House, Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence, Missouri. Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2004, 2-21)

1848 to 1858

The Noland property (lots 4 and 5) at 216 North Delaware Street was bought and sold frequently between 1848 and 1858 as an investment property. Based on the sale prices, it is assumed that no structures existed during this time.[21]

1850 September 11

Lots 2-5 of the James F. Moore's Addition (the future Independence Unit properties) were sold in an auction for compensation of debts owed by William B. Hay. The difference in sales price between lot 2 ($120) and lot 3 ($100) indicates a structure on lot 2, likely the "kitchen wing" of the Gates Home.[22]

1857 to 1858

North Delaware Street was extended south from McCauley's Addition into James F. Moore's Addition. A quitclaim deed relinquished 24.75 feet from lot 3 (future Truman Home) for the street extension.[23]

1858 to 1865

The Noland Home was likely built sometime between 1858 and 1865.[24]

Ardis Haukenberry dates the building closer to 1865, stating: "Anyway, the part that I can remember, the back two rooms they say were built just after the Civil War. That's the kitchen and dining room."[25]

1860

George P. Gates married Elizabeth Emery, Bess's maternal grandfather and grandmother respectively, in Port Byron, Illinois.[26]

1861 to 1865

The Civil War and federal occupation halted construction in the Independence area.[27]

1862

Margaret 'Madge' Gates Wallace, Bess Truman's mother, was born in the Port Byron/Moline, Illinois area.[28]

1865 May

The Noland Home property was sold by Frederick F. Yeager to Charles D. Sayre. The sales value increase indicates a structure was present.[29]

1865 December

Charles D. Sayre sold the property that would become the Noland Home to Anthony T. Slack for $3,500. The sales price indicates a structure was present.[30]

1866

George P. and Elizabeth Gates moved from Illinois to Independence, Missouri with their young family (Madge, Maud and Myra), following George's parents, George W. and Sarah Gates.[31]

21 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House*, 2-11.
22 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 13.
23 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 15.
24 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House*, 2-12.
25 Ibid.
26 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 20.
27 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 16.
28 Cockrell. HRS: The Trumans of Independence, 20.
29 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House*, 2-12.
30 Ibid.
31 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House*, 20.

Figure 2-5. Additions to the Gates Home and property were made by George P. Gates in 1867 and 1885.

Early Years (1867 to 1918)

The Early Years period begins with the Gates purchase of and additions to the property at 219 North Delaware Street, referred to as the Gates Home within this period. It includes the construction of all four properties: the Gates Home, Noland Home, Frank Wallace Home, and George Wallace Home. Both Harry Truman and Elizabeth 'Bess' Wallace were born during this period. This period concludes with the death of George P. Gates, just prior to the marriage of Harry and Bess Truman in 1919.

The four properties were shaped by periods of exuberant growth, as Independence changed from a frontier town into a small city. First was robust growth in the 1880s, in which new construction occurred on smaller subdivided lots and newly platted subdivisions.[32] A second period of growth in the early 20th century, continued the infill trend with the construction of "modest Prairie School and bungalow style homes on slightly smaller lots along streets at the western periphery of the district[33]." This growth included the construction of the Frank and George Wallace homes.

Additions to the Gates Home and property were made in 1867 and 1885. George P. and Elizabeth Gates lived in the home until their deaths in 1918 and 1924. The Wallace family, Bess Truman's mother and siblings, moved into the home permanently around 1904.

The Gates Home landscape was representative of the Victorian era landscape style, including expanses of lawn and large trees, with no foundation plantings. Victorian garden elements included the wood fencing, sundial and bird bath.[34]

An addition to the Noland Home at 216 North Delaware Street was constructed between 1868 and 1885, with a second addition constructed by 1887.[35] In 1900, it became the residence of Joseph Tilford and Margaret Ellen "Ella" Noland, Harry Truman's uncle and aunt, and their daughters, Nellie and Ethel. Truman spent time during his high school years studying with his cousins, Ethel and Nellie Noland, at the Noland Home. Truman frequently spent weekends at the Noland Home, during his courtship with Bess Wallace from 1910 to 1918.

George P. Gates deeded land to his grandsons, Frank and George Wallace. Frank Wallace and his wife, Natalie Ott, built a bungalow style home at 601 Truman Road in 1915. George Wallace and his wife, Mary Frances 'May' Southern, built a similar bungalow style home fifty feet west of the Frank Wallace Home in 1916.

32 Franklin-Weekley and Evans-Hatch, *NHLN: Harry S Truman HD*, 7.
33 Ibid.
34 Ron Cockrell and Keith Krueger. *Cultural Landscape Report: Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Missouri* (Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1989), 9-10.
35 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House*, 2-18 to 2-30.

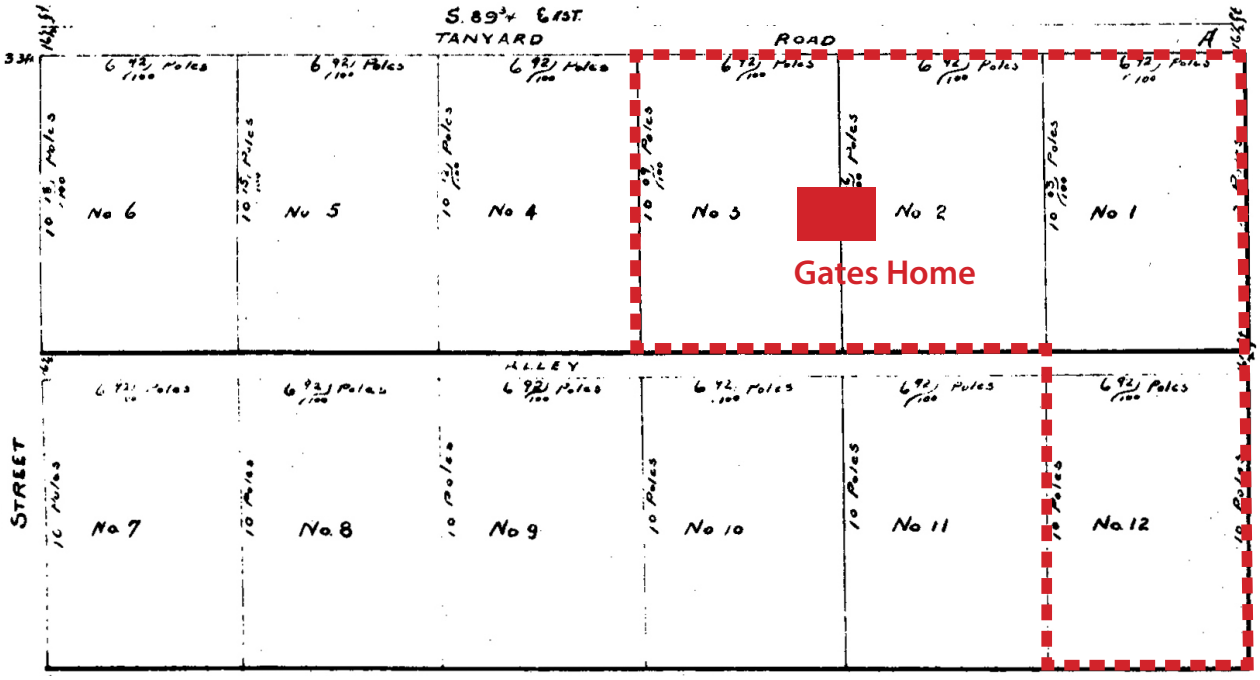


Figure 2-6. George P. Gates purchased lots 2 and 3 of James F. Moore's addition in 1867 and built a two-story addition. In 1868, Gates purchased lots 1 and 12. Lot 1 was the family garden. The south half of lot 1 and all of lot 12 was pasture. ("James F. Moore's Addition," November 30, 1847, Plat Book 1, Recorder's Office, Jackson County Courthouse, Independence)

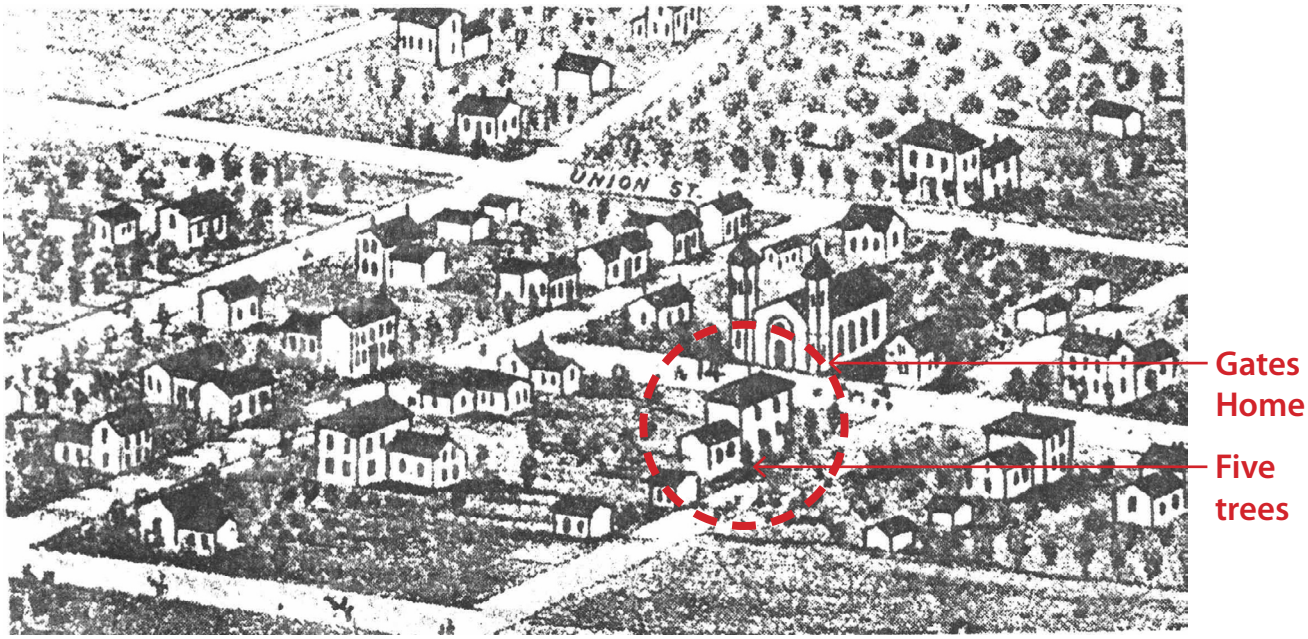


Figure 2-7. Five trees indicated paralleling West Truman Road (Blue Avenue) on the north side of the yard. No planting appeared adjacent to the house or in the front yard. (A. Ruger, "Bird's Eye View Map of Independence, Missouri, 1868," lithograph, Jackson County Historical Society archives)

1867 June 21

George P. Gates was a prominent businessman and part owner of the large Waggoner-Gates Milling Company in Independence. He and his wife moved from Illinois to Independence with his young family after the Civil War.

George P. Gates purchased lots 2 and 3 of James F. Moore's Addition for $700. The price indicates that a structure existed on the property.[36]

After purchasing the property, George P. Gates built a two-story addition onto an existing one-story home.

The address at this time was 11 Delaware Street. This changed to 219 North Delaware in the 1890s.[37]

ca. 1868

The property of the Gates Home included five trees paralleling West Truman Road (Blue Avenue) on the north side of the yard. No planting appeared adjacent to the home or in the front yard.[38]

1868 November 2

George P. Gates purchased lots 1 and 12 of James F. Moore's Addition. The four lots formed an L-shape with the north half of lot 1 serving as the family garden and the south half of lot 1 and all of lot 12 serving as pasture.[39]

1868 to 1886

Anthony T. Slack built an addition onto the Noland Home after 1868 and before 1886.[40]

1883 June 13

George P. and Elizabeth Gates' daughter, Margaret Elizabeth 'Madge' Gates, married David Willock Wallace. The reception was held on the lawn of the Gates Home.[41] The Wallaces moved to a home at 117 West Ruby Street.[42]

1883 October 8

George P. Gates added a sidewalk of pine or oak timber construction along North Delaware Street as required by city ordinance.[43]

1884 May 8

Harry Truman was born in Lamar, Barton County, Missouri.[44]

1884 August 25

Independence City Council passed an ordinance requiring farm animals to be confined by fencing.[45] A fence likely enclosed the pasture at this time to confine their horses and milk cow.[46]

1885

George P. Gates commissioned architect and builder James W. Adams to build an addition on the west and south sides of the Gates Home at a cost of $8,000. New gas and water systems were installed.[47]

Prior to 1885, water for the Gates Home came from a subterranean source. A new cistern was installed at the south side of the kitchen porch that supplied water to the home.[48]

36 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 18.
37 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 26.
38 Cockrell and Krueger. *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 13.
39 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 26.
40 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House*, 2-18 to 2-30.
41 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 41.
42 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 44.
43 Cockrell and Krueger. *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 14.
44 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 47.
45 Cockrell and Krueger. *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 15.
46 Cockrell and Krueger. *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 19.
47 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 32.
48 Cockrell and Krueger. *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 15.

Figure 2-8. The grounds of the Gates Home revealed a relatively flat lawn, a thirty-foot tall tree was directly west of the front porch, and another thirty-foot tall tree was located south of the porch. A walk led to the front entrance of the Gates Home on North Delaware Street. The intricate porch latticework and the stone foundation were visible (not obscured by plantings) in keeping with the Victorian-era landscaping ideal of the time. (Cockrell, Ron. "CLR: HSTR." Omaha, NE: 1989, 15)

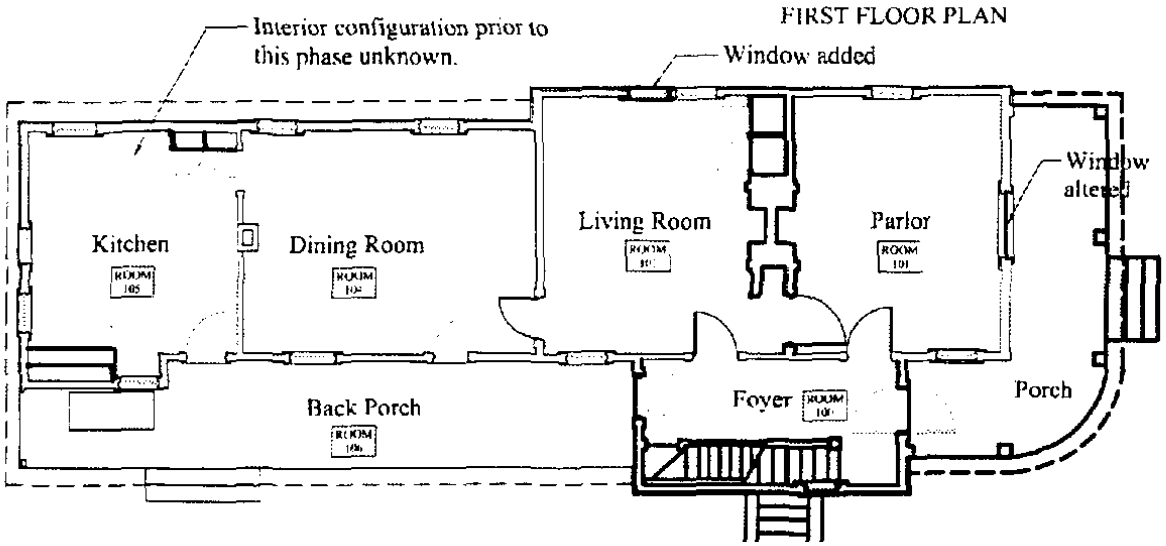


Figure 2-9. An addition to the Noland Home was likely built ca. 1887 by Anthony T. Slack before renting the house. (Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd and Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc. "Historic Structure Report: Noland House, Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence, Missouri." Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2004, 2-30)

1885 February 13

Elizabeth Virginia "Bess" Wallace was born while her family lived at 117 West Ruby Street.[49]

1886 January 2

The Gates Home property included a flat lawn. A walk led to the front entrance of the home to North Delaware Street. There were no foundation plantings, in keeping with the Victorian-era landscaping ideal of the time.[50]

1886 to 1887

The Anthony T. Slack family, who resided at 216 North Delaware Street (the Noland Home), moved into a new mansion on an adjoining lot north of the existing structure. The new home located at the southwest corner of the North Delaware Street and West Truman Road intersection was across the street from the Gates Home.[51]

ca. 1887

Anthony T. Slack rented 216 North Delaware Street (Noland Home) to tenant Reverend J.S. Connor. It is assumed that the addition to the structure, including the Queen Anne facade was completed prior to Reverend Connor's occupation. However, no definitive evidence exists dating the addition.[52]

Wood sidewalks were installed on the Gates Home property along West Truman Road (Blue Avenue) as early as 1887.[53]

A board and wire four-foot high fence separated the side yard of the Gates Home from the alley on the south side of the property to the Carriage House. Two outbuildings were located east of the Carriage House.[54]

1887 March 4

Frank Gates Wallace was born while his family lived on West Ruby Street.[55]

1887 April 11

The Wallace family (David, Madge, Bess, and Frank) moved into 219 North Delaware temporarily for unknown reasons.[56]

ca. 1890

The Wallace family (David, Madge, Bess, and Frank) moved out of the Gates Home and into 608 North Delaware, two blocks from the Gates Home.[57]

1890

The Truman family moved to Independence, Missouri, where the children could attend better schools.

Harry Truman and Bess Wallace met for the first time at First Presbyterian Church Sunday school.[58]

1892

George Porterfield Wallace was born while his family lived at 608 North Delaware Street.[59]

1894

Harry Truman contracted diphtheria and almost died. After a lengthy recovery, he attended summer school to catch up and skipped a grade, which placed him in the same class as Bess Truman.[60]

49 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 44.
50 Cockrell and Krueger. *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 15.
51 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 32.
52 Ibid.
53 Cockrell and Krueger. *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 14.
54 Ibid.
55 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 44.
56 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 45.
57 Ibid.
58 Cockrell and O'Bright. *NRHP Form: Harry S Truman NHS*, 8-2.
59 Steven De Vore and Williams E. Altizer. "Midwest Archeological Center Technical Report No. 117: Geophysical and Archeological Investigations at Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence, Missouri (Lincoln, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2009), 10.
60 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 53.

Figure 2-10. The Noland Home had a decorative wood fence along the top of the stone wall. Two trees in poor health were in the east and south yards. Several shrubs were immediately south of the porch. A climbing vine thrived on the front porch. (HSTL 72-3619, ca. 1900)

Figure 2-11. The rear yard was used for gatherings. Pictured in the background is the Carriage House which housed two horses ca. 1904. (HSTL 66-277, ca. 1904)

1896

The Trumans moved again to a home a few blocks from Bess Wallace's home. The Gates Home was the location for neighborhood children to congregate, including Bess, Frank, and George Wallace; however, Truman was generally busy doing chores.[61]

1898

Ruth, the eldest daughter of Harry Truman's maternal uncle and aunt, Joseph Tilford and Margaret Ellen 'Ella' Noland, married Robert Ragland.[62]

1900

David Frederick 'Fred' Wallace was born while his family lived at 608 North Delaware Street.[63]

1900 August

Joseph and Ella Noland rented the home at 216 North Delaware Street (Noland Home) from the Anthony T. Slack family, where they lived with their daughters Nellie and Ethel. Their eldest daughter Ruth was married and lived elsewhere.[64]

The Noland Home had decorative wood fence along the top of a retaining wall. Two trees were located in the east and south yards. Several shrubs were located south of the porch. A climbing vine grew on the front porch.[65]

1901

Harry Truman and Bess Wallace attended high school together and studied Latin at the Noland Home with Ethel and Nellie Noland, Harry Truman's cousins.[66]

1901 May 30

Harry Truman and Bess Wallace graduated from high school. Harry Truman worked various jobs, while Bess stayed at home and helped her mother with the household at 608 North Delaware.[67]

1903 June

David Wallace, Bess Truman's father, committed suicide. Madge Gates Wallace took her four children (Bess, Frank, George, and Fred) to Colorado Springs, Colorado to live with her uncle Frank E. Gates for the following year.[68]

ca. 1904

The Madge Gates Wallace family (Madge, Bess, Frank, George, and Fred) moved permanently into the Gates Home with her parents.[69]

61 Ibid.
62 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House*, 2-8.
63 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 60.
64 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 140.
65 HSTL 72-3619.
66 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House*, 2-5.
67 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 56, 60.
68 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 63-65.
69 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 65.

Figure 2-12. The grounds of the Gates Home included open lawn with several trees located in the front yard. No plantings are apparent along the building foundation. A simple decorative fence flanked the walkway leading to the front entry. (HSTL 82-212-02, ca. 1905)

Figure 2-13. A view from the Gates yard looking east towards Lot 1, indicates a wood picket fence separating the Gates garden and pastureland from the yard. The Madge Gates Wallace family owned at least one milk cow. (HSTL 82-59-121, ca. 1906)

ca. 1904

The eastern section of the Truman Carriage House stabled George P. Gates's horse and the western section housed a fringed surrey. Sometime during this period, the Carriage House was used for George P. Gates's automobile.[70]

The rear yard of the Gates Home was used for gatherings of friends and family.[71]

Ruth (Noland) Ragland's husband, Robert, died. Ruth moved into the Noland Home with her three children.[72] Her parents and two sisters still resided in the home.

ca. 1905

At this time, the yards at the Gates Home were primarily open lawn with a few sparse shrubs. No plantings were located in the front or side yards. Several trees of moderate height and of various sizes were located in the front yard.[73]

A simple decorative fence of wood posts spaced ten to twelve feet on center with a thick rope hung between the posts enclosed the front and west side of the Gates property. Two larger posts in a similar style flanked the walkway (likely concrete) leading from North Delaware Street to the front entry. A curved walkway (likely concrete) accessed the south entry and rear porch.[74]

Bess Wallace attended Barstow School in Kansas City in 1905 to 1906 (exact dates are not known).[75]

ca. 1906

The Madge Gates Wallace family owned at least one milk cow (George Wallace milked the cow) and horses at various times. A portion of lot 1 served as pastureland. At least four small trees were located adjacent to the gravel driveway. A wood picket fence separated the Gates Home garden from their backyard.[76] A portion of lot 1 was used as a trash midden.

1908 July 20

Joseph Noland purchased 216 North Delaware from Anthony T. Slack.[77]

1908 to 1916

The Noland family built a two-story addition to the south side of the Noland Home sometime between 1908 and 1916. The addition included a first floor bedroom and a bathroom upstairs. According to Ardis Haukenberry, "the little bedroom back there on that side of the hall was built much later when my Aunt Nellie had a broken hip. At the time she had been living upstairs in a bedroom up there and when she broke her hip they had to do something pretty fast… Then, it hadn't had a bathroom either, so that went on upstairs. You see, this is a real old house. You had the outdoor facilities".[78]

1910

Harry Truman returned a cake plate from the Noland Home to the Gates Home. This occasion marked the beginning of the courtship between Harry and Bess.[79]

70 Cockrell and Krueger. *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 20.
71 Ibid.
72 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House*, 2-8.
73 Cockrell and Krueger. *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 16.
74 Ibid.
75 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 56, 65.
76 Cockrell and Krueger. *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 19.
77 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House*, 2-8.
78 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House*, 2-14.
79 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House*, 2-5.

Figure 2-14. A view from the Noland Home looking southeast indicates a decorative wood fence that separated the south yard and the alley. A wood board sidewalk connected the back and front entries. A wood swing was located in the southeast corner of the yard. (HSTL 72-3611, ca. 1905)

Figure 2-15. A view of the Noland backyard looking northeast towards the back of the home depicts a decorative wood fence located along the north property line. Vegetation was abundant along west building face. (HSTL 72-3610, ca. 1905)

Figure 2-16. A view of the backyard looking northeast towards the back of the Noland Home shows a decorative wood fence located along the north property line. A small sapling is located along the north property line. (HSTL 72-3614, ca. 1905)

Figure 2-17. A view south of the Noland Home looking east shows a decorative wood fence located along the south property line. A decorative fence at the east property line separated the sidewalk and the yard. A wood board sidewalk connected the back and front entries. (HSTL 72-3612, ca. 1905)

1910 to 1919

Harry Truman made many trips from the Truman Farm, where he resided from 1906 to 1917, to visit Bess Wallace at the Gates Home. During these trips, he stayed with his aunt, uncle, and cousins at the Noland Home across the street from the Wallace family.[80]

Neighbor Frank Baldus, who resided at 610 West Truman Road (then known as Blue Avenue), recalled Harry Truman and Bess Wallace spending time on the north side of the Gates Home lawn seated on a tall wood, two-seat swing that stood among the lilac shrubs.[81]

1911

Bess Wallace kept calico chickens at the Gates Home.[82]

A black domestic worker named "Luke" cared for the Gates Home lawn and garden.[83]

1914

Harry Truman purchased a 1911 Stafford automobile, which made visiting Bess on the weekends much easier. He parked the automobile at the Gates Carriage House.[84]

ca. 1915

A general description of the Gates Home property during this time: A wide hexagonal paver sidewalk was located along West Truman (Van Horn) Road. The northwest corner of the Gates Home property had a small tree and another small tree was located a few yards south. To the east was a young sapling. Large trees grew along West Truman (Van Horn) Road. A tall picket fence separated the Gates Home property from the garden. A single lane gravel driveway with a slab of concrete led from the Carriage House to West Truman Road.[85]

1915 March 15

George P. Gates deeded the east fifty feet of lot 1 to his grandson, Frank Wallace, to build a home for himself and his wife, Natalie Ott.[86]

A bungalow style home at 601 Truman (Van Horn) Road was completed in 1915. A sidewalk extended from the front door to the street.[87] The home was likely not architect designed and may have been built by Schaupe, a local Independence builder.[88]

80 Cockrell and Krueger. *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 20.
81 Ibid.
82 Cockrell and Krueger. *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 19.
83 Cockrell and Krueger. *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 20.
84 Cockrell and O'Bright. *NRHP Form: Harry S Truman NHS*, 8-3.
85 Cockrell and Krueger. *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 21.
86 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 83.
87 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House*, 2-6.
88 Franklin-Weekley and Evans-Hatch, *NHLN: Harry S Truman HD*, 173.

1916 August 22

George P. Gates deeded the fifty feet just west of his brother Frank Wallace's new home to his grandson, George Wallace, following George's marriage to Mary Frances (May) Southern.[89]

A bungalow style home at 605 Truman (Van Horn) Road was completed in 1916. A sidewalk extended from the front door to the street.[90] The home was likely not architect designed and may have been built by Schaupe, a local Independence builder.[91]

An earlier picket fence that enclosed the Wallace's garden on lot 1 was likely removed to build the George and Frank Wallace homes. With the construction of the two Wallace bungalows, the tradition of maintaining a vegetable garden on the property ended.[92]

1917 summer

Harry Truman and Bess Wallace were engaged, shortly before Truman's National Guard unit mobilized for World War I.[93]

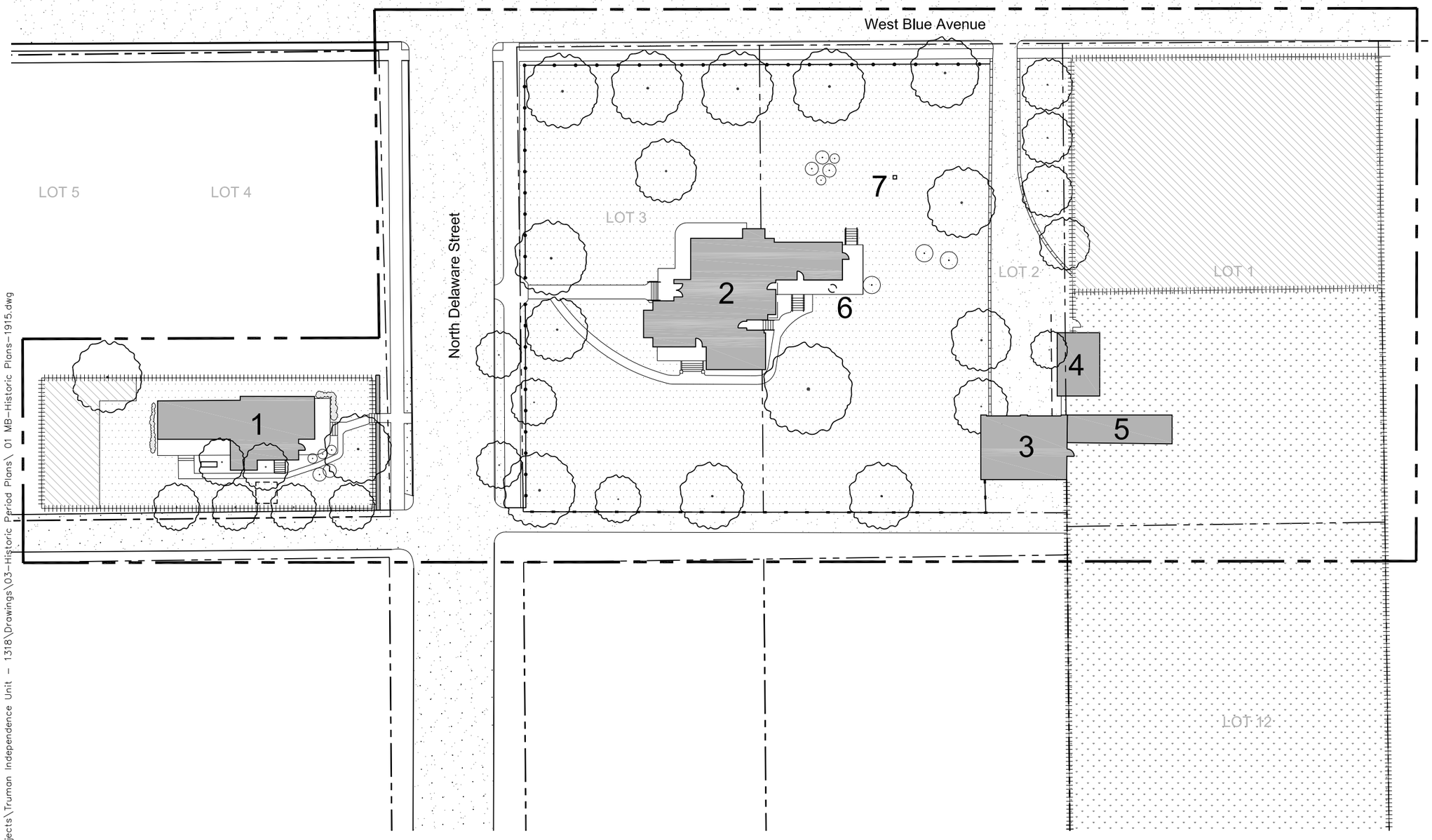
1918 June 25

George P. Gates died at age 83.[94]
His estate was turned over to a trust composed of relatives. Mrs. Elizabeth Gates and the Wallace Family (Madge, Bess and Fred) continued to live in the home.[95]

89 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 83.
90 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House*, 2-6.
91 Franklin-Weekley and Evans-Hatch, *NHLN: Harry S Truman HD*, 174.
92 Cockrell and Krueger. *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 22.
93 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 84.
94 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 87.
95 Cockrell and O'Bright. *NRHP Form: Harry S Truman NHS*, 8-3.

Figure 2-18. A view from the Gates Home property looking east toward the George Wallace Home shows Harry Truman's automobile parked on the gravel driveway. A decorative wood fence separated the Gates Home yard from the George Wallace property. (HSTL 82-362-02, ca. 1917)

Figure 2-19. A view from the north sideyard of the Gates Home property looking north. Harry Truman and Bess Wallace pose for a photograph during their 1919 wedding reception. (HSTL 73-1667, June 28, 1919)



Buildings and Structures

1. Noland Home
2. Truman Home
3. Carriage House
4. Truman Home Outbuilding
5. Truman Home Outbuilding
6. Cistern
7 Sundial

Legend

- Study Area
- Lot Line
- Lattice Fence
- Picket Fence
- Wood & Rope Fence
- Wire & Board Fence
- Steel Picket Fence
- Chain Link Fence
- Brick Edging
- Limestone Curb
- Masonry Wall
- Tree
- Shrubs*
- Planting Bed
- Turf
- Gravel
- Garden
- Pasture

* Note: Shrub locations are approximated from historic photographs. Additional shrubs may have been present that are not indicated.

Mapping Sources:
Tuttle-Ayers-Woodward survey, 1986
Frank Wallace House HABS, 1992
George Wallace House HABS, 1992
Noland-Haukenberry House HABS, 1992
Schmitz, King & Associates survey, 2010
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
NPS Cultural Landscape Report, 1989
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

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ILLUSTRATION 2-1

NOVEMBER 2014	TITLE OF PROJECT: CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HARRY S TRUMAN HISTORIC SITE	TITLE OF DRAWING: EARLY YEARS - 1885 to 1915
Dwg No. 492 125427	NAME OF PARK: HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE REGION: MIDWEST; COUNTY: JACKSON; STATE: MISSOURI

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Wallace / Truman Home (1919 to 1944)

This period begins with the marriage of Harry Truman and Bess Wallace, and their residency at 219 North Delaware Street, referred to as the Wallace/Truman Home during this period. The couple lived in the home with Bess's grandmother Elizabeth Gates, Bess's mother, Madge Gates Wallace, and Bess's younger brother Fred Wallace and his wife, Christine, and their two children. This period includes the couple's move to Washington D.C. with daughter, Margaret, after Truman's election to the Senate and concludes with Harry Truman's appointment to serve as Vice President of the United States.

The Wallace/Truman Home was owned by Elizabeth Gates until her death in 1924. Later that year, Madge Gates Wallace purchased the home from her mother's estate. During this period, Madge Gates Wallace assumed the decision-making role for the care of the home and property. The landscaping installed during this period was likely her personal taste.

The care of the property of the Wallace/ Truman Home and Wallace homes was in keeping with landscaping of the time, especially with the extensive use of shrubs to conceal building foundations. During this period, the Arts and Crafts movement began, which emphasized natural simplicity and an effort to reunite people with nature. Local and exotic wildflowers were used and interplanted with spring bulbs. Pergolas become popular, inspired by Italian craftsman, and were often white with open latticework and served as the backdrop for plantings. Porches became important social zones.[96] The Noland Home property was maintained according to the Victorian landscape style, evidenced by a lack of foundation plantings.

During this period, Wallace/Truman Home property included a pergola, sundial, white-washed lattice picket fence, and rose garden. At the Wallace homes, hollyhocks grew along the backyard fence and the properties included peonies, honeysuckle vines, lilacs, mock oranges, wintercreeper, beds of mint and lily-of- the-valley.

During the 1930s, the large southeast yard and driveway at the Wallace/Truman Home served as play space for daughter, Margaret, and her neighborhood friends.

During this period, a bedroom and bathroom addition was built onto the George Wallace Home. A garage was added east of the Truman Carriage House to store May Wallace's automobile. No significant changes occurred at the Noland or Frank Wallace homes during this period.

1919 April 20

Harry Truman returned home from World War I military service.[97]

1919 June 28

Harry Truman and Bess Wallace were married at Trinity Episcopal Church. The reception was held in the northeast yard of the Wallace/Truman Home that paralleled West Truman (Van Horn) Road.[98]

ca. 1919

Harry Truman moved into the Wallace/ Truman Home where Bess cared for her grandmother, mother, and youngest brother Fred Wallace.[99]

96 Cockrell and Krueger. *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 10-12.

97 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 88.
98 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 89.
99 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence,* 89-90.

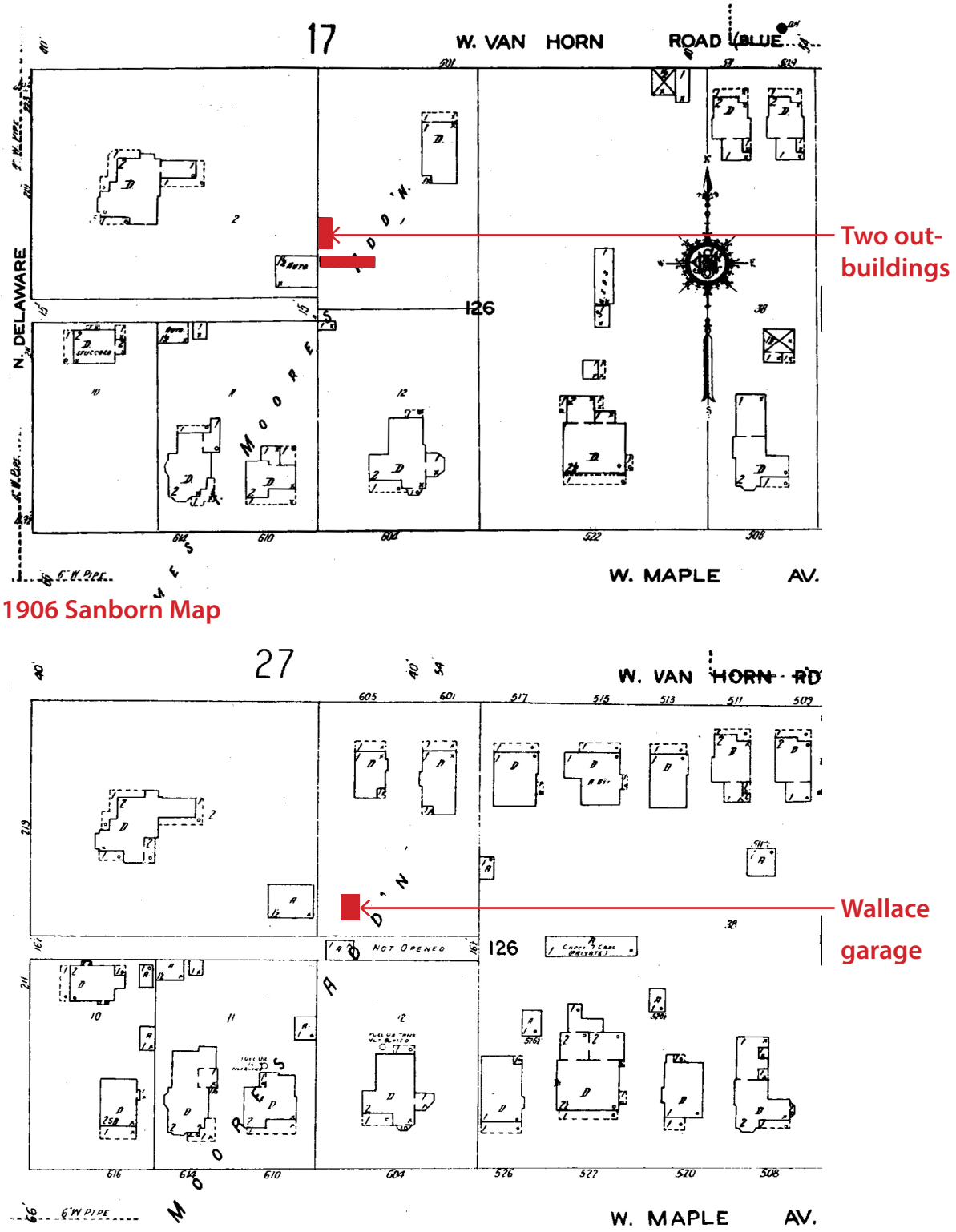


Figure 2-20. Two outbuildings east of the Carriage House were removed to build a small one-car garage at the George Wallace Home property to house May Wallace's automobile. ("Fire Insurance Maps of Independence, Missouri." Sanborn Map Company. Pelham, New York. September 1907; August 1916; August 1926.)

1920s early

Significant planting occurred on the Wallace/ Truman Home property. The landscaping was likely the personal taste of Madge Gates Wallace. Spirea shrubs were planted in a line adjacent to the foundation on the north, west and south sides of the home.[100]

1922

Two outbuildings east of the Carriage House were removed to build a small one-car garage at the George Wallace Home property to house May Wallace's automobile, a gift from her father.[101] The garage was located fifteen feet east of the Carriage House. From the driveway entrance on West Truman (Van Horn) Road, it was possible for automobiles to travel around the Carriage House and proceed west into the alley to North Delaware Street.[102]

1923

Joseph Tilford Noland, Harry Truman's uncle, died. He had resided in the Noland Home from 1900 to 1923.[103]

Ruth Noland Ragland, Harry Truman's cousin, and her three children moved out of the Noland Home into a home in Fairland Heights. Ruth and her children had resided in the home from 1904 to 1923, after the death of Ruth's husband.[104]

1924

The Anthony T. Slack Mansion, located at the southwest corner of North Delaware Street and West Truman Road, was demolished. Three bungalow style homes were built in its place.[105]

A large three-story apartment building facing West Truman Road was built to the west of the Noland Home.[106]

1924 February 17

Harry and Bess Truman's daughter, Mary 'Margaret' Truman, was born.[107]

1924 June 19

Elizabeth Emery Gates, Bess Truman's grandmother, died at the age of 83 in Colorado Springs, Colorado while visiting her son Frank E. Gates. Her estate was bequeathed to her only surviving son Frank E. Gates with the remainder to be divided by her other children after his death.[108]

1924 October 4

Frank E. Gates (Colorado Springs) approved his sister's, Madge Gates Wallace, purchase of the family home. Madge Gates Wallace purchased Lots 2 and 3 and the west 14.18 feet of Lot 1 for $10,000.[109]

100 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*. 26.
101 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 25.
102 Ibid.
103 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House*, 2-9.
104 Ibid.
105 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House,* 2-14.
106 Ibid.
107 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 96.
108 Ibid.
109 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 96-98.

Figure 2-21. A view from the Wallace/Truman south sideyard looking north towards the kitchen porch indicates a prolific grapevine. (HSTL 82-315-06, ca. 1924)

Figure 2-22. Margaret Truman posed in front of the pergola with eight columns set on a stone base. A rafter with decorative ends crossed the top. (HSTL 82-182-01, ca. 1935)

Figure 2-23. A view from the Noland backyard looking west indicates the garage on the neighboring property that replaced two outbuildings. The Noland backyard was used as a garden. (HSTL 72-3616, ca. 1930)

Figure 2-24. A view from the Wallace/Truman backyard looking north indicates a picket fence with diamond-shaped lattice work similar to the pergola paralleled the sidewalk along Truman Road. The driveway was lined with bricks. (HSTL 82-318, May 1928)

1924 to 1934

On the Wallace/Truman Home property, a prolific grapevine grew from the south side kitchen porch over ropes, diagonally crisscrossed.[110]

The pergola was built on the Wallace/Truman Home property. The structure was white with eight hollow wood Doric columns set on a stone base with red brick edging. A rafter with decorative ends crossed the top. Climbing roses were planted on the pergola as an attractive accent to Madge's rose garden in the northeast lawn. A stone bench was located on the east-west axis of the pergola, north of the rose garden. A sundial was located immediately north of the pergola, its original installation date is unknown. Occasionally, the sundial base was removed so this area could be used as a badminton or croquet court.[111]

A grouping of shrubs, likely spirea or lilac, was located northwest of the pergola and screened views of North Delaware Street. No trees existed in the northeast corner yard at this time.[112]

ca. 1925

A garage was built on a neighboring property behind the Noland Home, replacing two outbuildings. The Noland backyard was used as a garden.[113]

1926

The cistern south of the Wallace/Truman Home kitchen porch was capped with concrete due to fears of contamination resulting from increased neighborhood development.[114]

1927 January

Harry Truman was elected the presiding judge of Jackson County.[115]

1928

A bedroom and bath addition was built on the southwest side of the George Wallace Home.[116]

1928 May

A simple whitewashed picket fence with diamond-shaped lattice work similar to that which adorned the pergola paralleled the sidewalk along West Truman (Van Horn) Road, extending from the driveway entrance for 20 to 30 yards west. Small rose shrubs lined the gravel driveway. The driveway was lined with closely-spaced bricks jutting diagonally out of the ground.[117]

1930 July 27

David Frederick (Fred) Wallace married Christine Meyer. She moved into the Wallace/Truman Home.[118]

110 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 27.
111 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 27-28.
112 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 31.
113 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House*, 2-14.
114 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 15.
115 Cockrell and O'Bright, *NRHP Form, Harry S Truman NHS*, 8-3.
116 *Cultural Landscapes Inventory*: *Truman Home, Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence, Missouri*. Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2009, 21.
117 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 27-28.
118 Cockrell. *HRS*: *The Trumans of Independence*, 127.

ca. 1930

Along the alley, from the Carriage House to the sidewalk on North Delaware Street was a fence made of wire with board on the top and bottom.[119]

Margaret Truman often took naps on the screened second floor sleeping porch. The Truman sleeping porch was on the north side of the alley from Betty and Sue Ogden's sleeping porch. Margaret and the Ogden girls rigged communication devices made of string.[120]

The Wallace/Truman Home driveway and southside yard served as a primary play space for Margaret and other girls in the neighborhood.[121] In addition to bikes, wagons and tricycles, there were also swings, a teeter-totter, a trapeze, and a slide located in the south side yard. The children would put the hose on the wood slide and ride a wood board down into a mud puddle at the bottom.[122]

The girls dug channels around the backyard to sail half-shells of English Walnuts. Margaret Truman described the stream as *kind of a canal, beginning at the drop faucet at the side of the house and running muddily through the mint bed, tumbling with waterfalls downward through Grandmother Wallace's lilies-of-the-valley (which were ruthlessly uprooted) and on into the rose garden where further depredation took place. It looked indeed as if a bunch of moles had got on top of the ground and continued their architecture. It was quite a problem to raise flowers in that weather and at this vantage I have a better understanding of the wan looks of my grandmother when she regarded the fallen petals of her treasured Talismans*.[123]

Margaret coordinated plays with her friends in the backyard or in the Carriage House, selling tickets and donating proceeds to charity.[124]

1930s early

Thomas 'T.B.' Saulter served as the Wallace/Truman family's tree surgeon.[125]

A general description of the trees on the Wallace/Truman property during this time: several sugar maples paralleled North Delaware Street; several elm trees were in the north yard along Truman (Van Horn) Road; one hackberry was east of the driveway, close to the southwest corner of the George Wallace Home; south of the back porch was a single oak tree, the only one on the property.[126]

1934

David Wallace, son of Fred and Christine Wallace, was born. He lived at the Wallace/Truman Home with his aunt and uncle, Bess and Harry Truman.[127]

Harrison Irving cleaned up the landscape each spring, focusing primarily on the back porch and pergola, the family's favorite area. He did this work for a period of 12 years, from 1934 to 1946.[128]

1935 January 3

Harry Truman was elected to the United States Senate. Harry, Bess and Margaret begin to split their time between Washington D.C. and Independence.[129]

119 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 28.
120 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 107.
121 The Trumans preferred for Margaret to play near the house, ever since a kidnapping attempt when Margaret was in first grade, (Mrs. George P. Wallace, Interview, Independence, March 2, 1984).
122 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 108.
123 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 28-30.
124 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 30.
125 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 31.
126 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 30-31.
127 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence,* 127.
128 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 160.
129 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 130.

1935

On the Truman property, a small tree now grew at the east end of the pergola. Small shrubs were located at each corner of the pergola. Grapevines continued to thrive along the south façade of the back porch. A combination of grass and weeds was located in the small planting bed between the sidewalk and the porch latticework. The lawn was sparse. A tall bush was located to the east side of the back porch.[130]

1937

Marian Wallace, daughter of Fred and Christine Wallace, was born. She lived at the Wallace/Truman Home with her parents and grandmother, Madge Gates Wallace. The Truman family lived primarily in Washington D.C. during this time.[131]

Figure 2-25. Grapevines continued to thrive along the south façade of the back porch. A combination of grass and weeds was located in the small planting bed between the sidewalk and the porch latticework. Lawn in this area was sparse. A tall bush was located to the east side of the back porch. (HSTL 82-182-02, ca. 1935)

130 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 32.
131 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 127.

Figure 2-26. Large elms trees were located on the west and east sides of the pergola. Flower beds were located to the east of the pergola. A paving stone walkway extended from the porch to the driveway. Large clusters of shrubs were located next to the back porch. (HSTL 83-88-4, ca. 1940s)

1940s early

A general description of the Wallace/Truman Home property during this time: three rose beds were located along the driveway with five-foot high roses, a foot wide strip of grass separated the rose bed and the driveway, a row of spirea and peonies extended thirty feet southward on the east side of the driveway at the property line of the George Wallace Home. A curved path extended from the kitchen porch to the pergola. Disjointed stepping stone paths extended from the sidewalk to driveway. A small shrub was located south of the stepping stone path and sidewalk intersection. A clump of spirea surrounded a large pin oak tree. A square wood trellis, white with latticework and a climbing vine, covered the first floor bathroom window. Two large shrubs, possibly lilacs were located to the east of the kitchen porch. Decorative plantings surrounded the pergola, as well as two large elm trees on the west and east ends.[132]

Two sugar maples (NE 12 and E7) were removed in the southwest front yard. A sapling (E8) was already growing between the two trees; only the tree (E7) in the southwest corner was replaced.[133] (Refer to Appendix D: Tree and Understory Plant Inventories.)

The George Wallace Home had shrubs along the building foundation.

1941 September

With turmoil growing in Europe and the Far East, the Truman family became full-time residents of Washington D.C., but continued to make Independence their home for summers, holidays and vacations.[134]

1942

Fred and Christine Wallace and their two children, David and Marian, moved out of the Wallace/Truman Home and relocated to Denver, Colorado.[135] Madge Gates Wallace, unable to care for the home alone, moved to a nearby apartment for the year and then followed the Truman family to Washington D.C. the next fall. For the next decade, the home remained mostly vacant, except for summers and holidays, beginning a period of neglect for the Wallace/Truman Home and property.[136]

1944 July 22

Harry Truman received the vice-presidential nomination from the Democratic Party.[137]

1944 July 24

In an event sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce, the Truman family greeted a procession of 3,000 people at the Wallace/Truman Home to celebrate Harry Truman's vice-presidential nomination. The Trumans stood at the pergola and a line formed with up to 200 people at times.[138]

1945 January 20

Harry Truman began his term as the Vice President of the United States. Franklin D. Roosevelt began his 4th term as President.[139]

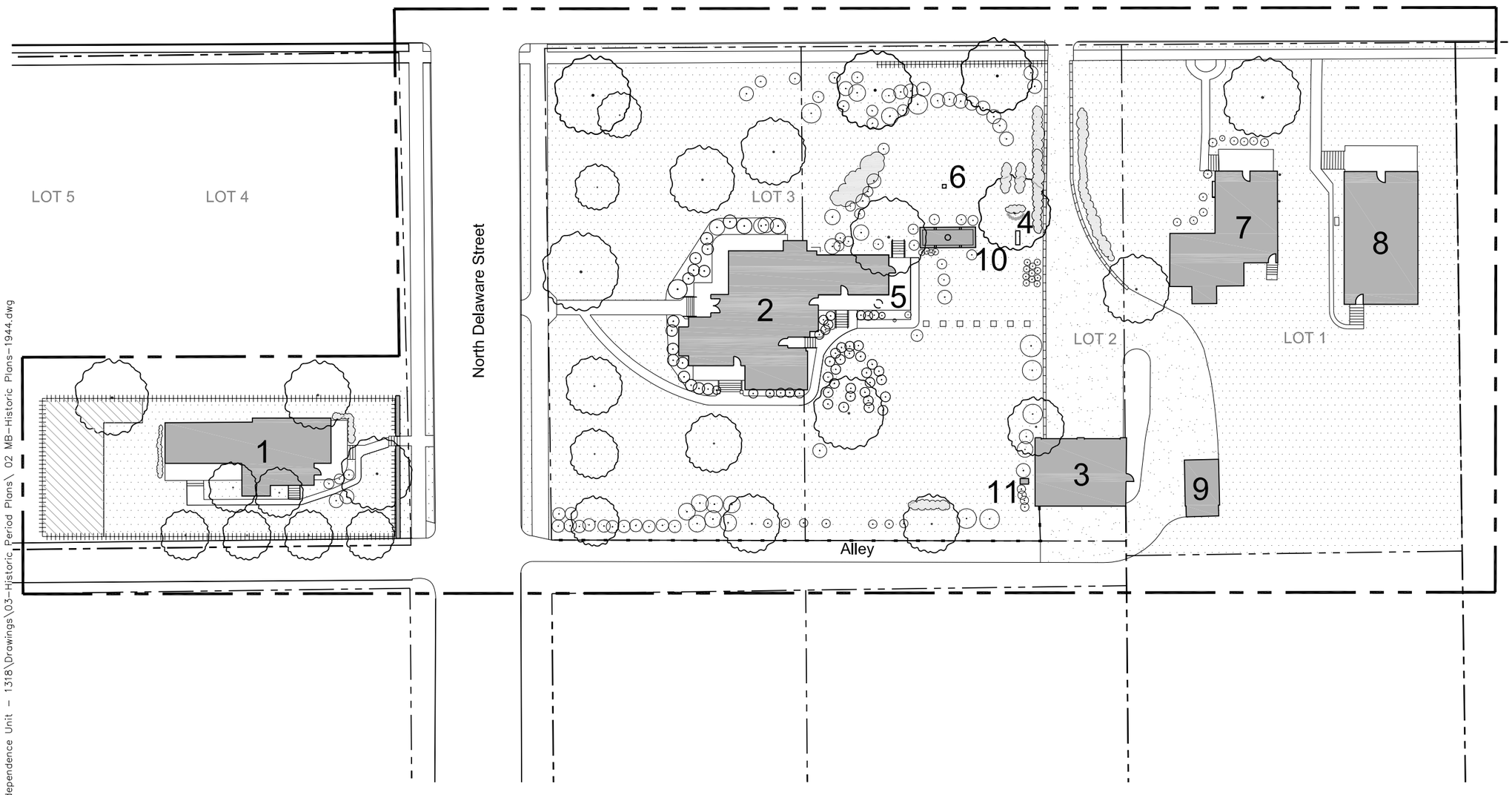
1945 April 12

President Franklin D. Roosevelt died, and Harry Truman became President of the United States.[140]

132 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 34.
133 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 35.
134 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 138.
135 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 127.
136 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 138.
137 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 141.
138 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 143.
139 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 148.
140 Ibid.

Figure 2-27. A view of the Wallace/Truman driveway looking northwest. The wide gravel driveway had shrubs aligned on the west side of the driveway. Large street trees were located along West Truman Road. (HSTL 83-88-5, ca. 1940s)

Figure 2-28. A view of the George Wallace Home looking south. Shrubs were located in a line along the foundation. (HSTL 82-125, ca. 1940s)



Buildings and Structures

1. Noland Home
2. Truman Home
3. Carriage House
4. Bench
5. Cistern
6. Sundial
7. George Wallace Home
8. Frank Wallace Home
9. George Wallace Garage
10. Pergola and Birdbath
11. Doghouse

Legend

- Study Area
- Lot Line
- Lattice Fence
- Picket Fence
- Wood & Rope Fence
- Wire & Board Fence
- Steel Picket Fence
- Chain Link Fence
- Brick Edging
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Mapping Sources:
Tuttle-Ayers-Woodward survey, 1986
Frank Wallace House HABS, 1992
George Wallace House HABS, 1992
Noland-Haukenberry House HABS, 1992
Schmitz, King & Associates survey, 2010
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
NPS Cultural Landscape Report, 1989
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

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ILLUSTRATION 2-2

NOVEMBER 2014	TITLE OF PROJECT: CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HARRY S TRUMAN HISTORIC SITE	TITLE OF DRAWING: WALLACE/TRUMAN HOME - 1919 to 1944 NAME OF PARK: HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Dwg No. 492 125427	REGION: MIDWEST; COUNTY: JACKSON; STATE: MISSOURI

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Truman's Summer White House (1945 to 1952)

This period is the time frame in which Harry Truman served as President of the United States. During his presidency, Harry Truman spent most of his time at the White House in Washington D.C., visiting Independence infrequently. Bess and Margaret Truman and Madge Gates Wallace resided at 219 North Delaware Street during summers, holidays, and vacations. This period ends with President Truman's retirement from public service and subsequent return of the Truman family to Independence, Missouri. During this period, the residence at 219 North Delaware Street is called the Truman Home.

The care of the Truman Home and property was led by Bess Truman during this period. She hired local contractors to care for the property and to undertake maintenance activities, including painting and roof repair. The property was similar to their earlier appearance although somewhat in disrepair. During this period, Bess Truman arranged to have the rear south porch enclosed and extended six feet to the east on brick piers.

Security concerns resulted in several modifications to the Truman Home property including the installation of the Secret Service security booth near the Carriage House, and later a black steel picket fence around the Truman Home property to deter tourists from entering the yard.

The Truman family continued their close relationship with the Noland family during this time. Minor changes occurred at the Noland Home, including the installation of concrete stairs and handrails. The back porch was also enclosed.

During short visits home, the Truman family would often stay with the Wallaces to avoid opening up the Truman Home for a weekend.

Figure 2-29. A crowd gathered to welcome President Harry Truman home prior to the installation of the fence. (HSTL 72-3655, ca. 1945)

The Frank Wallace and George Wallace homes remained largely unchanged; however, a chain link fence was installed around three sides of the property.

The care of the Truman Home and Wallace Home properties was in keeping with landscape style during this time, similar to the Arts and Crafts style with a broader range of plant material and garden ornamentation.[141] The Noland Home continued to be maintained as a Victorian style landscape, marked by a lack of foundation plantings.

141 Elizabeth Barlow Rogers. *Landscape Design: A Cultural and Architectural History*. New York, NY: Harry N. Abrams, 2001, 434.

Figure 2-30. The Secret Service security booth, a small ten by twelve wood structure with windows on three sides, was built west of the Carriage House. (HSTL 65-6258, ca. 1945)

Figure 2-31. By 1945, the wood stairs at Noland Home were replaced with concrete and a steel pipe handrail was installed. (HSTL 2004-263, ca. 1946)

1945 April 12

Harry Truman assumed office as the 33rd President of the United States.[142]

1945 May

As primary decision-maker for the Truman Home and property, Bess Truman hired local contractor Orville Campbell to paint the home and Carriage House white, fitting to the "Summer White House" period. The pergola was painted white, as was the doghouse, located under the south window on the Carriage House west facade.[143] Campbell repaired the roof and porches.[144]

1945 June 25

A thirty-four foot tall flagpole was set in the northwest lawn to commemorate the President's first homecoming. Bess Truman and Madge Gates Wallace selected the location, and Independence's Mayor, Roger Sermon, dedicated the flagpole. The Secret Service was tasked with raising and lowering flag. During this time frame, if the flag was up, the President and his family were in residence.[145]

1945 August 19

Secret Service advocated that the shrubbery around the Truman Home be trimmed. Bess declined the request and notified the Secret Service that she was "boss" in Independence.[146]

1945 December

A Secret Service security booth, a small ten by twelve wood structure with windows on three sides, was built west of the Truman Carriage House.[147]

ca. 1945

By 1945, the wood stairs at the Noland Home were replaced with concrete and a steel pipe handrail was installed. A limestone retaining wall was installed by this time. The picket fence in the side yard and rear yard was replaced with a chain link fence. The back porch steps were changed to concrete.[148]

Mid 1940s

A severe infestation of cankerworms affected some trees on the Truman Home property and required treatment. T.B. Saulter remained as the tree surgeon for the Truman family. Bess Truman led the supervision of all landscape work. Madge Gates Wallace seldom issued instructions.[149]

1946

Harrison Irving, who maintained the Truman Home property for a period of twelve years, retired.[150]

1946 to 1947

A chain link fence was installed around the Wallace properties on the east and south sides, enclosing the properties for the first time.[151] There was no fence between the George and Frank Wallace Homes, allowing the families to share a backyard.

142 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 148-149.
143 Ibid.
144 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 157.
145 Cockrell. *HRS*: *The Trumans of Independence*, 165.
146 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 43.
147 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 174.
148 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House*, 2-37.
149 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 42.
150 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 160.
151 CLI: *Truman Home, Harry S Truman NHS*, 21.

Figure 2-32. In the spring of 1945, Bess hired a local contractor to paint the home, Carriage House, pergola and doghouse white. (HSTL 66-2962, ca. 1945)

Figure 2-33. Harry Truman with Secret Service at his first homecoming since becoming President. In the background, the pergola is newly painted with the central bird bath. (HSTL 89-2-11, June 27, 1945)

Figure 2-34. A thirty-four foot tall flagpole was set on the northwest lawn to commemorate the President's first homecoming. Bess Truman and Madge Wallace selected the location. (HSTL n60-415-13, © Vernon Galloway, ca. 1947)

Figure 2-35. Harry Truman shown with Margaret at his first homecoming since becoming President. From the north side yard looking south, stairs are apparent from the porch to the pergola. (HSTL 89-2-06, June 27, 1945)

Figure 2-36. A five-foot tall steel picket fence was built on the Truman Home property. (HSTL 60-412-2, © Vernon Galloway, 1949)

Figure 2-37. A metal lawn furniture set with an umbrella was located in the Truman backyard. (HSTL 2007-417, © Harry Barth, not dated)

Figure 2-38. Harry Truman had an asphalt driveway installed. At this time, the brick border was removed and a concrete edge was installed. (HSTL 72-3195, April 21, 1956)

Figure 2-39. Bess Truman arranged to have the rear south porch screened in and extended six feet to the east on brick tiers. (HSTL 84-6-04, ca. 1950)

1947 to 1950

Menefee Moses worked as a yard man for the Truman family.[152]

ca. 1948

Margaret Truman planted zinnias, marigolds, bachelor's buttons and other plants in the flower garden west of the driveway. She weeded and transplanted flowers in the garden.[153]

1948 October

Ella Noland, Harry Truman's maternal aunt, died.[154] Ella resided in the Noland Home from 1900 until 1948.

1948 November 2

More than 200 people gathered in front of the Truman Home on presidential election night, while Bess and Margaret Truman awaited the results inside. Radio networks set up temporary studios throughout the neighborhood, including Mutual Broadcast System's temporary studio at the Noland Home.[155]

1949 January 20

Harry Truman was inaugurated for his first full term as President of the United States.[156]

The City of Independence, Missouri renamed Van Horn Road to Truman Road in honor of the President.[157]

1949 July

A car accident at the intersection of West Truman Road and North Delaware Street resulted in one car striking a tree in the northwest corner of the Truman property.[158]

1949 November

When Truman was elected President, he told the Secret Service "I will do anything you think necessary – just don't fence me in".[159] However, by the following year, the Truman family had a change of heart. On the advice of former President Herbert C. Hoover, the Trumans installed a fence around the property to keep tourists out of the yard.[160]

The five-foot tall steel picket fence was built on the Truman Home property on three sides with a vehicular gate on West Truman Road and four pedestrian gates. These included one on North Delaware Street at the front entry, one at the George and May Wallace west yard, one at the southwest side of the George Wallace Home, and one west of the Carriage House. The backyard between the Truman Home and Wallace homes remained an open, shared space. No vegetation was removed to install the fence.[161]

152 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 47.
153 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 45.
154 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House*, 2-9.
155 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 201.
156 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 217.
157 Ibid.
158 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 220.
159 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 226.
160 Ibid.
161 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 47.

ca. 1950

The back porch of the Noland Home was enclosed.[162]

By 1950, two "No Parking" signs were located adjacent to the Truman Home west fence line on four foot high posts between the sidewalk and curb on North Delaware Street; one was located immediately west of the flagpole; one was located north of the alley entrance. A metal lawn furniture set with an umbrella was located in the yard near the Carriage House. A stepping stone walkway extended from the kitchen to the driveway.[163]

1950 April

Bess Truman arranged to have the rear south porch enclosed and extended six feet to the east on brick piers. The expansion required the removal of stairs and a short concrete sidewalk leading north to the pergola. Carpenter William E. "Bill" Gragg completed the work. This area became the Truman family's favorite place to relax, eat and entertain friends and family.[164] The area beneath the porch was paved with brick.[165]

December 5, 1952

Madge Gates Wallace died at the White House.[166]

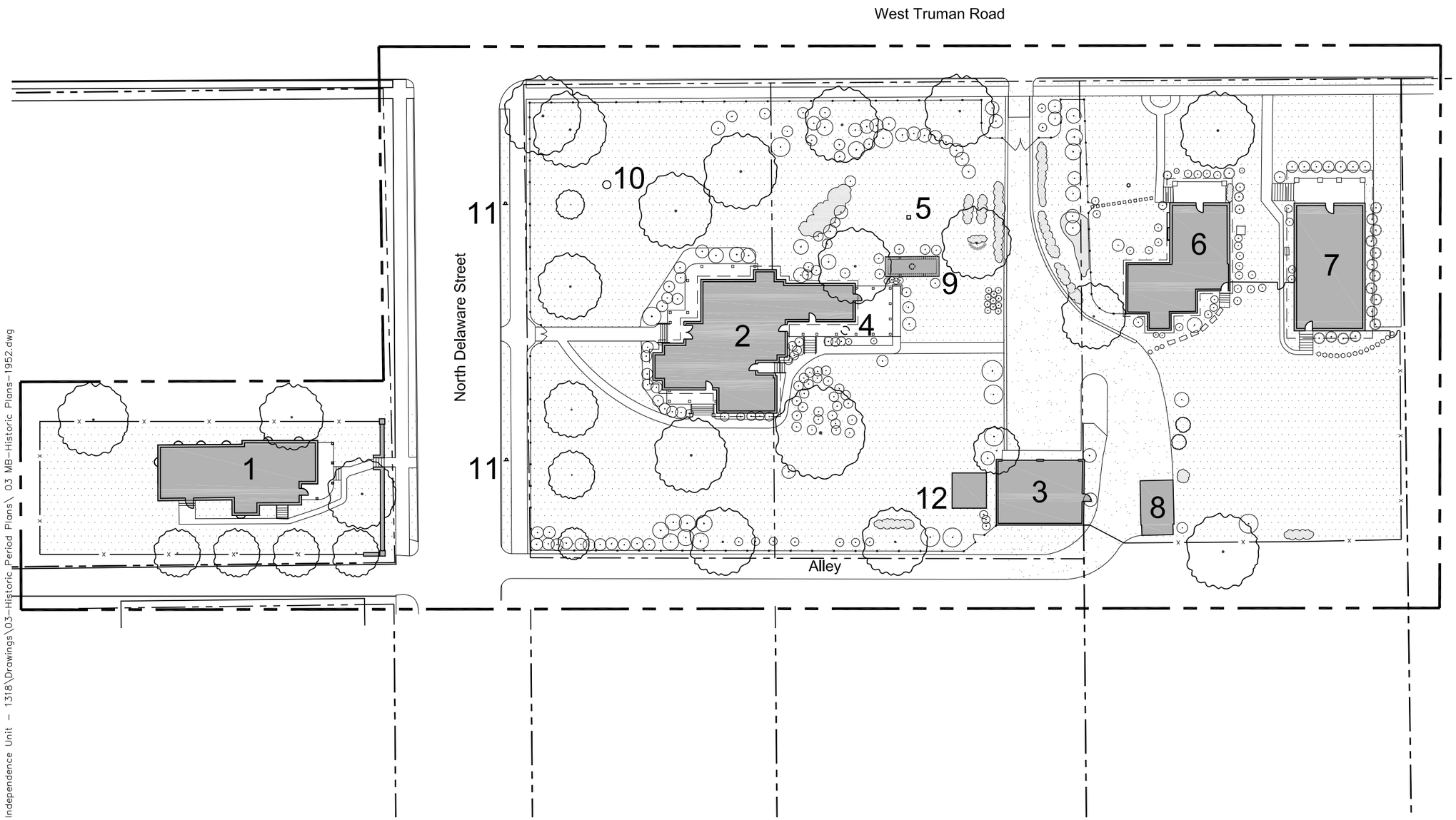
1953

West Truman Road was expanded to a 42 foot width to reduce traffic congestion from county roads into the city. The land was taken from the north side of the street, an important detail since the President's home was on the south side.[167]

1953 January 20

Harry Truman's term as President of the United States concluded with the inauguration of President Dwight D. Eisenhower.[168]

162 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House*, 2-15.
163 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 48-49.
164 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 230.
165 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 47.
166 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 247.
167 Ron Cockrell. *Historic Structures Report: History and Significance, Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence, Missouri* (Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, 1984), 331.
168 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 256.



Buildings and Structures

1. Noland Home
2. Truman Home
3. Carriage House
4. Cistern
5. Sundial
6. George Wallace Home
7. Frank Wallace Home
8. George Wallace Garage
9. Pergola and Bird Bath
10. Flagpole
11. Parking Sign
12. Secret Service Security Booth

Legend

- Study Area
- Lot Line
- Lattice Fence
- Picket Fence
- Wood & Rope Fence
- Wire & Board Fence
- Steel Picket Fence
- Chain Link Fence
- Brick Edging
- Limestone Curb
- Masonry Wall
- Roofline
- Tree
- Shrubs
- Planting Bed
- Turf
- Gravel
- Garden
- Pasture

Mapping Sources:
Tuttle-Ayers-Woodward survey, 1986
Frank Wallace House HABS, 1992
George Wallace House HABS, 1992
Noland-Haukenberry House HABS, 1992
Schmitz, King & Associates survey, 2010
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
NPS Cultural Landscape Report, 1989
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

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ILLUSTRATION 2-3

NOVEMBER 2014	TITLE OF PROJECT: CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HARRY S TRUMAN HISTORIC SITE	TITLE OF DRAWING: TRUMAN'S SUMMER WHITE HOUSE - 1945 to 1952 NAME OF PARK: HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Dwg No. 492 125427	REGION: MIDWEST; COUNTY: JACKSON; STATE: MISSOURI

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Presidential Retirement (1953 to 1972)

After President Truman's retirement from public office in 1953, the family returned to Independence, Missouri to reside in 219 North Delaware Street (Truman Home) where President Truman lived until his death. During this time, money was tight for the Trumans as the presidential pension system had not yet been established and both were in declining health. During this period, the family lived modestly, hiring local laborers to perform minimal maintenance on the home and property. This period concludes with the death of President Truman in 1972.

During this period, the Trumans purchased the home from Madge Gates Wallace's estate and were the only occupants for the first time. The Harry S. Truman Library and Museum opened north of the Truman Home.[169]

Privacy was a constant issue for the Trumans. The Trumans struggled to regain a private life, but public interest in the former President was always present. Bess Truman spent more time indoors, while President Truman, better acclimated to public life, continued to take daily walks throughout the neighborhood to exercise and greet his relatives and friends. The Trumans allowed many of the plants to become overgrown to screen the home and property from the street. However, Truman noted that his wife "takes great pride in the yard and puts in many hours tending the rose garden." Beginning in 1970, the Secret Service rented a home at 224 North Delaware Street to serve as command post.

During this period, the Truman's relationship with their neighbors at the Noland Home and Wallace homes changed dramatically, as Nellie Noland, Frank Wallace, Natalie Wallace, and George Wallace passed away. As the health of the residents of all four properties began to decline during this time, the homes and properties were not notably altered.

169 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 288.

The care of the Truman Home and Wallace home properties was in keeping with landscape style during this time, a "debased version of Arts and Crafts with a broader range of plant materials and garden ornamentation".[170] The Noland Home continued to be maintained as a Victorian style landscape, marked by a lack of foundation planting.

1953 January 22

Harry and Bess Truman returned to the Truman Home in Independence, Missouri, retiring from public service.[171]

1953 January 27

The Truman family began a "modernization" of the Truman Home interior which continued for the next 20 years.[172] Few changes were made to the landscape during this time.[173]

1953 July 25

Harry and Bess Truman purchased their first home, 219 North Delaware Street from the Madge Gates Wallace estate.[174]

1953

Bess Truman requested that Harry Truman mow the lawn. Truman waited until Sunday morning when the neighbors were on their way to church. Their glances were not lost on Mrs. Truman and this was the last time she asked the former President to mow the lawn.[175]

170 Rogers. *Landscape Design: A Cultural and Architectural History*, 434.
171 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 256-257.
172 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 281.
173 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 60.
174 Cockrell. *HRS*: *The Trumans of Independence*, 277.
175 Cockrell. *HRS*: *The Trumans of Independence*, 323.

Figure 2-40. Frank and Natalie Wallace sit on their front steps. A sidewalk connected their front porch and rear door. The foundation was planted with shrubs.
(HSTL 2009-1821, September 1954)

Figure 2-41. Between the Wallace homes looking south, several shrubs were planted along the chain link fence and foundation provide privacy for the Frank Wallace and George Wallace backyards. (HSTL 82-143-2, ca. 1954)

1953 December 16

Former President Truman is the keynote speaker at a dedication ceremony opening the newly widened Truman Road which now became one-way eastbound through Independence. The widening, which took additional land on the north side opposite the Truman and two Wallace homes, also included installation of new sewer lines on both sides of Truman Road.[176]

1954

Ethel Noland, Harry Truman's cousin, retired from teaching. There is no evidence of changes made to the Noland Home property after this time.[177]

1954 to 1955

Reverend Cornelius Scott worked as a gardener at the Truman Home property.[178]

1954 summer

Bess Truman set up a garden umbrella, table and chairs in the backyard to read. She returned into the home after tourists gathered outside the fence.[179]

Truman would often police the yard for litter in the morning and take walks before breakfast. He would check the weather gauge on the front porch near the front door. Truman enjoyed watching birds, squirrels, and rabbits from the kitchen porch.[180]

The Frank and Natalie Wallace property remained mostly unchanged. A sidewalk connected their front porch and rear door on the west side of the home. The foundation was planted with shrubs. Several shrubs were planted in the backyards.

1955 May 8

The ground-breaking for the Harry S. Truman Library and Museum was held on President Truman's 71st birthday. A reception followed at the Truman Home.[181]

1955 May 27

Margaret Truman was a guest host on *Person to Person* and interviewed her parents. Below is an excerpt related to the Truman lawn:[182]

Margaret Truman: *Daddy?... I am frequently asked what kind of work—manual work, that is—you do around the house.*

Harry Truman: *I do an immense amount of it from a rocking chair.*

Margaret Truman: *How many times have you mowed the lawn in the past few years?*

Harry Truman: *As I remember, I think once.*

Margaret Truman: *Uh, huh. That right, Mother?*

Bess Truman: *I don't remember the once.*

1955 July 24

Truman noted in his diary that redbirds built a nest in the grapevines and roses on the back porch. There were four eggs.[183]

1955 July 31

A week later, Truman noted that he suspected the neighborhood cat ate all four baby birds.[184]

176 Ron Cockrell, *HSR, History and Significance, Harry S Truman NHS*, 332-34.
177 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House*, 2-5.
178 Checkbook Register, HSTR 12356, Harry S Truman NHS Museum collection.
179 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 262.
180 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 321.
181 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 288.
182 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 458-459.
183 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 240.
184 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 240.

Figure 2-42. Margaret Truman married Clifton Daniel, Jr. The reception was held at the Truman Home. (HSTL 2002-212, April 21, 1956)

Figure 2-43. The driveway had a concrete apron that extended between the gate and West Truman Road. (HSTL 06090, April 21, 1956)

Mid 1950s

The landscape remained largely the same during this period. A general description of the Truman Home property follows:

Spirea shrubs flourished along the front of the home. The spirea, lilac and mock orange shrubs thrived in the east and north yards. Large trees surrounded the pergola on the north side yard. A young sapling grew along the west side of the driveway near the West Truman Road gate. The north side of the porch was obscured from West Truman Road by large spirea and mock orange shrubs. A portion of the kitchen porch was obscured by the grapevine. The view east to the Wallace properties was open. A twenty-five-foot tree grew between the abandoned Secret Service security booth and the Carriage House.[185]

Reverend Edward L. Hobby supplemented his income by caring for the Truman Home property. He had free reign of the property, unless Bess Truman issued special instructions. Most of the Trumans' employees worked with little or no supervision. Hobby used a manual push lawn mower and used fertilizer and grass seed on a regular basis. He trimmed the shrubs. Hobby shoveled snow from the walkways. Someone was hired to clear the snow on the driveway.[186]

T.B. Saulter continued services for tree trimming, spraying and fertilizing. The Trumans did not interfere with tree care operations. However, Bess Truman did insist that a silver maple near the West Truman Road gate be treated when dormant, in order to minimize impact to a honeybee colony.[187]

185 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 56.
186 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 55-57.
187 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 63.

1956 April 21

Margaret Truman married E. Clifton Daniel, Jr. The reception was held at the Truman Home.[188]

Around this time, both Wallace homes and the Truman Home contained lawn furniture in the backyards. Twelve foot high shrubs were located on the Truman Home property between the driveway and the Carriage House. A very large hickory was located in the northwest corner of the Carriage House. The driveway remained unpaved with an irregular edge.[189]

1956

Harry Truman solicited two bids to have the gravel driveway leading to the Carriage House paved. He selected the lower bid and had a concrete apron installed with the remainder of the drive paved with two inches of asphalt. Any bricks that lined the driveway were removed at this time. The drive had to be redone several times due to a substandard gravel base course. The higher of the two bids was submitted by Charles E. Anderson, who recommended installing a reinforced concrete drive with a new gravel base.[190]

1957 July 6

Four hundred people attended the dedication for the Harry S. Truman Library and Museum. A reception was held afterward at the Truman Home.[191]

After the Harry S. Truman Library and Museum was opened, Truman no longer used his Kansas City office and instead spent most of his time in Independence. He would walk the .7 miles to his library office and return home for lunch before returning to work.

188 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 296.
189 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 42, 58.
190 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 281.
191 Cockrell and O'Bright, *NRHP Form, Harry S Truman NHS*, 8-10.

Figure 2-44. While Truman varied his morning walk, his walk to the office was consistent. Harry Truman walked 0.7 miles to his office at the Harry S. Truman Library and Museum. He would walk home for lunch and return home by mid-afternoon. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Home by late-afternoon, he'd take a doctor-prescribed nap before dinner and spend the evening reading with Bess.[192]

1958

Nellie Noland, Harry Truman's cousin, died.[193] Nellie had resided in the Noland Home for the majority of her life from 1900 until 1958.

ca. 1960

May Wallace installed a gas lamp in her front yard.[194]

1960

By 1960, Truman wrote that he was no longer trying to walk to the library due to tourists that would wait for him along the route.[195]

Natalie Wallace died on May 26. Soon after, Frank died on August 12. May Wallace and Bess Truman decided to rent the Frank Wallace bungalow.[196] A section of chain link fence was added between the Frank and George Wallace properties to prepare the house as a rental property. The fence was installed two feet over the property line, resulting in a larger yard at 605 West Truman Road.[197]

1961

West Truman Road was returned to a two-way street after a unanimous Independence City Council vote.[198]

1962

The Secret Service security booth (originally installed in 1945) next to the Carriage House was removed by local contractor Robert Sanders.[199]

1963 May 24

George Wallace died. His widow, May Wallace, continued to live at the home she had occupied since 1916.[200]

1963 to 1968

James and Clare Stone rented the Frank Wallace Home. During their tenure, they maintained the property. This included trimming the shrub hedges that extended along the east and south property lines.[201]

During this time, lilac shrubs were located along the rear fence on the south line of the Frank Wallace Home property. A bed of lily-of-the-valley grew on the east side of the home. Spirea shrubs were planted along the front façade of the home.[202]

1964

Harry Truman fell and fractured two ribs, beginning a period of declining health.[203] After this point, his morning walks and trips to the Harry S. Truman Library and Museum became rare.[204]

1964 June 24

The Independence Gas Service Company donated a gas yard lamp to the Truman family. Bess Truman directed its installation north of the front walkway about ten feet east of the front gate. The six foot high lamp was cast aluminum accented with solid brass.[205]

192 Cockrell and O'Bright, *NRHP Form, Harry S Truman NHS*, 8-10.
193 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House*, 2-9.
194 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 59-60.
195 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 314.
196 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House*, 2-6.
197 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 186.
198 Cockrell, *HSR: History and Significance, Harry S Truman NHS*, 334.
199 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence,* 8-10.
200 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 324.
201 *CLI: Truman Home, Harry S Truman NHS*, 26.
202 *CLI: Truman Home, Harry S Truman NHS*, 26.
203 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 334-335.
204 Cockrell and O'Bright, *NRHP Form, Harry S Truman NHS*, 8-11.
205 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 42, 59.

Figure 2-45. The Independence Gas Service Company donated a gas yard lamp. Bess Truman directed it be installed north of the front walkway about ten feet east of the front gate. The six foot high lamp was cast aluminum accented with solid brass. (HSTL 10721, ca. 1965 to 1969)

Figure 2-46. This 1970s photograph indicates the typical appearance of Truman Home during this period. (HSTL 71-858, December 1970)

1965 December

After the assassination of John F. Kennedy, President Lyndon B. Johnson signed Public Law 89-186 extending Secret Service protection to former presidents, their widows, and dependents. The Secret Service asked to build a new security booth in the same spot as the previous one on the Truman property. Bess Truman refused. Harry Truman allowed the Secret Service to install a simple surveillance system, provided there were no modifications of a substantial nature to either the home or surrounding property.[206]

1967

Secret Service agents provided the former president protection from the Harry S. Truman Library and Museum during regular business hours. By 1967, they gained permission to use the west side of the Carriage House. Robert "Bob" Lockwood began working on Truman security detail for a period of fourteen months.[207]

1968

Ruth Noland Ragland, Harry Truman's cousin, died.[208]

1968 October 4

Two elm trees inflicted with an elm blight (likely NE22 and NE23) were removed from the Truman south side yard.[209] (Refer to Appendix D: Tree Inventory.)

1969 July

Damaged by a winter ice storm and a July hailstorm, the slate roof was beyond repair. Bess Truman elected to replace the roof with asphalt shingles, which were installed by September.[210]

1969 August

A surveillance system was installed, which allowed the Secret Service to monitor the Truman Home from the Harry S. Truman Library and Museum, minimizing disturbance to the family and property.[211] Cameras were installed and the wiring was located on the steel picket fence. Care was taken to avoid the lines when the shrubs were trimmed.[212]

1970

The Secret Service rented a home at 224 North Delaware Street to serve as command post.

1970s

May Wallace planted a 'Mary Wallace' climbing rose that was given to her as a gift along the west property line of the George Wallace Home.[213]

1970 December

The pergola, likely damaged in the 1969 ice storm, was removed by this time. Shrubs around the pergola's remaining foundation had become overgrown.[214]

Elms (NE17 and NE18) flanking the former pergola appeared unhealthy. These trees were removed sometime after 1970 during the period of significance. The bird bath remained in the middle of the brick foundation. The hickory tree at the northwest corner of the Carriage House had been removed. The small rose garden to the north of the intersection of the sidewalk and driveway was arranged in a 4-3-4 configuration, with a row of four roses, three roses and four roses.[215]

206 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 341.
207 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 61.
208 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House*, 2-9.
209 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 352.
210 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 355-356.
211 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 343.
212 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 60-61.
213 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 185.
214 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 61.
215 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 62.

1971 August

Ethel Noland, Harry Truman's cousin, died.[216] Ethel had resided in the Noland Home for the majority of her life from 1900 until 1971. Upon Ethel's death, the home was deeded to her niece, Ardis Haukenberry, the daughter of Ruth Noland Ragland.

1971 November 11

The Truman Home, as well as North Delaware Street from Maple Avenue to the Harry S. Truman Library and Museum, was declared a National Historic Landmark by the Secretary of the Interior. After many efforts to dissuade commemoration, Harry Truman agreed to designate his home and immediate neighborhood as a NHL.[217]

1972 December 26

President Truman died at age 88 from a "complexity of organic failures causing a collapse of the cardiovascular system." The Secret Service lowered the flag at the Truman Home to half-mast. Police guards monitored the Truman Home and Harry S. Truman Library and Museum. Services were held at the Harry S. Truman Library and Museum on December 28. Harry Truman was buried in the courtyard of the Harry S. Truman Library and Museum.[218] Bess Truman received full ownership rights of the Truman Home.[219]

216 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House*, 2-9.
217 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 369.
218 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 370-371.
219 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 384.

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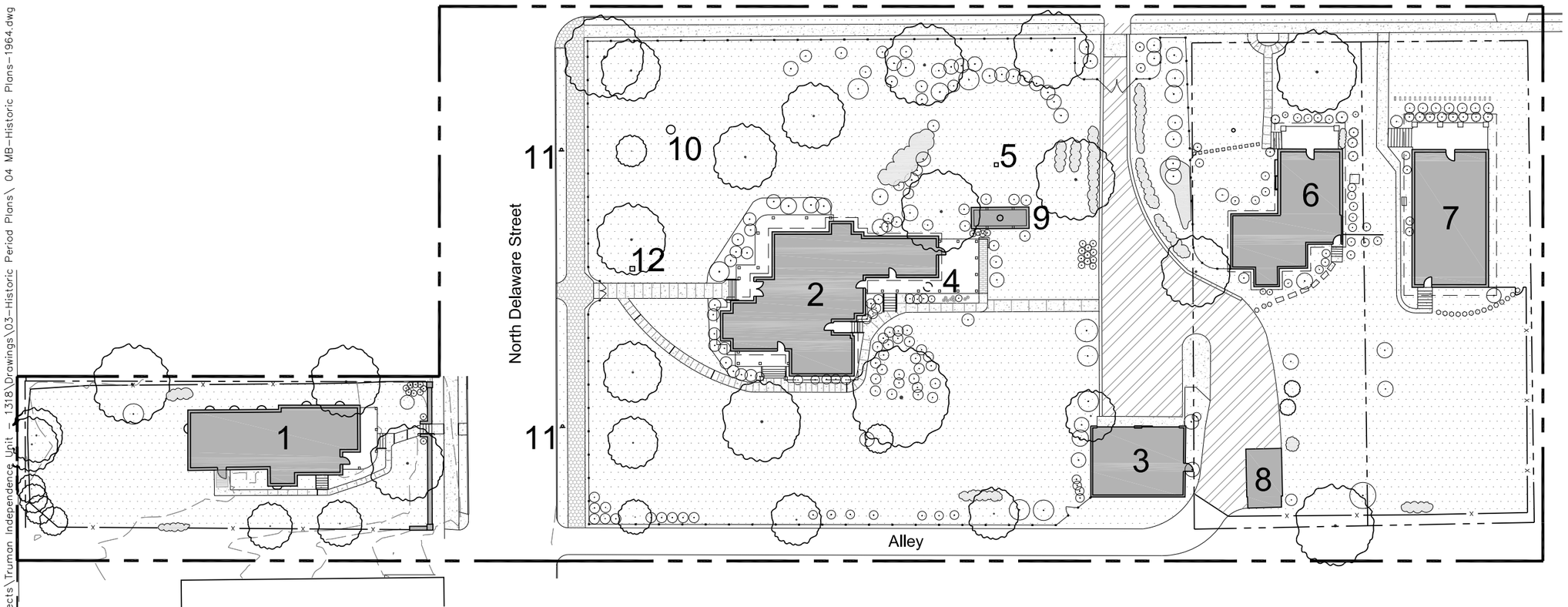
West Truman Road



Buildings and Structures

1. Noland Home
2. Truman Home
3. Carriage House
4. Cistern
5. Sundial
6. George Wallace Home
7. Frank Wallace Home
8. George Wallace Garage
9. Pergola and Bird Bath
10. Flagpole
11. Parking Sign
12. Gas Lamp

Legend

- Study Area
- Lot Line
- Concrete Paving
- Hexagonal Pavers
- Brick Pavers
- Wood Decking
- Asphalt Paving
- Steel Picket Fence
- Chain Link Fence
- Brick Edging
- Limestone Curb
- Masonry Wall
- Deciduous Tree
- Ornamental Tree
- Evergreen Shrub
- Deciduous Shrub
- Planting Bed
- Turf

Mapping Sources:
Tuttle-Ayers-Woodward survey, 1986
Frank Wallace House HABS, 1992
George Wallace House HABS, 1992
Noland-Haukenberry House HABS, 1992
Schmitz, King & Associates survey, 2010
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
NPS Cultural Landscape Report, 1989
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

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ILLUSTRATION 2-4

NOVEMBER 2014	TITLE OF PROJECT: CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HARRY S TRUMAN HISTORIC SITE	TITLE OF DRAWING: PRESIDENTIAL RETIREMENT - 1953 to 1972 NAME OF PARK: HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Dwg No. 492 125427	REGION: MIDWEST; COUNTY: JACKSON; STATE: MISSOURI

Bess Truman (1972 to 1982)

This period begins after Harry Truman's death and ends with the death of Bess Truman in 1982.

During this period, the Secret Service continued to monitor the Truman Home and property. Bob Lockwood, the head of the Secret Service unit, also helped with yard work during this time. Reverend Hobby, who had previously taken care of the yard, began to spend more time assisting Bess Truman within the home due to her declining health.

During this period the landscape was maintained in the same manner as the presidential retirement period. Few enhancements occurred. Maintenance items were limited to caring for the lawn, trimming trees and shrubs, and removing weeds from walkways and planting beds.

Ardis Haukenberry, daughter of Ruth Noland Ragland, moved into the Noland Home. Few changes occurred on the Noland property during this time.

Modifications did occur at the Frank Wallace Home during this period. With both Frank and Natalie's deaths in 1960, May Wallace and Bess Truman leased the Frank Wallace property. May and Bess had the vegetation removed along the chain link fence and added a gravel driveway. In 1974, water seeping into the basement required the relocation of foundation plantings to excavate and waterproof the foundation.

May Wallace lived at the George Wallace Home until 1989. Few changes occurred on the property during this time.

The Truman Home, Frank Wallace Home, and George Wallace Home properties were maintained during this time as an Arts and Crafts landscape style with a broader range of plant materials and garden ornamentation.[220] The Noland Home continued to be maintained as a Victorian style landscape, marked by a lack of foundation plantings.

1973

The Independence City Council formed a Heritage Commission to formulate local preservation legislation for the federally-recognized Harry Truman Historic District, which included the Truman Home, Noland Home, Frank Wallace Home, and George Wallace Home, and the neighborhood along North Delaware from Maple Avenue to the Harry S. Truman Library and Museum.[221]

Doris Hecker rented the Frank Wallace Home. With approval from Mrs. Wallace and Mrs. Truman, Hecker removed the vegetation, predominately honeysuckle vine, as well as some larger shrubs from the chain link fence. A four-foot wide grass strip was planted in its place. Evergreen shrubs were removed from the east foundation wall. A gravel driveway was added.[222]

1973 January

An ice storm damaged many trees within the Truman property. An elm (NE15) in the northwest corner and another (NE16) in the north side yard were damaged. Since they were both inflicted with Dutch Elm disease, they were removed and were not replanted.[223] (Refer to Appendix D: Tree Inventory.)

1973 March

Bob Lockwood returned as chief of the security divisions, a position he held until his retirement in March 1982.[224] He assisted Reverend Hobby with property maintenance during his tenure.

220 Rogers. *Landscape Design: A Cultural and Architectural History*. 434.
221 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 1.
222 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 65-66.
223 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 67.
224 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 66.

1973 November

Ardis Haukenberry, daughter of Ruth Noland Ragland who was Harry Truman's eldest cousin, moved into the Noland Home.[225]

1974

Water was found seeping into the Frank Wallace basement. May Wallace hired contractors to remove the spirea and evergreen shrubs around the building foundation. The foundation was excavated and waterproofed. Spirea shrubs were replanted along the front porch. At the rear of the home, concrete stepping stones replaced the previous buried limestone pavers.[226] The evergreen shrubs were not replanted.

1976 April

Although no marker was allowed following the National Historic Landmark designation, Bess Truman authorized the placement of a U.S. Bicentennial plaque (purchased by the City of Independence) west of the flagpole on the Truman Home property.[227]

1976

Work began on the sidewalk and curb in front of the Truman Home along North Delaware Street. The Independence City Council financed the project. Hexagonal concrete pavers were temporarily removed to install cut limestone curbing.[228]

Bill Carnes, May Wallace's nephew, planted a maple tree in the backyard of the George Wallace Home.[229]

1978

Raytown Lawn Mower's "Chem-Lawn" service began fertilizer/insecticide treatments for the lawn. Mrs. Truman discontinued the service after two months, due to expense.[230]

Late 1970s

Bess Truman's health declined in the late 1970s.[231]

During this time, Reverend Hobby performed more duties inside the Truman Home. He continued to care for Mrs. Truman's rose garden, which also included white tulips.[232]

1982 October 18

Bess Truman died at age 97 at home of congestive heart failure.[233] Mrs. Truman was buried beside her husband in the Harry S. Truman Library and Museum courtyard. She bequeathed the Truman Home to the federal government.[234]

1982

The sundial face was reported as missing and later replaced.[235]

1982 December 8

Secretary of Interior James G. Watt, acting under the authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935, signed Designation Order No. 3088 declaring 219 North Delaware Street the "Harry S Truman National Historic Site," which placed the property under the management of the National Park Service.[236]

225 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House*, 2-9.
226 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 186.
227 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 67.
228 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 68.
229 *CLI: Truman Home, Harry S Truman NHS*, 28.
230 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 68.
231 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 61.
232 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 66.
233 Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 394.
234 Cockrell and O'Bright, *NRHP Form, Harry S Truman NHS*, 8-11.
235 Cockrell and O'Bright, *NRHP Form, Harry S Truman NHS*, 8-11, 4.
236 Cockrell and O'Bright, *NRHP Form, Harry S Truman NHS*, 8-11, 8-12.

Harry S Truman National Historic Site (1983 to present-day)

This period begins after the death of Bess Truman, when the Truman Home was bequeathed to the federal government. During this period, the federal government established preservation documentation and acquired the Noland Home, Frank Wallace Home and George Wallace Home. The period continues to the present day, with the National Park Service's stewardship over the Harry S Truman NHS.

1983 March

Jack E. Boucher of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) photographed the Truman Home property.[237]

1983 May 23

President Ronald Reagan signed P.L. 98-32 (97 Stat. 193), the enabling legislation for the Harry S Truman National Historic Site to "preserve and interpret for the inspiration and benefit of the present and future generations the former home of Harry S Truman, thirty-third President of the United States".[238] The National Park Service managed the site hereon.

Congress designated the Truman Home, Carriage House, and surrounding property at 219 North Delaware Street as the Harry S Truman National Historic Site.[239]

1984

The Truman Home walkways leading from North Delaware Street to the front entrance and the curving sidewalk from the south end of the home to the kitchen entrance were replaced in kind. The metal roofs and downspouts were replaced. Two downspouts on the south side of the building were extended below the sidewalk to improve drainage. Disturbed lawn was reseeded. Trees damaged in a windstorm were trimmed.[240]

National Park Service research historian Ron Cockrell issued *Historic Structures Report: History and Significance* for the Harry S Truman National Historic Site. It was approved in March. [241]

1984 May

The Truman Home dedication and public opening was held.[242]

1985

The Harry S Truman National Historic Site was listed in the National Register of Historic Places.[243]

Research historian Ron Cockrell prepared *The Trumans of Independence: Historic Resource Study* for the National Park Service.[244]

1985 to 1988

The Truman Home was preserved through repairs, paint removal, and painting by the National Park Service.[245] Paint analysis revealed that "the siding was painted rust-red in 1867 and light green in 1885. The 1867 trim color was changed to dark green in 1885."[246]

237 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 72.
238 Cockrell and O'Bright, *NRHP Form, Harry S Truman NHS*, 8-12.
239 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House*, 1-1.
240 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 75.
241 Cockrell. *HSR: History and Significance, Harry S Truman NHS*.
242 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 75.
243 Cockrell and O'Bright, *NRHP Form, Harry S Truman NHS*, 7-1.
244 Ron Cockrell. *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*. Omaha, NE: 1984.
245 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 79.
246 Cockrell. *HSR: History and Significance, Harry S Truman NHS*, 63.

The Carriage House was structurally stabilized with epoxy and the exterior was preserved. Siding and trim on the building was repaired and painted, and a new dip-stained wood shingle roof was installed that matched the original.

The fence surrounding the Truman Home property was dismantled, stripped of paint, and repainted. This resulted in the Secret Service communication wires and speakers being removed from the fence.

An air conditioner condensing unit was installed along the north elevation of the Truman Home, concealed by shrubs from West Truman Road. The unit was added because of high summer humidity levels that impacted the visitor experience and compromised cultural resources within the home.

1986 February

Ardis Haukenberry moved out of the Noland Home.[247]

1986 to 1990

John T. Southern, Ardis Haukenberry's nephew, inherited the Noland Home and leased it as rental property .[248]

1987

Historic Structures Report prepared by Restoration Associates for the Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Truman Home and Carriage House, was issued in April and approved in May.[249]

The Truman Home electrical systems were rewired. This resulted in the trenching of a new subsurface service line across the north lawn from West Truman Road. A new service meter was added to the north elevation of the Truman Home. The old meter and aerial line were decommissioned, but left in place to maintain the historic character. As part of this project, underground service and a new sub panel box were installed to the Carriage House. The aerial service lines were left in place.

Lightning protection added to the Truman Home and the shingle oak at the southwest corner of the home.

1987 to 1989

Cultural Landscape Report prepared by Historian Ron Cockrell and Landscape Architect Keith Krueger.[250]

1989

May Wallace moved out of her home at 605 West Truman Road.[251]

Public Law 101-105, HR419 expanded the park boundaries of the Harry S Truman National Historic Site, to include the Noland, Frank Wallace, and George Wallace homes.[252]

NPS removed and replaced the sugar maple in the southwest corner of the Truman property (E-7 on Illustration 3-4 *Vegetation - Truman Home*).

1991

The NPS purchased the Frank and George Wallace homes.[253] In September, the NPS purchased the Noland Home.[254]

247 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House*, 2-16.
248 Ibid.
249 Restoration Architects. *Historic Structure Report: Truman Home and Truman Carriage House, Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence, Missouri* (Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service), 1987.
250 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 82.
251 Gail E.H. Evans-Hatch, and Michael Evans-Hatch. *Historic Resource Study: Farm Roots and Family Ties, Harry S Truman Grandview Farm, the Wallace Houses, and the Noland House in Independence* (Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2001), vi.
252 Evans-Hatch. *HRS: Farm Roots and Family Ties*, v.
253 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House*, 1-1.
254 Ibid.

1992

HABS drawings were prepared for the Noland Home, Frank Wallace Home and George Wallace Home.

The NPS performed maintenance work on the Noland Home and cleared site vegetation from the southwest and west sides of the home. The south end of the retaining wall was repaired.[255]

1990s

The City of Independence repaired and replaced the limestone curb on North Delaware Street.

The City of Independence installed bronze plaques in sidewalks within the Truman Heritage District, including plaques for the Truman and Wallace homes on West Truman Road, and a plaque for the Noland Home on North Delaware Street.

NPS replaced a portion of concrete sidewalk on the Truman property. NPS removed and replaced a silver maple in the north side yard, west of the vehicular gate (E-18 on *Vegetation - Truman Home*).

1993

May Wallace, the last living resident of the family compound, died.[256]

Congress authorized the acquisition and addition of the Truman Farm to the Truman National Historic Site.[257] After this time, the four properties - Truman Home, Noland Home, Frank Wallace Home and George Wallace Home - were identified as the Independence Unit.

1997

NPS hired Quinn Evans Associates to prepare a ground water study in conjunction with a structural investigation (FSE) to determine the cause of occasional flooding in the Truman Home basement. A bored and cased hole was excavated about thirty feet southwest of the home in the lawn to measure ground water levels. The hole remains and is covered with sod.[258]

1999 June

The General Management Plan from 1987 was revised and approved.[259]

2000 November

A Long-Range Interpretive Plan was published by the National Park Service. Staff from Harpers Ferry Center Interpretative Planning Department worked with Harry S Truman National Historic Site staff.[260]

2001

Farm Roots and Family Ties, Historic Resource Study, The Harry S Truman Grandview Farm, the Wallace Houses, and the Noland House in Independence was issued.[261]

255 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House*, 1-3, 2-16.
256 Evans-Hatch. *HRS: Farm Roots and Family Ties*, vi.
257 Evans-Hatch. *HRS: Farm Roots and Family Ties*, v.
258 Quinn Evans Architects. *Structural and Interior Finishes Report, Harry S Truman Home, Harry S Truman NHS*. Omaha, NE: 1997.
259 *General Management Plan Revision: Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence, Missouri* (Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1999).
260 Harpers Ferry Center Interpretive Planning. *Long-Range Interpretive Plan: Harry S Truman National Historic Site* (Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2000).
261 Evans-Hatch. *HRS: Farm Roots and Family Ties*.

2004

Cultural Landscapes Inventory prepared for the Truman Home by the National Park Service.

The NRHP listing was amended to include the Noland Home, Frank Wallace Home, George Wallace Home, and associated properties.[262]

Historic Structure Report for the Noland Home was prepared by Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd.[263]

2005

NPS painted the steel picket fence at the Truman Home.

2005 to 2007

NPS removed and replaced an American elm in the north side yard (E-17 on *Vegetation - Truman Home*).

2006

The Noland Home foundation was replaced. This work required the trimming of surrounding large trees to lift the home from its foundation. All walkways and stairs were replaced, the back porch was replaced with temporary construction access. A brick cistern was discovered during the excavation for the foundation at the southwest corner of the home. The water meter vault was installed in the front yard at the request of the local utility. Water and sewer stub-ins, and a fire suppression line, were installed.

The Frank Wallace foundation was replaced with poured concrete, scored to give the appearance of concrete block. Numerous shrubs were removed and temporarily relocated to the backyard and replanted after work was completed. All the walkways were replaced. Portions of the chain link fence were removed to execute the work and later reinstalled. The storm and sanitary pipe easements were discovered beneath the driveway during the work (these were undocumented by the City of Independence).

2008

A residential fire suppression system, which shares service with potable water, was installed at the Frank Wallace Home.

2009

National Park Service archeologists issued findings from geophysical and archeological investigations at the four residences. Trash middens and cisterns were found within the study area.[264]

2010

A new HVAC and fire suppression system were installed at the Truman Home. This resulted in the excavation of small pits at the west fence line to install a new four-inch water service line. This work required the temporary removal of two spirea bushes at the foundation. A new larger condenser unit was installed on the north elevation of the Truman Home.[265]

2010 to 2012

The interior of the Noland Home was rehabilitated to include a new visitor space with interpretive exhibits, park offices, and restrooms.

262 *CLI: Truman Home, Harry S Truman NHS.*
263 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. *HSR: Noland House.*
264 De Vore and Altizer. "Midwest Archeological Center Technical Report No. 117"
265 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects. *As-Built Drawings, HVAC & Fire Suppression Systems Installation*, *Truman Home (HS-1), Harry S Truman NHS, Independence, Missour*i. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2010.

The exterior was preserved by installing a perimeter and downspout drain line that directed building and yard run-off to North Delaware Street through a wall penetration in the limestone retaining wall. Three paw paw trees were removed and replaced in the south side yard. A small parking lot was added with one accessible space and one park designated space. The alley south of the Noland Home was repaved and a composite timber ramp was added, creating an accessible route from the North Delaware Street to the building interior. A concrete retaining wall was added in the southeast corner of the property, extending west from the existing limestone retaining wall.[266]

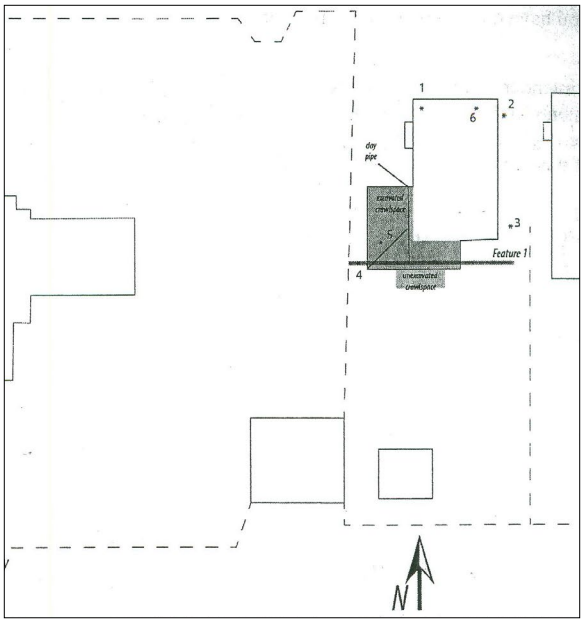

Figure 2-47. A brick-lined aqueduct and vitrified clay pipe were located during the excavation of the George Wallace Home foundation. (2013 Memo from Archeologists, Midwest Archeological Center)

2011 to 2012

A fire suppression line at the Noland Home was rebuilt, increasing the pipe size. Fire suppression was added to the Truman Home.

2013

A brick-lined aqueduct was discovered during excavation for the George Wallace foundation project. The aqueduct ran east to west behind the George Wallace Home, approximately one meter below finish grade. It is suspected to drain an artesian well located in the east yard of the Truman Home that drained to a channel or ditch at the present Frank Wallace driveway. During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries sanitary districts commonly located sewer pipes along natural lines of drainage. The aqueduct predates the construction of both Wallace Homes. It is suspected that the aqueduct was severed and blocked for the original construction of the Frank Wallace foundation. This action likely contributed to the long-term moisture issues between the two Wallace homes.

As part of the George Wallace foundation project, the aqueduct was left in place and routed to a subsurface perimeter drainage system.[267] The foundation for the garage was replaced with concrete block during the project.

The Truman Home cistern was investigated to determine if it was connected to the George Wallace aqueduct. A hole was made in the top of the cistern cap, and water was found within the cistern. However, dye tests confirmed that the cistern and aqueduct were not connected.

A vitrified clay drainage pipe was discovered during excavation for the George Wallace Home foundation. The pipe ran north to south and connected to a larger pipe at

266 Mundus Bishop Design. Construction Documents: Rehabilitate the Historic Noland House and Grounds for Adaptive Reuse. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2011.

267 Midwest Archeological Center Memorandum: Trip to Harry S Truman (HSTR) George Wallace House Monitoring, April 30th to May 3rd, 2013. Lincoln, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2013.

the mid point of the west wall. The pipes were originally used to capture and channel rainfall and surface water. The pipes were photographed and removed.

All of the concrete walkways on the George Wallace property were replaced. The front "horseshoe" walk on West Truman Road was not installed in its original configuration. The contractor installed the horseshoe walk in a more elongated shape than the historic walkway. The rear flagstone paver walkway from the Truman driveway to the rear entrance was replaced with a concrete walkway to provide a safer walking surface for interpreters who access the house.

Portions of chain link and steel picket fences at the Truman and George Wallace homes were removed to execute the work and later reinstalled.

A number of shrubs were removed and stockpiled in the Frank Wallace backyard and they were replanted after completion of the work. Yews at the front of the house were deemed too large to transplant and were removed with the intention of replacement.

Brick edging was found at the east edge of the Truman driveway. Brick-lined flower beds were discovered along the west fence line buried beneath the sod.

The maple tree, in poor condition, in the George Wallace backyard was removed and not replaced.

An extensive site drainage system was installed around the building perimeter to 'environmentally' drain downspouts, sump pump, and surface water.

2014

The Master Gardeners volunteer group for the park installed the brick edging back in the location according to the brick documentary drawing. Work was completed in August, utilizing of original brick to complete the work.

CHAPTER 3:
Existing Conditions and Landscape Analysis

Chapter 3: Existing Conditions and Landscape Analysis

Introduction

This chapter provides an evaluation of existing conditions and an analysis of integrity of the landscape character areas within the study area. The Independence Unit contains cultural landscape resources significant for their association with President Harry Truman. The descriptions of these resources are organized into five sections including: the study area, Truman Home property, Noland Home property, Frank Wallace Home property, and George Wallace Home property.

Each section is organized by subheadings related to pertinent landscape characteristics. Each includes descriptions of existing conditions, followed by an analysis of those characteristics.

Landscape characteristics are the tangible and intangible aspects of a landscape that individually and collectively give the landscape its character and aid in the understanding of its cultural importance.

The landscape characteristics that are relevant to the Independence Unit are: natural systems and features, spatial organization, land use, patterns of circulation, topography and landform, vegetation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, small scale features, archeological resources, and utilities. Definitions of the landscape characteristics are provided in Chapter 1.

The existing condition of features are recorded as good, fair or poor, based on the following criteria.

Good – Those features of the landscape that do not require intervention. Only minor or routine maintenance is needed at this time.

Fair – Some deterioration, decline, or damage is noticeable. The feature may require immediate intervention. If intervention is deferred, the feature will require extensive attention in a few years.

Poor – Deterioration, decline, or damage is serious. The feature is seriously deteriorated or damaged or presents a hazardous condition. Due to the level of deterioration, damage or danger, the feature requires extensive and immediate attention.

The landscape analysis compares the historic site condition to the current condition and identifies landscape characteristics that retain integrity and contribute to the significance of the landscape.

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. In addition to being listed in the National Register of Historic Places, a property must also have integrity, which is grounded in a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance. Integrity is defined by seven aspects or qualities: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Location is the place where the cultural landscape was constructed or the landscape where the historic event occurred.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure and style of a cultural landscape.

Setting is the physical environment of the cultural landscape.

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during the particular period(s) of time, and in a particular pattern or configuration to form the cultural landscape.

Workmanship includes the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

Feeling is the cultural landscape's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

Association is the direct link between the important historic event or person and a cultural landscape.

Contributing and Non-Contributing Features

Contributing features are those individual elements and other characteristics that remain from the period of significance. Individual features that contribute to the significance of the Independence Unit include buildings, structures, remnants of former structures, small scale features, and vegetation installed during the period of significance.

Non-Contributing features are those that have been added to the Independence Unit since the end of the period of significance. They do not assist in maintaining the historic character. Some features that are non-contributing are compatible with the historic character of the property.

Within tables, features are noted with a "C" for contributing, "NC-comp" for non-contributing, compatible and "NC" for non-contributing.

Summary of Integrity

The Independence Unit of the Harry S Truman National Historic Site retains integrity in all seven aspects including location, design, setting, material, feeling, workmanship and association. The properties are the setting that were "the physical nucleus of (President Truman's) personal life and his long and influential political life." The study area and four properties are directly associated with President Truman's life in Independence, Missouri, particularly his adult life from the time of his marriage to Bess Wallace in 1919 until his death in 1972.[1]

Feeling and association have been impacted slightly by the loss of the families and activities, such as family gatherings in the Truman Home and Wallace home yards.

The Truman Home property is diminished slightly in the aspects of design and materials due to the loss or decline of several features, including shade trees, the rose garden, pergola and bird bath.

The Noland Home property is diminished slightly in the aspects of design, materials and workmanship due to the removal of plant material and the installation of an accessible route into the home.

The Frank Wallace Home property retains a high level of integrity related to location, design, setting and workmanship. The aspects of materials and feeling have been diminished due to the loss of plants, the addition of a gravel driveway that was not present during the period of significance, and the addition of a chain link fence between the Frank and George Wallace properties.

The George Wallace Home property retains a high level of integrity related to location, design, setting, and workmanship. The aspect of materials has been diminished due to the loss of plants removed during the foundation replacement, although the National Park Service plans to replant these in fall 2014.

1 Rachel Franklin-Weekley and Evans-Hatch & Associates, *National Park Service. National Historic Landmark Nomination: Harry S Truman Historic District* (Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2011), 4.

The Study Area

The study area includes the homes and properties of the Truman, Noland, Frank Wallace and George Wallace families located along West Truman Road and North Delaware Street on lots 1-5 of the James F. Moore's Addition in Independence, Missouri.

The study area is the core resource of the Harry S Truman Historic District. The study area is in a residential neighborhood characterized by mature trees along the street grid, with curbs and sidewalks. These characteristics contribute to the setting, feeling, and association of the district.[2]

This section describes the existing condition of the study area as a whole, including the interactions and associations between the four properties.

The applicable landscape characteristics for the study area include natural systems and features, spatial organization, land use, patterns of circulation, topography and landform, views, archeological resources and utilities.

2 Franklin-Weekley and Evans-Hatch, *NHLN: Harry S Truman HD*, 6.

Legend

- Study Area
- Property Line
- Concrete Paving
- Hexagonal Limestone Pavers
- Brick Pavers
- Wood Decking
- Gravel
- Asphalt Paving
- Turf
- Limestone Retaining Wall
- Steel Picket Fence
- Chain Link Fence
- OH – Overhead Power Line
- UE – Underground Electric Line
- TV – Telecommunications
- GAS – Gas Line
- W – Water Supply
- ST – S – Storm Sewer / Roof Drains
- SS – Sanitary Sewer
- Roofline

Contributing Buildings and Structures

- A Truman Home (1867)
  219 North Delaware Street
- B Carriage House
  (ca. 1860s to 1870s)
- C Truman Home pergola foundation
  (ca. 1924 to 1934)
- D Frank Wallace Home (1915)
  601 Truman Road
- E George Wallace Home (1916)
  605 Truman Road
- F George Wallace Garage (1922)
- G Noland Home (1858 to 1865)
  216 North Delaware Street

Mapping Sources:
Tuttle-Ayers-Woodward survey, 1986
Frank Wallace House HABS, 1992
George Wallace House HABS, 1992
Noland-Haukenberry House HABS, 1992
Schmitz, King & Associates survey, 2010
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
NPS Cultural Landscape Report, 1989
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

N W E S

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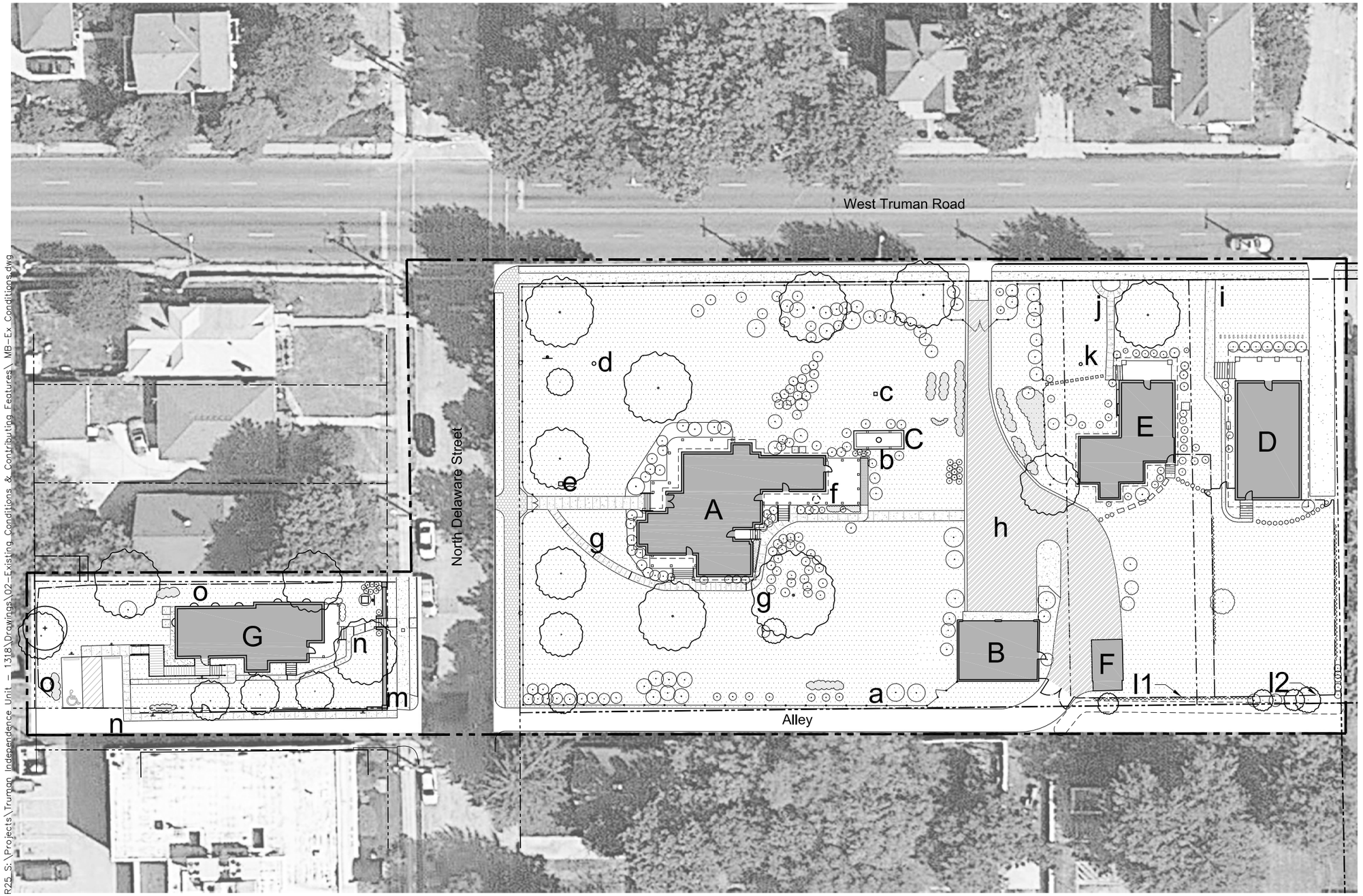
ILLUSTRATION 3-1

NOVEMBER 2014	TITLE OF PROJECT: CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HARRY S TRUMAN HISTORIC SITE	TITLE OF DRAWING: EXISTING CONDITIONS - STUDY AREA
Dwg No. 492 125427	NAME OF PARK: HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE REGION: MIDWEST; COUNTY: JACKSON; STATE: MISSOURI

11/04/14 13:55 aichorn R25 S:\Projects\Truman Independence Unit - 1318\Report\QEA\20141104 Edits\MB-Ex Conditions - QEA Edits\ MB-Ex Conditions.dwg



Legend

- Study Area
- Property Line
- Concrete Paving
- Hexagonal Limestone Pavers
- Brick Pavers
- Wood Decking
- Gravel
- Asphalt Paving
- Turf
- Limestone Retaining Wall
- Steel Picket Fence

Contributing Buildings and Structures

- A Truman Home (1867)
  219 North Delaware Street
- B Carriage House
  (ca. 1860s to 1870s)
- C Truman Home pergola foundation
  (ca. 1924 to 1934)
- D Frank Wallace Home (1915)
  601 Truman Road
- E George Wallace Home (1916)
  605 Truman Road
- F George Wallace Garage (1922)
- G Noland Home (1858 to 1865)
  216 North Delaware Street

Contributing Features

- a Steel Picket Fence
- b Original Bird Bath
- c Sundial
- d Flagpole
- e Gas Lamp
- f Cistern
- g Truman Walkways
- h Truman Driveway
- i Frank Wallace Walkways
- j George Wallace Walkways
- k Gas Lamp Foundation
- l1 Wallace Chain Link Fence
- l2 Wallace Chain Link Fence
- m Noland Limestone Retaining Wall
- n Noland Concrete Walkways
- o Noland Chain Link Fence

Mapping Sources:
Tuttle-Ayers-Woodward survey, 1986
Frank Wallace House HABS, 1992
George Wallace House HABS, 1992
Noland-Haukenberry House HABS, 1992
Schmitz, King & Associates survey, 2010
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
NPS Cultural Landscape Report, 1989
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

N W E S

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ILLUSTRATION 3-2

NOVEMBER 2014	TITLE OF PROJECT: CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HARRY S TRUMAN HISTORIC SITE	TITLE OF DRAWING: CONTRIBUTING FEATURES - STUDY AREA NAME OF PARK: HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Dwg No. 492 125427	REGION: MIDWEST; COUNTY: JACKSON; STATE: MISSOURI

12/19/14 16:29 aicham R25 S:\Projects\Truman Independence Unit - 1318\Drawings\02-Existing Conditions & Contributing Features\ MB-Ex Conditions.dwg

Study Area Natural Systems and Features (Existing Condition)

The natural aspects of the greater Independence area that influenced the physical form of the study area include the area's natural rolling topography, drainage routes, geology, underlying soils, flora, fauna and regional climate.

The study area is located within "the Osage Plains section of the Central Lowlands Province of the Interior Plains near its boundary with the Dissected Till Plains to the north" and within the limits of the "Lower Missouri Valley of the Northwest Prairie Region in the rolling loess mantled hills region of the state."[3]

The rolling topography was formed by the erosion of uplands by numerous drainage routes feeding into Mill Creek, a tributary of the Missouri River. Bedrock is comprised of Pennsylvania aged limestone and shales. Soils are Sibley-Urban land complex with gently sloping, well-draining silt loams. A small portion of the study area is Higginsville-Urban land complex with moderately sloping, somewhat poorly drained silt loams.[4]

The native flora includes species representative of the Illinoisan biotic province, which alternates between prairie and deciduous forest. The native grasslands of western Missouri included predominately big bluestem, indiangrass, and switchgrass.[5]

The native fauna historically included bison, elk, antelope, wolves, prairie dogs, jackrabbits, rodents, and many other mammals. Numerous species of birds inhabit the region. Reptiles include several species of lizards, turtles, and snakes. Fish in the area include catfish, carp, and bass, and fresh water mussels. Insects and other invertebrates abound throughout the region.[6]

The regional climate is characterized by large daily and annual variations in temperatures. Summers are warm, accompanied by high humidity, and winters are brisk. Precipitation averages 36 inches per year, with the majority falling between April and September. Winters average 22 inches of snow. The growing season averages 220 days each year. Severe thunderstorms and tornados occasionally occur. Drought and flood conditions may occur throughout the year.[7]

3 Steven De Vore and Williams E. Altizer. "Midwest Archeological Center Technical Report No. 117, Geophysical and Archeological Investigations at Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence, Missouri." (Lincoln, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2009), 5.
4 Ibid.
5 De Vore and Altizer. "Technical Report No. 117, Harry S Truman NHS," 6.
6 Ibid.
7 De Vore and Altizer. "Technical Report No. 117, Harry S Truman NHS," 6-7.

Study Area Natural Systems and Features (Analysis)

The natural systems and features remain similar to the period of significance and contribute to its integrity. The existing natural systems and features contrast the area's historic condition as native grasslands. However, the growth and urbanization that transformed the area into a residential neighborhood occurred before and throughout the time in which Harry Truman resided in Independence, Missouri.

The natural systems influenced the settlement of Independence, which was founded in 1827. It quickly became a booming frontier town due in large part to its good farming soils and proximity to trade routes. By the time George P. Gates settled in the area in 1866, Independence's expansion had been stalled by the Civil War. While the commerce of Independence never fully recovered, George P. Gates became one of Independence's wealthiest citizens, utilizing the Missouri River and overland routes, such as rail and road, to transport products from his thriving flour mill business. With Gates's success, he chose to build his home in a prominent and established Independence neighborhood that eventually become home to President Harry Truman.

Study Area Spatial Organization (Existing Condition)

The four properties of the study area are part of the larger Harry S Truman Historic District within the City of Independence, Missouri. The historic district is spatially arranged as a geometric grid of square and rectangular blocks, sometimes bisected by alleys. The streets are a hierarchy of broad arterials bisected by residential streets. Each street is characterized by similar-scaled buildings and lots, set at a consistent distance from the street. Most are on narrow, tree-lined streets. The Truman Home at 219 North Delaware Street is geographically a pivotal corner of the historic district. North Delaware Street is a north south road in a residential neighborhood. West Maple Avenue is the east west corridor that links the district's residential neighborhood with the district's commercial and governmental core.[8]

Five blocks east of the Truman Home is the downtown Independence commercial square, featuring the Jackson County Courthouse where Truman's political career began. Roughly eight blocks north is the Harry S. Truman Library and Museum, where Harry Truman's career as an internationally influential statesman culminated.[9]

The Truman Home, Noland Home, Frank Wallace Home and George Wallace Home properties are located in a one block area. The Truman Home is situated at the intersection of West Truman Road and North Delaware Street. The Noland Home is across North Delaware Street to the west. The Frank Wallace and George Wallace homes are located east of the Truman Home, oriented toward West Truman Road.
Important characteristics of the spatial organization of the study area include the openness and visibility of the front yards of all four properties. The backyards are generally secluded, except the Noland Home is partially exposed, due to its proximity to the alley. The backyard of the George Wallace and Frank Wallace homes are separated by a chain link fence and vegetation. The backyard of the Truman Home and George Wallace Home is bisected by the Truman driveway.

8 Franklin-Weekley and Evans-Hatch, *NHLN: Harry S Truman HD*, 4-5.
9 Ibid.

Figure 3-1. The Independence Unit is arranged into distinct spaces, separated by buildings and vegetation. The Truman Home and Noland Home are oriented towards North Delaware Street. The Frank and George Wallace homes are oriented towards West Truman Road. (Quinn Evans / Mundus Bishop 2013)

Study Area Spatial Organization (Analysis)

The spatial organization of the study area remains similar to the period of significance. The significant features of the NHL district's distinctive twentieth-century spatial arrangement remain. These include the grid of tree-lined streets and buildings setback from the street. West Truman Road was expanded in 1953, however, the land was taken from the north side of the street and did not alter the Truman Home or Wallace home properties.[10] The configuration and width of the walkways remain the same. Many of the trees that originally lined the streets remain present. The street grid, alleys, curbs and sidewalks contribute to the setting, feeling and association of the district.

One variation in the spatial organization is the installation of a chain link fence between the Frank and George Wallace homes in 1960 to prepare the Frank Wallace Home as a rental property. Originally, the Wallace backyards were combined, with access across the Truman driveway into the Truman backyard.

10 Ron Cockrell, *Historic Structures Report: History and Significance, Harry S Truman National Historic District, Independence, Missouri* (Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service), 33.

Figure 3-2. The land use of the Independence Unit is a national park with a mission to interpret the life of Harry Truman. (Quinn Evans Architects / Mundus Bishop 2013)

Figure 3-3. The land use of the four properties and the surrounding neighborhood is residential. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Study Area Land Use (Existing Condition)

The land use of the study area is a national park with a mission to interpret the life of President Harry Truman. The study area includes four residential properties: Truman Home, Noland Home, Frank Wallace Home and George Wallace Home. These properties are currently maintained and interpreted by the NPS.

The study area is set within the larger residential section of the Harry S Truman Historic District. The commercial and governmental core where the President began his political career is located east of the study area.

Study Area Land Use (Analysis)

The land use of the study area has changed since the period of significance. However, the four properties continue to resemble the original residential land use, and the surrounding neighborhood looks as it did when Harry Truman lived in Independence. The study area retains integrity in land use related to location and setting.

The 1971 designation of the Independence Unit and surrounding neighborhood as an NHL assisted in preserving the integrity of the residential neighborhood. In 2011, the district boundaries were expanded to include resources that were omitted in the previous NHL.

In acknowledgment of its architectural and presidential heritage, the City of Independence established the Truman Heritage District, which correlates with the limits of the NHL district.[11]
The City of Independence Historic Preservation Division oversees the preservation, rehabilitation and restoration of historic resources within the Truman Heritage District. The "Truman Heritage District Design Guidelines Manual" provides a framework for the review and approval of demolition, new construction, rehabilitation or alterations to buildings or landscapes within the district boundaries.[12]

The NHL district includes properties associated with President Truman. These include the Noland and Wallace homes, and the downtown business district where Harry Truman's political career began.

11 Historic Preservation Division, Community Development Department. "Truman Heritage District Design Guidelines Manual, A Guide to Preservation Standards for Designated Historic Properties in the Truman Neighborhood." Independence, MO: City of Independence, 1999, 14.
12 This federal initiative recognizes the City's efforts to preserve local historic resources through historic preservation, heritage preservation, heritage education and heritage tourism.

Figure 3-4. A view looking east on West Truman Road shows the natural rolling topography of the area. The Truman Home property, to right, is higher than the Frank and George Wallace homes, center. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Study Area Topography and Landform (Existing Condition)

The study area is located between the Blue River and Little Blue River, both of which are south of the Missouri River. The study area slopes northeast from an elevation of 1,030 feet at the Noland Home to 1,015 feet above sea level at the Frank Wallace Home. Slopes vary on each of the properties, but generally slope at five percent or less.

Study Area Topography and Landform (Analysis)

The topography and landform remains similar to the period of significance and contributes to its integrity in the aspects of setting and feeling. Minor construction projects have modified the topography. New foundations and drainage improvements were added, however, the grade was returned to the same configuration.

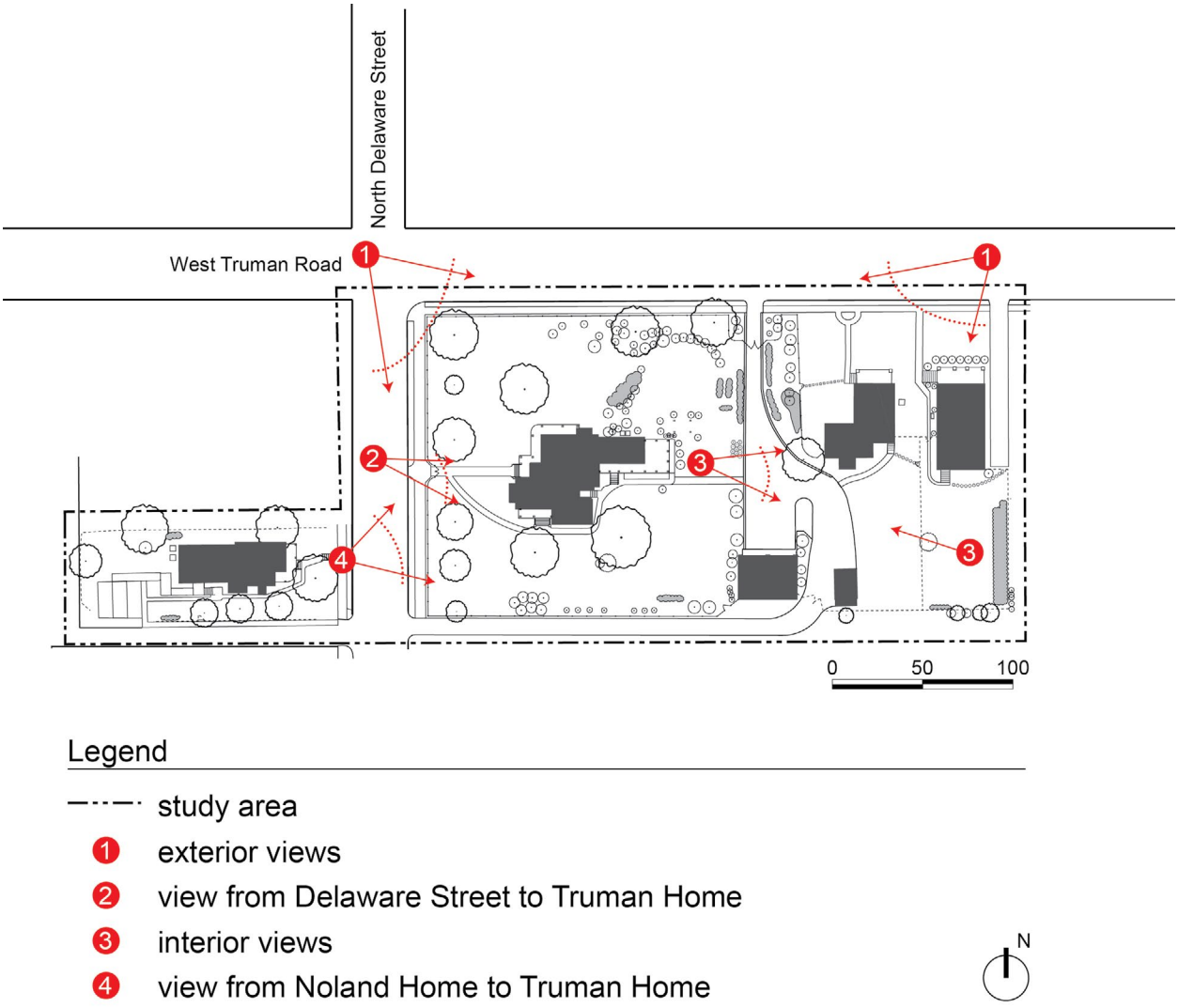

Figure 3-5. Views into the properties occur from West Truman Road and North Delaware Street, and internal views exist between the properties. Vegetation obscures some views into each of the properties. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Study Area Views (Existing Condition)

The four buildings of the study area: Truman Home, Noland Home, Frank Wallace Home and George Wallace Home are the most dominant features in the study area. Views into the properties occur from West Truman Road and North Delaware Street, and internal views exist between the properties. Vegetation obscures some views into each of the properties.

The Truman Home is highly visible from West Truman Road and North Delaware Street, due to its location at the corner of the intersection. The Frank Wallace Home and George Wallace Home are somewhat visible from West Truman Road. The Noland Home is visible from North Delaware Street. All four properties are somewhat visible from the alley, although portions are obscured by vegetation.

From the surrounding streets, the front yards of all four properties are highly visible. Vegetation in the backyards of all four properties obscure views into these spaces.

The internal views between the properties include views towards the Noland Home from the Truman Home. From the Truman Home's kitchen porch, backyard and north side yard, are views east towards the George Wallace Home. From the backyards of the Frank and George Wallace homes, there are views west towards the Truman Home's side yard and Carriage House.

Study Area Views (Analysis)

Views remain consistent with those Truman experienced when he lived at the Truman Home. The views from the interior of the homes into the surrounding yards and properties also remain similar to the period of significance. All contribute to the setting, feeling and association of the study area.

During the period of significance, the Truman family allowed the vegetation to become overgrown in the back and side yards to provide additional privacy from the street, where onlookers often hoped to glimpse Harry or Bess Truman. The location and maintenance of the vegetation today continues to support the importance of privacy to the Truman family.

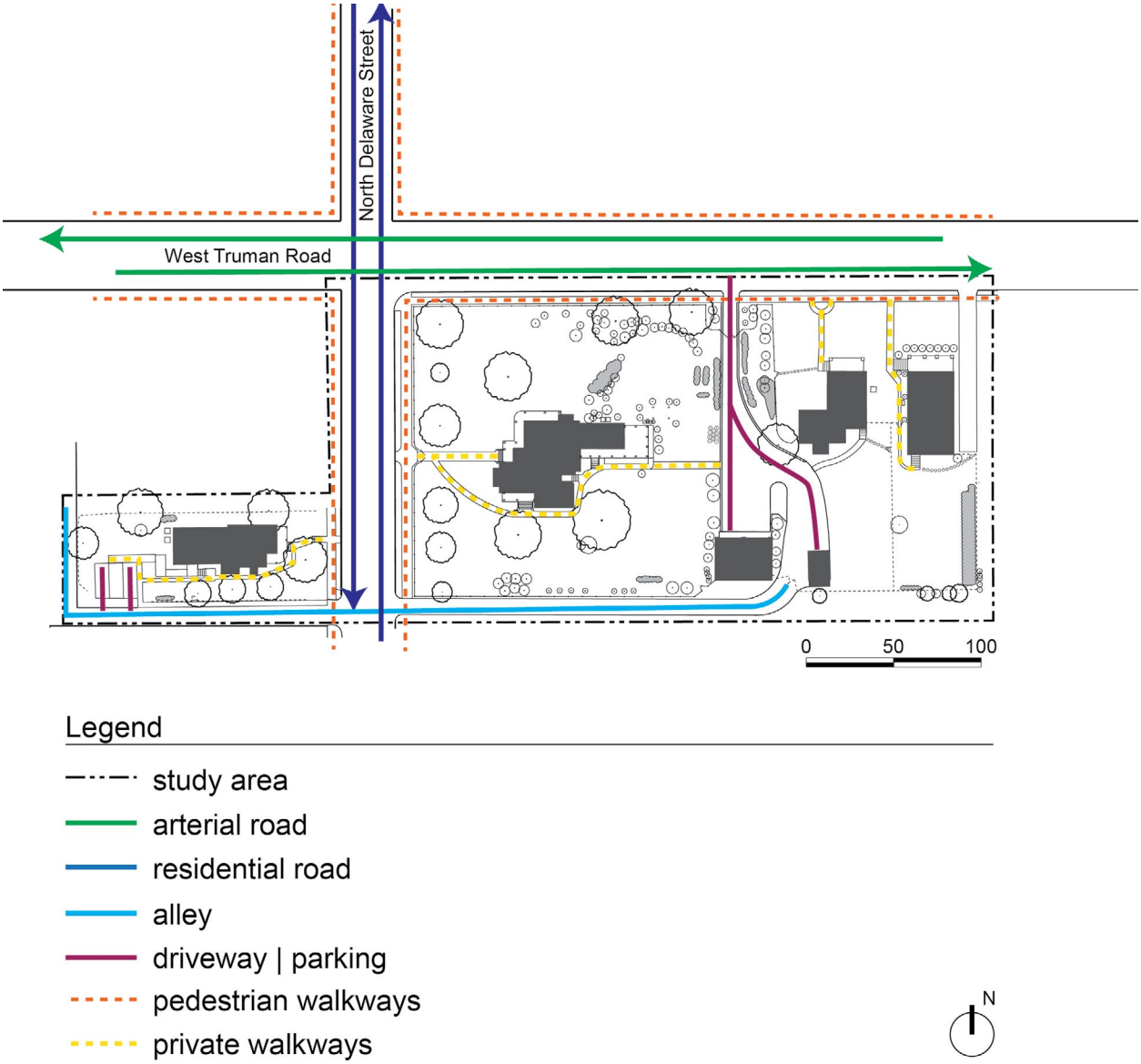

Figure 3-6. The circulation system of the study area consists of vehicular and pedestrian routes. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Study Area Patterns of Circulation (Existing Condition)

The circulation system of the study area consists of vehicular and pedestrian routes. West Truman Road is an arterial road that extends to downtown Independence. North Delaware Street is a residential road that extends to the Harry S. Truman Library and Museum. Both roads are aligned by cardinal directions and part of the City of Independence grid of streets. The alley south of the Truman Home and Noland Home bisects the city grid. Pedestrian routes include city sidewalks, walkways into properties, and walkways between properties. Pedestrian routes are presented in the circulation sections for the Truman Home, Noland Home, Frank Wallace Home and George Wallace Home. The pedestrian route between the Truman Home and the Noland Home is across North Delaware Street. There is a crosswalk in this location.

The existing condition of the circulation features within the study area is summarized in Table 3.1.

Study Area Patterns of Circulation (Analysis)

The circulation system of the study area remains similar to that which existed during the period of significance. North Delaware Street retains its original alignment and width. West Truman Road was widened to a forty-two foot width road in 1953, but the land was taken from the north side of the road and did not impact the Truman or Wallace properties. West Truman Road was converted to a one-way east-bound traffic pattern and converted back to two-way traffic by 1961. The alley retains its original alignment and width. The roads and alley contribute to the setting, feeling and association of the study area.

Modifications include road resurfacing, repair of the hexagonal concrete paver sidewalk along North Delaware Street from the alley to West Truman Road, and repair of limestone curbing on North Delaware Street.

The roads and alley were originally crushed gravel with limestone curbs. During the period of significance, the roads and alleys were repaved in asphalt. In the late 1800s, sidewalks were added along North Delaware Street and West Truman Road of pine or oak timber construction. By 1915 the sidewalk on North Delaware Street was replaced with hexagonal concrete pavers, extending from the alley to West Truman Road. The sidewalk along West Truman Road was replaced with concrete around the same time. Limestone curbs were added in 1976.

The hexagonal concrete paver sidewalk along the east side of North Delaware Street, and within the NHL district, is an important circulation feature. The City of Independence has replaced portions of the hexagonal concrete paver sidewalk with stamped concrete outside the limits of the study area.

In 1922, the George Wallace garage was built. The driveway, shared with the Trumans, bypassed the Carriage House and provided a connection from West Truman Road to the alley for the first time. Sometime between 1946 and 1947, a chain link fence was installed around the Wallace properties, closing off vehicular access to the alley. This modification coincided with Truman's 1945 presidency and the family's increasing desire to obtain privacy within the family compound.

Table 3-1. Study Area Patterns of Circulation

Historic Feature (Type)	Date	Description	Status	Condition
West Truman Road	pre-1847, widened in 1953	Two-way, four-lane arterial east west street with detached concrete sidewalks and no street parking. The road is asphalt with concrete curbs.	C	Good/fair, portions of the road are damaged
North Delaware Street	ca. 1857 to 1858	Two-way, two-lane north south residential street with detached sidewalks and parking on west side of street. The sidewalk on the the west side of the street is concrete. The sidewalk on the east side is hexagonal concrete pavers, extending from the alley to West Truman Road. The road is asphalt with limestone curbs.	C	Good/fair, portions of the road are damaged
Truman Home Alley	pre-1907	The east west asphalt alley follows the south property line of the Truman Home. The alley begins at North River Road and terminates east of North Delaware Street at the George Wallace garage.	C	Poor, potholes, cracking and heaving
Noland Home Alley	pre-1907	The east west asphalt alley follows along the south property line of the Noland Home. The alley begins at North River Road and terminates east of North Delaware Street at the George Wallace garage.	C	Good, rebuilt in 2011
Hexagonal concrete paver sidewalk	by 1915	The sidewalk on the east side of North Delaware Street is composed of hexagonal concrete pavers on grade with sand joint filler. Pavers at the pedestrian crosswalk at the southeast corner of West Truman Road and North Delaware Street are damaged.	C	Good/ Fair, some pavers damaged

Figure 3-7. West Truman Road is a two-way, four-lane, arterial street with detached concrete sidewalks and no street parking. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Figure 3-8. North Delaware Street is a two-way, two-lane, residential street with detached sidewalks and parking on the west side of the street. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Figure 3-9. The asphalt alley located along the south property line of the Truman Home is in poor condition with potholes, cracking and heaving. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Figure 3-10. The asphalt alley located along the south property line of the Noland Home was rebuilt in 2011 and is in good condition. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

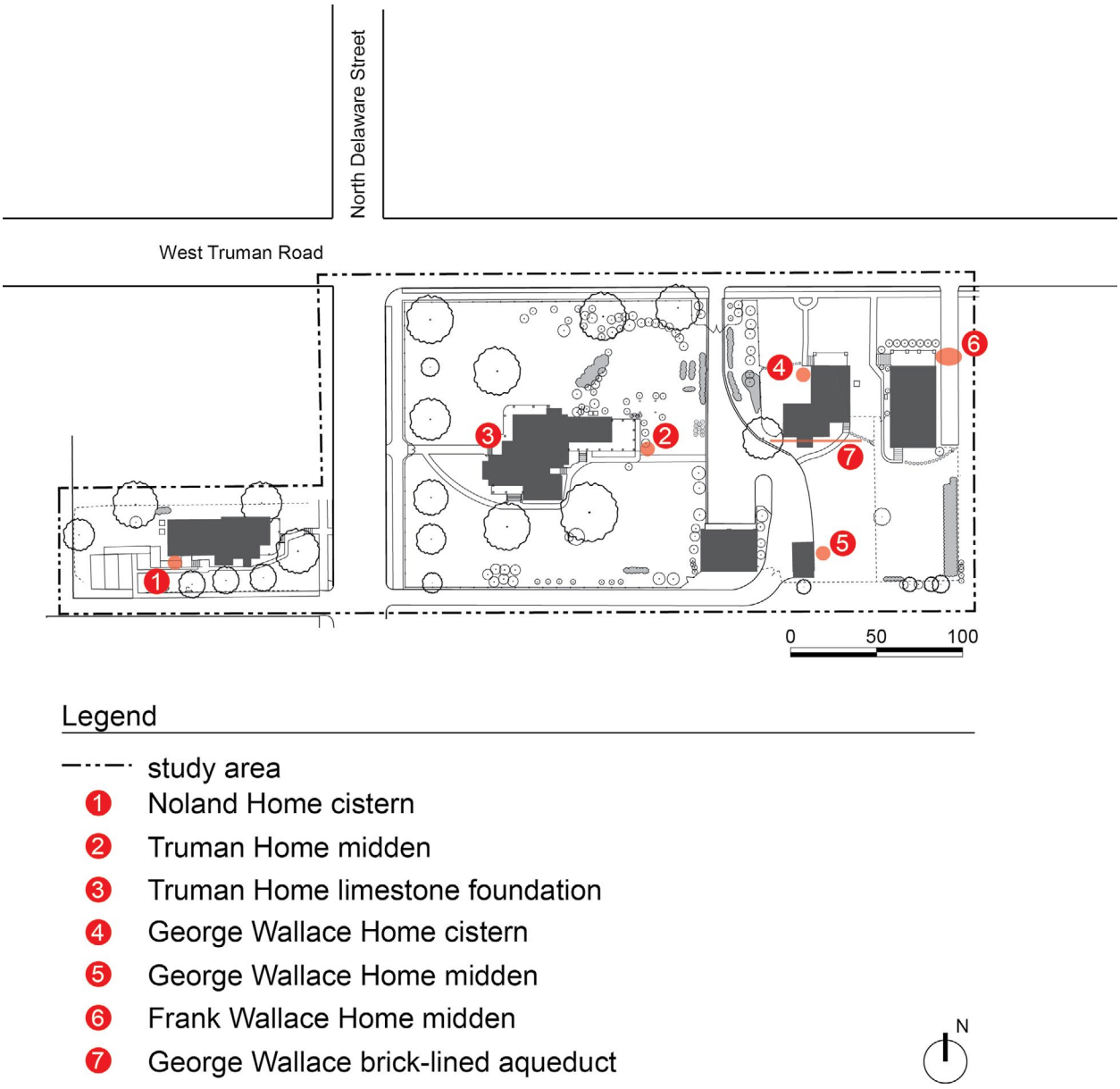

Figure 3-11. The study area contains known archeological resources related to the historical use of the site and is likely to include additional resources that have not been identified. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Study Area Archeological Resources (Existing Condition)

An archeological and geophysical evaluation of the study area was conducted by Midwest Archeological Center in 2009. The project was associated with the foundation replacement at the Noland Home and the Frank Wallace Home. Geophysical investigations included magnetic, conductivity and ground penetrating radar surveys.

The survey located a large concentration of anomalies which are summarized in geophysical and archeological maps.

Cisterns exist at the Noland Home, Truman Home and George Wallace Home. Magnetic anomalies were located, including a trash dump or midden on the Truman Home, Frank Wallace Home and George Wallace Home properties. An underground spring is located on the Truman and George Wallace properties. No buried foundations or other significant artifacts were located in the archeological and geophysical investigation.

In 2006, a cistern was located at the southwest corner of the Noland Home that was not identified in the archeological evaluation. In 2013, a brick lined aqueduct and clay drain pipe were discovered during excavation for the George Wallace foundation project. A limestone foundation is buried at the northwest side of the Truman Home.

Study Area Archeological Resources (Analysis)

The archeological resources associated with the study area remain similar to the period of significance. Cisterns were abandoned and capped during the period of significance. The trash dump or midden remains buried in its original location.

The archeological resources are significant. For a portion of Harry Truman's life at the Truman Home, modern conveniences such as trash pick-up were not widely available. Refuse was burned in barrels provided by the City of Independence and buried in middens or trash dumps in their yards.[13]

13 De Vore and Altizer. "Technical Report No. 117, Harry S Truman NHS."

Study Area Site Utilities (Existing Condition)

The study area site utilities include electrical, telecommunications, water, fire suppression, sanitary sewer, and storm sewer, which includes surface drainage. The utilities are a combination of aerial and underground lines. The locations of utilities are noted in Illustration 3-2.

The electrical provider is Independence Power and Light. Service to each property is provided by a combination of aerial and underground electric lines, generally located in the planted lawn strip within the city's grid of streets. Aerial power lines exist on the west side of North Delaware Street, the south side of the alley, and the south side of the West Truman Road.

The AT&T telecommunication lines that service the study area are primarily buried under the city's grid of streets. Gas service lines are provided by Missouri Gas Energy and are buried under the city's grid of streets. The City of Independence Water Department provides potable water for the study area. A fire suppression service line was installed for the Noland Home in 2006 (but rebuilt 2011 when it was discovered that the pipe was undersized), and the Truman Home in 2010. The city requires potable water be separated from fire suppression water lines for 'business'-zoned buildings. The Frank Wallace Home has a residential-type fire suppression system that shares the service with potable water, and was installed in 2008.

The City of Independence Sanitary Service Division provides sanitary service for the study area. Sanitary lines within the study area are below alleys and along property lines. The drainage pattern of the study area is from southwest to northeast. Overflow storm run-off collects in city streets and flows along the curbs into drainage inlets.

Study Area Site Utilities (Analysis)

The utilities of the study area have changed since the period of significance, however many of the utilities, including telecommunications, gas, water, sanitary, are buried and do not impact the integrity of the study area.

Buried electrical lines that service the study area have been added since the period of significance, however, the abandoned aerial electric lines remain intact and contribute to the historic character.

Truman Home

This section describes the existing condition of the Truman Home property, followed by an analysis of those characteristics. It includes the following landscape characteristics: spatial organization and topography, patterns of circulation, vegetation, buildings and structures, views, small scale features, and utilities.

The Truman Home at 219 North Delaware Street is a contributing feature within the Truman NHL district.[14] The property is located at the southeast corner of North Delaware Street and West Truman Road. It includes the two- and one-half story Truman Home, a one- and one-half story Carriage House in the south side yard.

Following Bess Wallace's marriage to Harry Truman in 1919, the Gates Home became his home as well. During Truman's presidency, 219 North Delaware was called the "Summer White House."

When Harry and Bess Truman returned to Independence after his presidency, they took up full-time residence in this home. It was from here that Harry Truman took his daily walks through the North Delaware Street and Maple Avenue neighborhood. He resided at 219 North Delaware Street until his death in 1972. Bess Wallace Truman remained there until her death in 1982. The National Park Service subsequently acquired the property in 1983. Today, the Truman Home is preserved as the central resource of the Harry S Truman National Historic Site.

Figure 3-12. The Truman Home is a two and one-half story structure located at the southeast corner of North Delaware Street and West Truman Road. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

14 The Truman Home was also referred to as the Gates Home, Gates/Wallace Home, Wallace Home, and Truman's Summer White House. The Truman Home is currently owned by the federal government (Tax ID# 26-340-01-03).

Figure 3-13. The north side yard contains trees and shrubs that contribute to a sense of enclosure within the backyard, and partially restrict views from West Truman Road. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Figure 3-14. The Truman Home lot slopes from a high point in the southwest corner of the property to a low point in the northeast corner of the property. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Truman Home Spatial Organization and Topography (Existing Condition)

The Truman Home faces west onto North Delaware Street on a large corner lot, oriented east west and measuring 165 feet by 205 feet. Views along North Delaware Street and across the street are relatively open from the front yard and front porch, which are oriented to the street. The home is off-center on the lot with a smaller front yard and larger backyard. The property is enclosed with a steel picket fence. The Carriage House is located in the southeast corner of the property at the termination of the driveway from West Truman Road. The driveway bypasses the Carriage House and terminates at the George Wallace garage.

Trees and shrubs along the north, east and south sides of the lot contribute to a sense of enclosure within the backyard, and partially restrict views to the neighboring properties. Views east towards the George Wallace Home and west towards the Noland Home remain open. The yard contains three distinct spaces: the front yard, north side yard and south side yard. The north side yard and south side yard combine to form the Truman backyard.

The front yard is open and visible and is bisected by a sidewalk that extends from North Delaware Street to the front porch. Vegetation, including large trees along North Delaware Street and foundation planting, do not impact the visibility into the property from North Delaware Street.

The north side yard contains trees and shrubs that contribute to a sense of enclosure within the backyard, and partially restrict views from West Truman Road. The driveway is located on the east side of the Truman Home property and creates the east edge of the backyard. A walkway extends from the driveway to the back porch bisecting the north and south side yards. The bird bath, sundial and rose garden are located on axis with the pergola foundation.

The south side yard contains trees and shrubs along the south property line that contribute to a sense of enclosure within the backyard, and partially restrict views from the alley. The backyard is a secluded and private space.

The Truman Home lot slopes from a high point in the southwest corner of the property to a low point in the northeast corner of the property, from an elevation 1,025 feet to 1,017 feet above sea level. The average slope across the property is 3.5%. The lawn surface is irregular.

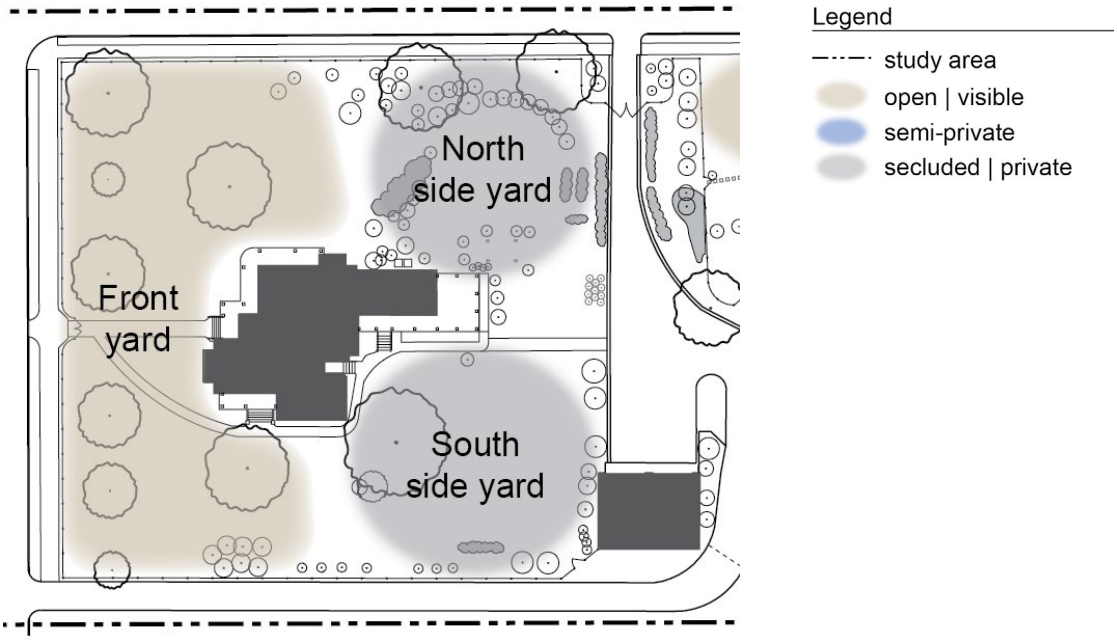

Figure 3-15. The home is off-center on the lot with a smaller front yard and larger backyard. The property is enclosed with a steel picket fence. A Carriage House is located in the southeast corner of the property at the termination of the driveway which is accessed from West Truman Road. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Truman Home Spatial Organization and Topography (Analysis)

The spatial organization of the Truman Home and Carriage House remains similar to the period of significance. The arrangement of the property contributes to the integrity of the property in the aspects of setting and feeling.

The front yard and south side yard are consistent with the spatial organization evident during the period of significance. The removal of several shade trees in the 1970s slightly diminished the integrity these spaces.

The north side yard has undergone several modifications that have impacted the spatial quality. Originally, the Truman Home and Wallace homes had a shared backyard, with the Truman backyard separated from the Wallace backyards by the Truman driveway. The addition of the chain link fence between the Frank and George Wallace Homes compartmentalized the backyards.

During the period of significance, the pergola was the central element and focal point of the Truman backyard. The pergola was the backdrop of many family photographs, including those of Harry and Bess at their wedding reception in 1919. The overhead structure created a visual barrier from West Truman Road and created a private space for the family. President Truman had an avid interest in birds that used the bird bath in the center of the pergola. Two shade trees flanked the pergola structure, reinforcing the privacy of the space. The pergola overhead structure was removed after damaged by a storm in 1969. The trees were removed in 1973 after damaged by a storm.

In 1950, Bess Truman arranged to have the back porch expanded and enclosed. The expansion required the removal of the concrete path that extended north to the pergola. The back porch was used frequently by the Truman family and provided privacy not always available in the backyard.

Shrub planting in the north side yard remains consistent with the period of significance and continues to be maintained in an 'overgrown' manner that contributes to the sense of enclosure within the backyard.

The topography of the Truman Home property remains similar to the period of significance and contributes to the setting and feeling of the property. Minor construction projects have modified the topography, including the sidewalk replacement in 1984. The grade was returned to the original configuration.

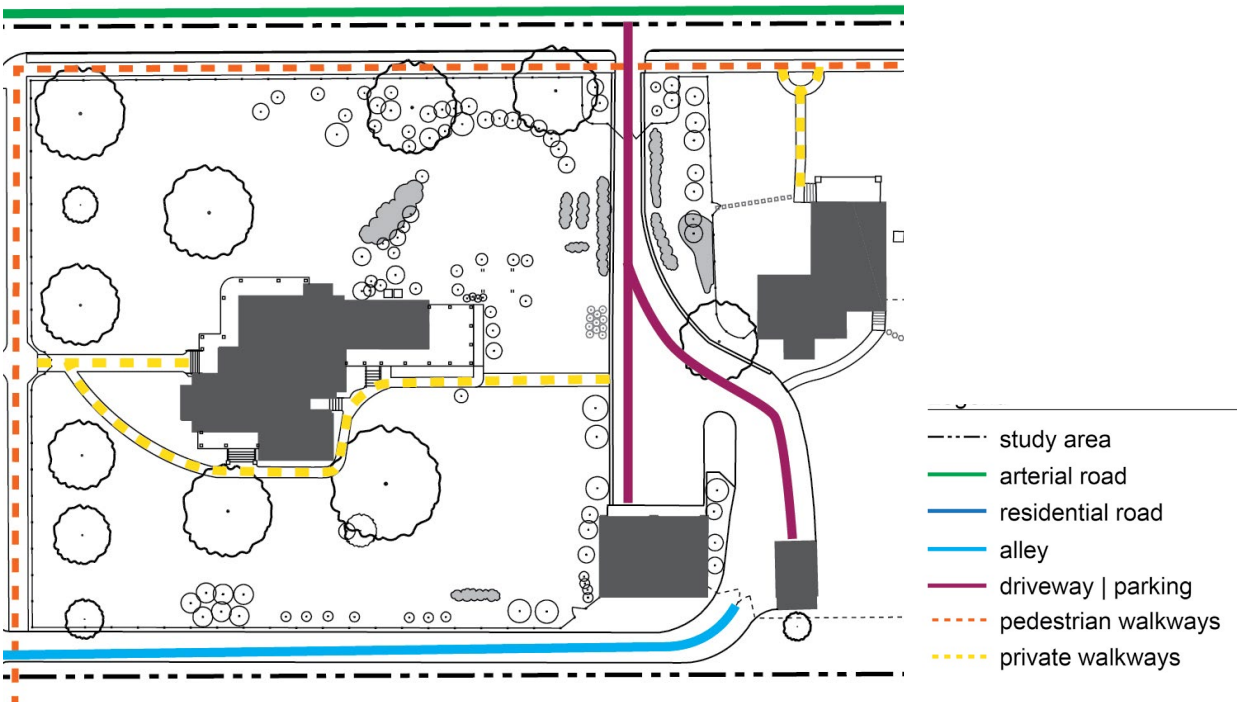

Figure 3-16. Vehicular access into the property is from the driveway that extends from West Truman Road to the Carriage House. Pedestrian routes at the Truman Home include the detached sidewalks along West Truman Road and North Delaware Street, the sidewalk from North Delaware Street to the Truman front door, the sidewalk from the main entry sidewalk that connects to the back porch and the sidewalk that extends from the back porch to the driveway. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Truman Home Patterns of Circulation (Existing Condition)

The circulation system consists of vehicular and pedestrian routes. Vehicular access into the property is from the driveway from West Truman Road to the Carriage House. The pedestrian circulation system consists of walkways in and around the property that connect to the home and streets. Pedestrian and vehicular gates are within the Truman Home fence line.

There are four sets of stairs that lead to the Truman home, at the main entry, living room entry, hat/coat rack entry, and kitchen entry.

There are four pedestrian gates into the property , one at the main entry, two in the fence between the Truman Home and George Wallace properties, and one near the Truman Carriage House. There is one vehicular gate at the driveway to West Truman Road.

Pedestrian routes include the detached sidewalks along West Truman Road and North Delaware Street, a walkway from North Delaware Street to the Truman front door, a walkway from the main entry to the back porch and a walkway from the back porch to the driveway. The main walkway is from North Delaware Street to the front porch, which includes stairs. There is no accessible entry into the Truman Home. Accessibility is provided by a Stair Trac wheelchair lift operated by NPS rangers.

The walkways and stairs are in good condition. The driveway is in poor condition with evidence of cracking, potholes, and heaving.

Truman Home Patterns of Circulation (Analysis)

The circulation system remains similar to the period of significance. Vehicular and pedestrian routes, including walkways and stairs, have the same alignment and width. The patterns of circulation contribute to the property's integrity. Refer to Table 3-2 and Illustration 3-3 for locations of circulation features, i.e. walkway (g3).

In 1956, Harry Truman solicited bids to replace the original gravel driveway with asphalt paving and a concrete edge. Afterwards, the driveway was repaired several times, including immediately after installation, due to a poor subbase. The driveway is in the same configuration and width as the original installation. Minor repairs, i.e., patching and seal-coating, have occurred.

In 1950, Harry and Bess Truman had contractors extend the kitchen porch six feet to the east. Stairs and a concrete walkway to the pergola were removed. At this time, a stepping stone path from the kitchen porch to the driveway was replaced with a continuous concrete walkway (g3).

Walkway repair was completed in 1984 before the park's grand opening. The walkway (g1) between North Delaware Street and the front door, and the curving walkway (g2) along the south facade to the kitchen entrance were replaced in-kind. Both were installed one to two inches higher than the elevation of the original walkway paving.[15] A portion of walkway (g3) was replaced in the 1990s.[16] Walkways, including locations of control joints, remain in their original configuration.

15 Ron Cockrell and Keith Krueger. *Cultural Landscape Report: Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Missouri* (Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1989), 75.

16 NPS restoration specialist Lee Jameson documented the historic walkways prior to removal and replacement.

Table 3-2. Truman Home Patterns of Circulation

Feature (Type)	Date	Description	Status	Condition
Driveway (h) (HS14)	1867 or 1885, repaved in 1956	An asphalt driveway with concrete apron extends from West Truman Road to the Truman Carriage House and George Wallace garage.	C	Poor, multiple potholes, cracking and heaving
Stair (1) Rebuilt many times	1867 or 1885	Four wood stairs are integrated into the front porch (west) with decorative metal handrails on both sides. The treads and risers are uniform.	C	Good
Stair (2) Rebuilt many times	1867 or 1885	Five wood stairs are integrated into the side porch (south). No handrails are present. The treads and risers are uniform.	C	Good
Stair (3) Rebuilt many times	1867 or 1885	Five wood stairs are located at the Truman Home back door (east) with decorative metal handrails on both sides. The treads and risers are uniform.	C	Good
Stair (4) Rebuilt many times	1867 or 1885	Five wood stairs are integrated into the kitchen porch (east) with decorative metal handrails on both sides. The treads and risers are uniform.	C	Good
Walkway* (g1)	1867 or 1885 / replaced in 1984	A concrete sidewalk, five feet in width, extends from North Delaware Street to the Truman Home front porch. The sidewalk has a light broom finish with tooled joints.	C	Good
Walkway* (g2)	1867 or 1885 / replaced in 1984	A concrete sidewalk, three feet in width, extends from walkway (g1) to the Truman Home side porch (south) and kitchen porch (east). The sidewalk has a light broom finish with tooled joints.	C	Good
Walkway* (g3)	1950 partial re-placement 1990	A concrete sidewalk, four feet in width, extends from the kitchen porch (east) to the driveway. The sidewalk has a light broom finish with tooled joints.	C	Good

* Truman walkways are HS13

West Truman Road

North Delaware Street

Alley

Legend

- Tree
- Shrubs
- Planting Bed
- Vines
- Concrete Paving
- Hexagonal Limestone Pavers
- Brick Pavers
- Asphalt Paving
- Walkway
- Steel Picket Fence

Truman Home Circulation

1. Stair 1 - Main Entry
2. Stair 2 - Living Room Entry
3. Stair 3 - Hat/Coat Rack Entry
4. Stair 4 - Kitchen Entry
5. Porch Entry
6. Main Entry Gate - West
7. Driveway Gate
8. George Wallace Gates
9. George Wallace Gates
10. Carriage House Gate
11. Alley Gate
- g1 Walkway 1
- g2 Walkway 2
- g3 Walkway 3
- h Driveway

Mapping Sources:
Tuttle-Ayers-Woodward survey, 1986
Frank Wallace House HABS, 1992
George Wallace House HABS, 1992
Noland-Haukenberry House HABS, 1992
Schmitz, King & Associates survey, 2010
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
NPS Cultural Landscape Report, 1989
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

N W E S

0 10 20

ILLUSTRATION 3-3

NOVEMBER 2014	TITLE OF PROJECT: CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HARRY S TRUMAN HISTORIC SITE	TITLE OF DRAWING: CIRCULATION - TRUMAN HOME NAME OF PARK: HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Dwg No. 492 125427	REGION: MIDWEST; COUNTY: JACKSON; STATE: MISSOURI

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Truman Home Vegetation (Existing Condition)

The vegetation at the Truman Home includes deciduous shade trees, foundation plantings, shrubs, ornamental plantings, and mown lawn.

The deciduous shade trees include: six sugar maples; one shingle oak; one chinkapin oak; Siberian elms; one American elm and one silver maple. The sugar maples are street trees along North Delaware Street. The American elm and silver maple are located along West Truman Street. The remainder of the deciduous shade trees, oaks and elms, are set in mown lawn areas. Most of the shade trees are in good to fair condition with some canopy and trunk damage. Two sugar maples are in poor condition with canopy failure. One Siberian elm is in poor condition with no central leader.

Foundation plantings occur along the façades of the Truman Home and Carriage House. At the Truman Home, these include spirea, sweet mock orange, tatarian honeysuckle, wild rose and forsythia shrubs. They are planted in beds with soil and no mulch. Trimming levels vary per species, but are generally allowed to become somewhat overgrown. Foundation plantings around the Carriage House include forsythia and rose of Sharon. Most of the foundation plantings are in good to fair condition, with some thinning and/or uneven branch structures. Tartarian honeysuckle and Amur honeysuckle are listed on the USDA invasive and noxious plant species list, and are therefore in poor condition.[17]

Shrubs in the north side yard and along the south fence line are used for screening. Shrubs in the north side yard include flowering quince, rose of Sharon, sweet mock orange, roses, and lilacs. The shrubs obscure views into the yard from the West Truman Road. Shrubs along the south fence line include forsythia, Amur honeysuckle, spirea and sweet mock orange. Most of the shrubs are in good condition. Some shrubs are in fair condition, with thinning and/or uneven branch structures.

A few ornamental plantings occur on the property. A surprise lily bed is set along the south fence line. Beds of peonies flank the east and west sides of the driveway. A bed of iris is used between the driveway and the fence. A rose bed is east of the pergola foundation. In the north side yard are several planting beds containing wild roses, lily of the valley, English ivy, and daffodils. A prolific grapevine grows on a wire trellis on the south side of the Truman Home between the walkway and kitchen porch. The ornamental plantings are in fair condition with many of the plants in decline, particularly the rose garden near the pergola foundation.

The mown lawn is a turf combination of Kentucky bluegrass, fescue, and clover. Some grass and broadleaf weeds are present in the lawn. The lawn is in fair condition with an uneven surface, spotty coverage and presence of weeds.

17 U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. Introduced, Invasive, and Noxious Plants. http://plants.usda.gov/noxiousDriver.

Figure 3-17. Foundation shrubs in good health in 1946. (HABS 096169pu June 1946)

Figure 3-18. Foundation shrubs in fair health with thinning and/or uneven branch structures. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Truman Home Vegetation (Analysis)

The vegetation at the Truman Home remains similar to that which was evident during the period of significance. The trees, shrubs and ornamental planting beds contribute to the integrity of the property. Refer to Table 3.3 and Illustration 3-4 for a summary of species and location.

In the 1920s, the landscape of the Truman Home was modified from a Victorian-style landscape to an Art and Crafts style-landscape. This was marked by the installation of shrubs around the foundation of the Truman Home and Carriage House, installation of garden elements including the pergola, bird bath and sundial, and trimming of trees and shrubs into naturalistic forms. It is assumed that the landscape was installed to the personal preferences of Madge Gates Wallace.[18]

During the Truman's Summer White House period (1945 to 1952), the property was maintained in a similar manner. Maintenance was more sporadic since the Truman family resided in Washington D.C. most of the year. During this period, the landscape fell into a state of disrepair.

Upon the Truman's return in 1953, they hired Reverend Edward Hobby to maintain the property. He was given free reign unless Bess Truman issued special instructions. The Truman family planted shrubs and allowed the plants to become somewhat overgrown, creating a sense of privacy in the backyard. Reverend Hobby oversaw the maintenance of the property until Bess Truman's death in 1982, providing consistent landscape management for almost thirty years.

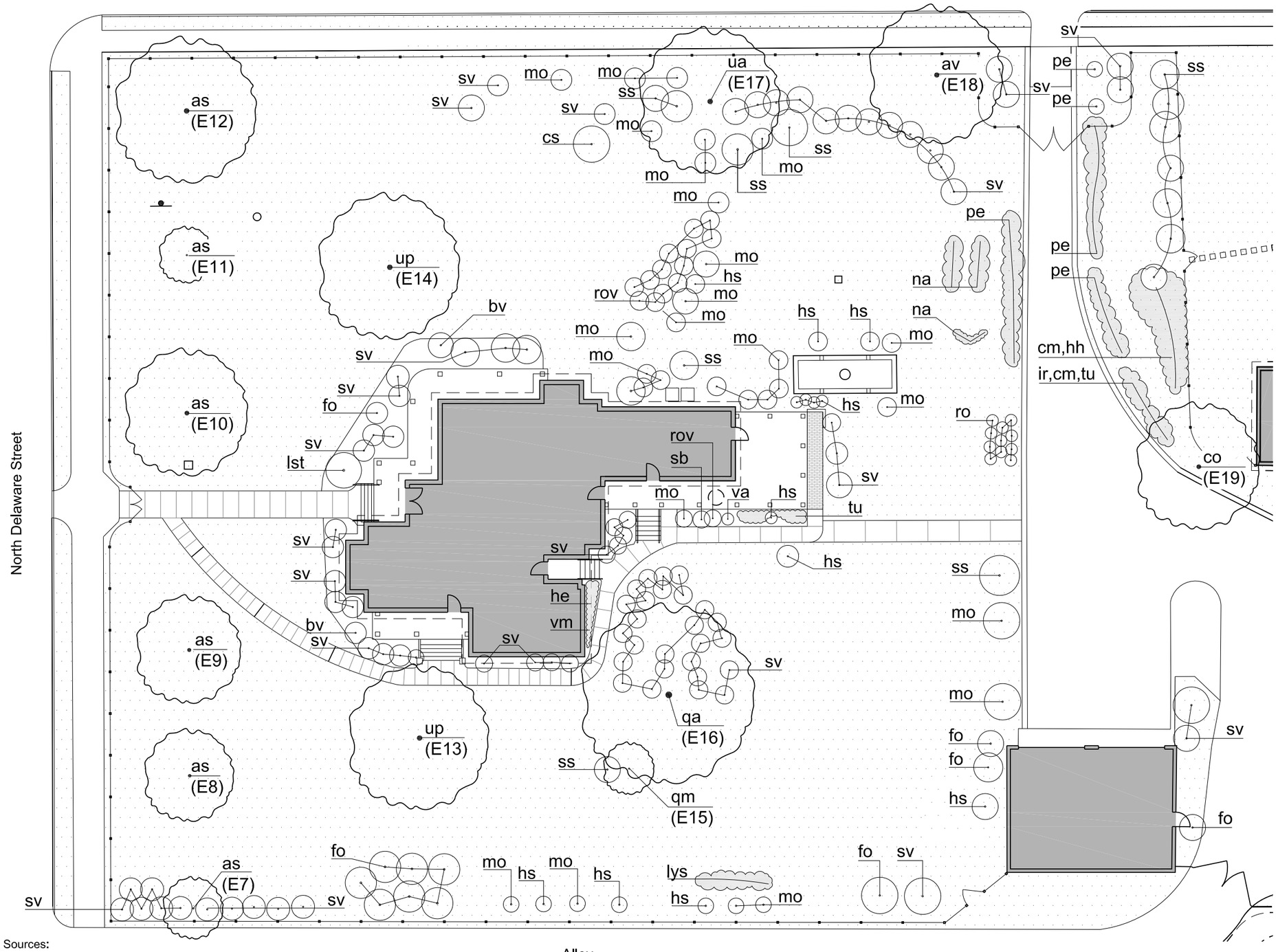
Due to Reverend Hobby's consistent management of the property, only minor modifications occurred over the thirty years prior to the NPS' acquisition of the property. The property was repaired following the 1985 Cultural Landscape Report. These repairs included the removal of three non-historic evergreen shrubs, in-kind replacement of several failing shrubs, and removal of a volunteer silver maple along the south fence line. Four trees (E7, E11, E17 and E18) were removed and replaced in-kind. Several trees (NE15, NE17, NE18, NE20, NE21, and NE22) were removed during the period of significance and were not replaced. This was due to their close proximity to contributing features, including the Truman Home, Carriage House and pergola. A rose vine that covered the pergola structure is missing. The rose vine complimented those of Bess Truman's rose garden. Sometime during the period of significance, the spirea on the north side of the main entry stairs was replaced with honeysuckle.

The vegetation today is similar to the landscape present when the NPS acquired the property in 1982. However, many of the trees and shrubs are in fair to poor condition, and no longer retain the form evident during the period of significance.

18 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman National NHS*, 26.

Table 3-3. Truman Home Deciduous Shade Trees

Feature (Type)	Date	Description	Status	Condition	Source
E7	after 1989	Sugar Maple – 15" dbh (Acer saccharum)	C	Fair	HSTL 72-3605
E8	pre-1945	Sugar Maple – 18" dbh (Acer saccharum)	C	Poor, prior canopy failure	HSTL 67-3886
E9	pre-1905	Sugar Maple – 18" dbh (Acer saccharum)	C	Good	HSTL 82-212-02
E10	pre-1940	Sugar Maple – 23" dbh (Acer saccharum)	C	Poor, prior canopy failure and loss	HSTL 62-121
E11	after 1985	Sugar Maple – 11" dbh (Acer saccharum)	C	Good	HSTL 82-59-106 and HSTL 60-410-06
E12	pre-1948	Sugar Maple – 27" dbh (Acer saccharum)	C	Fair	HSTL 2015-1964
E13	pre-1945	Siberian Elm – 31" dbh (Ulmus pumila)	C	Fair, prior limb failure. Elm flea weevil activity.	HSTL 67-3886
E14	pre-1905	Siberian Elm – 27" dbh (Ulmus pumila)	C	Fair, prior limb failure. Elm flea weevil activity.	HSTL 82-212-02
E15	pre-1948	Chinkapin Oak – 23" dbh (Quercus muehlenbergii)	C	Fair	HSTL 2015-1959
E16	pre-1945	Shingle Oak – 40" dbh (Quercus imbricaria)	C	Fair, lightning protection evident	HSTL 67-3886
E17	replaced 2005 to 2007	American Elm – 12" dbh (Ulmus americana)	C	Poor, forks at five-feet	HSTL 82-59-118
E18	replaced 1990	Silver Maple – 21" dbh (Acer saccharinum)	C	Fair	HSTL 82-59-118
E19	pre-1900	Hackberry – 39" dbh (Celtis occidentalis)	C	Fair, canopy and major limb failure. Trunk decay evident.	HSTL 82-274



Vegetation Legend

- Extant Deciduous Tree
- Extant Ornamental Tree
- Evergreen Shrub
- Deciduous Shrub
- Planting Bed
- Turf

Key	Botanical Name	Common Name
Trees		
as	Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple
av	Acer saccharinum	Silver Maple
co	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry
qa	Quercus imbricaria	Shingle Oak
qm	Quercus muehlenbergii	Chinkapin Oak
ua	Ulmus americana	American Elm
up	Ulmus pumila	Siberian Elm
Shrubs		
bv	Berberis vulgaria	Barberry
cs	Chaenomeles speciosa	Flowering Quince
fo	Forsythia x intermedia	Forsythia
hs	Hibiscus syriacus	Rose of Sharon
ls	Lonceria spp.	Honeysuckle
lst	Lonceria tartarica	Tartarian Honeysuckle
mo	Philadelphus coronarius	Mock Orange
ro	Rosa species	Rose
rov	Rosa virginiana	Wild Rose
sb	Spirea x bumalda	Spirea Anthony Waterer
sv	Spirea x vanhouttii	Spirea Vanhoutte
ss	Syringa vulgaris	Lilac
Perennials		
cm	Convallaria majalis	Lily of the Valley
hh	Hedera helix	English Ivy
he	Hemerocallis	Day Lily
ir	Iris	Iris
lys	Lycoris squamigera	Surprise Lily
na	Narcissus	Daffodil
pe	Paeonia officinalis	Peony
tu	Tulip	Tulip
vm	Vinca minor	Periwinkle
va	Vitus amurensis	Amur Grape

Mapping Sources:
Tuttle-Ayers-Woodward survey, 1986
Frank Wallace House HABS, 1992
George Wallace House HABS, 1992
Noland-Haukenberry House HABS, 1992
Schmitz, King & Associates survey, 2010
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
NPS Cultural Landscape Report, 1989
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

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ILLUSTRATION 3-4

NOVEMBER 2014	TITLE OF PROJECT: CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HARRY S TRUMAN HISTORIC SITE	TITLE OF DRAWING: VEGETATION - TRUMAN HOME NAME OF PARK: HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Dwg No. 492 125427	REGION: MIDWEST; COUNTY: JACKSON; STATE: MISSOURI

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Truman Home Building and Structures (Existing Condition)

The Truman Home property includes two buildings and one remnant structure. The Truman Home is the largest and most dominant feature on the property and within the study area. The contributing Truman Home is a two and one-half story Queen Anne-Victorian style building in good condition.

The Carriage House is in the southeast corner of the property. It is a one and one-half story timber framed building used as a garage for Harry Truman's automobile. The Carriage House is in good to fair condition.

The pergola foundation is constructed of a stone and brick. The foundation is deteriorating with many failed joints. The concrete base is failing on the southeast corner. The overhead structure is not extant. The overall structure is in poor condition.

Refer to Table 3.4 for a summary of the *Truman Home Building and Structures.*

Figure 3-19. The Carriage House is a one and one-half story structure used to house Truman's automobile. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Figure 3-20. The pergola was damaged by an ice storm in 1969 and removed. The pergola was one of the Truman family's favorite spaces in the yard. The stone and brick foundation is deteriorating with many failed joints. The concrete base is failing. The overgrown shrubs impede on the space. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Table 3-4. Truman Home Buildings and Structures

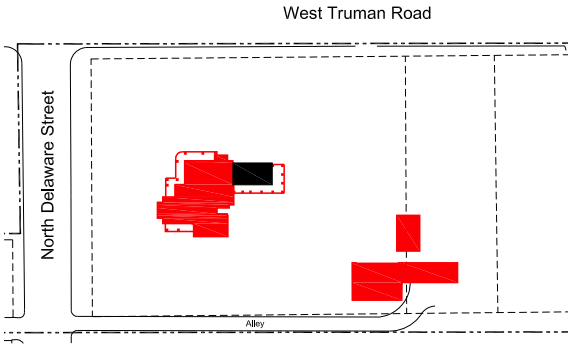
Feature (Type)	Date	Description	Status	Condition	Source
Truman Home (HS01)	ca. 1848 to 1850, 1st addition in 1867, 2nd addition in 1885; modernized between 1953 and 1972; preservation from 1983 through present-day.	Asymmetrical, two- and one-half-story white clapboard structure is Queen Anne Victorian-style. Wood-framed with a complex hip and gable roof with asphalt shingles; clapboard siding; one-over-one double-hung windows. L-shaped wraparound porch with wood square posts. Brick and concrete foundation with basement partially above ground. Original portion or kitchen wing likely built in 1850. Main body added in 1867 and 1885. The additions blend with eclectic Victorian-style home.	C	Good	"HSR: Truman Home and Truman Carriage House, HSTR," 1987, 29.
Carriage House (HS02)	1860s or 1870s; 1985 to 1988 structural stabilization	One- and one-half timber framed structure, approximately twenty-four by thirty-two feet. The original barn was adapted into a garage by 1914. The gable roof is sheathed in wood shingles and crowned with a louvered square cupola at the center of the ridge. Loft doors exist on the main gable ends. Two windows and two shuttered openings are on the east and west facades, respectively at the ground floor. The structure has a concrete floor. Overhead rolling garage doors enclose the two-car bays. Vertical board and batten siding is the predominant sheathing material.	C	Fair	LCS
Pergola (HS04)	1924 to 1934	The stone and brick foundation of the original pergola is extant. The pergola structure was removed before 1970. The stone and brick foundation is deteriorating with many failed joints. The concrete base is failing on the southeast corner. Three-dimensional elements, i.e. columns and roof, are missing.	C	Poor	"NRHP Inventory-Nomination Form: HSTR," 1985, 2-3.

ca. 1949 (HSTL 60-475)

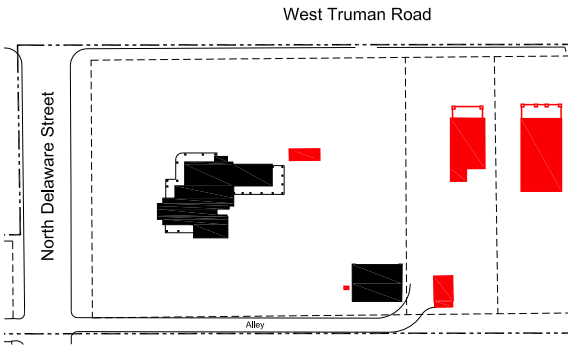
2013 (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop)

Figure 3-21. From the time of Harry Truman's death in 1972 and Bess Truman's death in 1982, few changes occurred to the home. The NPS performed minor repairs beginning in 1983 that continue to this day. Note that the slate roof was replaced during the period of significance.

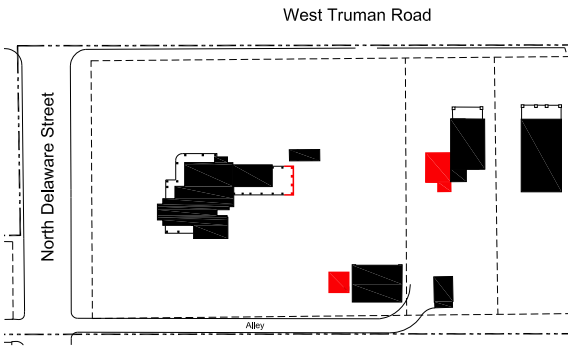
Pre-1860
The Truman Home was built between 1848 and 1850.



ca. 1907
George Porterfield Gates added onto the Truman Home in 1867 and again in 1885. The Carriage House was built as a barn in the 1860s or 1870s. Two outbuildings were located near the Carriage House.



1926
The pergola was built between 1924 and 1934. A small doghouse was located adjacent to the Carriage House. Two outbuildings were removed to build the George Wallace garage.



1950
A Secret Service security booth was installed immediately west of the Carriage House in 1945.

Figure 3-22. The building and structures diagram highlights the changes, indicated in red, that occurred at 219 North Delaware between 1848 and 1950. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Truman Home Building and Structures (Analysis)

The Truman Home and Carriage House remain similar to the time when Harry Truman lived at the home. The buildings contribute to the integrity of the property. The Truman Home and Carriage House retain integrity related to location, design, setting, materials and workmanship.

The original structure was likely built between 1848 and 1850. The first addition was completed by George P. Gates in 1867. In 1885, Gates commissioned builder and architect James W. Adams to build an addition on the west and south ends of the home. Minor repairs were made to the building during subsequent years. In 1953, the Truman's undertook a modernization of the building interior that continued for twenty years. Between Harry Truman's death in 1972 and Bess Truman's death in 1982, few changes occurred to the home. The NPS performed minor repairs beginning in 1983 that continue to this day. Interior structural work began in the 1990s.

The Carriage House was built by George P. Gates in the 1860s or 1870s as a barn and was converted to a garage by 1914. In 1967, the Secret Service was granted permission to use the west side of the Carriage House. They used the Carriage House until a surveillance system was installed and they were able to monitor the home from the Truman Library and Museum in 1969. The 1987 Historic Structures Report outlined the deficiencies of the Carriage House, including structural and cosmetic issues. Subsequently, the NPS preserved the Carriage House exterior by utilizing structural epoxy, repairing siding and trim, replacing the roof, and painting the structure.

The pergola was built between 1924 and 1934. The pergola had eight Doric hollow wood columns that projected from a cut stone base. Red brick edging and diamond-shaped latticework enclosed the east and west ends. The north and south ends of the rectangular structure were open. The columns were topped by a square wood framework crossed by rafters with decorative ends. The original pergola was demolished by a windstorm before the Presidential period (1945-1953) and was rebuilt on the same foundation. A rebuilt pergola was damaged by a storm in 1969 and was not rebuilt.[19] The loss of the pergola detracts from the integrity of the property. The pergola was one of the Truman family's favorite spaces in the yard.[20]

A Secret Service security booth (HS06) was installed west of the Carriage House in 1945. Its construction required the removal of a small doghouse. The booth contained an observation room and a bathroom. The booth stood unused from 1953 until 1962, when it was removed. After the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Secret Service protection was extended to all former presidents, their widows and dependents. In 1965, Secret Service requested to rebuild the booth in the same location. Bess Truman refused. Harry Truman allowed the Secret Service to install a simple surveillance system on the property and in 1967, the Secret Service was allowed to the use the west portion of the Carriage House.[21] The absence of this feature represents the importance of privacy to Truman family.

19 Ron Cockrell and Alan W. O'Bright, *National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form: Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence, Missouri* (Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1985), 3.
20 Ibid.
21 Cockrell and O'Bright, *NRHP Form, Harry S Truman NHS*, 4.

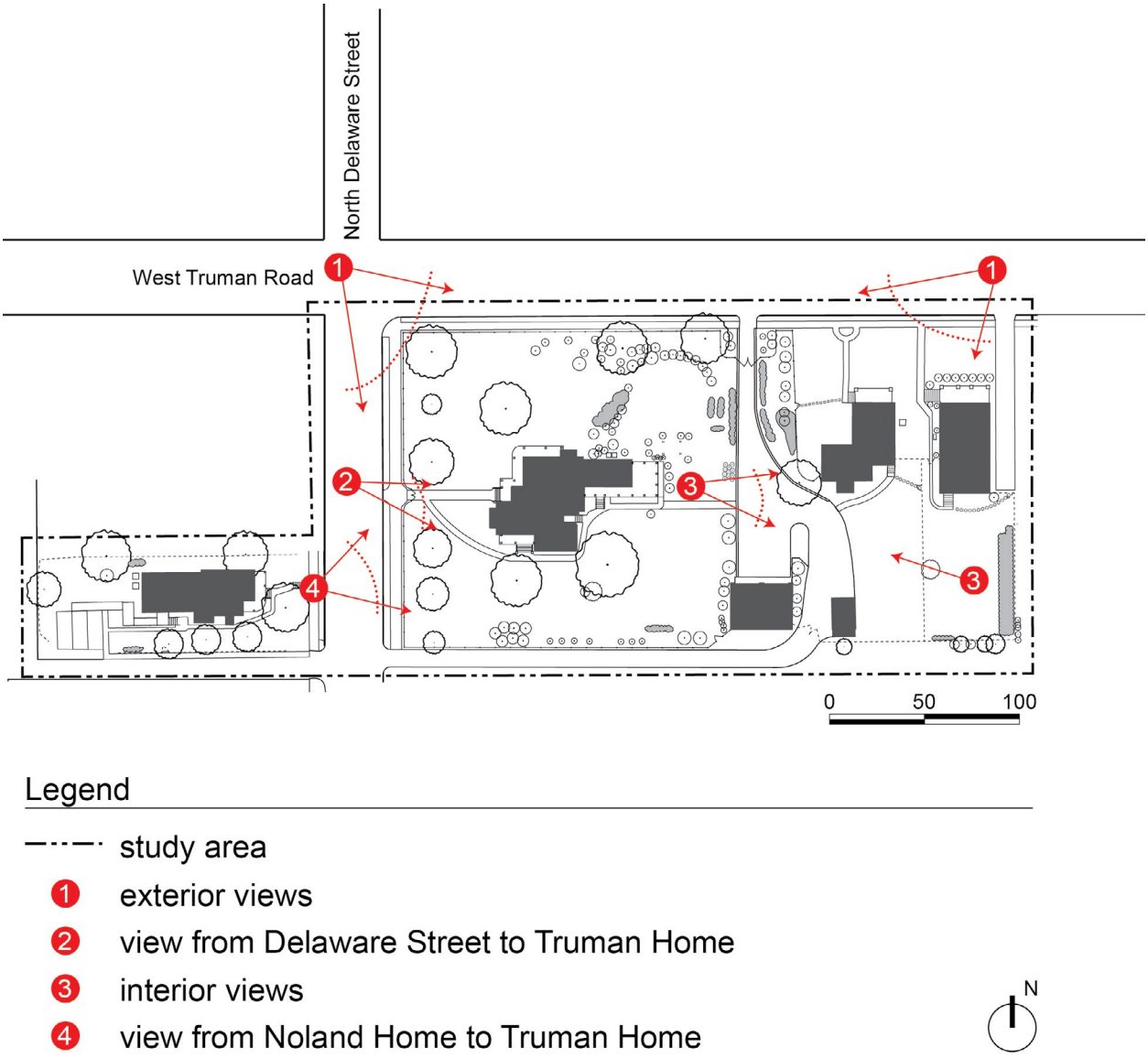


Figure 3-23. Views occur into the Truman Home property from West Truman Road and North Delaware Street. The most prominent view is from West Truman Road, into the front yard. There are internal views from the Truman Home to the Noland and Wallace properties. Vegetation is located in areas to obscure views into the property, and created privacy for the family. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Truman Home Views (Existing Condition)

Views occur into the Truman Home property from West Truman Road and North Delaware Street. The most prominent view is from West Truman Road, into the front yard. There are internal views from the Truman Home to the Noland and Wallace properties. Vegetation is located in areas to obscure views into the property.

The Truman Home is highly visible from West Truman Road and North Delaware Street, due to its location at the corner of the intersection.

From the surrounding streets and alley, the front yard of the property is highly visible. The north and south side yards of the property includes vegetation such as shrubs and vines that help to obscure views into the property, creating privacy. This privacy is reinforced by physical barriers, including the steel picket fence surrounding the Truman Home property.

There are internal views from the Truman Home to the Noland Home and to the Wallace properties. From the Truman Home, there is a view to the front yard to the Noland Home. From the Truman Home enclosed porch and north side yard, views occur to the east towards the George Wallace Home property.

Figure 3-24. The view from the Noland Home to the Truman Home is similar to when Harry Truman was elected President. (Quinn Evans Architects/ Mundus Bishop 2013)

Truman Home Views (Analysis)

Views remain consistent with those Truman experienced when he lived at the Truman Home.

From the Truman Home, Harry Truman had a view towards the Noland Home property, as well as to the Frank and George Wallace Homes. These visual connections supported Truman's close relationship with Bess's brothers (Frank and George) and Truman's aunt and uncle (the Nolands).

During the period of significance, the Truman family allowed the vegetation to become overgrown in the side yards to screen the backyards. This provided privacy from the street where onlookers often hoped to glimpse Harry or Bess Truman. The location and maintenance of the vegetation today continues to screen these spaces.

ca. 1983 (HABS No. 16)

(Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Figure 3-25. The steel flagpole measures over thirty-four feet tall. Bess Truman and her mother, Madge Wallace had the flagpole placed in the northeast corner of the front lawn. The flagpole is in good condition.

Figure 3-26. The sundial base is deteriorating with evidence of staining and minor cracking and chipping. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Figure 3-27. The non-contributing bicentennial historic marker is black cast aluminum with raised white letters. It is in good condition.
(Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Truman Home Small Scale Features (Existing Condition)

Several small scale features exist on the Truman Home property. These include extant features from the period of significance and those of contemporary construction that facilitate interpretation of the site.

Contributing small scale features include the steel picket fence, bird bath, sundial, flagpole, gas lamp and cistern.

Non-contributing small scale features include the replica bird bath, sundial face, and bicentennial marker.

Refer to Table 3-5, T*ruman Home Small Scale Features*, for a description of contributing and non-contributing small scale features.

ca. 1965 to 1969 (HSTL 10721)

2013 (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Figure 3-28. The six foot tall gas lamp stands on a concrete base and illuminates the front yard. The gas lamp was reset and is now turned 90 degrees from its original orientation.

Table 3-5. Truman Home Small Scale Features - Contributing

Small Scale Feature	Date	Description	Status	Condition	Source
Steel picket fence (HS03)	1949	The black painted picket fence was built of stock steel tube and bar set into concrete footings. The fence surrounds the perimeter of the property on three sides and terminates at the Carriage House and the George Wallace Home. The east property line is open to the George Wallace Home property. Four pedestrian gates exist: one at the Carriage House, another at the entry on the west and two near the George Wallace Home. A double gate exists at the driveway. It is inset from West Truman Road with curved fence sections. Both the driveway and main pedestrian gate locks were opened electronically by the Trumans from inside the home. Portions of the fence were repaired in 1986 and are consistent with the original fence, however, several horizontal braces were added. Fence as painted in the fall of 2005. Minor rusting evident.	C	Good	"NRHP Inventory-Nomination Form: HSTR," 1985, 3 and "CLR," 1989, 15.
Historic bird bath (HS05)	1920s	The historic bird bath was an integral component of the pergola complex. It is made of poured concrete and stands three- and one-half feet tall. The bird bath is comprised of three units: base, stand and basin. The base and basin are in good condition. A significant chip exists at the top of the stand. The bird bath components were placed on the ground to avoid further damage.	C	Good/Fair	
Sundial (HS07)	1920s	The sundial is located immediately north of the center of the pergola. The sundial base is deteriorating with evidence of staining and minor cracking. The concrete stand contains a replica sundial (the original reported as missing in 1982).	Sundial base=C Sundial face=NC	Sundial base=Fair Sundial face=Good	"NRHP Inventory-Nomination Form: HSTR," 1985, 4.

Small Scale Feature	Date	Description	Status	Condition	Source
Flagpole (HS08)	1945	The steel flagpole measures over thirty-four feet tall. Bess Truman and her mother, Madge Wallace had the flagpole placed in the northeast corner of the front lawn. The flagpole was a present to the Truman family from the City of Independence to commemorate Harry Truman's first homecoming as President on June 27, 1945. Two days previously, the flagpole foundation was set in concrete. The first flag was raised at 9:00 am on June 26, 1945.	C	Good	"NRHP Inventory-Nomination Form: HSTR," 1985, 5.
Gas Lamp (HS09)	1964	The six-foot tall gas lamp post stands on a concrete base and illuminates the front yard of the Truman home. The black, cast aluminum light includes solid brass accents. The "Gettysburg" model was presented to the Trumans in 1964 by Hadco Products, Inc. The gas lamp is a replica of the mid-19th century New England fixture. Independence Gas Service Company workmen installed the lamp free of charge on June 24, 1964. A trench for the gas line was dug to the northwest corner of the property. The gas lamp is operational. It was reset and turned 90 degrees from its original orientation at an unknown time. The paint on the finial is worn and does not match the historic condition. Brass accents on the fixture are no longer evident.	C	Good/ Fair	"NRHP Inventory-Nomination Form: HSTR," 1985, 5.

Small Scale Feature	Date	Description	Status	Condition	Source
Cistern (HS10)	1885	The subgrade cistern was located south of the kitchen, beneath the kitchen porch east of the porch stairs. The cistern served as the home's water supply, storing water from a spring beneath the property. The cistern's use was discontinued and capped with concrete in 1926 when it was feared the spring was contaminated. The visible portion of the cistern, constructed of brick and mortar, has an outside diameter of approximately three feet. The cistern is filled with water and an overflow system is unknown. This may contribute to moisture issues along the south basement wall in the area of the cistern.	C	Fair	"NRHP Inventory-Nomination Form: HSTR," 1985, 5.
Bicentennial historical marker (HS11)	1976	The black cast aluminum sign is six feet tall and four-feet wide. It features raised white lettering. The marker stands near the flagpole on the northwest corner of the lawn. Similar to other such signs throughout Independence, the historical marker was installed by the American Bicentennial Commission of Independence in late April 1976 with the permission of Bess Truman. It reads: "TRUMAN HOUSE Built about 1867 by George Porterfield Gates, a mill owner. President Harry Truman and his wife, Bess Wallace Truman, granddaughter of Gates, made this their home from the time of their marriage in 1919. The "Summer White House" from 1945 to 1953." This is listed as non-contributing in the NRHP.	NC	Good	"NRHP Inventory-Nomination Form: HSTR," 1985, 5.
Replica bird bath	2013	The replica bird bath is a replacement for the damaged historic bird bath. It is located in the center of the pergola foundation. The bird bath is not consistent with the fixture that existed during the period of significance.	NC	Good	

West Truman Road

North Delaware Street

Alley

Legend

- Tree
- Shrubs
- Planting Bed
- Vines
- Concrete Paving
- Hexagonal Limestone Pavers
- Brick Pavers
- Asphalt Paving
- Walkway
- Steel Picket Fence

Contributing Buildings and Structures

- A Truman Home (1867)
  219 North Delaware Street
- B Carriage House
  (ca. 1860s to 1870s)
- C Truman Home pergola foundation
  (ca. 1924 to 1934)

Contributing Features

- a Steel Picket Fence
- b Historic Bird Bath
- c Sundial
- d Flagpole
- e Gas Lamp
- f Cistern
- g Truman Walkways
- h Truman Driveway

Non-Contributing Features

- q Replica Bird Bath
- r Bicentennial Historical Marker

Mapping Sources:
Tuttle-Ayers-Woodward survey, 1986
Frank Wallace House HABS, 1992
George Wallace House HABS, 1992
Noland-Haukenberry House HABS, 1992
Schmitz, King & Associates survey, 2010
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
NPS Cultural Landscape Report, 1989
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

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ILLUSTRATION 3-5

NOVEMBER 2014	TITLE OF PROJECT: CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HARRY S TRUMAN HISTORIC SITE	TITLE OF DRAWING: SMALL SCALE FEATURES - TRUMAN HOME
Dwg No. 492 125427	NAME OF PARK: HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE REGION: MIDWEST; COUNTY: JACKSON; STATE: MISSOURI

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ca. 1983 (HABS No. 14)

Figure 3-29. The historic bird bath base and basin are in good condition. A chip exists at the top of the stand. The bird bath components were placed on the ground to avoid further damage.

Figure 3-30. A replica bird bath is located in the center of the pergola foundation, but variations in the edge treatment and detailing differentiate it from the historic bird bath. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop)

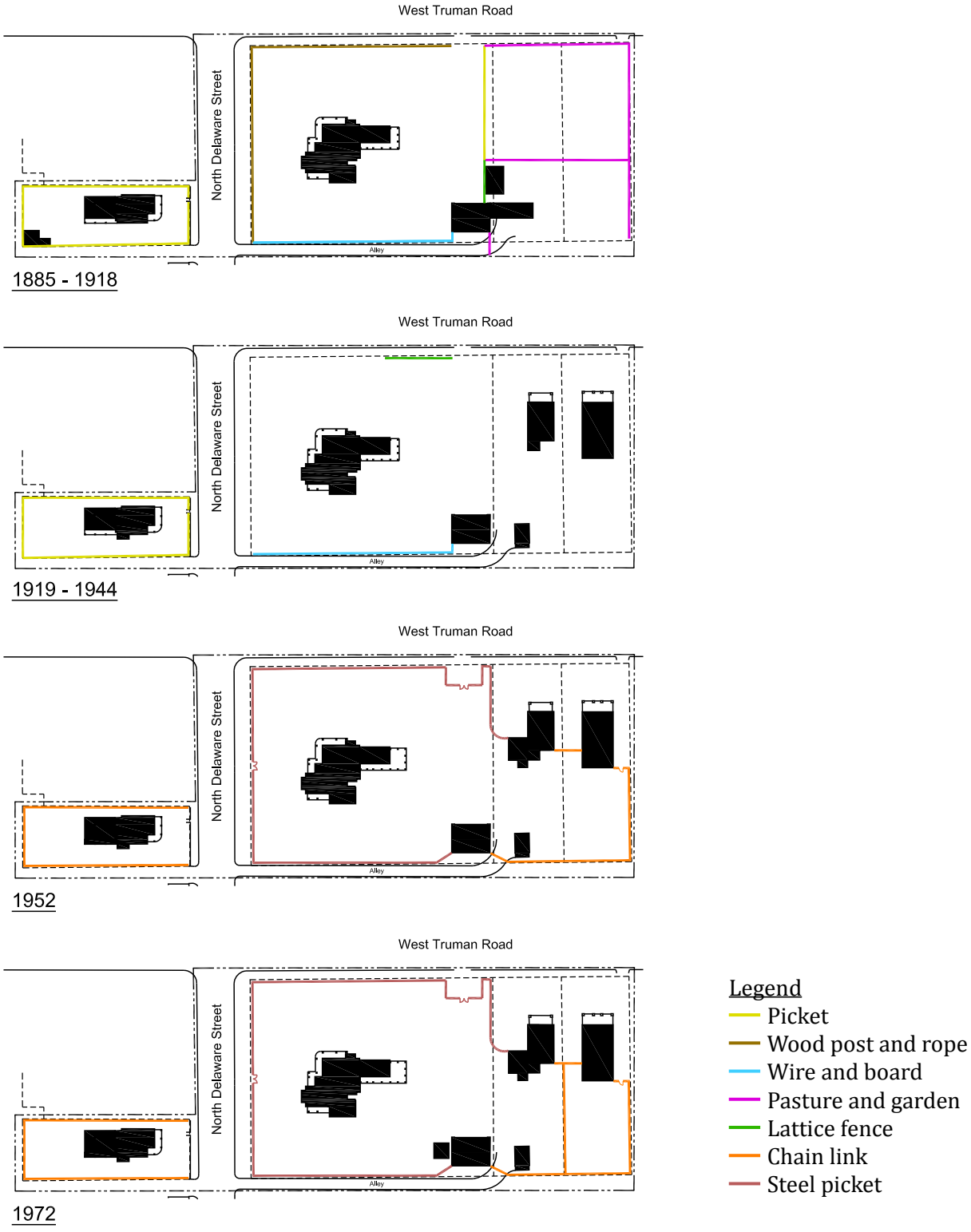


Figure 3-31. The fencing at the Truman Home and associated properties changed considerably since the late 1800s. Prior to 1949, the fencing was low and decorative. After Harry Truman was elected President, fencing was selected with security as high priority. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Truman Home Small Scale Features (Analysis)

The small scale features of the Truman Home remain similar to the period of significance. These features contribute to the design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association of the property. Most of the extant small scale features on the Truman Home property retain integrity. These include the steel picket fence and gates, bird bath base and basin, sundial base, flagpole, gas lamp, and cistern. The design, materials and workmanship are slightly diminished due to the replica bird bath. The non-contributing bicentennial historic marker was added after the period of significance.

The steel picket fence was built in 1949. The property was defined by other fences earlier in its history. In the late 1800s and early 1900s, a wood post and rope fence lined the north and west property lines. A wire and board fence lined the south property line. On the east property line was a lattice and picket fence that connected to the fenced garden and pasture of lots 1 and 12. During the Wallace / Truman period (1919 to 1944) there was only one fence that lined the south property and the alley. The remainder of the Truman yard was not fenced and the lawn extended to the public sidewalks. In 1949, a steel picket fence was installed on the north, west and south sides of the property. Minor repairs were made to the steel picket fence along the alley in 1986, where the fence was damaged by vehicles. Additional damage to the fence from motor vehicles occurred in 1993 and 1998. It was repaired in 2000 after damage from a deer.

The historic bird bath was damaged and placed on the ground within the pergola foundation to avoid further damage. A replica bird bath is located in the center of the pergola foundation. The replica is similar however, the workmanship of the feature is not similar to the historic bird bath and varies in the edge treatment and detailing.

The sundial was built in the 1920s. The face of the sundial was replaced after reported stolen in 1982. It was replaced with a sundial face that is compatible with the original sundial.

The flagpole remains in its original location. It is in good condition and is still used. The gas lamp remains in its original location, but is rotated 90 degrees on its base detracting from the original intent of the feature, since the cross bar is no longer parallel with North Delaware Street.

The cistern remains in the same location and retains integrity. “George P. Gates believed he had tapped into a nearby spring, and was proud of the clear water he pumped out of the cistern.”[22] The Truman Home cistern was capped in 1926 due to fears of water contamination resulting from increased development in the neighborhood.

The bicentennial marker is non-contributing, and conflicts with the established historic period. It was installed after Harry Truman’s death in 1972, part of a city-wide campaign to celebrate the Bicentennial of the American Revolution.[23]

22 Cockrell and Krueger, CLR: Harry S Truman NHS,15.
23 Cockrell and Krueger, CLR: Harry S Truman NHS, 1.

Truman Home Archeological Resources (Existing Condition)

Geophysical and archeological investigations were conducted at the Truman Home property (Site 23JA635) in 2005 by the Midwest Archeological Center. The geophysical investigations included magnetic, conductivity, and ground penetrating radar surveys. Three thousand fifty-eight square meters of the Truman Home property were surveyed with a fluxgate gradiometer, a ground conductivity meter, and a ground penetrating radar cart system with 400 mHz antenna. The geophysical data suggested the location of buried utilities and artifacts associated with the property.[24]

Numerous small-scale magnetic, conductivity, resistance, and ground-penetrating radar anomalies were identified, including "a large concentration of magnetic anomalies to the east and south of the brick porch on the east side of the Truman Home, which may represent a trash dump. The location of the Secret Service's security booth near the southwest corner of the Truman Carriage House is indicated by a low magnetic anomaly."[25] A brick aqueduct was located during the foundation project at the George Wallace Home. Based on the location and trajectory of the sewer, it likely extends onto the Truman Home property and connects to the George Wallace Home.

A limestone foundation (HS12) is located at the northwest corner of the house and was once used as a flagole base. The limestone foundation is buried.

Truman Home Archeological Resources (Analysis)

The Truman Home property contains known archeological resources related to the historical use of the site and is likely to include additional resources that have not been identified. Known archeological resources include brick aqueduct well drain, Secret Service security booth and midden or trash dump. These features remain from the period of significance and contribute to the integrity of the property.

The second addition to the Truman Home in 1885 included a new water system and a cistern.

The high level of integrity documented at the properties, combined with the knowledge of no major ground-disturbing activities, all indicate a high potential for the property to retain integrity related to archeological resources.

24 De Vore and Altizer. "Technical Report No. 117, Harry S Truman NHS," i.
25 De Vore and Altizer. "Technical Report No. 117, Harry S Truman NHS," 66.

Truman Home Site Utilities (Existing Condition)

The Truman Home has several existing site utilities including electrical, gas, water, sanitary sewer and storm sewer, including surface drainage.

The electrical service for the Truman Home is an aerial electrical line that extends to the north side of the house from West Truman Road. Aerial electrical lines that extend from the alley to the Truman Home and the Carriage House are abandoned. An underground line provides electrical service to the Carriage House. Several underground electrical lines service low voltage lighting at the perimeter of the yard. This connects with six directional spot lights that illuminate the facades of the Truman Home. An underground electric line leads to the front entry gate opener that is turned off at the breaker inside the home. A historic aerial electric line is in place that once powered the vehicular gate.

The Truman Home is serviced by a gas line that extends from North Delaware Street to the northwest corner of the home.

The Truman Home has one domestic water service line that connects to the north side of the home from a lateral that extends through the north side yard. The Truman Home has a 4-inch fire suppression system that is separate from the domestic water service.

Sanitary sewer lines extend under the rosebed and connect to the sewer line that runs underneath the Frank and George Wallace homes. The Truman Home's sanitary service is provided to the east side of the home from an underground lateral line that passes beneath and services both Wallace Homes. A storm drain is buried in the same trench as the sanitary line.

The sanitary line is a 6-inch vitrified clay pipe. It was fiber optically scoped in 2013 and reported in poor condition, with a facture in the pipe beneath the rose bed, allowing waste from the Truman Home to filter directly into the soil.

The Truman Home property does not have a storm sewer system. Roof drains extend below grade and direct water away from the building.[26] Surface run-off flows southwest to northeast to West Truman Road.

Truman Home Site Utilities (Analysis)

The electrical lines that service the Truman Home have been modified to update utility infrastructure. Aerial electric lines south of the Truman Home were abandoned when a new service line was extended from West Truman Road. The abandoned aerial electric lines remain in place and were kept to maintain the historic character. They contribute to the property although no longer in use.

The front gate opener button is located at the southwest porch. NPS traced the wiring and disconnected it.

26 U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service. "Sidewalk Replacement, Truman Home, Harry S. Truman National Historic Site." Independence, MO: 1984.

Figure 3-32. The Noland Home property is elevated two and one-half feet above the street level. The grade change is accommodated by a limestone retaining wall and stairs. The Noland Home is a two-story Queen Anne style structure located at 216 North Delaware Street. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Noland Home

This section describes and evaluates the existing condition of the Noland Home property. It includes analysis of the following landscape characteristics: spatial organization and topography, patterns of circulation, vegetation, buildings, small scale features, archeological resources and utilities.

The Noland Home at 216 North Delaware Street is a contributing feature of the Harry S Truman historic district. The two-story Queen Anne style home was constructed after the Civil War with two additions before 1887.[27] In 1900, Joseph T. Noland and his wife, Margaret Ellen (Ella) Truman, and family rented the home.[28] They purchased the home in 1908 and added a two-story addition to the south side of the home by 1916. The home remained occupied by the family members until 1986.

Harry Truman had a close relationship with the Noland family throughout his lifetime, especially in his younger years and during his courtship with Bess Wallace. The Noland family included Ella Noland, the sister of Harry Truman's father, her husband Joseph Tilford Noland, and their two daughters, Nellie and Ethel. Truman's cousins, Nellie and Ethel Noland were his age, and were "his closest young playmates, school study partners, confidantes and friends, and, later, observers and supporters of his political career."[29]

27 The Noland Home is currently owned by the federal government (Tax ID# 26-340-02-08). It is located in the southeast quarter of the section 3 of township 49 north, range 32 west of the fifth principal meridian in the city of Independence, Missouri, Jackson County, state of Missouri.
28 Franklin-Weekley and Evans-Hatch, *NHLN: Harry S Truman HD*, 26.
29 Cockrell, Ron and Alan W. O'Bright, *NRHP Form, Harry S Truman NHS*, 8-2.

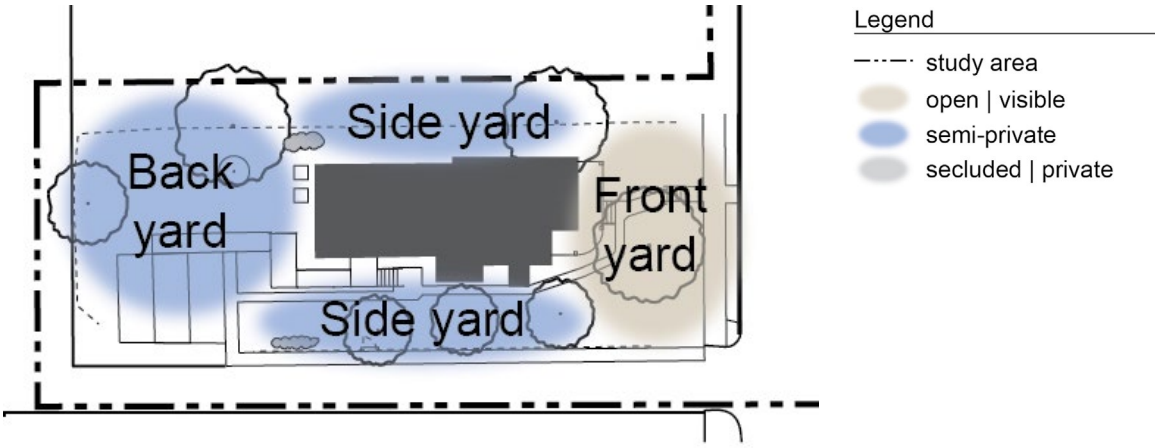


Figure 3-33. The Noland Home faces east onto North Delaware Street. The home is off-center on the lot with a smaller front yard and larger backyard. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Noland Home Spatial Organization and Topography (Existing Condition)

The Noland Home faces east onto North Delaware Street on a narrow east west oriented lot measuring fifty feet by 140 feet. Views along North Delaware Street and across the street are relatively open from the front yard and front porch, which are oriented to the street. The home is off-center on the lot with a smaller front yard and larger backyard.

The property is enclosed with a chain link fence on the north, west and a portion of the south property line. A gap in the chain link fence on the south side accommodates a two-car parking lot with an accessible ramp to the rear building entrance. Trees and shrubs are located along the north side of the lot and contribute to a sense of enclosure within the backyard, and partially restrict views to the neighboring north property. Views into the property from the alley and views east to the Truman Home remain open.

The Noland Home property is elevated two and one-half feet above the street level. The grade change is accommodated by a mortared limestone retaining wall and concrete stairs. The retaining wall extends along the east property line and a portion of the south property line. The building entrances are elevated two feet above the lawn. At the main entry, a series of stairs are integrated into the front porch to accommodate the grade change. The rear entry includes an accessible ramp and stairs. The lawn surface is relatively flat with a slight slope from the back of the property to the front of the property.

Noland Home Spatial Organization and Topography (Analysis)

The spatial organization of the Noland Home remains similar to the period of significance and retains integrity related to location and setting. The greatest change has been the addition of the parking area and accessible ramp in 2012. The routing of the ramp and stairs retains the majority of the open space in the south side yard.

Prior to the 2012 installation of the two-car asphalt parking lot west of the Noland Home, the backyard was a rectangular lawn. A small gravel parking pad in the same location as the current parking lot had been buried and was covered with lawn. Several trees were removed along the west fence line and alley, reducing the privacy of the backyard. Replacement trees were planted along the alley.

The topography remains similar to the period of significance and retains integrity. Construction projects have temporarily modified the topography, including the installation of a new foundation and drainage improvements. However, the topography was returned to the same configuration.

Figure 3-34. Stair 1 is five concrete stairs integrated into the retaining wall with a metal handrail adjacent to the North Delaware Street sidewalk. The risers and treads are uniform, except the first stair has a shallow rise. (Quinn Evans Architects/ Mundus Bishop 2013)

Figure 3-35. Stair 2 is three concrete stairs that connect to the front porch. One wood stair is integrated into the porch. One metal handrail is on the south side of stairs. (Quinn Evans Architects/ Mundus Bishop 2013)

Figure 3-36. Stair 3 is a single concrete riser and tread. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Figure 3-37. The parking lot has two parking spaces and is located in the southwest corner of the property. One is an accessible parking space and the other is a government parking space. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Noland Home Patterns of Circulation (Existing Condition)

The circulation system of the Noland Home consists of vehicular and pedestrian routes. North Delaware Street and the alley are the vehicular routes that define the circulation patterns of the Noland Home. A small two-car parking lot is located west of the home and north of the alley.

The pedestrian routes at the Noland Home include the detached sidewalk along North Delaware Street, a walkway along the alley, a walkway that extends from North Delaware Street to the front (east) door, an accessible walkway and ramp that provides access to the back (west) door and a walkway that connects the back (west) entrance and the front (east) door.

Refer to Table 3-6, *Noland Home Patterns of Circulation* for a summary of the existing condition.

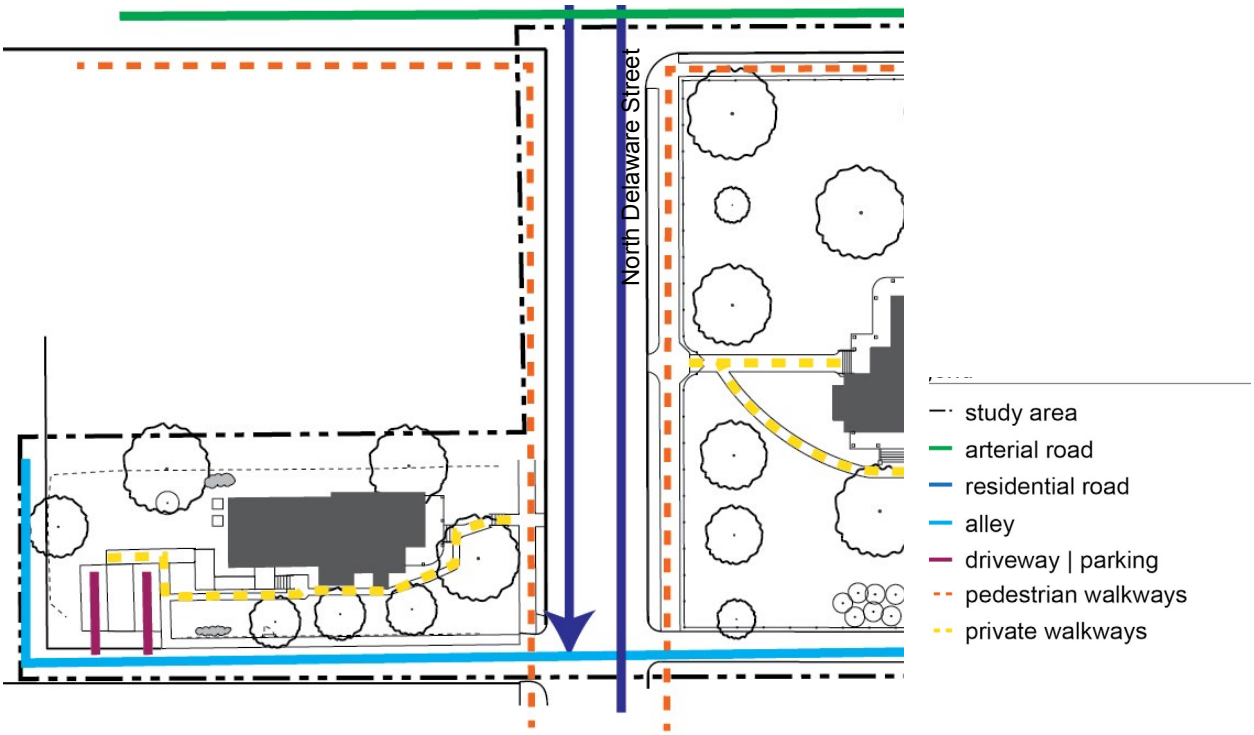


Figure 3-38. North Delaware Street and the alley are the vehicular routes that define the circulation patterns of the Noland Home. A small two-car parking lot is located west of the home and north of the alley. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Noland Home Patterns of Circulation (Analysis)

The circulation of the Noland Home was modified from the period of significance to create an accessible pedestrian route to the property and home. While the front of the lot has retained integrity in the aspects of design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling, the backyard and south yard have diminished in these same aspects.

The expanded asphalt parking lot is in the same location as an earlier gravel pad.[30] A stepping stone path from the south side gate entry to the back porch, and from the old parking lot to the back steps, were removed. The new walkways, from the alley to the parking lot and from the parking lot to the accessible ramp, and the new ramp provide an accessible route. They were built in a manner that does not detract from the circulation system evident during the period of significance. The front entry walk and curving walk to the back door remain in the original configuration.

The walkways were originally constructed with wood boards. They were replaced with concrete at an unknown time during the period of significance.

ca. 1910 (HSTL 72-6312)

(Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

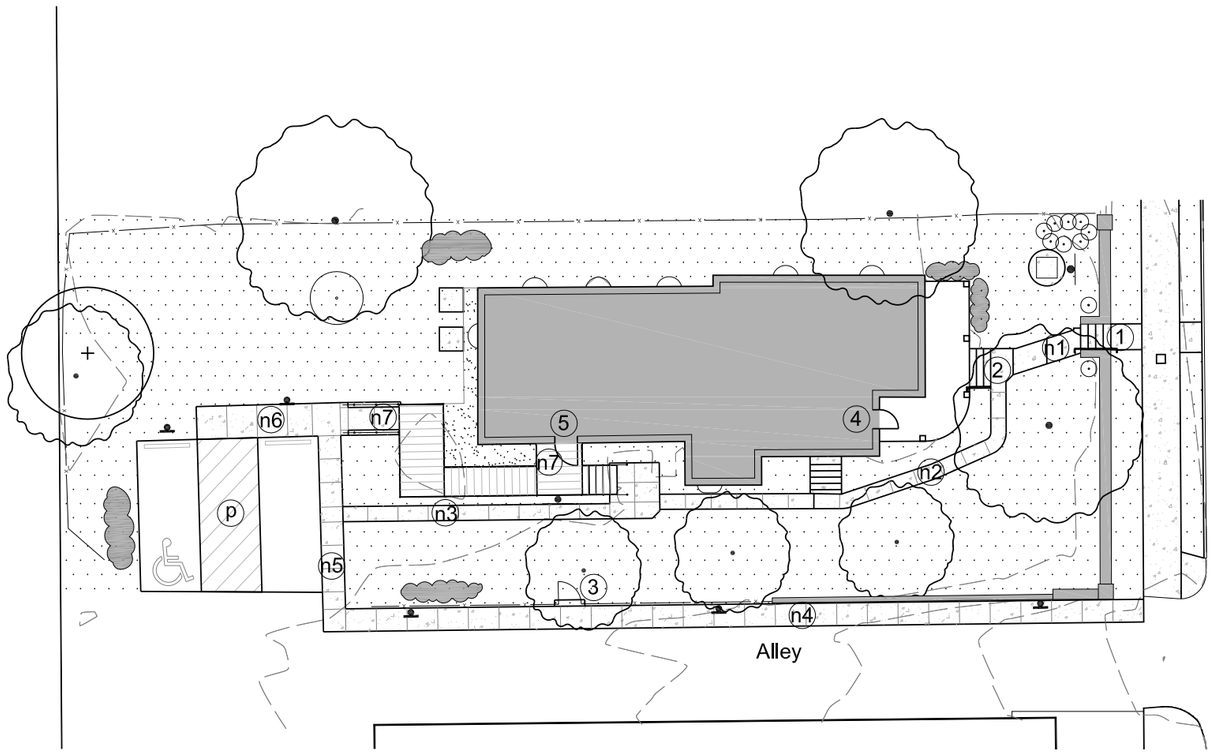
Figure 3-39. The front entry walk and the curving walk to the back door remain in the same configuration.

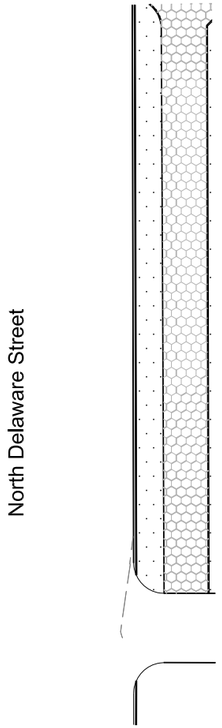
30 De Vore and Altizer. "Technical Report No. 117, Harry S Truman NHS."

Table 3-6. Noland Home Patterns of Circulation

Feature (Type)	Date	Description	Status	Condition
Parking lot (p)	2012	The parking lot contains two parking spaces and is located in the southwest corner of the property. One is an accessible parking space and the other is a government parking space.	NC	Good
Stair (1)	1945 replaced in-kind 2007	Five concrete stairs are integrated into the retaining wall with a metal handrail adjacent to the North Delaware Street sidewalk. The risers and treads are uniform, except for the first stair that has a shallow rise.	C	Good
Stair (2)	1945 replaced in-kind 2007	Three concrete stairs are located at the front porch. One wood stair is integrated into the porch. One metal handrail is on the south side of stairs.	C	Good
Stair (3)	1950s or 1960s	One concrete stair is located along the chain link fence gate at the south property line.	C	Fair/Poor
Walkway* (n1)	ca. 1887	A three-foot wide concrete sidewalk extends from North Delaware Street to Noland Home entrance.	C	Good/Fair
Walkway (n2)	ca. 1887 replaced in-kind 2007	A two-foot wide concrete sidewalk extends from the Noland Home entrance to rear entrance.	C	Good/Fair
Walkway (n3)	2011	A two-foot wide concrete sidewalk extends along from the Noland Home parking lot to walkway (n2).	NC, comp	Good
Walkway (n4)	2011	A three-foot wide concrete sidewalk extends along the alley from North Delaware Street to the Noland Home parking lot.	NC, comp	Good
Walkway (n5)	2011	A four-foot wide concrete sidewalk extends from the accessible parking stall to the accessible ramp.	NC, comp	Good
Walkway (n6)	2011	A three-foot wide concrete sidewalk extends from the accessible parking stall to the alley.	NC, comp	Good
Walkway (n7)	2011	A four-foot wide composite timber ramp with a composite timber handrail is located at the rear entry. Composite timber stairs are located on east side of ramp.	NC, comp	Good

* Noland Home walkways are HS25





Legend

- Tree
- Shrubs
- Planting Bed
- Vines
- Concrete Paving
- Hexagonal Limestone Pavers
- Wood Decking
- Gravel
- Stone Wall
- Chain Link Fence

Circulation

1. Stair 1
2. Stair 2
3. Stair 3
4. Front Entry
5. Back Entry
- p Parking Lot
- n1 Walkway 1
- n2 Walkway 2
- n3 Walkway 3
- n4 Walkway 4
- n5 Walkway 5
- n6 Walkway 6
- n7 Walkway 7

Mapping Sources:
Tuttle-Ayers-Woodward survey, 1986
Frank Wallace House HABS, 1992
George Wallace House HABS, 1992
Noland-Haukenberry House HABS, 1992
Schmitz, King & Associates survey, 2010
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
NPS Cultural Landscape Report, 1989
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

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ILLUSTRATION 3-6

NOVEMBER 2014	TITLE OF PROJECT: CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HARRY S TRUMAN HISTORIC SITE	TITLE OF DRAWING: CIRCULATION - NOLAND HOME NAME OF PARK: HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Dwg No. 492 125427	REGION: MIDWEST; COUNTY: JACKSON; STATE: MISSOURI

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Noland Home Vegetation (Existing Condition)

Vegetation on the property includes six deciduous shade trees, a few shrubs and mown lawn. A hackberry and a redbud are in the same location in the backyard in the fence and are in poor condition. Climbing ivy is compromising both trees. Three small pawpaw trees are located in the south side yard. Two are in fair condition, and one is dead. One large tuliptree in the front yard is in fair condition.

A group of rose of Sharon grows in the northeast corner of the property. Two barberry shrubs flank the stairs (stair 1). One rose is in the back (west) yard. A daylily bed is located along the south fence line. A small bed of tulips and daffodils is located west of the parking lot. A poppy bed is located in the back (west) yard along the north property line. The shrubbery is in good condition. The bed of tulips and daffodils and poppies in the backyard is not clearly defined. These are in fair condition. Volunteer species, including English ivy, Virginia creeper, New Jersey tea and honeyvine milkweed are along the north and west fences.

The mown lawn is a combination of Kentucky bluegrass, fescue and clover. The lawn is in fair condition with an uneven surface, spotty coverage and presence of grass and broadleaf weeds. Weeds are apparent in the gravel mulch west of the home.

Noland Home Vegetation (Analysis)

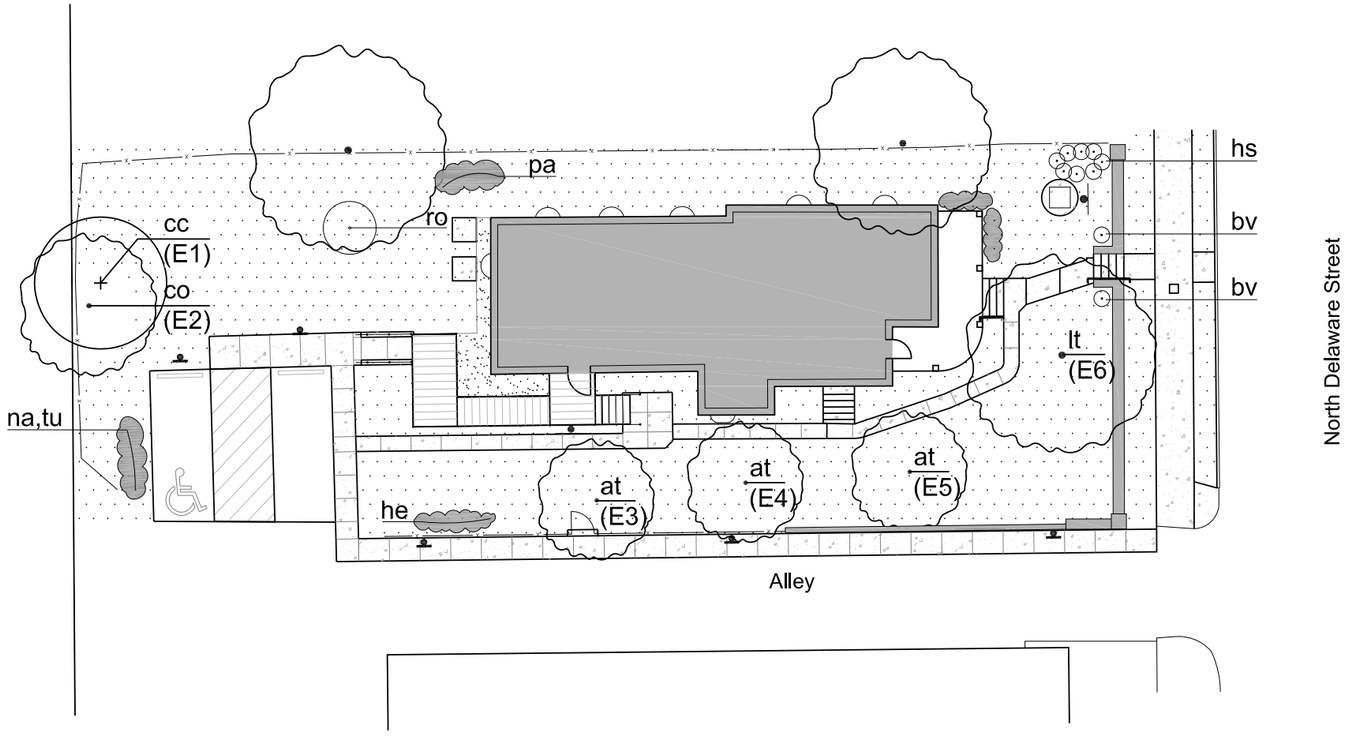
The vegetation of the Noland Home has been modified since the period of significance and while it is still consistent with the Victorian-style landscape evident when the Noland family lived in the home, the integrity has diminished due to removal of plant material.

The Victorian-style includes expanses of lawn with large trees. Shrubs and flower beds were located away from the homes. Foundation plantings were relatively uncommon. This style is evidenced at the Noland Home by the lack of foundation planting with shrubs located away from the home in the northeast corner of the property and flanking the stairs. The Noland family maintained a large garden in the back (west) yard for the majority of the time the family was in residence that is no longer extant.

Several large shade trees along the alley were removed and replaced in 2012. Several trees were removed along the west fence line, reducing the privacy of the backyard. A walnut (12” dbh) was removed along the west fence line in 2006. A barberry shrub hedge located along the top of the limestone retaining wall is missing, with the exception of two barberries flanking the entry stairs. The rose of Sharon shrubs were thinned to install the domestic water meter in the northeast corner of the property. Planting beds of bulbs and flowering perennials are not clearly defined in the in the backyard and contain fewer plants than evident in the period of significance. This includes a poppy planting bed along the north fence line, daylily planting bed along the south fence line, and bulb planting along the west fence line. Ivy is missing from the front porch.

Table 3-7. Noland Home Deciduous Shade Trees

Feature (Type)	Date	Description	Status	Condition	Source
E1	after 1930	Hackberry – 8" dbh (Celtis occidentalis)	NC	Poor, resprout growing in chain link fence	HSTL 72-3616
E2	after 1930	Eastern Redbud – multi-stem, 10" dbh (Cercis canadensis)	NC	Poor, prior canopy failure, growing in chain link fence	HSTL 72-3616
E3	2012	Pawpaw – 3" dbh (Asimina triloba)	C	Fair, recent planting	2011 Noland As-Constructed Plans
E4	2012	Pawpaw – 3" dbh (Asimina triloba)	C	Poor, dead	2011 Noland As-Constructed Plans
E5	2012	Pawpaw – 3" dbh (Asimina triloba)	C	Fair, recent planting	2011 Noland As-Constructed Plans
E6	after 1905	Tuliptree – 21" dbh (Liriodendron tulipifera)	C	Fair	HSTL 72-3619



Vegetation Legend

- Extant Deciduous Tree
- Extant Ornamental Tree
- Evergreen Shrub
- Deciduous Shrub
- Planting Bed
- Turf
- Landscape Rock

Noland Home

Planting Key	Botanical Name	Common Name
Trees		
at	Asimina triloba	Pawpaw
cc	Cercis canadensis	Eastern Redbud
co	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry
lt	Liriodendon tulipifera	Tulip Tree
Shrubs		
bv	Berberis vulgaria	Barberry
hs	Hibiscus syriacus	Rose of Sharon
ro	Rosa species	Rose
Perennials		
he	Hemerocallis	Daylily
na	Narcissus	Daffodil
pa	Papaver	Poppy
tu	Tulip	Tulip

Mapping Sources:
Tuttle-Ayers-Woodward survey, 1986
Frank Wallace House HABS, 1992
George Wallace House HABS, 1992
Noland-Haukenberry House HABS, 1992
Schmitz, King & Associates survey, 2010
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
NPS Cultural Landscape Report, 1989
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

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ILLUSTRATION 3-7

NOVEMBER 2014	TITLE OF PROJECT: CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HARRY S TRUMAN HISTORIC SITE	TITLE OF DRAWING: VEGETATION - NOLAND HOME NAME OF PARK: HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Dwg No. 492 125427	REGION: MIDWEST; COUNTY: JACKSON; STATE: MISSOURI

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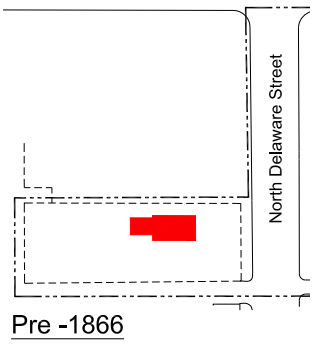
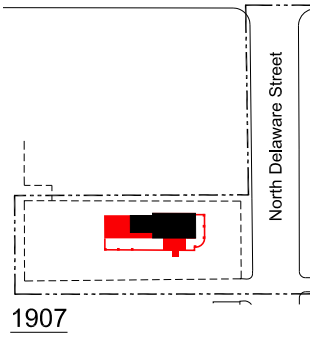
Noland Home Buildings and Structures (Existing Condition)

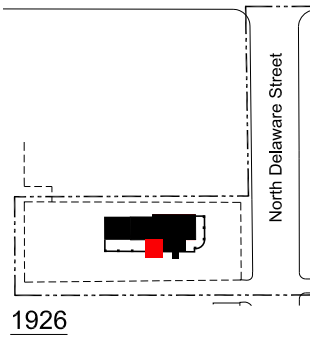
The Noland Home (H22) is a two-story Queen Anne structure. It is irregular in shape with a complex gable roof, clapboard siding, one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows, wrap-around porch with square posts, and decorative spindle work under eaves. The home was rehabilitated in 2011 and is in good condition.



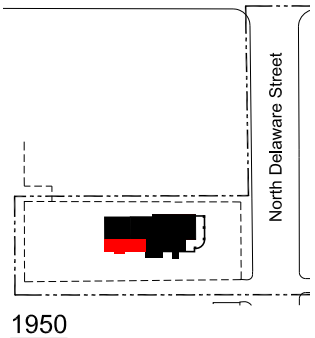
Pre-1860
The Noland Home was likely built between 1858 to 1865.



ca. 1907
An addition to the Noland Home, including the Queen-Anne facade, was built around 1887. Two outbuildings located west of the Noland Home property on an adjoining lot were removed between 1916 and 1926.



1926
The Noland family built a two-story addition to the south side of the Noland Home sometime between 1908 and 1916. The addition included a first floor bedroom and a bathroom upstairs. Prior to this addition, the Noland family used outdoor bathroom facilities. The location of these facilities is unknown.



1950
The back porch of the Noland Home was enclosed.

Figure 3-40. The building and structures diagram highlights the changes, indicated in red, that occurred at the Noland Home and property between 1858 and 1950. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Noland Home Buildings and Structures (Analysis)

The Noland Home at 216 North Delaware Street in Independence, Missouri is a contributing feature of the Harry S Truman NHL district.[31] While the interior of the home was rehabilitated in 2011 to provide additional interpretive exhibits and accessible restrooms, the exterior of the home retains integrity.

To the right, the diagram summarizes the modifications to the home from its original construction to the most recent addition in 1950. The exterior of the home is consistent with the Presidential Retirement period. Moveable furniture from the period of significance is missing.

In 2006, the Noland Home was elevated and placed on a new foundation. All the windows were repaired. New plumbing and electrical systems were installed, including a restroom, for park visitors. On the exterior, rotten siding was replaced, the home was repainted and the roof was replaced.[32]

The interior of the Noland Home was gutted and rehabilitated to accommodate interpretive exhibits highlighting the history of Harry and Bess Truman's courtship, as well as life in the Truman neighborhood during and after his presidency.

31 Franklin-Weekley and Evans-Hatch, *NHLN: Harry S Truman HD*, 26.
32 National Park Service, The Noland Home. http://nps.gov/hstr/noland-home.htmNPS.gov

Figure 3-41. A two-foot tall limestone retaining wall extends along the North Delaware Street property line. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Figure 3-42. A contributing, three-foot tall chain link fence extends along the north and west property lines. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Figure 3-43. A bronze plaque is inlaid into the concrete sidewalk along North Delaware Street. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Figure 3-44. An aluminum identification sign is located in the northeast yard. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Noland Home Small Scale Features (Existing Condition)

Several small scale features exist on the Noland Home property. These include extant features from the period of significance and those of contemporary construction that facilitate interpretation of the site.

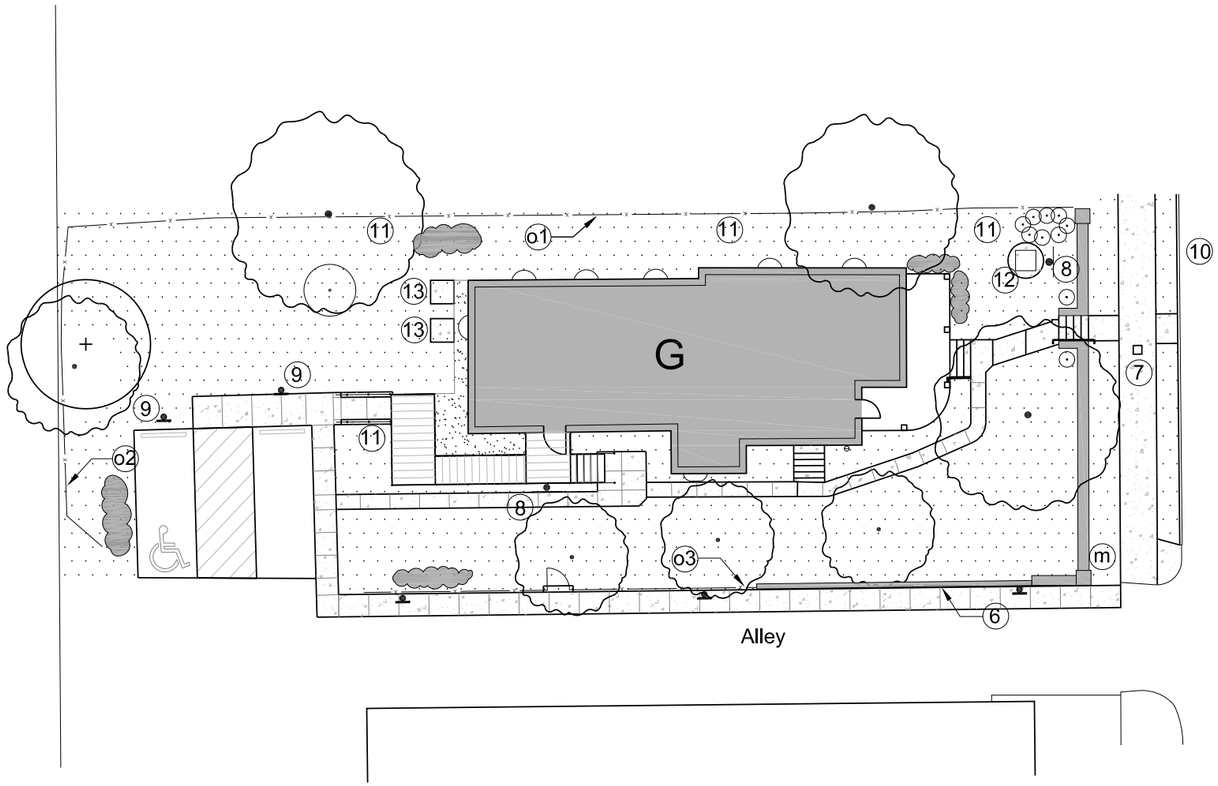
Contributing small scale features at the Noland Home include the limestone retaining wall along the east property line and the chain link fence.

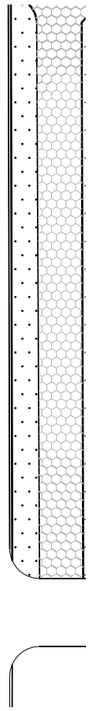
Non-contributing small scale features include the concrete retaining wall, plaque, signage, drainage structures and utility structures.

The existing condition of the Noland Home small scale features is summarized in Table 3-8.

Table 3-8. Noland Home Small Scale Features

Feature (Type)	Date	Description	Status	Condition
Limestone retaining wall (HS23)	before 1945	A two-foot tall limestone retaining wall extends along the North Delaware Street property line. The wall has corner columns, and an ashlar pattern with wide mortar joints. Many wall joints are failing.	C	Good/fair
Chain link fence (HS24); (o1, 02, o3)	1950 to 1960s	A three-foot tall chain link fence encloses the property on three sides. On the north side it extends from the limestone retaining wall to the west property line. The fence is continuous along the west property line. Localized deterioration includes rusting. The south fence (o3) was removed and replaced in kind in 2011. A chain link single swing gate (original to the site) is centrally located on the south fence line.	o1, o2=C o3=NC comp	o1, o2=fair o3=good
Concrete retaining wall	2011	A concrete retaining wall is set on the south property line, with a four-foot tall chain link fence on top.	NC	Good
Plaque	1990s	12” x 12” bronze plaque describing Noland Home inlaid into the concrete sidewalk along North Delaware Street. The plaque is consistent with other signage identifying structures apart of the National Historic Landmark District.	NC	Good
Noland Home sign	2011	Two Noland Home identification signs are located on the property. One in the northeast yard is 12” x 36” aluminum sign with galvanized steel posts. Another 12” x 36” aluminum sign is mounted to the accessible ramp.	NC	Good
Regulatory signs	2011	Several regulatory signs are located on the property, including one handicap sign and one government vehicle only parking sign in the parking lot. Two no parking signs are mounted to the south chain link fence. One accessible route sign is mounted to the south chain link fence.	NC	Good
Drainage channel	2011	Concrete channel with steel drainage cover. The channel discharges overflow from yard drains to North Delaware Street.	NC	Good
Drainage inlets	2011	NDS 12” square plastic green drain covers connect the underdrain system in the west and north yards. The inlets are connected to the drainage channel.	NC	Good
Utility structure	2012	56” diameter concrete structure with 32” square metal lid encloses a domestic water line meter pit.	NC	Good
Air conditioning units	1986 2011	Two units are located on concrete pads immediately west of the Noland Home.	NC	Good





Legend

- Tree
- Shrubs
- Planting Bed
- Vines
- Concrete Paving
- Hexagonal Limestone Pavers
- Wood Decking
- Gravel
- Stone Wall
- Chain Link Fence

Buildings

G Noland Home
(1858 to 1865)
216 North Delaware Street

Contributing Features

(m) Limestone Retaining Wall
(o1) (o2) Chain Link Fence

Non-Contributing Features

(6) Concrete Retaining Wall
(7) Plaque
(8) Noland House Sign
(9) Regulatory Signs
(10) Drainage Channel
(11) Drainage Inlets
(12) Utility Structure
(13) Air Conditioning Units
(o3) Chain Link Fence

Mapping Sources:
Tuttle-Ayers-Woodward survey, 1986
Frank Wallace House HABS, 1992
George Wallace House HABS, 1992
Noland-Haukenberry House HABS, 1992
Schmitz, King & Associates survey, 2010
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
NPS Cultural Landscape Report, 1989
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

N W E S

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ILLUSTRATION 3-8

NOVEMBER 2014	TITLE OF PROJECT: CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HARRY S TRUMAN HISTORIC SITE	TITLE OF DRAWING: SMALL SCALE FEATURES - NOLAND HOME NAME OF PARK: HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Dwg No. 492 125427	REGION: MIDWEST; COUNTY: JACKSON; STATE: MISSOURI

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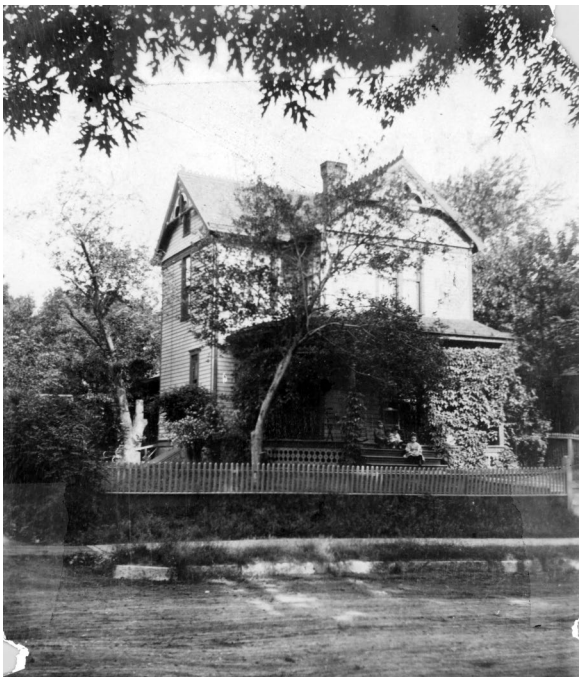
Noland Home Small Scale Features (Analysis)

The limestone retaining wall and chain link fence remain similar to the period of significance and contribute the integrity of the property. Several non-contributing features were added after the period of significance to aid in the accessibility and interpretation of the Independence Unit.

A portion of the south chain link fence was in poor condition and removed to provide construction access during the building rehabilitation. The fence was replaced in kind after the construction was completed.

The non-contributing features include the plaque and Noland Home signs that assist in wayfinding and interpretation of the site. Additionally, a concrete retaining wall was added to the south along the alley to address erosion issues. A drainage system was installed to the north of the structure to route excess water to North Delaware Street, protecting the new foundation from future water damage. Air conditioning units were added in 2011. These features do not contribute to the significance of the Noland Home property.



ca. 1900 (HSTL 72-3619)

(Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Figure 3-45. The concrete retaining wall, wood stairs, and picket fence were removed by 1945 and replaced with a limestone retaining wall, concrete stairs and a metal handrail. The wood stairs at the front porch were also replaced with concrete at this time.

Figure 3-46. A resistance survey was performed by the Midwest Archeological Center in 2009. (De Vore, Steven and Williams E. Altizer. "Midwest Archeological Center Technical Report No. 117, Geophysical and Archeological Investigations at Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence, Missouri," 130)

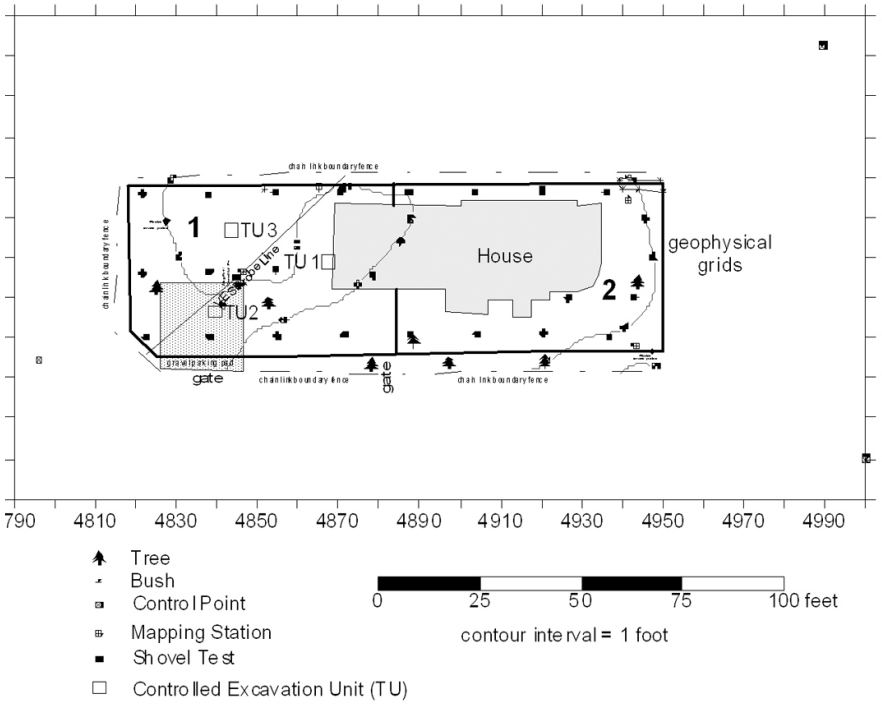


Figure 3-47. Map indicates geophysical and archeological project at the Noland Home property. (De Vore, Steven and Williams E. Altizer. "Midwest Archeological Center Technical Report No. 117, Geophysical and Archeological Investigations at Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence, Missouri," 128)

Noland Home Archeological Resources (Existing Condition)

Geophysical and archeological investigations were conducted at the Noland Home property (Site 23JA636) in 2005 by the Midwest Archeological Center. The geophysical investigations included magnetic, conductivity, and ground penetrating radar surveys. Archeological investigations at the Noland Home property included twenty shovel tests and three controlled test excavations. Five hundred twenty-five square meters of the Noland Home property were surveyed with a fluxgate gradiometer, a resistance meter and twin probe array, a ground conductivity meter, and a ground penetrating radar cart system with 400 mHz antenna. The geophysical data suggested the location of buried utilities and artifacts associated with the property.[33]

A cistern was located at the southwest corner of the Noland Home during the excavation of a construction trench. Shovel tests revealed historic artifacts consistent with late 19th century construction and subsequent 19th and 20th century modification and additions to the home.[34]

Noland Home Archeological Resources (Analysis)

The Noland Home property contains known archeological resources related to the historical use of the site is likely to include additional resources that have not been identified. Known archeological resources include the cistern which remains in its original location. The high level of integrity documented at the Truman and Wallace properties, combined with the knowledge that no major ground-disturbing activities have occurred at the site prior to 2006, all indicate a high potential for the property to retain an integrity related to archeological resources.

33 De Vore and Altizer. "Technical Report No. 117, Harry S Truman NHS," i.
34 De Vore and Altizer. "Technical Report No. 117, Harry S Truman NHS," 80.

Noland Home Site Utilities (Existing Condition)

The Noland Home has several existing site utilities, including electrical, telecommunications, natural gas, water, sanitary sewer and storm sewer, including surface drainage.

The Noland Home is serviced by an aerial power line. The line originates at a power pole at the northeast corner of the adjacent hotel. The aerial line extends from the alley to the southeast corner of the Noland Home.

An underground telecommunication line is located immediately west of the Noland Home property. Another line is buried below the alley south of the Noland Home property. An underground service line connects to the southwest corner of the building.

A gas line is buried below the alley south of the Noland Home and another is located immediately east of the Noland Home limestone retaining wall, paralleling North Delaware Street. The Noland Home is serviced from a gas line that extends from North Delaware Street to the southeast corner of the Noland Home.

The Noland Home has two water service lines that connect to the northeast corner of the property, including one four-inch service line.

A sanitary sewer line is located in the alley south of the Noland Home and along North Delaware Street. The Noland Home is serviced by the line from the alley and exists the home on the west foundation wall.

The Noland Home property has landscape drains located west and north of the home. Along these building faces, the gutters connect into the drainage system. Along the south side of the home, the gutters release water into the adjacent lawn areas. The drainage system connects to a channel that releases storm water into North Delaware Street.

Noland Home Site Utilities (Analysis)

The utilities of the Noland Home have changed since the period of significance. Telecommunication lines, including telephone, internet and television, have been added, however, these lines were buried and utility infrastructure was updated without impacting the integrity.

Frank Wallace Home

This section describes the existing condition of the Frank Wallace Home property, and includes analysis of the following landscape characteristics: spatial organization and topography, circulation, vegetation, buildings, and small scale features.

The Frank and Natalie Wallace Home at 601 West Truman Road contributes to the Harry S Truman NHL district.[35] The one-story bungalow was constructed in 1915. The home is situated on a small residential lot that was used as a private family gathering place for the Wallace and Truman families. The two Wallace families cared for the Truman family home at 219 North Delaware Street while the Trumans lived in Washington, D.C. The Frank Wallace Home was resided in by Frank Wallace and Natalie Ott Wallace until their deaths in 1960, after which the home was rented by the Truman and Wallace families until 1990.[36]

Figure 3-48. The Frank Wallace Home at 219 North Delaware Street has a front porch lined with spirea. Stairs to the front door face the sidewalk on the west, rather than the street. (Quinn Evans Architects-037)

35 The Frank and Natalie Wallace Home is owned by the federal government (Tax ID# 26-640-01-01).
36 Franklin-Weekley and Evans-Hatch, *NHLN: Harry S Truman HD*,

Figure 3-49. The backyard of the Frank Wallace Home is enclosed by vegetation on the south, east and west sides. The grade rises slightly toward the southwest. (Quinn Evans Architects-026)

Figure 3-50. A low berm is located to the south of the Wallace properties. (Quinn Evans Architects-215)

Frank Wallace Home
Spatial Organization and Topography (Existing Condition)

The Frank Wallace Home faces north onto West Truman Road on a narrow north south oriented lot measuring 50 feet by 165 feet. Views along West Truman Road and across the street are relatively open from the front yard and front porch, which are oriented to the street. The home is off-center on the lot with a smaller front yard and larger backyard. The backyard is enclosed with a metal chain link fence. Trees, shrubs, and vines along the south, east and west sides of the lot contribute to a sense of enclosure within the backyard, and partially restrict views to the neighboring properties. Views west toward the George Wallace Home and the Truman Home remain open across the fence. The fence is covered with vines.

The lot is relatively flat with a slight rise in grade in the center of the backyard, which slopes down to the north toward the home. The lawn surface is irregular. A low berm is located immediately to the south of the property.

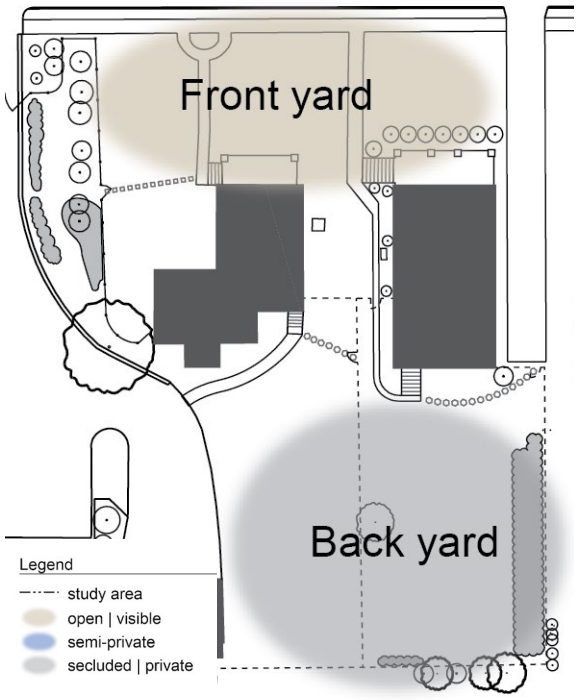


Figure 3-51. The Wallace homes face south onto West Truman Road, and share front and backyards. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Frank Wallace Home
Spatial Organization and Topography (Analysis)

The spatial organization of the Frank Wallace Home remains similar to the period of significance. A sense of enclosure in the backyard of the home with views and circulation to the George Wallace Home, to the west, supported the Wallace and Truman family's use of the site as a private gathering space during the period of significance. Changes that have taken place since the period of significance include the addition of the driveway in 1973, addition of a chain link fence between the Wallace properties, and vegetation removal from the backyard and along the east foundation wall.

Table 3-9. Frank Wallace Patterns of Circulation

Feature (Type)	Date	Description	Status	Condition
Walkway (HS16)	1916 replaced in kind in 2007	A concrete sidewalk extends from West Truman Street to the back door of the Frank Wallace Home. The width is four-foot at West Truman Road and tapers to eighteen-inches. The sidewalk was replaced in 2007.	C	Good
Concrete Pavers		Nineteen rectangular concrete pavers connect the driveway to the sidewalk on the west side of the house. The pavers are sunken into the soil and obscured by lawn. Also, fifteen irregularly shaped pavers connect the gate at the south end of the driveway to the sidewalk and stairs accessing the back door on the south side of the house.	NC	Fair – embedded in soil and partially obscured
Gravel Driveway		A gravel driveway extends from West Truman Road along the east side of the Frank Wallace Home.	NC	Fair – some erosion and gravel migration

Frank Wallace Home Patterns of Circulation (Existing Condition)

Patterns of circulation at the Frank Wallace Home include both pedestrian and vehicular routes. A gravel driveway along the east side of the home provides vehicle access from West Truman Road. The driveway is bounded by the home to the west and the property line to the east. A chain link fence is located at the south end of the driveway with a gate at the east side of the fence providing access to the backyard.

A concrete walkway along the west side of the lot between the Frank and George Wallace Homes provides pedestrian access from the sidewalk at West Truman Road to both the front porch and the back door of the Frank Wallace Home. Stairs to the front porch are oriented to face this walkway, rather than the street to the north. A chain link fence crosses the walkway at the southwest corner of the home, with a gate to allow access to the backyard. A stepping stone path of nineteen partially buried 8" x 10" concrete blocks passes to the north of the front porch, connecting the driveway and the concrete walkway. Another stepping stone path of fifteen irregular concrete pieces curves around the south end of the home to connect the driveway and the concrete walkway. A gate is located in the chain link fence between the Frank and George Wallace yards.

The concrete paver stepping stones on the north and south sides of the home are embedded into the soil and have become partially obscured by lawn. Gravel from the driveway has dispersed into the adjacent property and into the front yard of the Frank Wallace Home.

Figure 3-52. Concrete steps provide access to the front porch of the Frank Wallace Home, facing south, 2013. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Figure 3-53. A concrete sidewalk along the west side of the Frank Wallace Home provides access from the sidewalk to the front porch and the back door, 2014. (Harry S Truman NHS, 2014)

Figure 3-54. Gravel driveway on the east side of the Frank Wallace Home. The driveway was installed while the house was rented to Doris Hecker in 1973. (Quinn Evans Architects-080)

Figure 3-55. An irregular concrete stepping stone path connects the driveway to a gate on the south side of the Frank Wallace Home. (Quinn Evans Architects-095)

Figure 3-56. A concrete stepping stone path crosses the front yard. The concrete pavers are deeply embedded in the lawn. (Quinn Evans Architects-071)

Frank Wallace Home
Patterns of Circulation (Analysis)

Circulation patterns at the Frank Wallace Home remain similar to the period of significance. Connections between the two homes support the use of the backyard as a gathering space for the Wallace families and the Trumans.

The 1989 Cultural Landscape Report indicates a stepping stone path existed between the walkway at the Frank Wallace Home and the back door of the George Wallace Home.[37] However, the stepping stone path was not extant at the time of the 2013 survey. The absence of the north -south fence between the Frank and George Wallace properties during the time the families collectively used the property may provide a hint that a path was not present or necessary at that time.

The Frank Wallace Home walkway was replaced in 2007, but retains similar characteristics to the historic walkway. The driveway was paved with gravel in 1973 while the home was rented to Doris Hecker. Irregular concrete stepping stones in the backyard of the Frank Wallace Home were installed in 1974 to replace the previously buried limestone pavers.

37 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*.

Figure 3-57. The backyard of the Frank Wallace Home served as a gathering space for the Wallace and Truman families. Plantings have been removed from along the fence since the period of significance, facing north, 2014. (Quinn Evans Architects-117)

Figure 3-58. Shrubs, primarily spirea, are stockpiled from the George Wallace Home during construction on the east side of the Frank Wallace backyard, facing southeast, 2014. (Quinn Evans Architects-013)

Frank Wallace Home Vegetation (Existing Condition)

The vegetation at the Frank Wallace Home is characterized by limited ornamental foundation plantings near the home and mown lawn. Spirea line the porch at the front of the home and continue at irregular intervals along the west side of the foundation between the home and the walkway. A lilac is located at the southeast corner of the home. The lawn in both the front and backyards is a mixture of grass and weeds. Thick trumpet vine grows on the chain link fence on the east side of the backyard, while honeysuckle grows on the south and west fences. Along all fence lines, a number of other volunteer plants have taken root including tree of heaven, maple, and poison ivy. A small, undefined bed of tiger lilies, grows along the southwest edge of the fence. While no trees are located on the property, thirty- to sixty-foot tall canopy trees grow on the properties to the east and south of the Frank Wallace Home, contributing to a sense of enclosure within the backyard.

Frank Wallace Home Vegetation (Analysis)

The Frank Wallace Home was rented following the deaths of Natalie and Frank Wallace in 1960. A number of changes were made to the landscape by renters after the period of significance. Doris Hecker, who began renting the home in 1973, removed honeysuckle vine and larger shrubs, including lilac and mock orange, from the chain link fence, replacing the plantings with a strip of grass. During this time evergreen shrubs along the east foundation wall were also removed. Integrity of materials has been impacted by these changes. Alterations made by Doris Hecker changed the character of the enclosure and the level of privacy that would have been present before plants were removed. Even though this change occurred during a period of significance, these changes represent a different type of character than when Harry Truman visited the Wallaces at the home.

Additional plantings have been removed, including a narrow planting bed along the west wall of the home, and evergreen shrubs along the north and south walls of the home. Ivy was removed from the chimney on the west building facade. Annual plantings are no longer planted adjacent to the front porch stairs. A bed of lily of the valley is missing from the southeast corner of the home. Several volunteer plants are present along the building foundation and fence lines.

Foundation vegetation was transplanted to the backyard prior to the foundation work. Vegetation was replanted in its original location after the foundation work was completed in 2007.

In 2013, to accommodate a construction project, vegetation from the George Wallace yard was moved to the backyard of the Frank Wallace property, along the west side of the fence on the east edge of the lot. Plans are in place to move the plants back to the George Wallace property in the fall of 2014.

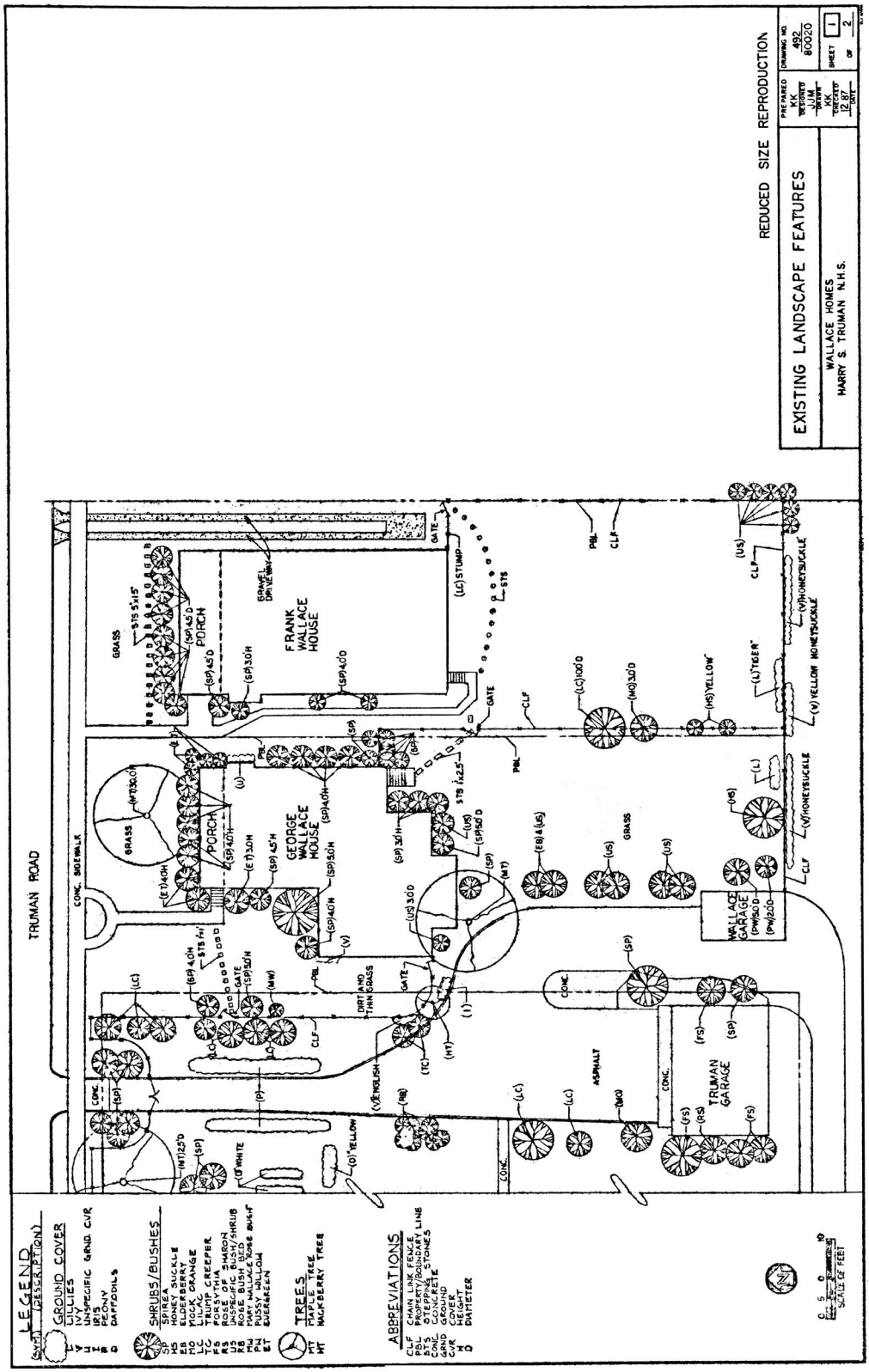


Figure 3-59. This plan indicates plant material extant in 1987. (Krueger, Keith. "Existing Landscape Features. Wallace Truman Homes, Harry S Truman National Historic Site." Independence, Missouri. U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, 1987.1)

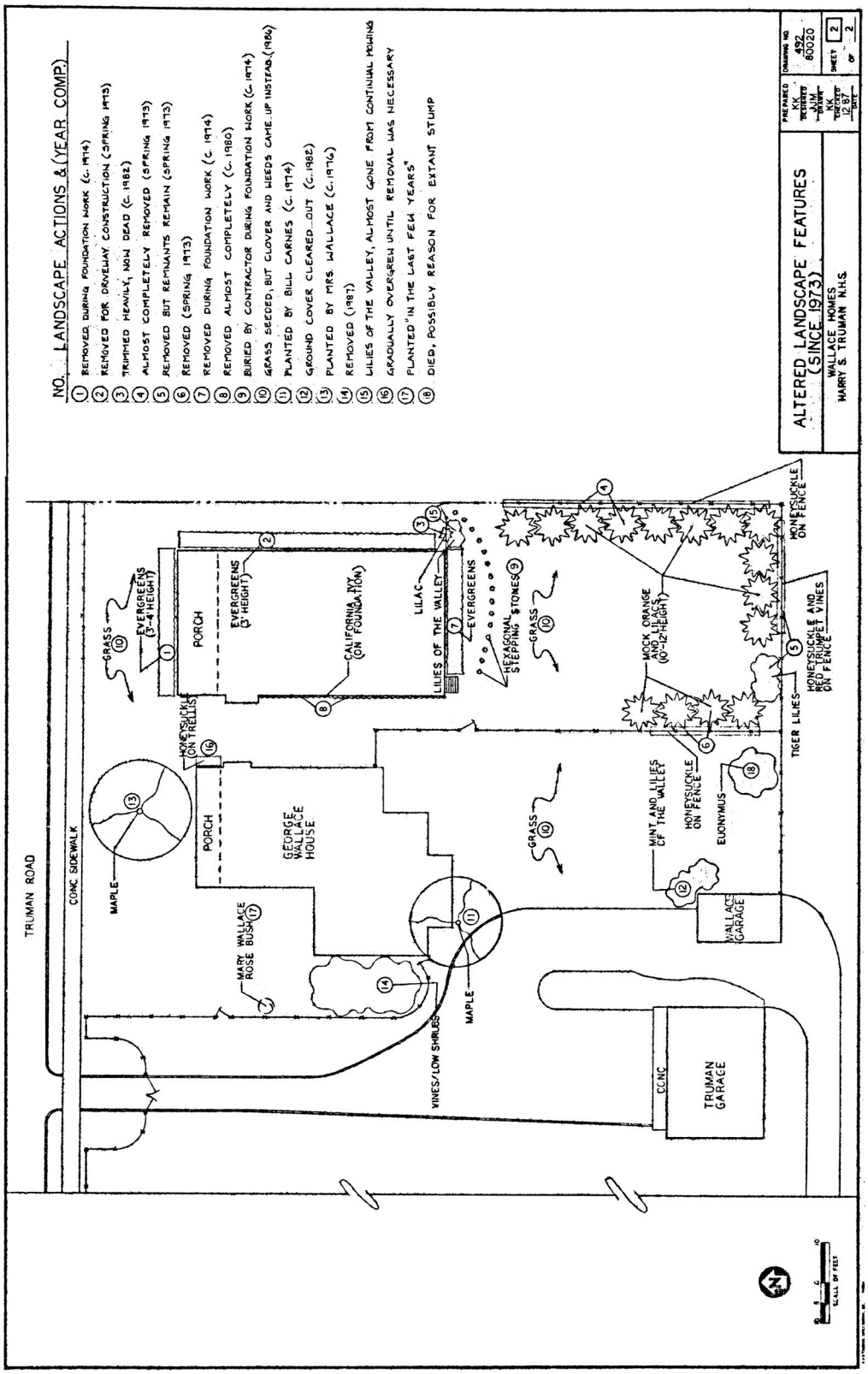
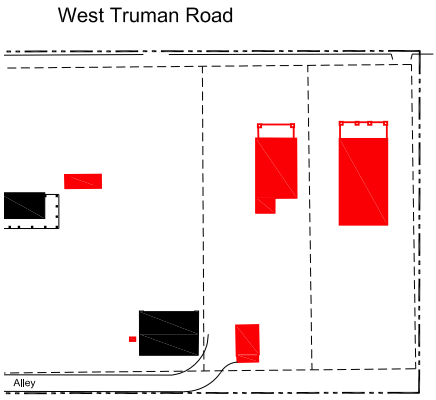
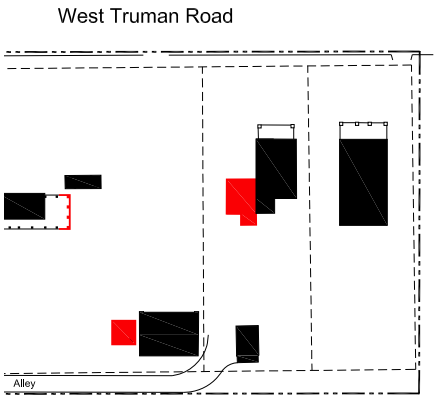


Figure 3-60. This plan summarizes alterations made before NPS acquired the property. (Krueger, Keith. "Altered Landscape Features (Since 1973). Wallace Truman Homes, Harry S Truman National Historic Site." Independence, Missouri. U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, 1987.2)



1926
The Frank Wallace Home and George Wallace Home were built in 1915 and 1916 respectively. The George Wallace garage was built in 1922.



1950
A bedroom and bath addition was built on the southwest side of the George Wallace Home in 1928.

Figure 3-61. The building and structures diagram highlights the changes, indicated in red, that occurred at the Wallace properties between 1915 and 1950. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Frank Wallace Home Buildings and Structures (Existing Condition)

The contributing Frank Wallace Home is currently used as housing for park staff. The Frank Wallace Home (HS15) is a one-story brick and wood-frame bungalow-style dwelling with a hipped roof and hip roof dormer on front. A porch is recessed along the front façade with square brick posts. Concrete stairs with a painted metal railing ascend to the front entry from the west side. Concrete stairs with a painted metal railing ascend to the south side entry. The concrete foundation has windows that daylight the basement. The exterior of the building is in good condition.

Frank Wallace Home Buildings and Structures (Analysis)

No significant visual changes have occurred to the exterior of the Frank Wallace Home since the period of significance. In 1974, the foundation was waterproofed to prevent water seepage into the basement. The foundations and porches were completely rebuilt in 2007 in response to collapsing conditions.

Figure 3-62. A view of the Frank Wallace Home, facing south, 2013. (Quinn Evans Architects-186)

Frank Wallace Home Small Scale Features (Existing Condition)

Small-scale features at the Frank Wallace Home include a chain link fence (HS21)that encloses the backyard of the home.

The three foot high chain link fence encloses the backyard of the Frank Wallace Home from southeast corner of the house to the east property line, along the east property line to the south property line and, continues across the entire south property line. The west section extends along the west property line and reconnects to the house at its southwest corner. A section of fence runs east-west between the Frank Wallace and George Wallace Homes, connecting to the Frank Wallace Home along the west wall.

The fence is rusting and honeysuckle and trumpet vine are growing along the east and west sides. At the south end of the property, trees on the adjacent property have grown into the fence, impacting the structure. The chain link fence is in fair condition. The concrete paver stepping stones on the north and south sides of the house are embedded into the soil and have become partially obscured by lawn. Gravel from the driveway has dispersed into the adjacent property and into the front yard of the Frank Wallace Home.

Frank Wallace Home Small Scale Features (Analysis)

The fences on the east and south sides of the property and the walkway retain integrity and contribute to the significance of the Frank Wallace Home property.

Following the deaths of both Natalie and Frank Wallace, Bess Truman and May Wallace decided to rent the Frank Wallace Home. To prepare the home as a rental property, they added a fence between the Frank Wallace and George Wallace properties around 1960.[38] The fence was installed two feet over the property line at the Frank Wallace House, giving the George Wallace House a larger backyard and the rental house a smaller backyard.

This portion of the fence does not contribute to the significance of the Frank Wallace Home property, since the modification resulted from its use as rental property. This is not representative of the overall period of significance, in which the shared backyard was used as a gathering space by the Wallace and Truman families.

38 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd and Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc. *Historic Structure Report: Noland House, Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence, Missouri* (Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2004), 2-6.

Frank Wallace Home Archeological Resources (Existing Condition)

Geophysical and archeological investigations were conducted at the Frank Wallace Home property (Site 23JA637) in 2005 by the Midwest Archeological Center. The geophysical investigations included magnetic, conductivity, and ground penetrating radar surveys. 890 square meters of the Frank Wallace site (23JA637) were surveyed with a fluxgate gradiometer, a ground conductivity meter, and a ground penetrating radar cart system with 400 mHz antenna. In addition, the site was monitored during construction activities associated with repairs to the foundation of the home. The geophysical data suggested the location of buried utilities and artifacts associated with the property. A ceramic storm water drain tile pipe was located at the eastern portion of the site.

Also, a midden deposit, associated with a filling or multiple filling episodes in the lower part of the original Gates property (i.e., the location of the Frank Wallace Home property) was found in the front yard and under the Frank Wallace driveway. Other materials found included artifacts associated with a 19th century midden deposit and fill inside the front porch foundation that appeared to be materials discarded from furnace and stove cleaning episodes that were used to provide a base for the raised front porch.[39]

Frank Wallace Home Archeological Resources (Analysis)

The Frank Wallace Home property contains known archeological resources related to the historical use of the site and is likely to include additional resources that have not been identified. A high level of integrity associated with archeological resources was documented at the site through monitoring of construction activities in 2005.[40]

Frank Wallace Home Site Utilities (Existing Condition)

The Frank Wallace Home is serviced by existing site utilities including sanitary and storm sewer.

Underground electrical and telecommunications lines servicing the George Wallace Home are buried in the front yard of the Frank Wallace Home, running from the northeast corner of the property south-west toward the east side of the George Wallace Home foundation.

A sanitary sewer line is located on the east side of the Frank Wallace lot, passing beneath the driveway and through the backyard to the alley south of the property. A connecting sanitary sewer line passes beneath the Frank Wallace Home basement, connecting from the sanitary sewer to the east side of the George Wallace Home foundation. A storm sewer runs roughly parallel to the sanitary sewer line on the east side of the Frank Wallace property.

Frank Wallace Home Site Utilities (Analysis)

No information is available on changes to the utilities at the Frank Wallace Home since the period of significance. Utilities at the home are buried and do not impact the integrity of the landscape.

39 De Vore and Altizer. "Technical Report No. 117, Harry S Truman NHS, "80-81.

40 Steven De Vore, "2005 Trip Report – Construction Demolition Monitoring at the Noland House and the Frank Wallace House Porch Properties – Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence, Missouri" (December 8-14, 2005). On file, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska; and Thiessen, Thomas D. "2005 Trip Report: Construction Demolition Monitoring at the Noland House and the Frank Wallace House Porch Properties, Harry S Truman National Historic Site, December 13-16, 2005." On file, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska, 2005.

George Wallace Home

This section describes the existing condition of the George Wallace Home property, and includes analysis of the following landscape characteristics: spatial organization / topography, circulation, buildings, small scale features and vegetation. At the time of the September 2013 field survey, the George Wallace Home was under construction. The site was disturbed and the majority of the plants had been relocated to the Frank Wallace backyard. The building construction was completed in December 2013. The NPS plans to replace plants at the site in the fall of 2014. The existing conditions described herein represent the site conditions during September 2013 and updated conditions as relayed to the project team by the NPS in the Spring/Summer of 2014.

The George and May Wallace Home at 605 West Truman Road contributes to the Harry S Truman National Historic Landmark (NHL) district.[41] The one-story bungalow was constructed in 1916. When initially constructed, the home was slightly smaller than the adjacent Frank and Natalie Wallace home. It was enlarged in 1928 when an addition was built on the south side of the home. A small garage and driveway to the west of the home were completed in 1922.

The rear yard of George and May Wallace's home and of the neighboring Natalie and Frank Wallace Home (next door, to the east, at 601 West Truman Road), served as a private family gathering place for the Wallace and Truman families, especially valued during the Truman presidency. Both Wallace families served an important supportive role by caring for the Truman family and their home at 219 North Delaware Street when the family lived in Washington, D.C., and occasionally visited their home in Independence.[42] The National Park Service has owned this property since 1983 and preserves it as part of the Harry S Truman National Historic Site. It served as the home of Bess Truman's brother, George, and his wife, Mary Frances (May) Southern Wallace and it occupies the lot immediately to the east of the Truman Home. The property was both functionally and personally related to the Truman Home.[43]

41 The George and May Wallace Home is owned by the federal government (Tax ID# 26-340-01-02).

42 Franklin-Weekley and Evans-Hatch & Associates, Inc., *NRHP Form, Harry S Truman HD*, 2001.
43 Ibid.

Figure 3-63. Front yard of the George Wallace Home, facing southeast, 2014. (Harry S Truman NHS, 2014)

Figure 3-64. West Truman Road, facing east, September, 2013. The George Wallace Home faces north onto West Truman Road. (Quinn Evans Architects-155)

George Wallace Home Spatial Organization and Topography (Existing Condition)

The George Wallace Home faces north onto West Truman Road on a narrow north south oriented lot between the Truman Home and the Frank Wallace Home. The lot measures 50 feet by 165 feet. The George Wallace Home is set back from West Truman Road slightly farther than the Frank Wallace Home. A small garage is located in the southwest corner of the lot at the termination of the driveway which is accessed from the Truman driveway and the alley on the south side of the Truman lot.

Large trees along the north and west sides of the property visually separate the residence from West Truman Road and the Truman Home. However, the backyard of the lot is open with clear visibility into the Frank Wallace backyard. The backyard of the property is enclosed by a chain link fence on the east and south. To the west, the property is bounded by a steel picket fence that encloses the Truman site.

The George Wallace Home property gently slopes from a high point at the southwest corner to a low point in the northeast corner of the property, from an elevation of 1,022 feet to 1,016 feet above sea level. The average slope across the property is 3.8%. The majority of the front and backyard slopes at less than 5%. There is a small area immediately west of the garage with slopes between 5% and 8.3%. There is a small area in the center of the backyard and another in the northeast front yard with slopes between 5% and 8.3%. A berm located south of fence line on the adjacent property exceeds 8.3%.

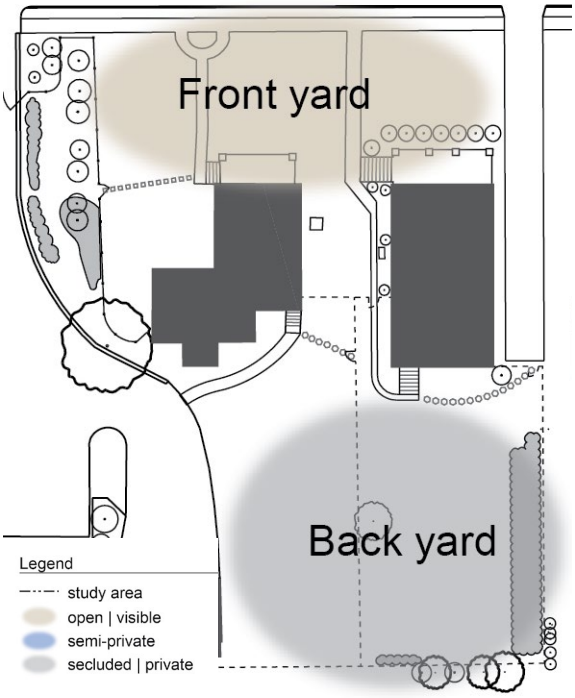


Figure 3-65. The George Wallace Home face south onto West Truman Road. (Quinn Evans Architects/ Mundus Bishop 2013)

George Wallace Home Spatial Organization and Topography (Analysis)

The overall spatial organization and topography at the property are highly intact. The locations of buildings, fences, the driveway, and walkways have remained unchanged since the property was occupied by the Wallace family. The close proximity to the Frank Wallace Home, and the Truman Home property, are important aspects of the organization of this site.

Figure 3-66. View of West Truman Road looking west from George Wallace Home. (Quinn Evans Architects/ Mundus Bishop 2013)

Figure 3-67. Asphalt driveway connects the Truman driveway with the George Wallace garage and exits the property at the alley. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

George Wallace Home Patterns of Circulation (Existing Condition)

Patterns of circulation at the George Wallace Home include both pedestrian and vehicular routes. Similar to the Frank Wallace Home, the stairs to the front porch are located on the west side of the home, rather than facing the street. A concrete sidewalk, reconstructed in the location of the historic sidewalk in 2013, connects the sidewalk on the south side of West Truman Road to the front steps. A stepping stone path connects the front steps of the George Wallace Home to a gate in the fence to access the Truman Home. Another stepping stone path connects the back door of the George Wallace Home and the back door of the Frank Wallace Home. All three of these pathways were removed for construction on the George Wallace Home site, and were replaced in kind in the locations of the historic pathways in 2013.[44] At this time, a concrete sidewalk connecting the back door of the George Wallace Home and the driveway was constructed, replacing a stepping stone path.

The George Wallace garage is connected to the Truman driveway by a short asphalt driveway on the west side of the lot. The driveway passes to the west of the George Wallace garage and connects to the alley that runs behind the Truman Home.

An asphalt driveway (HS14), constructed in 1956 and repaired several times, provides access to the George Wallace garage via the Truman Home driveway. The driveway exits the property to the west of the garage into the alley. The asphalt driveway is in poor condition, with multiple pot holes, cracks, and heaving.

George Wallace Home Patterns of Circulation (Analysis)

Circulation patterns at the George Wallace Home imply direct connections between the two Wallace Homes and the Truman Home. The presence of fences on the east and west sides of the backyard impact integrity of circulation. On the west side, the driveway and pedestrian route is blocked by a fence. On the east, the fence installed in 1960 changed the relationship between the Frank and George Wallace properties after the deaths of Frank and Natalie Wallace. A stepping stone path, which had connected the back door of the house with the driveway during the period of significance, was replaced in 2013 with a sidewalk for improved access to the door.

44 Cockrell and Krueger. *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS.*

George Wallace Home Vegetation (Existing Condition)

Vegetation on the property includes three mature trees, a few shrubs in the backyard, and newly seeded lawn. A large sweetgum tree (over 20" dbh), located to the north of the home along West Truman Road and a hackberry tree (over 24" dbh) located west of the home are both in fair condition. The recent construction was conducted within the dripline of the trees and may have affected their longevity. Behind the George Wallace garage adjacent to the alley is a Kentucky coffeetree (over 9" dbh) in good condition. At the south end of the property, a forsythia and a spirea, grow along the east side of the Truman Carriage House. Kudzu and honeysuckle grow thickly on the fences on the south and east sides of the property, respectively. Weedy volunteers also grow along these edges of the lot.

Large trees to the south of the George Wallace Home property and to the west on the Truman Home property partially obscure adjacent buildings. Views from the home remain open to the Frank Wallace Home to the east and somewhat open to the Truman Home to the west.

Figure 3-68. A view to the south between the Wallace Homes shows two evergreen shrubs. (HSTL 82-143-2)

George Wallace Home Vegetation (Analysis)

Very little information has been located regarding the vegetation at the George Wallace Home property during the time the Truman and Wallace families were present. The two mature trees certainly date to the period of significance and dominate the vegetation in the small residential lot. An estimate of the age of the sweetgum tree was calculated using guidelines published by the Missouri Department of Conservation.[45] Given the 20" approximate dbh of the *s*weetgum in 2013, this tree is approximately eighty years old, indicating it was planted in the 1930s.[46] The tree has been mistakenly identified in the past as a maple. The hackberry near the southwest corner of the home was extant by the early 1930s.

A climbing rose was given to May Wallace in the 1970s because of the variety's similar name, 'Mary Wallace'. The rose was planted south of the gate along the fence on the west side of the George Wallace lot.[47]

A bed of mint and lily of the valley was removed from the northeast corner of the garage around 1982.

Evergreen shrubs near the gate to the George Wallace Home were removed in 2013.

Vines and low shrubs were removed from the south side of the west wall of the home in 1987.

Prior to 1987, shrubs loosely lined the east side of the driveway and garage. These included pussy willows, elderberry and unidentified shrubs. Also, spirea and elderberry lined the front and northern portion of the west side of the house.

The lack of information regarding the historic vegetation may imply that the plants were not a major focus for the family. It seems likely that the presence of lawn and a few shrubs adequately represents the character of the yard, but it is not possible to fully evaluate integrity without specific information regarding historic conditions.

In 2013, a number of the plants were relocated from the George Wallace Home property to the Frank Wallace backyard for temporary storage. These include *s*pirea and elderberry. Other shrubs, including evergreen shrubs that would not have transplanted well, were discarded. The NPS plans to replace the plants at the property during the fall of 2014.

45 Missouri Department of Conservation. "How Old is That Tree?." http://mdc.mo.gov/node/11710.
46 Cockrell and Krueger. *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 28-30.
47 Memorandum of Telephone Conversation with Doris Hecker. Interview regarding landscape of 605 and 601 West Truman Road, 13 December, 1986.

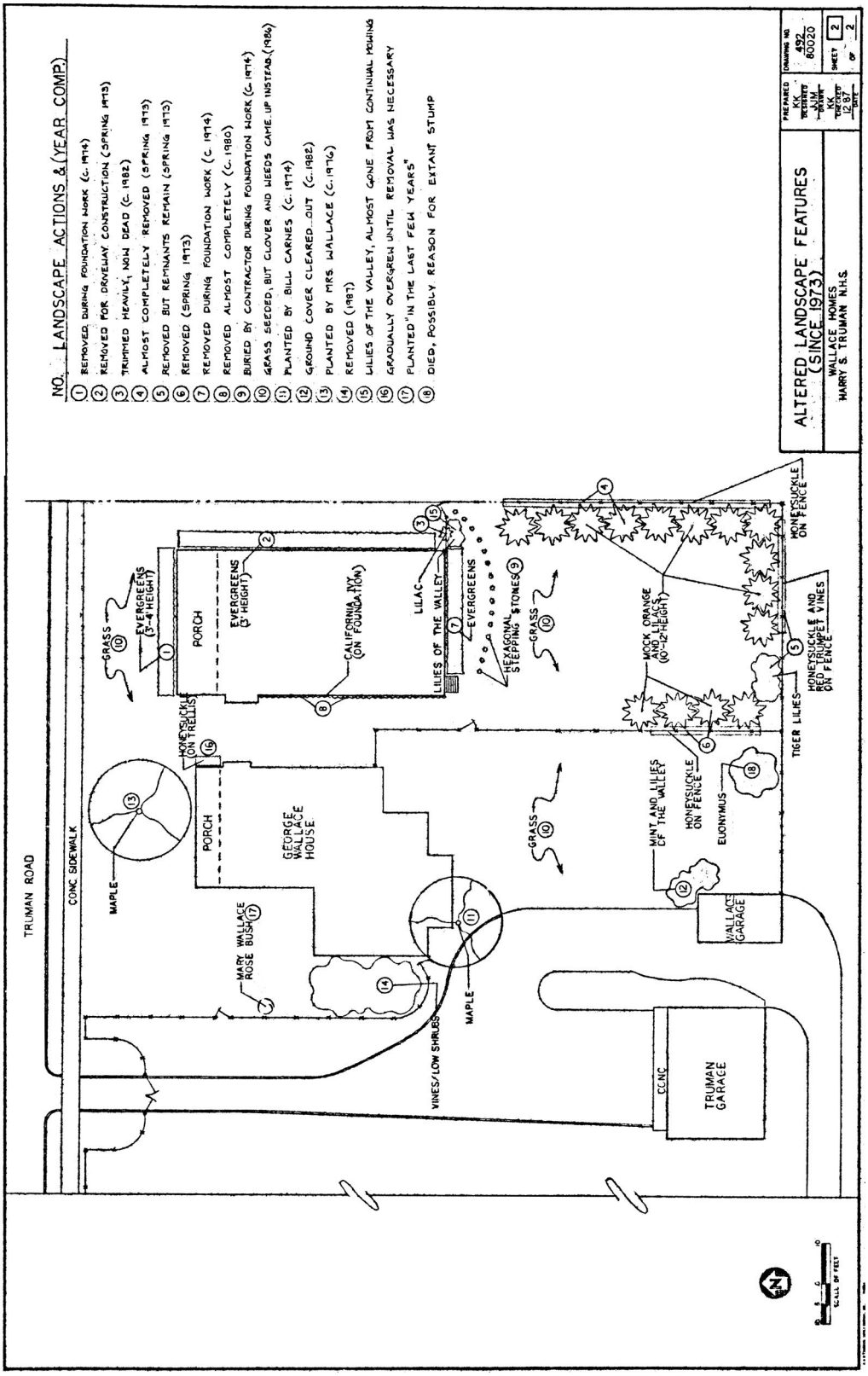
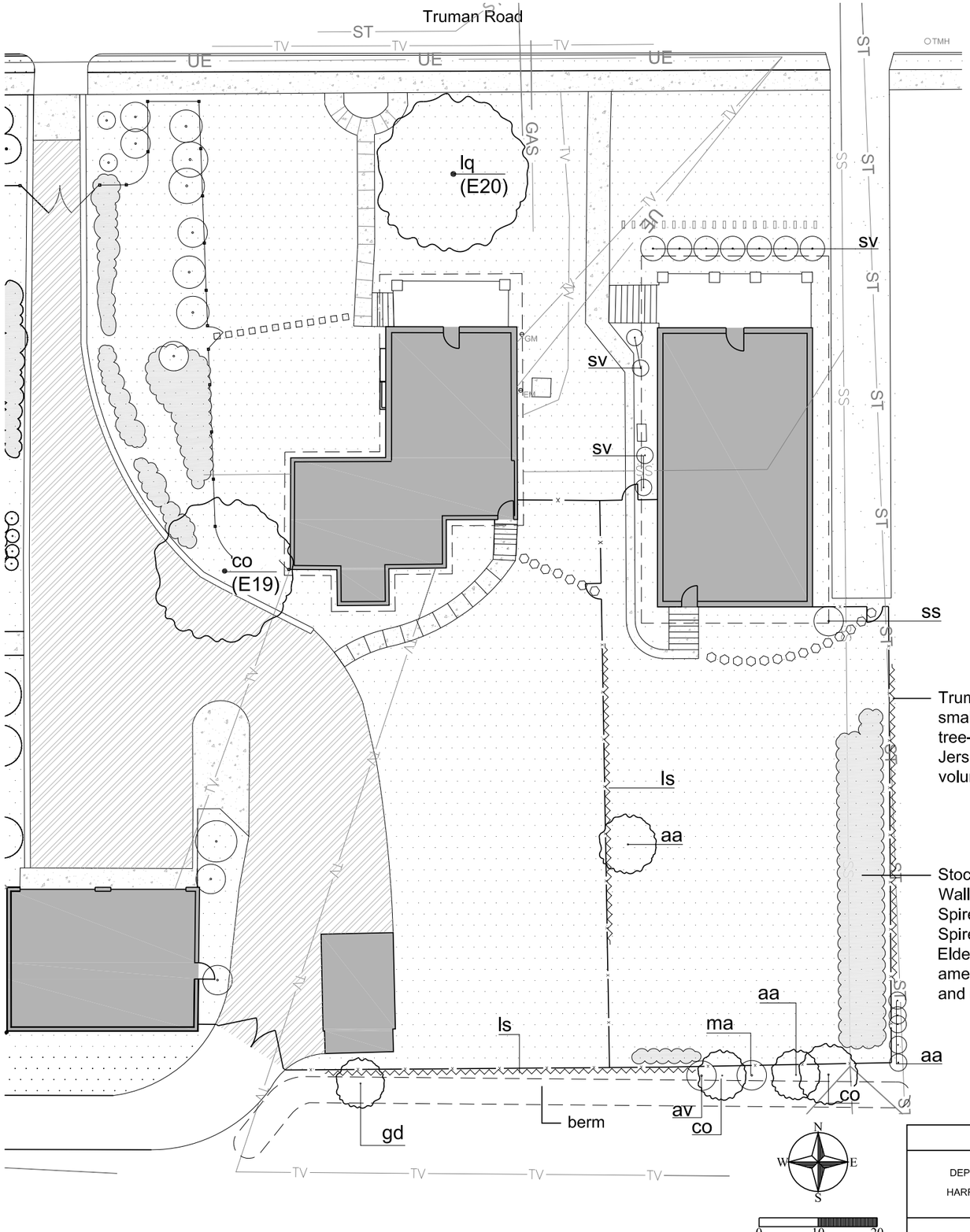


Figure 3-69. This plan summarizes alterations made before NPS acquired the property. (Krueger, Keith. Altered Landscape Features (Since 1973). Wallace Truman Homes, Harry S Truman National Historic Site. Independence, Missouri. U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, 1987.)



Legend

- Tree
- Shrubs
- Planting Bed
- Vines

Planting Key	Botanical Name	Common Name
Trees		
aa	Ailanthus altissima	Tree of Heaven
av	Acer saccharinum	Silver Maple
co	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry
gd	Gymnocladus dioicus	Coffeetree
lq	Liquidambar styraciflua	American Sweetgum
Shrubs		
cr	Chionanthus retusus	Chinese fringe tree
fo	Forsythia x intermedia	Forsythia
ls	Lonicera spp.	Honeysuckle
ma	Morus alba	White Mulberry
sb	Spirea x bumalda	Anthony Waterer Spirea
ss	Syringa vulgaris	Lilac
sv	Spirea x vanhoutii	Vanhoutte Spirea
tm	Taxus x media	Anglojap Yew

Mapping Sources:
Tuttle-Ayers-Woodward survey, 1986
Frank Wallace House HABS, 1992
George Wallace House HABS, 1992
Noland-Haukenberry House HABS, 1992
Schmitz, King & Associates survey, 2010
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
NPS Cultural Landscape Report, 1989
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

ILLUSTRATION 3-9

NOVEMBER 2014	TITLE OF PROJECT: CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HARRY S TRUMAN HISTORIC SITE	TITLE OF DRAWING: VEGETATION - WALLACE HOMES NAME OF PARK: HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Dwg No. 492 125427	REGION: MIDWEST; COUNTY: JACKSON; STATE: MISSOURI

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George Wallace Home Buildings and Structures (Existing Condition)

The George Wallace Home property includes two buildings. The George Wallace Home is the largest and most dominant feature on the property. The George Wallace garage is located on the southeast corner of the property.

The contributing 1916 George Wallace Home (HS17) is a one-story, wood-frame, wood shingle sided bungalow-style house which has an L-shaped floorplan and cross-gabled roof with decorative knee braces under the eaves. Square brick columns support the projecting gable roof over the porch. The foundation is concrete.

The contributing 1922 Garage (HS20) is a small wood-frame garage with gabled roof, extended slightly in the rear to accommodate longer cars.

George Wallace Home Buildings and Structures (Analysis)

No significant changes to the exterior of the George Wallace Home have taken place since the period of significance with the exception of the current foundation repairs.

A concrete block foundation was installed beneath the garage in June 2013.[48] A bump-out structure at the south elevation was added at an unknown date to provide additional space for longer cars.

Both buildings retain a high level of integrity.

48 Quinn Evans Architects. *Existing Structural Conditions Assessment and Recommended Remedial Treatment: George Wallace Garage (HS-20), Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence, Missouri* (Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service), 2005.

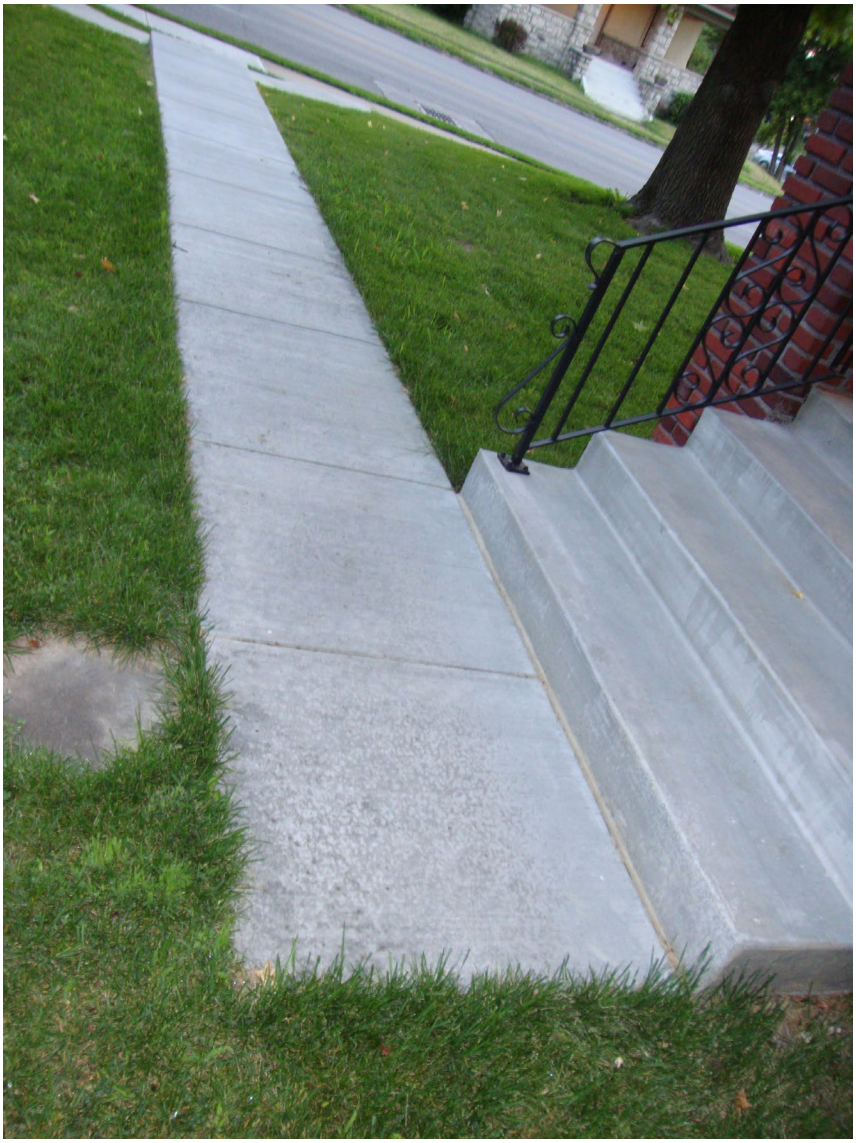


Figure 3-70. New concrete sidewalk and steps at the George Wallace Home, 2014. (Harry S Truman NHS, 2014)

George Wallace Home Small Scale Features (Existing Condition)

Contributing small scale features at the George Wallace Home property include a chain link fence along the south property line and a gas lamp. A non-contributing temporary construction fence crosses the driveway on the west side of the property, separating the Truman Home from the George Wallace Home. A non-contributing chain link fence separates the Frank and George Wallace yards.

The chain link fence encloses the backyard of the George Wallace Home on the east and south sides. The fence on the east side of the property was added around 1960 and is shared with the Frank Wallace Home. On both properties, the fence has patches of rust and supports vines including honeysuckle and kudzu. The fence terminates in a gate where the driveway exits the property into the alley. The vegetation on the fence has not impacted the structure of the fence. A short chain-link fence spans between the east side of the George Wallace Home and the west side of the Frank Wallace Home.

George Wallace Home Small Scale Features (Analysis)

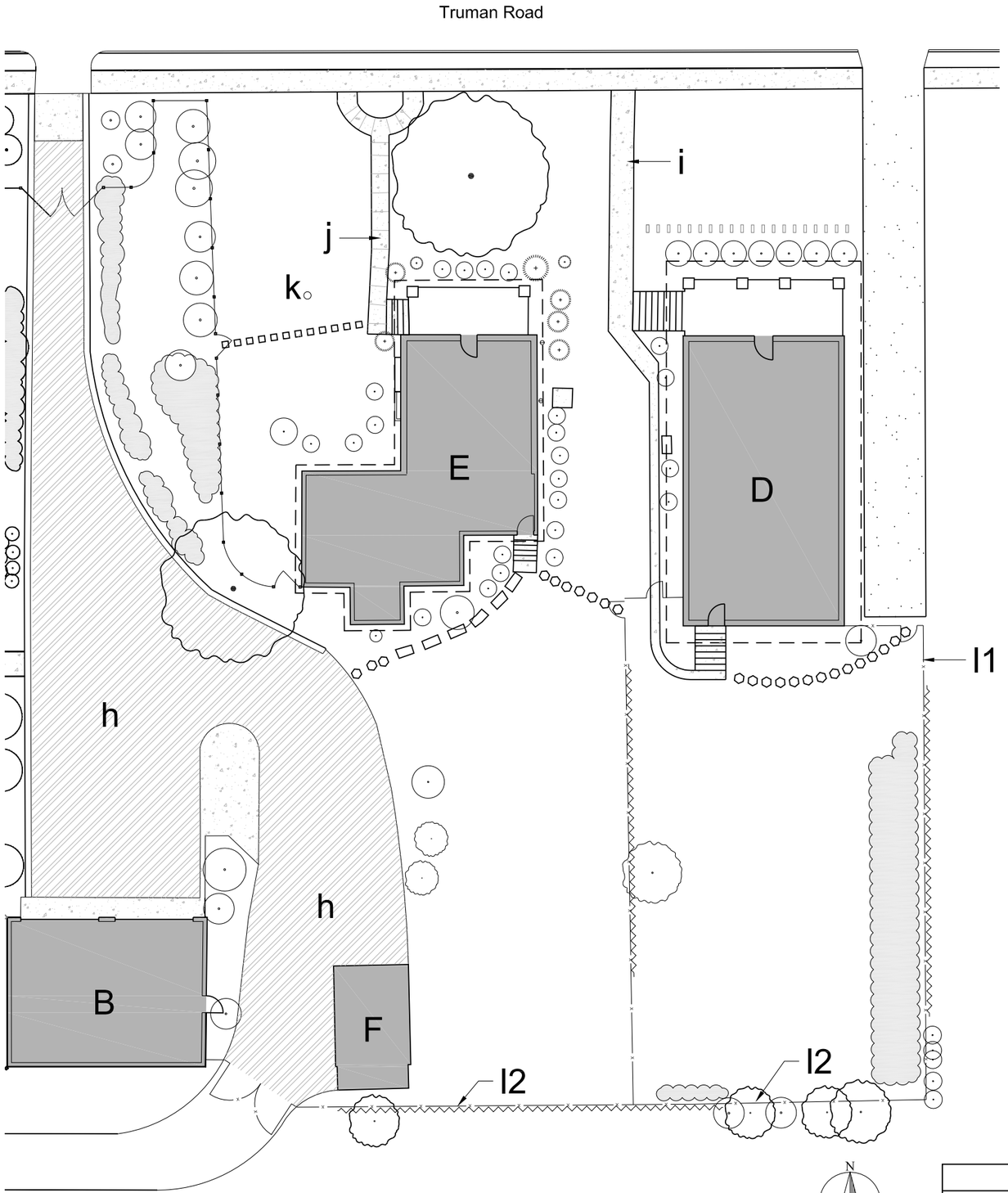
The chain link fence on the south side of the property, which dates from 1946 to 1947, and the driveway retains integrity despite minor alterations to small sections of the fence.[49] The fence between the Frank Wallace and George Wallace properties was not added until at least 1960, following the deaths of Natalie and Frank Wallace.[50] This portion of the fence does not contribute to the significance of the George Wallace Home property.

An historic gas lamp was not extant on site at the time of the September, 2013 survey. It was removed sometime after 1995.

49 Cockrell, *HSR: History and Significance, Harry S Truman NHS*, 160.
50 Bahr Vermeer Haeker and WJE, *HSR: Noland House, Harry S Truman NHS*, 2-6.

Table 3-10. George Wallace Home Small Scale Features

Feature (Type)	Date	Description	Status	Condition
Chain link Fence (HS21)	1946 to 1947; east section of fence added ca. 1960	A three-foot tall chain link fence extends along the east and south property lines in the backyard of the house from the southeast corner of the house to the east property line, along the east property line to the south property line, and along the south property line to the driveway, where it terminates at a gate.	C (east section NC)	Fair – rust and plants are growing on the fence



Legend

- Tree
- Shrubs
- Planting Bed
- Vines
- Concrete Paving
- Hexagonal Limestone Pavers
- Brick Pavers
- Asphalt Paving
- Walkway
- Steel Picket Fence
- Chain Link Fence

Contributing Buildings and Structures

B Carriage House (ca. 1860s to 1870s)
D Frank Wallace Home (1915) 601 Truman Road
E George Wallace Home (1916) 605 Truman Road
F George Wallace Garage (1922)

Contributing Features

h Truman Driveway
i Frank Wallace Walkways
j George Wallace Walkways
k Gas Lamp Foundation
l1 Wallace Chain Link Fence
l2 Wallace Chain Link Fence

Mapping Sources:
Tuttle-Ayers-Woodward survey, 1986
Frank Wallace House HABS, 1992
George Wallace House HABS, 1992
Noland-Haukenberry House HABS, 1992
Schmitz, King & Associates survey, 2010
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
NPS Cultural Landscape Report, 1989
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

ILLUSTRATION 3-10

NOVEMBER 2014	TITLE OF PROJECT: CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HARRY S TRUMAN HISTORIC SITE	TITLE OF DRAWING: FEATURES - WALLACE HOMES NAME OF PARK: HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Dwg No. 492 125427	REGION: MIDWEST; COUNTY: JACKSON; STATE: MISSOURI

George Wallace Home Archeological Resources (Existing Condition)

Geophysical and archeological investigations were conducted at the George Wallace Home property (Site 23JA634) in 2005 by the Midwest Archeological Center. The geophysical investigations included magnetic, conductivity, and ground penetrating radar surveys. 890 square meters of the George Wallace Home property (23JA634) were surveyed with a fluxgate gradiometer, a ground conductivity meter, and a ground penetrating radar cart system with 400 mHz antenna. The geophysical data suggested the location of buried utilities and artifacts associated with the property. A concentration of magnetic anomalies was identified along the east side of the George Wallace garage. The anomalies are believed to be related to a trash dump in the area. The investigations also indicated the likely presence of a cistern and drainpipe in near the northwest corner of the home.[51]

During 2013, activities related to a construction project at the George Wallace Home property revealed an underground brick-lined aqueduct on the south and west side of the property, extending from the home west towards the Truman Home property boundary. The structure is not connected to the cistern present at the site.[52] Speculation about the structure includes the possibility that it may have drained water from the spring on the Truman Home property prior to construction of the Frank and George Wallace Homes. At that time, the current location of the Frank Wallace driveway may have been a drainage ditch. Construction of the Frank Wallace Home may have severed the brick drainage system, causing the area between

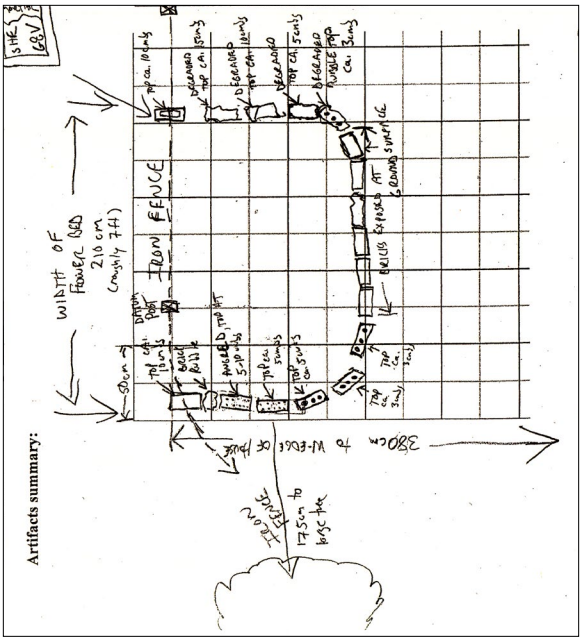


Figure 3-71. Brick edging was located during the 2013 foundation repair. (Archeological Monitoring of Foundation Work, George Wallace House. Conducted by John K. Peterson, Jackson County, Missouri Parks & Recreation Division. April 2 and May 15, 2013)

the Frank and George Wallace Homes to remain wet and ultimately contributing to structural problems with the foundations of both residences. In 2013, the brick-lined aqueduct located behind the Wallace Home to the south was connected to the yard drainage system installed in 2013.

The excavated and removed brick edging along the west fence line was re-installed in its original configuration by the park Master Gardeners under the supervision of park Woodcrafter, Lewis McKarnin in August, 2014. It was previously covered by sod and overgrowth.

51 De Vore and Altizer, "Technical Report No. 117, Harry S Truman NHS," 66.
52 "Midwest Archeological Center Memorandum: Trip to Harry S Truman (HSTR) George Wallace Home Monitoring, April 30th to May 3rd, 2013." Lincoln, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2013, 1-2.

George Wallace Home Archeological Resources (Analysis)

The George Wallace Home property contains known archeological resources related to the historical use of the site and is likely to include additional resources that have not been identified. The high level of integrity documented at the neighboring Frank Wallace and Truman properties, combined with the knowledge that no major ground-disturbing activities occurred at the site prior to 2013, and the careful documentation of resources discovered during 2013, all indicate a high potential for the property to retain a high level of integrity related to archeological resources.

George Wallace Home Site Utilities (Existing Condition)

The George Wallace Home is serviced by electrical, telecommunications, natural gas, sanitary, and storm sewer systems. An aerial electrical line located within the parkway of West Truman Road, provides electricity to the home. The line connects to the northeast side of the home. Another aerial electrical line connects from a power pole southwest of the George Wallace garage to the southeast corner of the home. The aerial electrical lines are active in the front of the home and inactive in the backyard.

An underground telecommunication line is located below West Truman Road. A lateral underground telecommunication line services the east side of the George Wallace Home. An overhead communications line connects to the northeast corner of the George Wallace Home.

The home is serviced by a gas line that extends through the northeast portion of the front lawn to the building. Water service is from a lateral that extends across West Truman Road to the northeast corner of the property. A sanitary sewer line is located on the east side of the Frank Wallace lot. A connecting sanitary sewer line passes beneath the Frank Wallace Home basement, connecting from the sanitary sewer line to the east of the Frank Wallace Home to the east side of the George Wallace Home foundation. A storm sewer is located to the north of the property, under West Truman Road.

George Wallace Home Site Utilities (Analysis)

The utilities of the George Wallace Home have changed since the period of significance, however, many of the utilities, including gas, water, and sanitary sewer lines are buried and do not impact the integrity of the study area. Aerial electrical lines remain intact from the period of significance and contribute to the historic character of the property. within the project area.

Integration of Cultural Landscape Analysis and Evaluation into FMSS

The primary tool that the NPS uses to implement its asset management process, for both historic and non-historic assets, is the Facility Management Software System, known by the acronym FMSS. FMSS supports cultural landscape preservation in the National Park system in a number of specific ways. It helps park staff track and plan preservation maintenance needs by identifying historic landscape features as maintained assets; allows for uploading of condition assessments that consider preservation goals and objectives; generates work orders that include stabilization, protection, repair, and reestablishment of historic landscape features; and creates job plans that describe preservation techniques, materials, and replacement strategies. FMSS also generates cost estimates that help parks obtain funding for preservation work, and is integrated with the NPS Project Management Information System (PMIS).

Guidance for integrating CLR information into the Facility Management Software System (FMSS) is provided to enhance usefulness of the CLR for park managers. The information is presented in a format that can be entered by Truman NHS staff into FMSS to create work orders that are used to guide maintenance or funding priorities. Funding for deferred and routine landscape maintenance require that 3100 Maintained Landscape Asset data be accurately recorded and entered into the FMSS system. If deficiencies are not documented with work orders, it is not possible to receive funding through PMIS.

Although the FMSS and CLR share the goal of preserving historic landscape resources, some of the terminology used differs. To help clarify the terminology used within the CLR, a terminology crosswalk table is provided as Table 3-11.

Table 3-11. Terminology Crosswalk: FMSS Asset Hierarchy and Cultural Landscape Data

FMSS Term	CLR Term	Guidance
Site	Site	"Site" is Harry S Truman National Historic Site
Parent Location	Landscape	Independence Unit of Harry S Truman National Historic Site
Asset Type	n/a	Asset type defines a location but does not correlate to the CLR data. It represents assets defined by related maintenance needs.
Asset Location	Landscape Character Area	The locations are Maintained Landscape 3100, and correspond to the properties within the Independence Unit (See Figure 3-71).
Asset (component)	Landscape Feature	Assets and landscape features may be single features or groups of like features. At the NHS examples include trees, fences, and signs.

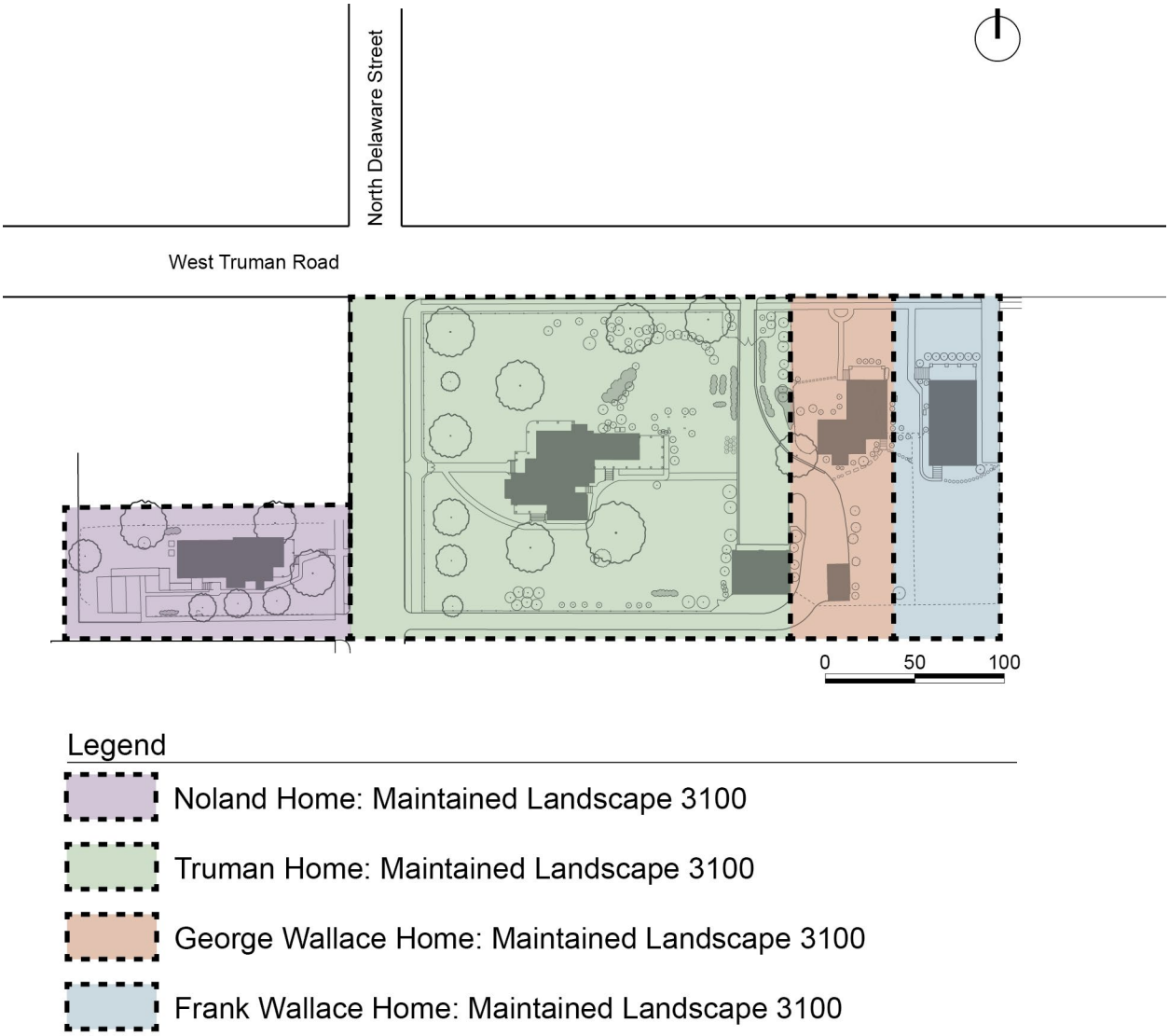


Figure 3-72. Recommended FMSS Asset Locations for Cultural Landscapes. (Quinn Evan Architects/ Mundus Bishop 2013)

FMSS locations

Throughout Chapters 3, 4, and 5, landscapes within the Independence Unit are organized according to four physical locations, termed "asset locations" within the FMSS. Each asset location is assigned a category that corresponds to a number. The four Independence Unit asset locations are categorized as "maintained landscapes," or 3100.

These include the Noland Home landscape, Truman Home landscape, George Wallace Home landscape and Frank Wallace Home landscape (see Figure 3-73). The four asset locations contain all resources located within each property. The Truman Home Landscape asset location also includes resources associated with North Delaware Street and the alley south of the Truman Home property in addition to all resources within the property boundary. The Noland Home Landscape asset location includes the alley south of the Noland Home in addition to all resources within the property boundary.

CLR Analysis and Evaluation Data Recommended for FMSS

The information contained in this Chapter (Chapter 3: Existing Conditions and Landscape Analysis) is correlated with FMSS asset locations in a condensed format provided as Table 3-12: CLR Analysis and Evaluation Data Recommended for FMSS. The table provides landscape existing condition and analysis information to be included in the FMSS.

Features are organized by asset location and grouped by categories (topography, circulation, vegetation, buildings and structures, views, small scale features, and archeological resources). This organization parallels the description of existing conditions and analysis for each feature. The table provides a translation between the terminology of the CLR and the terminology of FMSS by identifying the asset code, asset location, and asset number of each feature, as available. Where asset numbers do not adequately identify the feature assigned to the number, a specifically defined feature or group of features is suggested for assignment to that asset number. The table identifies dates associated with features, indicates if the feature contributes to the period of significance, and identifies any deficiencies related to historic integrity.

A number of existing features within each asset location have been assigned FMSS asset numbers by Truman NHL staff. Asset numbers are assigned to a distinct element or separately identifiable part of a location on which work is performed. To facilitate input of the CLR treatment tasks into the FMSS, asset codes, asset locations, and asset numbers have been integrated into Table 3-12: CLR Analysis and Evaluation Data Recommended for FMSS.

Table 3-12. CLR Analysis and Evaluation Data Recommended for FMSS (Sheet 1 of 16)

	CLR Feature Name	FMSS Asset (ASSET NUMBER)	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location Record (PARENT LOCATION)	CLR Evaluation	Description	Date	Deficiency (Historic)
Study Area	***CIRCULATION***							
	West Truman Road		Roads (1100)	not applicable; non-NPS	contributing	Two-way, four-lane arterial east west street with detached concrete sidewalks and no street parking. Asphalt with concrete curbs.	pre-1847, widened in 1953	No
	North Delaware Street		Roads (1100)	not applicable; non- NPS	contributing	Two-way, two-lane north south residential street with detached sidewalks and parking on west side of street. Asphalt with limestone curbs. The sidewalk on the the west side of the street is concrete. The sidewalk on the east side is hexagonal concrete pavers.	ca. 1857-1858	No
	Truman Home Alley		Roads (1100)		contributing	The east west asphalt alley follows the south property line of the Truman Home. The alley begins at North River Road and terminates east of North Delaware Street at the George Wallace garage.	pre-1907	Yes
	Noland Home Alley		Roads (1100)		contributing	The east west asphalt alley follows along the south property line of the Noland Home. The alley begins at North River Road and terminates east of North Delaware Street at the George Wallace garage.	pre-1907	Yes
	Hexagonal concrete paver sidewalk	265129	Roads (1100)		contributing	The sidewalk on the east side of North Delaware Street is constructed of hexagonal concrete pavers on grade with sand joint filler. Pavers at the pedestrian crosswalk at the southeast corner of West Truman Road and North Delaware Street are damaged.	by 1915	Yes

CLR Analysis and Evaluation Data Recommended for FMSS (Sheet 2 of 16)

	CLR Feature Name	FMSS Asset (ASSET NUMBER)	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location Record (PARENT LOCATION)	CLR Evaluation	Description	Date	Deficiency (Historic)
Truman Home	***TOPOGRAPHY***							
	Slope from northwest to southeast		Maintained Landscape (3100)	71436		Slope from northwest to southeast		No
	CIRCULATION							
	Truman Home Driveway	45577 (driveway surface); 1192428 (limestone curb)	ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Asphalt driveway with concrete apron	1867 or 1885, repaved in 1956	Yes
	Truman Home Walkway 1		ML (3100)	71436	contributing	5' wide sidewalk extends from North Delaware Street to the Truman Home front porch. Concrete paving with light broom finish and tooled joints.	1867 or 1885 / replaced in 1984	No
	Truman Home Walkway 2		ML (3100)	71436	contributing	3' wide sidewalk connects Truman Home front porch and kitchen porch. Concrete paving with light broom finish and tooled joints.	1867 or 1885 / replaced in 1984	No
	Truman Home Walkway 3		ML (3100)	71436	contributing	4' wide sidewalk extends from kitchen porch to driveway. Concrete paving with light broom finish and tooled joints.	1867 or 1885 / partial replacement 1990	No
	Stair 1		ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Four wood stairs with uniform treads and risers integrated into the front porch. Decorative metal handrails on both sides.	1867 or 1885	No
	Stair 2		ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Five wood stairs with uniform treads and risers integrated into the side porch (south). No handrails.	1867 or 1885	No
	Stair3		ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Five wood stairs with uniform treads and risers at back door (east). Decorative metal handrails on both sides.	1867 or 1885	No
	Stair 4		ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Five wood stairs with uniform treads and risers integrated into the kitchen porch (east). Decorative metal handrails on both sides.	1867 or 1885	No

CLR Analysis and Evaluation Data Recommended for FMSS (Sheet 3 of 16)

	CLR Feature Name	FMSS Asset (ASSET NUMBER)	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location Record (PARENT LOCATION)	CLR Evaluation	Description	Date	Deficiency (Historic)
Truman Home	***VEGETATION***							
	E7, Sugar maple	1154492 (sugar maple trees)	Maintained Landscape (3100)	71436	contributing	Sugar maple, 15" dbh (Acer saccharum)	after 1989	Yes
	E8, Sugar maple	1154492 (sugar maple trees)	ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Sugar maple, 18" dbh (Acer saccharum)	pre-1945	Yes
	E9, Sugar maple	1154492 (sugar maple trees)	ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Sugar maple, 18" dbh (Acer saccharum)	pre-1905	No
	E10, Sugar maple	1154492 (sugar maple trees)	ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Sugar maple, 23" dbh (Acer saccharum)	pre-1940	Yes
	E11, Sugar maple	1154492 (sugar maple trees)	ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Sugar maple, 11" dbh (Acer saccharum)	after 1985	No
	E12, Sugar maple	1154492 (sugar maple trees)	ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Sugar maple, 27" dbh (Acer saccharum)	pre-1948	Yes
	E13, Siberian elm	1154501	ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Siberian elm, 31" dbh (Ulmus pumila)	pre-1945	Yes
	E14, Siberian elm	1154501	ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Siberian elm, 27" dbh (Ulmus pumila)	pre-1905	Yes
	E15, Chinkapin oak	1172346	ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Chinkapin oak, 23" dbh (Quercus muehlenbergii)	pre-1948	Yes
	E16, Shingle oak	1154505	ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Shingle Oak, 40" dbh (Quercus imbricaria)	pre-1945	Yes
	E17, American elm	1154502	ML (3100)	71436	contributing	American elm, 12" dbh (Ulmus americana)	replaced 2005 to 2007	Yes
	E18, Silver maple	1154499	ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Silver maple, 21" dbh (Acer saccharinum)	replaced 1990	Yes
	E19, Hackberry	1154502	ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Hackberry, 39" dbh (Celtis occidentalis)	pre-1900	Yes
	Shrub group along south fence line	265122	ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Vanhoutte spirea (12), Forsythia (8), Mock Orange (4), Rose of Sharon (2), Tartarian honeysuckle (1)		Yes
	Shrub group on west side of driveway near Truman Garage	265122	ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Lilac (1), Mock orange (2), Forsythia (2), Rose of Sharon (1)		No
	Shrub group on east side of Truman Garage	265122	ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Lilac (2), Forsythia (1)		No

CLR Analysis and Evaluation Data Recommended for FMSS (Sheet 4 of 16)

	CLR Feature Name	FMSS Asset (ASSET NUMBER)	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location Record (PARENT LOCATION)	CLR Evaluation	Description	Date	Deficiency (Historic)
Truman Home	***VEGETATION***							
	Shrub group rose garden	265122	Maintained Landscape (3100)	71436	contributing	Rose (11)		Yes
	Shrub group foundation plantings	265122	ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Vanhoutte spirea (29), Barberry (2), Forsythia (1), Tartarian honeysuckle (1), Mock Orange (10), Wild Rose (1), Spirea Anthony Walker (1), Lilac (1), Rose of Sharon (5)		Yes
	Shrub group south-east of Truman Home	265122	ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Vanhoutte spirea (26), Lilac (1), Rose of Sharon (1)		No
	Shrub group surrounding pergola	265122	ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Rose of Sharon (2), Mock orange (2)		No
	Shrub group along north fence line	265122	ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Vanhoutte spirea (15), Mock orange (7), Flowering quince (1), Lilac (4),		No
	Shrub group north-east of Truman Home	265122	ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Mock orange (5), Wild rose (13), Rose of Sharon (1)		No
	Shrub group flanking north gate to driveway	265122	ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Vanhoutte spirea (4)		Yes
	Shrub group along east fence line	265122	ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Lilac (7)		No
	Perennial/annual planting bed along south fence line		ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Surprise lily		Yes
	Perennial/annual planting bed aong west side of Home		ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Day Lily, Periwinkle		Yes
	Perennial/annual planting bed along south side of porch		ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Amur grape, Tulip		Yes
	Perennial/annual planting bed on west side of driveway		ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Daffodil, Peony		Yes
	Perennial/annual planting bed on east side of driveway		ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Peony, Lily of the valley, English ivy, Iris, Tulip		Yes
	Mown lawn		ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Turf combination of Kentucky bluegrass, fescue and clover, Some weeds present.		No

CLR Analysis and Evaluation Data Recommended for FMSS (Sheet 5 of 16)

	CLR Feature Name	FMSS Asset (ASSET NUMBER)	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location Record (PARENT LOCATION)	CLR Evaluation	Description	Date	Deficiency (Historic)
Truman Home	***BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES***							
	Truman Home (HS01)	72797	Buildings (4100)	72797	contributing	Asymmetrical, two- and one-half story white clapboard structure is Queen Anne Victorian-style. Woodframed with a complex hip and gable roof with asphalt shingles; clapboard siding; one-over-one double-hung windows. L-shaped wraparound porch with wood square posts. Brick and concrete foundation with basement partially above ground.	ca. 1848 to 1850, 1st addition in 1867, 2nd addition in 1885; modernized between 1953 and 1972; preservation from 1983 through present.	No
	Carriage House(HS02)	72792	Buildings (4100)	72792	contributing	One- and one-half timber framed structure, approximately twentyfour by thirty-two feet; gable roof, concrete floor.	1860s or 1870s; 1985 to 1988 structural stabilization	No
	Pergola(HS04)	41321	Maintained Landscape (3100)	71436	contributing	Deteriorating stone and brick foundation is extant; three-dimensional elements are missing. Originally constructed of 8 Doric hollow wood columns on a cut stone base. Roof supported by square wood framework crossed by rafters with decorative ends. Red brick edging and diamond-shaped latticework on east and west ends.	1924 to 1934	Yes
	VIEWS							
	View from North Delaware Street into the Truman Home front yard	ML (3100)		71436	contributing			No
	View from Noland Home front porch to Truman Home	ML (3100)		71436	contributing			No
	View from West Truman Road into the Truman Home front yard	ML (3100)		71436	contributing			No
	View from Truman Home backyard to the George Wallace and Frank Wallace backyards	ML (3100)		71436	contributing			Yes

CLR Analysis and Evaluation Data Recommended for FMSS (Sheet 6 of 16)

	CLR Feature Name	FMSS Asset (ASSET NUMBER)	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location Record (PARENT LOCATION)	CLR Evaluation	Description	Date	Deficiency (Historic)
Truman Home	***SMALL-SCALE FEATURES***							
	Steel picket fence (HS03)	45576 (fence); 243338 (fence gate)	Maintained Landscape (3100)	71436	contributing	The black painted picket fence built of stock steel tube set into concrete footings surrounds the perimeter of the property on three sides. Four pedestrian gates exist: one at the Carriage House, another at the entry on the west and two near the George Wallace Home.	1949; portions repaired 1986	No
	Historic bird bath (HS05)	41329	ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Constructed in three units made of poured concrete: base, stand, basin. 3.5' tall. Originally part of the pergola complex. Components were placed on the ground to avoid damage; base and basin are in good condition, significant chip at the top of the stand.	1920s	Yes
	Sundial base (HS07)	41334	ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Located to the nort of the center of the pergola. Concrete stand is deteriorating, evidence of staining and minor cracking. Concrete stand is original.	1920s	Yes
	Sundial face(HS07)		ML (3100)	71436	non-contributing	Replica sundial used after original reported missing in 1982		Yes
	Flagpole(HS08)		ML (3100)	71436	contributing	34'+ tall steel flagpole set in concrete base, located in the NE corner of the front lawn.	1945	No
	Gas Lamp(HS09)	41342	ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Six-foot tall gas lamp post on a concrete base. Black cast aluminum light with brass accents on the fixture. Gas lamp post located in the front yard of the Truman Home, turned 90 degrees from its original location.	1920s	Yes
	Cistern(HS10)	41429	ML (3100)	71436	contributing	The subgrade cistern lies beneath the kitchen porch east of the porch stairs. Brick and mortar with concrete cap; visible portion is approximately 3' in diameter	1885	No
	Bicentennial historical marker(HS11)	41435	ML (3100)	71436	non-contributing	Black cast aluminum sign 6' tall x 4' wide; near flagpole. Added after period of significance.	1976	
	Replica bird bath	41324		71436	non-contributing	Replacement for damaged historic bird bath located in center of pergola. Not consistent with fixture that existed during the period of significance	2013	Yes
	ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES							
	Truman Home midden		ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Magnetic anomalies to the east and south of the brick porch on the east side of the Truman Home may represent a trash dump		No
	Truman Home limestone foundation(HS12)		ML (3100)	71436	contributing	Formerly used as a flagpole base at the NW corner of the house; now buried		No

CLR Analysis and Evaluation Data Recommended for FMSS (Sheet 7 of 16)

	CLR Feature Name	FMSS Asset (ASSET NUMBER)	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location Record (PARENT LOCATION)	CLR Evaluation	Description	Date	Deficiency (Historic)
Truman Home	***UTILITIES***							
	Aerial electrical lines		Maintained Landscape (3100)	71436	contributing	Abandoned aerial electrical lines extend from alley to Truman Home and Carriage House		No
	Underground electrical lines		Electrical System (5400)	71436	non-contributing	Connects to the north side of the home;underground lines also service the Carrage House, perimeter lighting in the yard, and the entry gate opener (no longer in service)		
	Underground gas line		Fuel System (5700)	71436	non-contributing	Extends from North Delaware Street to northwest corner of the home		
	Underground water line		Water System (5100)	71436	non-contributing	Extends from north side yard and connects to north side of the home		
	Sanitary sewer lines		Waste Water System (5200)	71436	non-contributing	Sanitary sewer lines are located beneath the alley south of the Truman Home, connect to the east side of the Truman home		
	Vitrified clay pipe		ML (3100)	71436	non-contributing	Extends from the George Wallace Home property to the Truman Home		

	CLR Feature Name	FMSS Asset (ASSET NUMBER)	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location Record (PARENT LOCATION)	CLR Evaluation	Description	Date	Deficiency (Historic)
Noland Home	***TOPOGRAPHY***							
	Noland Home property is elevated 2.5' above street level. Grade change is accommodated by a limestone retaining wall and concrete stairs.		Maintained Landscape (3100)	72440		Noland Home property is elevated 2.5' above street level. Grade change is accommodated by a limestone retaining wall and concrete stairs.		No
	CIRCULATION							
	Noland Home parking area	1138298 (parking area); 1311306 (shoulder)	Parking Lot (1300)	72440	non-contributing	Two parking spaces, one accessible; SW corner of Noland property	2012	
	Noland Home Stair 1		ML (3100)	72440	contributing	Five concrete stairs integrated into the retaining wall adjacent to North Delaware Street sidewalk; metal handrail	1945 replaced in-kind 2007	No
	Noland Home Stair 2		ML (3100)	72440	contributing	Three concrete stairs at front porch with one wood stair integrated into porch; metal handrail	1945 replaced in-kind 2007	No
	Noland Home Stair 3		ML (3100)	72440	contributing	One concrete stair along chain link fence at south property line	1950s or 1960s	Yes
	Noland Home Walkway 1(HS25)		ML (3100)	72440	contributing	Three-foot-wide concrete sidewalk from North Delaware Street to Noland Home entrance	ca. 1887	No
	Noland Home Walkway 2(HS25)		ML (3100)	72440	contributing	Two-foot-wide concrete sidewalk from Noland Home entrance to rear entrance.	ca. 1887 replaced in-kind 2007	No
	Noland Home Walkway 3(HS25)		ML (3100)	72440	non-contributing	Two-foot wide concrete sidewalk from Noland Home parking lot to walkway	2011	
	Noland Home Walkway 4(HS25)		ML (3100)	72440	non-contributing	Three-foot wide concrete sidewalk along alley from North Delaware Street to Noland Home parking lot	2011	
	Noland Home Walkway 5(HS25)		ML (3100)	72440	non-contributing	Four-foot wide concrete sidewalk from accessible parking stall to accessible ramp	2011	
	Noland Home Walkway 6(HS25)		ML (3100)	72440	non-contributing	Three-foot wide concrete sidewalk from accessible parking stall to alley	2011	
	Noland Home Ramp with Railings (Walkway 7)(HS25)	1138294	Parking Lot (1300)	72440	non-contributing	Four-foot wide composite timber ramp with composite timber handrail at rear entry; composite timber stairs at east side of ramp	2011	

CLR Analysis and Evaluation Data Recommended for FMSS (Sheet 9 of 16)

	CLR Feature Name	FMSS Asset (ASSET NUMBER)	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location Record (PARENT LOCATION)	CLR Evaluation	Description	Date	Deficiency (Historic)
Noland Home	***VEGETATION***							
	E1, Hackberry	289551 (suggested)	Maintained Landscape (3100)	72440	non-contributing	8" dbh Hackberry (Celtis occidentalis)	after 1930	Yes
	E2, Eastern redbud	289554 (suggested)	ML (3100)	72440	non-contributing	Multi-stem, 10" dbh Eastern Redbud (Cercis canadensis)	after 1930	Yes
	E3, Pawpaw	289557 (suggested)	ML (3100)	72440	contributing	3" dbh Pawpaw (Asimina triloba)	2012	Yes
	E4, Pawpaw	289561 (suggested)	ML (3100)	72440	contributing	3" dbh Pawpaw (Asimina triloba)	2012	Yes
	E5, Pawpaw	289559 (suggested)	ML (3100)	72440	contributing	3" dbh Pawpaw (Asimina triloba)	2012	Yes
	E6, Tulip tree	289566 (suggested)	ML (3100)	72440	contributing	21" dbh Tulip tree (Liriodendron tulipfera)	after 1905	Yes
	Shrub group in northeast cornern of property, above retaining wall along Delware Street	289563 (suggested)	ML (3100)	72440	contributing	Rose of Sharon (8)		Yes
	Shrub group at stairs in retaining wall along Delaware Street		ML (3100)	72440	contributing	Barberry (2). Originally a shrub hedge along top of the limestone retaining wall.		Yes
	Shrub group west of Noland Home		ML (3100)	72440	non-contributing	Rose (1)		Yes
	Perennial/annual planting bed northwest of Noland Home		ML (3100)	72440	non-contributing	Poppy		Yes
	Perennial/annual planting bed along south fence		ML (3100)	72440	non-contributing	Daylily		Yes
	Mown lawn		ML (3100)	72440	contributing	Kentucky bluegrass, fescue, and clover; spotty grass coverage with weeds; uneven surface		No

	CLR Feature Name	FMSS Asset (ASSET NUMBER)	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location Record (PARENT LOCATION)	CLR Evaluation	Description	Date	Deficiency (Historic)
Noland Home	***BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES***							
	Noland Home (HS22)	72415	Buildings (4100)	72415	contributing	Two-story Queen Anne structure; irregular shape with a complex gable roof, clapboard siding, one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows, wrap-around porch with square posts, and decorative spindle work under eaves. The home was recently rehabilitated and is in good condition.	1858 to 1865; recent renovations in 2011	No
	VIEWS							
	View from North Delaware Street into Noland Home front yard		Maintained Landscape (3100)	72440	contributing			No
	View from the Noland Home front porch to the Truman Home		ML (3100)	72440	contributing			No
	SMALL-SCALE FEATURES							
	Limestone retaining wall (HS23)	41264	ML (3100)	72440	contributing	A two-foot tall limestone retaining wall extends along the North Delaware Street property line. Many wall joints are failing. The wall has corner columns and an ashlar pattern with wide mortar joints.	before 1945	Yes
	Chain link fence (HS24)	41277	ML (3100)	72440	contributing	Three foot- tall chain link fence encloses the property on three sides. Localized deteriorating includes rusting. South fence was removed and replaced in-kind 2011. Chain link single swing gate centrally located on south fence line.	1950s to 1960s	Yes
	Concrete retaining wall		ML (3100)	72440	non-contributing	A concrete retaining wall is set on the south property line, with a four-foot tall chain link fence on top.	2011	
	Plaque		ML (3100)	72440	non-contributing	12” x 12” bronze plaque describing Noland Home inlaid into the concrete sidewalk along North Delaware Street.	1990s	
	Noland Home sign		ML (3100)	72440	non-contributing	Two Noland Home identification signs: One in the northeast yard is 12” x 36” aluminum sign with galvanized steel posts. Another 12” x 36” aluminum sign is mounted to the accessible ramp.	2011	

CLR Analysis and Evaluation Data Recommended for FMSS (Sheet 11 of 16)

	CLR Feature Name	FMSS Asset (ASSET NUMBER)	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location Record (PARENT LOCATION)	CLR Evaluation	Description	Date	Deficiency (Historic)
Noland Home	***SMALL-SCALE FEATURES***							
	Regulatory signs		Parking Lot (1300)	72440	non-contributing	Handicap sign (1), government vehicle only sign (1); no parking signs (2), accessible route sign (1)	2011	
	Drainage channel		Maintained Landscape (3100)	72440	non-contributing	Concrete channel with steel drainage cover	2011	
	Drainage inlets		ML (3100)	72440	non-contributing	NDS 12” square plastic green drain covers connect the underdrain system in the west and north yards. The inlets are connected to the drainage channel.	2011	
	Utility structure		Water System (5100)	72440	non-contributing	56” diameter concrete structure with 32” square metal lid encloses a domestic water line meter pit.	2006 or 2012	
	Air conditioning units		Heating and Cooling (5300)	72440	non-contributing	Two units are located on concrete pads immediately west of the Noland Home.	before 2006	
	ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES							
	Noland Home Cistern		ML(3100)	72440	contributing	Located at the southwest corner of the home; historic artifacts consistent with late 19th century construction and 19th and 20th century modification and additons to the home	No	
	UTLITIES							
	Underground electrical line		Electrical System (5400)	72440	non-contributing	Underground electrical line located in the west planted lawn strip of North Delaware Street connects to the southeast corner of the home		
	Aerial electrical line		Electrical System (5400)	72440	non-contributing	Connects to the southeast corner of the home		

CLR Analysis and Evaluation Data Recommended for FMSS (Sheet 12 of 16)

	CLR Feature Name	FMSS Asset (ASSET NUMBER)	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location Record (PARENT LOCATION)	CLR Evaluation	Description	Date	Deficiency (Historic)
Frank Wallace Home	***TOPOGRAPHY***							
	Flat with a slight rise in grade in the center of the backyard		Maintained Landscape (3100)	72782	contributing	Flat with a slight rise in grade in the center of the backyard		No
	CIRCULATION							
	Walkway (H16)	41256	ML (3100)	72782	contributing	A concrete sidewalk extends from West Truman Street to the back door of the Frank Wallace Home. The width is four-foot at West Truman Road and tapers to eighteen-inches. The sidewalk was replaced in 2007.	1916; replaced in kind 2007	No
	Concrete pavers		ML (3100)	72782	non-contributing	19 rectangular concrete pavers connect driveway to sidewalk on the west side of the house; pavers are sunken into soil and obscured by lawn. 15 irregularly shaped pavers connect gate at south end of driveway to stairs accessing back door.		Yes
	Gravel driveway		ML (3100)	72782	non-contributing	Gravel driveway from West Truman Road along east side of Frank Wallace Home		Yes
	VEGETATION							
	Grouping of spirea shrubs	289571 (suggested)	ML (3100)	72782	contributing	Spirea (7) along front porch and spirea (4) along west side of home		Yes
	Lilac		ML (3100)	72782	contributing	Lilac (1)		No
	Vines along fence between Frank Wallace and George Wallace Homes (west fence line)	289573 (suggested)	ML (3100)	72782	non-contributing	Honeysuckle vines		Yes
	Vines along south and east fence lines	289573 (suggested)	ML (3100)	72782	non-contributing	Honeysuckle and trumpet vines		Yes
	Planting bed along south fence line		ML (3100)	72782	non-contributing	Tiger lilies		
	Stockpiled vegetation from George Wallace Home		ML (3100)	71776	non-contributing	Spirea, elderberry, and other unidentified shrubs and bushes	2013	Yes
	Mown lawn		ML (3100)	72782	contributing	Mixture of grass and weeds; uneven surface		No

CLR Analysis and Evaluation Data Recommended for FMSS (Sheet 13 of 16)

	CLR Feature Name	FMSS Asset (ASSET NUMBER)	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location Record (PARENT LOCATION)	CLR Evaluation	Description	Date	Deficiency (Historic)
Frank Wallace Home	***BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES***							
	Frank Wallace Home(HS15)	72780	Buildings (4100)	72780	contributing	The Frank Wallace Home (HS15) is a one story brick and wood-frame bungalow-style dwelling with a hipped roof and hip roof dormer on front. A porch is recessed along the front façade with square brick posts. Concrete stairs with a metal railing ascend to the front entry from the west side. Concrete stairs with a metal railing ascend to the south side entry. The concrete foundation has windows that provide daylight to the basement.	1915	No
	VIEWS							
	View from West Truman Road into the Frank Wallace Home front yard		Maintained Landscape (3100)	72440	contributing			No
	View from the Truman Home kitchen porch to the backyard of the George and Frank Wallace Homes		ML (3100)	72440	contributing			No
	View from the Truman Home back yard to the backyard of the George and Frank Wallace Homes		ML (3100)	72440	contributing			Yes
	SMALL-SCALE FEATURES							
	Chain link fence (HS21)	41261	ML (3100)	72782	fences on east and south sides of the property are contributing; fence on west side of the property is non-contributing	Three-foot tall chain link fence is rusting and honeysuckle and trumpet vine are growing along the east and west sides. At the south end of the property, trees on the adjacent property have grown into the fence, impacting the structure.	east and south sections added before 1960; west section added after 1960	Yes
	ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES							
	Frank Wallace Home midden		ML (3100)		contributing	Midden deposits located in the front yard and under the driveway; midden deposit and fill inside the front porch foundation		No

	CLR Feature Name	FMSS Asset (ASSET NUMBER)	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location Record (PARENT LOCATION)	CLR Evaluation	Description	Date	Deficiency (Historic)
George Wallace Home	***TOPOGRAPHY***							
	Slope from southwest to northeast		Maintained Landscape (3100)	71776	contributing	Slope from southwest to northeast		No
	CIRCULATION							
	Asphalt driveway (HS14)		ML (3100)	71776	contributing	Asphalt driveway	1956	Yes
	Sidewalk	41292	ML (3100)	71776	non-contributing	Sidewalk connecting George Wallace Home front porch to the sidewalk on the south side of West Truman Road.		Yes
	Stepping stone path 1		ML (3100)	71776	non-contributing	Stepping stone path from George Wallace Home to gate in the fence to access Truman Home		Yes
	Stepping stone path 2		ML (3100)	71776	non-contributing	Stepping stone path from back door of George Wallace Home to back door of Frank Wallace Home		Yes
	Concrete walkway		ML (3100)	71776	non-contributing	Concrete sidewalk connecting the back door of the George Wallace Home to the driveway.	2014	
	VEGETATION							
	E19, Sweetgum	1172080	ML (3100)	71776	contributing	20" dbh Sweetgum (Liquidambar styractiflua)	1930s	No
	E20, Hackberry		ML (3100)	71776	contributing	Hackberry (Celtis occidentalis)	extant by the early 1930s	No
	E21, Kentucky coffeetree		ML (3100)	71776	non-contributing	Kentucky coffeetree (Gymnocladus dioicus)		Yes
	Lawn		ML (3100)	71776	non-contributing			No
	BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES							
	George Wallace Home (HS17)	71775	Buildings (4100)	71775	contributing	One-story, wood-frame, wood shingle sided bungalow-style house with an L-shaped floorplan and cross-gabled roof with decorative knee braces under the eaves. Square brick columns support the projecting gable roof over the porch. The foundation is concrete.	1916	No
	George Wallace Garage (HS20)	71778	Buildings (4100)	71778	contributing	Small wood-frame garage with gabled roof	1922	No

CLR Analysis and Evaluation Data Recommended for FMSS (Sheet 15 of 16)

	CLR Feature Name	FMSS Asset (ASSET NUMBER)	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location Record (PARENT LOCATION)	CLR Evaluation	Description	Date	Deficiency (Historic)
George Wallace Home	***SMALL-SCALE FEATURES***							
	Chain link fence	41301	ML (3100)	71776	fences on east, south, and north sides of the property are contributing; fence on west side of the property is non-contributing	The chain link fence encloses the backyard of the George Wallace Home on the east and south sides. The fence on the east side of the property was added around 1960 and is shared with the Frank Wallace Home. The fence has patches of rust and supports vines including honeysuckle and kudzu. The fence terminates in a gate where the driveway exits the property into the alley.	fence on south side of property 1946 to 1947; fence on east side of property added 1960	Yes

CLR Analysis and Evaluation Data Recommended for FMSS (Sheet 16 of 16)

	CLR Feature Name	FMSS Asset (ASSET NUMBER)	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location Record (PARENT LOCATION)	CLR Evaluation	Description	Date	Deficiency (Historic)
George Wallace Home	***UTILITIES***							
	Aerial electrical line		Maintained Landscape (3100); Electrical System (5400)	71776	contributing	Aerial line located the the planted lawn strip of West Truman Road connects to the northeast side of the home. Aerial line from a pole southwest of the George Wallage Garage connects to the southeast corner of the home. Lines are active in the front of the home and inactive in the backyard.		No
	Underground telecommunication line		Communication Systems (5500)	71776	non-contributing	Connects from line below West Truman Road to the east side of the home		
	Aerial commuications line		Communication Systems (5500)	71776	contributing	Connects to the northeast corner of the home		
	Underground gas line		Fuel System (5700)	71776	non-contributing	Extends through northeast portion of the front lawn to the building		
	Water line		Water System (5100)	71776	non-contributing	Connects to the northeast corner of the home from a later that runs under West Truman Road		
	ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES							
	George Wallace Home cistern		ML (3100)	71776	contributing	Cistern located near the northwest corner of the home		No
	George Wallace Home midden		ML (3100)	71776	contributing	Magnetic anomalies along the east side of the George Wallace Garage may be related to a trash dump		No
	George Wallace Home brick-linked aqueduct		ML (3100)	71776	contributing	Brick-lined aqueduct discovered during construction activity. Extends from the George Wallace Home to the Truman Home property boundary. Not connected to the cistern at the site, but may have drained water from a spring on the Truman Home property prior to construction of the Wallace Homes.		No

CHAPTER 4:
Treatment

Chapter 4: Treatment

Overview

This CLR is the principal treatment document for the cultural landscape of the Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence Unit.

This section presents treatment recommendations for the repair, protection and stewardship of the Independence Unit and its contributing features. The treatment recommendations are founded on review of historical documentation, assessment of existing condition, and application of the Secretary of Interior's standards and guidelines as they apply to the treatment of historic landscapes.[1]

Treatment Approach

Preservation is the selected treatment approach for the Truman Home. Rehabilitation is the selected treatment approach for the Noland Home, Frank Wallace Home, and George Wallace Home.

Preservation is well-suited for the Truman Home as the cultural landscape has had a continuity of use with few modifications since the end of the period of significance in 1972. The Truman Home property's distinctive materials, features, and spaces are essentially intact, and do not require extensive additions or alterations. The characteristics that shaped the Truman Home property historically are present today in much the same way as they were originally.

Rehabilitation is well-suited for the Noland Home, Frank Wallace, and George Wallace homes as the cultural landscape has undergone minor modifications since the end of the period of significance.

While minor modifications have occurred since the period of significance ended in 1972, overall, the study area has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Three periods of landscape development represent Harry Truman's life at the Truman Home in Independence, Missouri within the period of significance from 1919 to 1972. The *Wallace / Truman Home* (1919 to 1944) and the *Summer White House* (1945 to 1952) are two important periods. They include the Truman marriage, raising of daughter Margaret, and Harry S Truman's ascension from presiding judge to senator, vice-president, and finally president. During this time, the Truman family split their time between Washington D.C. and their home in Independence.

The period that best represents the influence of Harry and Bess Truman at the Truman Home is the *Presidential Retirement* period (1953 to 1972). During this period, the Trumans owned the Truman Home, and oversaw the care of the home and property. They had the most interaction with the neighbors, the Nolands and Wallaces during this period.

1 Charles A. Birnbaum and Christine Capella Peters. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1996).

Due to the importance of this period, it is recommended that an emphasis be placed on maintaining the property to reflect the *Presidential Retirement* period from 1953 to 1972. Treatment recommendations provide actions to preserve and rehabilitate the study area to reflect this period. The full period of significance is important, and park staff will continue to provide interpretation for the period from 1919 to 1982.

This approach is consistent with the study area's designation as a National Historic Landmark (NHL) in which the period of significance ended with President Truman's death in 1972. The preservation/ rehabilitation approach is compatible with the General Management Plan (GMP) and the Long-Range Interpretive Plan (LRIP).

Treatment goals are presented next, followed by treatment terminology. Treatment recommendations are provided for the study area, followed by recommendations for the four landscape character areas.

Treatment Goals

1. Preservation and rehabilitation actions will protect the Independence Unit's cultural landscape, including its historic character and individual features as these contribute to its significance and reinforce the importance of the study area as an NHL.

2. Cultural resources will be protected through accepted preservation practices including preservation, stabilization, restoration and repair. Known, potential, and unknown archeological resources will be protected.

3. The cultural landscape will be protected by repairing features and patterns, restoring missing historic features, and by allowing removal of non-historic features.

4. The cultural landscape will be maintained to be reflective of the period from 1953 to 1972 to assist in interpreting Harry Truman's relationship with the Truman Home, Noland Home, Frank Wallace Home, and George Wallace Home.

5. Issues related to deterioration, current or upcoming operational needs, or safety and code deficiencies will be addressed in a manner that preserves the cultural resources.

6. Visitor engagement will be provided through an authentic and safe multi-sensory experience with measures for universal accessibility.

7. The objectives of the Long-Range Interpretive Plan (LRIP) will be used to interpret the Independence Unit and its connection to the NHL including the Harry S Truman Library and Museum. Interpretive opportunities within the cultural landscape will be enhanced.

8. Further development of partnerships with Master Gardeners, Tree City USA and others. Continue to enlist a corps of stewards to care for the rose garden and provide assistance to the NPS maintenance staff.

Treatment Terminology

In recognition of the Independence Unit's NHL status, and listing in the NRHP, all future work planned for the cultural landscape will be guided by *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties – Historic Landscapes.* The following terminology is used in this CLR to describe recommended actions.[2]

Consider is to routinely evaluate if a treatment action can be undertaken. Budget restraints and long-term maintenance may result in delayed treatment action. As circumstances change, the treatment action should be re-evaluated and eventually completed.

Design intent refers to the creative objectives that were applied to the development of a historic property.

Introduce is the addition of a new, non-historic feature that is compatible with the cultural landscape. This may also include the replacement of a missing historic feature.

In-kind refers to the replacement of feature that is extensively deteriorated or missing parts of features using materials that match the historic detail, configuration, and appearance as closely as possible.

Maintain refers to measures that sustain the form, integrity and materials of contributing features, either on a regular basis or as a non-recurring event.

Preserve refers to those measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of contributing features. It includes initial stabilization work, where necessary, as well as ongoing preservation maintenance and repair of historic materials and features.

Protect refers to actions to safeguard a historic feature by defending or guarding it against further deterioration or loss. Such action is generally of temporary nature and anticipates future preservation treatment.

Reconstruct refers to the act or process of depicting, by means of new work, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving historic structure or any part thereof, for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific time in its original location.

Rehabilitate refers to the act or process of allowing a compatible use through repair, alteration, or additions as long as those features that convey the historical, cultural, or architectural values are preserved.

Repair refers to those measures that are necessary to correct deteriorated, damaged, or faulty materials of features. These measures are more extensive than regular maintenance and undertake work necessary to bring a contributing feature or area to good condition.

Restore refers to those measures necessary to accurately depict the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared during a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period.

Retain are those actions that are necessary to allow a feature (contributing or non-contributing) to remain in place in its current configuration and condition.

Stabilize refers to those measures that require more work than standard maintenance practices, and that are necessary to prevent the further deterioration, failure, or loss of contributing features.

2 Adapted from The Secretary of Interior the Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties as amended and annotated, 1995 and http://www.nps.gov/dscw/definitions.htm.

Figure 4-1. Preserve those characteristics and features of the NHL district's distinctive twentieth-century spatial arrangement, including the grid of tree-lined streets, setback of buildings from the street, and configuration of roads, alleys, and sidewalks. (© 2014 Microsoft Corporation, © 2012 Pictometry International Corp.)

Study Area

The recommendations for the study area provide strategies for the preservation and rehabilitation of the Independence Unit in a comprehensive manner with measures for protecting extant features associated with the study area as a whole.

These treatment recommendations are for all four properties: the Truman Home, Noland Home, Frank Wallace Home, and George Wallace Home.

Treatment recommendations for the study area include guidance for spatial organization, views, circulation, archeological resources and utilities.

Spatial Organization

1. Preserve those characteristics and features of the NHL district's distinctive twentieth-century spatial arrangement.
    - Preserve the grid of tree-lined streets.
    - Preserve the setbacks of buildings from the street.
    - Preserve the configuration and widths of the roads, alleys, and sidewalks.

2. Preserve and repair those characteristics and features — buildings and structures, topography and vegetation — that create the spatial organization of the study area.
    - Preserve the orientation of the buildings and structures in their original location.
    - Preserve the width and configuration of driveways, parking lots, stairs and walkways.
    - Preserve the openness of the front yards within the study area by maintaining the original pattern of trees and lawn.
    - Repair the spatial organization of the Wallace backyards by removing the chain link fence between the two properties.

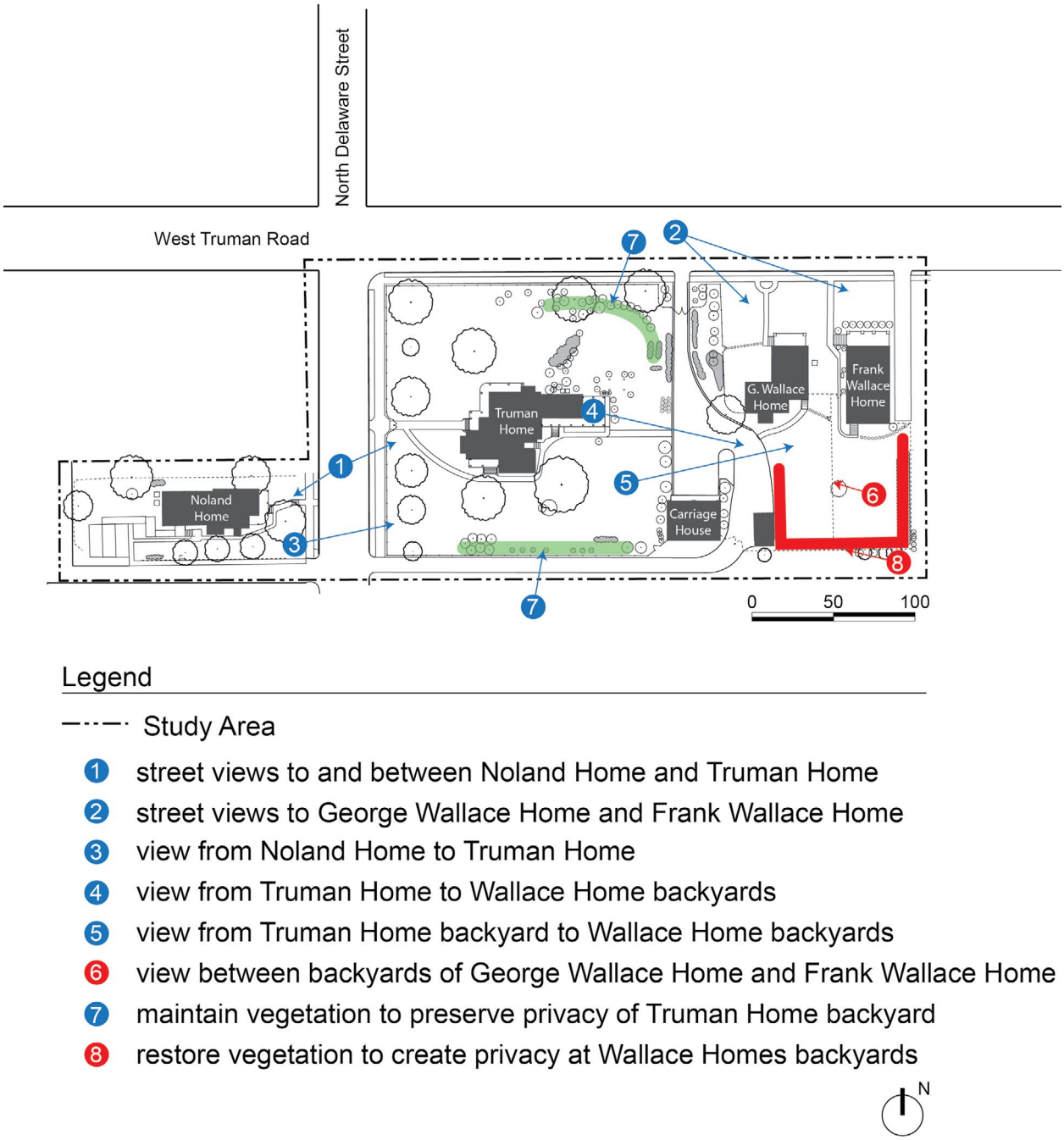


Figure 4-2. Preserve important views as noted in blue. Restore the view between the Wallace backyards, as noted in red. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Views

1. Preserve views that contribute to the historic character of the study area.
    - Preserve the view from North Delaware Street into the Truman Home and Noland Home front yards.
    - Preserve the view from the Noland Home front porch to the Truman Home.
    - Preserve the view from West Truman Road into the Truman Home, Frank Wallace Home and George Wallace Home front yards.
    - Preserve the view from the Truman Home kitchen porch to the backyards of the George Wallace Home and Frank Wallace Home.
    - Preserve the view from the Truman Home backyard to the backyard of the George Wallace Home and Frank Wallace Home.
    - Preserve the privacy of the backyards by maintaining vegetation in a manner that obscures views into each property.

2. Restore views that contribute to the historic character of the study area.
    - Restore the view between the backyards of the George Wallace Home and the Frank Wallace Home by removing the chain link fence and vegetation.
    - Restore privacy within the backyards of the George Wallace Home and Frank Wallace Home by replanting shrubs along the south fence line.

Figure 4-3. Preserve the privacy of the backyards by maintaining vegetation in a manner that obscures views into each property. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

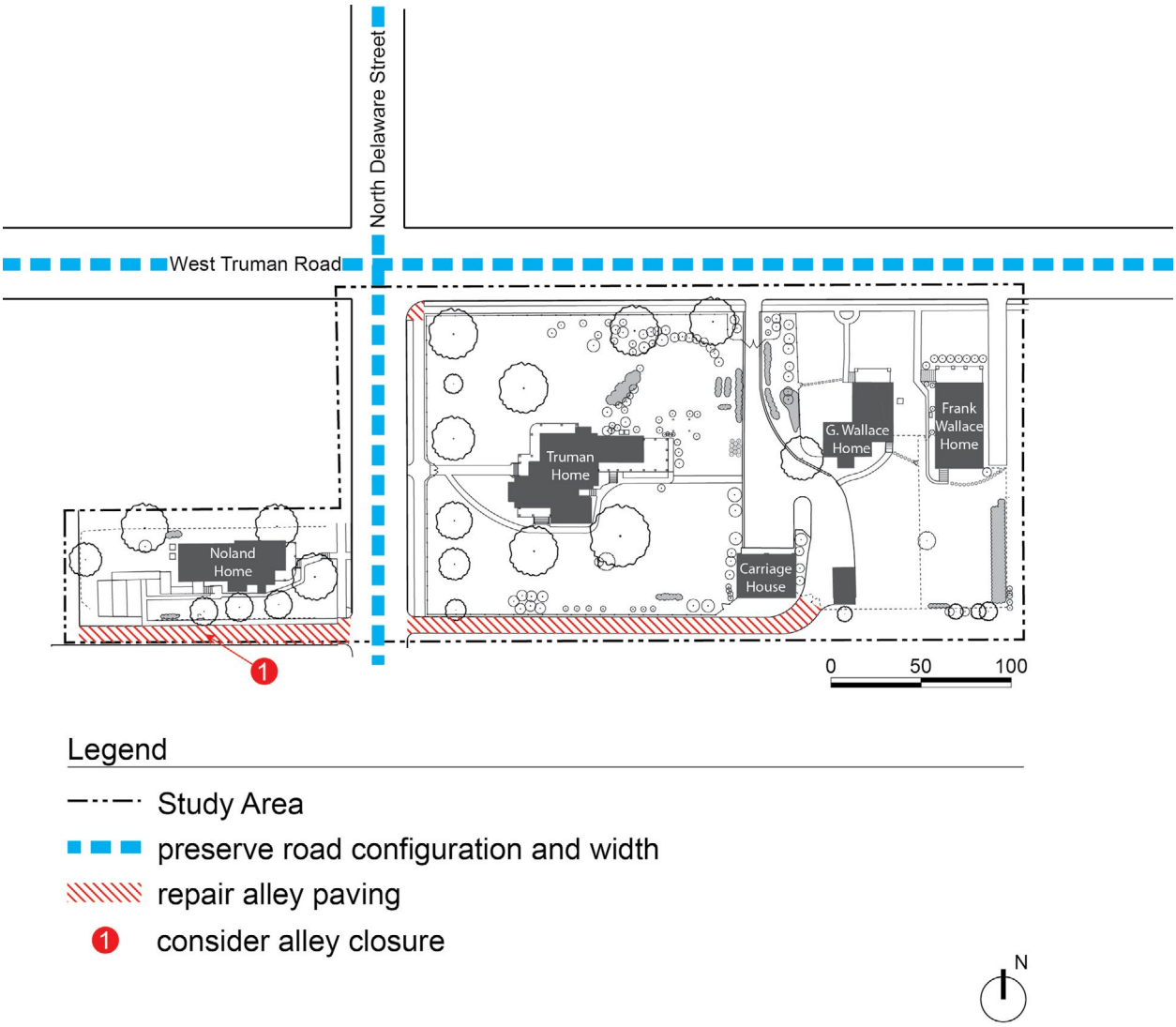


Figure 4-4. Preserve vehicular and pedestrian circulation features within the study area, noted in blue. Repair circulation features noted in red, including the deteriorated asphalt alley and hexagonal pavers. Provide a striped crosswalk between the Noland Home and the Truman Home. Consider closing the alley south of the Noland Home for a pedestrian route. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Patterns of Circulation

1. Preserve the vehicular and pedestrian circulation system of the study area, including features that contribute to the cultural landscape.
    - Maintain the circulation system through ongoing care and minor repairs of extant material.
    - Restore or repair original materials before replacement. Use materials from the same source as the original, of the same color, texture and finish.
    - If replacement is necessary, because the original material is not available, use material similar in color and texture with the same finish as the original.
2. Repair damaged or deteriorated circulation features.
    - Repair deteriorated asphalt in the alley south of the Truman Home property.
    - Repair or replace damaged hexagonal pavers at the southeast corner of West Truman Road and North Delaware Street. NPS has a limited stockpile and a source of new material of similar shape, color, texture and finish to the original.
    - Coordinate with local agencies to complete repairs.
3. Provide universal accessibility in a manner that respects historic character and preserves contributing features.
    - Consider closing the alley south of the Noland Home for reuse as a pedestrian route.

Figure 4-5. Repair asphalt in alley. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Figure 4-6. Repair or replace damaged hexagonal pavers. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

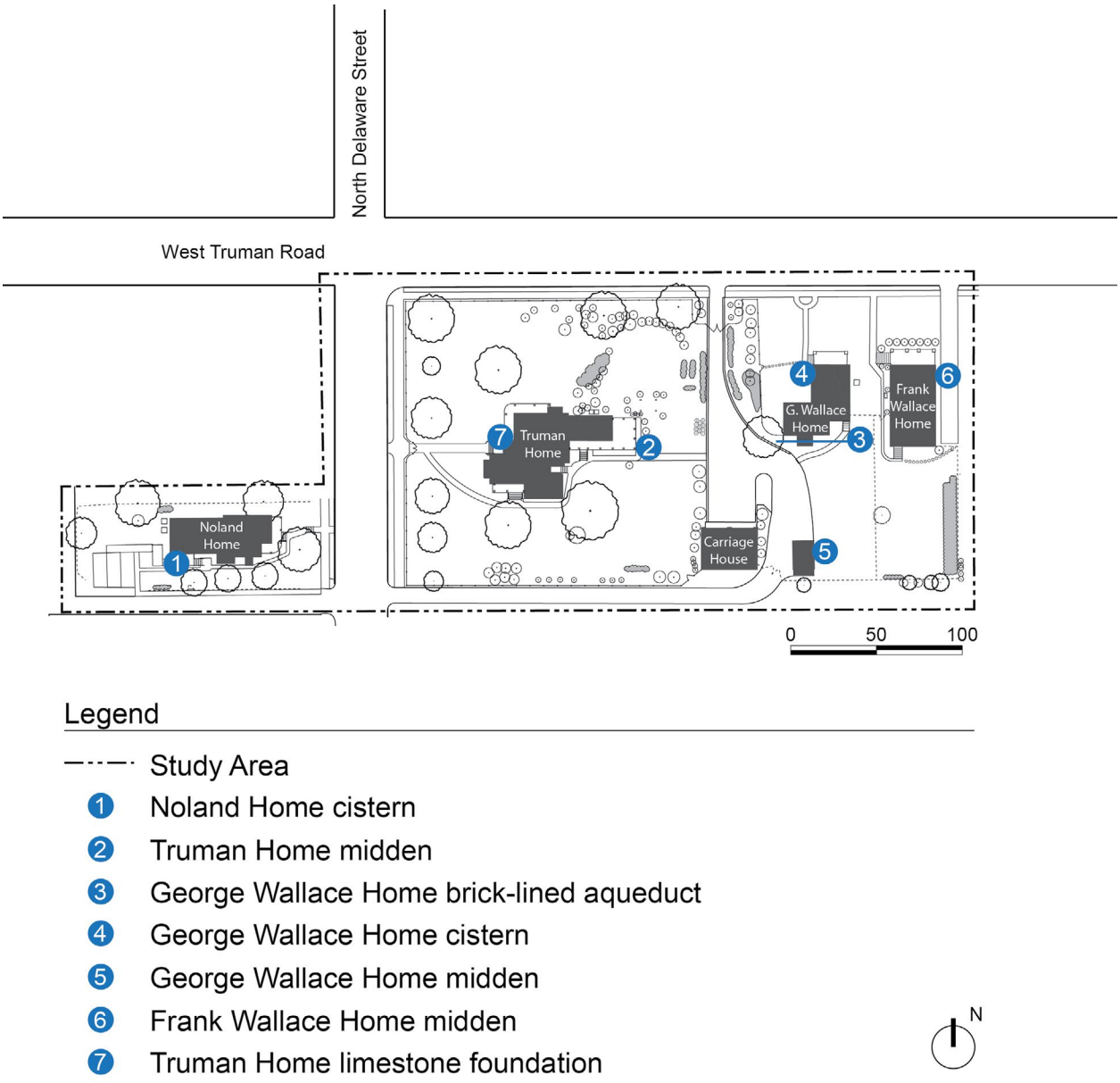


Figure 4-7. Preserve known archeological sites, in blue. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Archeological Resources

1. Preserve known archeological sites that contribute to the historic character of the study area. Undertake measures — archeological monitoring, data recovery, interpretation, etc. — to preserve areas of potential significance.
    - Noland Home cistern
    - Truman Home midden/trash dump
    - Truman Home limestone foundation
    - George Wallace Home brick lined aqueduct
    - George Wallace Home cistern
    - George Wallace Home midden/ trash dump
    - Frank Wallace Home midden/ trash dump

2. Undertake archeological investigations for proposed projects in advance of any other work on the project, including demolition. Integrate archeological investigations with all construction activities.
    - Prior to excavation, consult with the Midwest Archeological Center for requirements of archeological investigations specific to each project.
    - Perform data recovery investigations and monitoring during any excavations, recovering any artifacts that may provide new data.
    - Include archeological monitoring when undertaking protection and stabilization measures to identify and analyze potential archeological resources that might be associated with either the landscape character area or with individual features.

3. Preserve known, and potential, archeological sites by locating new improvements such as utilities or excavations, in previously disturbed areas.

Site Utilities

1. Allow upgrading or improving utility systems to meet current needs and code requirements. Undertake improvements in a manner compatible with the study area's historic character and that preserves contributing features.

2. Allow lighting for safety and security as long as it is accomplished in a manner that preserves the historic character of the cultural landscape.
    - Consider replacing existing exterior light fixtures with energy efficient lighting.

3. Preserve contributing aerial utility lines.

Figure 4-8. Preserve the natural drainage pattern of the Truman Home from the southwest to the northeast. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Truman Home

The preservation of the Truman Home is guided by treatment recommendations for spatial organization and topography, circulation, vegetation, buildings and structures, small scale features and utilities.

Treatment recommendations for views and archeological resources are addressed in study area.

Refer to "Illustration 4-1, Treatment Plan - Features" and "Illustration 4-2, Treatment Plan - Vegetation."

Spatial Organization and Topography

1. Preserve those characteristics and features—buildings and structures, topography and vegetation—that create the spatial organization of the Truman Home property.
    - Preserve the orientation of the Truman Home towards North Delaware Street, and the orientation of the Carriage House towards West Truman Road.
    - Preserve the configuration and widths of the driveway and walkways.
    - Preserve the natural drainage pattern of the property from the southwest to northeast.
    - Preserve the openness of the Truman Home front yard by maintaining street trees and lawn.
    - Preserve the privacy of the south side yard by maintaining a screen of shrubs along the fence line and at the Carriage House.
    - Preserve the privacy of the north side yard by maintaining a screen of shrubs along West Truman Road.
2. Restore those characteristics and features that create the spatial organization of the Truman Home property.
    - Restore the pergola as the central feature and focal point of the backyard, including its axial relationship to the bird bath and sundial. Restore the overhead structure and planting.
        - » Allow limited replacement of vertical elements that originally created the three-dimensional quality of the space.
        - » Restore the two trees that originally flanked the pergola.
        - » Maintain the interior as lawn or another low material.
        - » Maintain the shrubs around the foundation.
    - Restore the shared lawn between the Truman Home, George Wallace Home and Frank Wallace Home. Remove the chain link fence between the Wallace Homes.

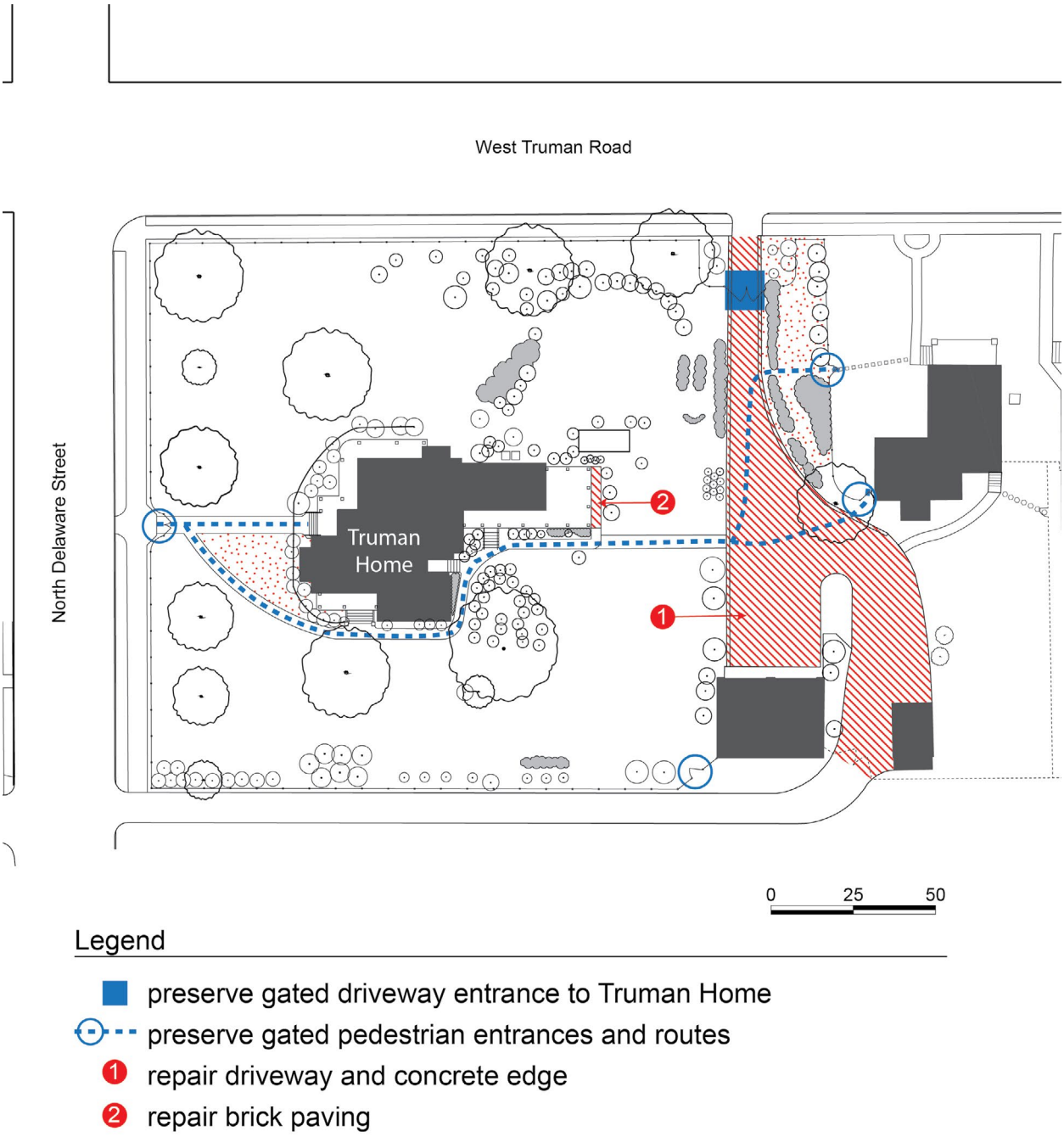


Figure 4-9. Preserve the driveway and pedestrian entrances into the Truman Home property. Repair the asphalt driveway and concrete edge. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Patterns of Circulation

1. Preserve the contributing features and circulation patterns of the Truman Home.
    - Preserve the gated driveway entrance into the Truman Home property from West Truman Road. Continue to restrict vehicular access to the Carriage House from West Truman Road and the alley.
    - Preserve the gated pedestrian entrances on North Delaware Street, west of the Carriage House, and the two pedestrian entrances between the Truman Home and George Wallace Home properties.
    - Preserve the configuration and widths of the driveway and walkways.

2. Preserve extant materials through ongoing care and minor repairs.
    - Repair the asphalt driveway and concrete edge.

3. Continue the practice of programmatic and temporary provisions to accommodate universal accessibility during tours, i.e. utilizing a portable wheelchair lift.

Figure 4-10. Repair the asphalt driveway and concrete edge. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

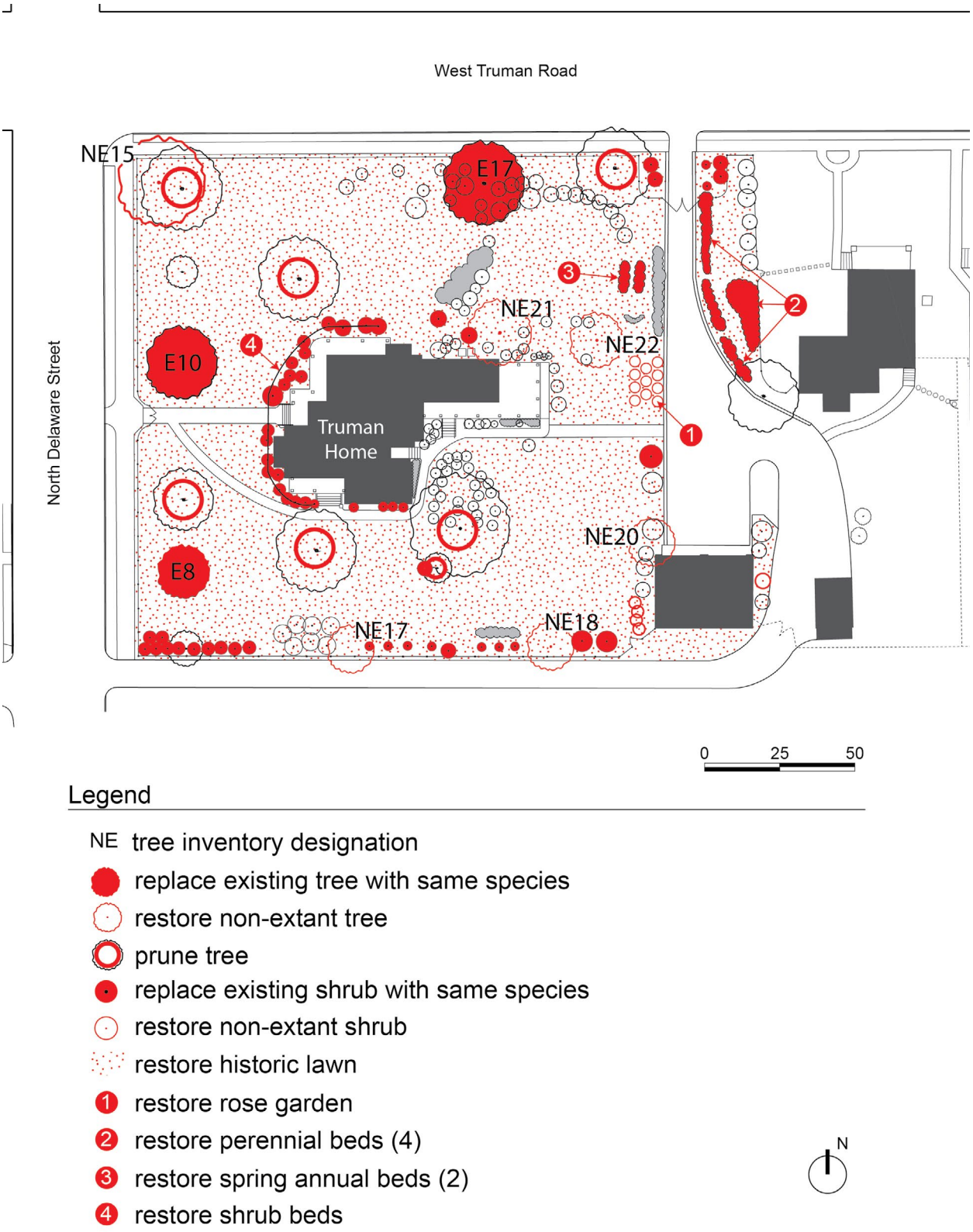


Figure 4-11. Restore the Truman Home vegetation through the treatment actions noted above in red. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Vegetation

Treatment recommendations for vegetation are illustrated in "Illustration 4-2, Treatment Plan - Vegetation" at the end of this chapter.

1. Preserve individual vegetation and vegetation massings that contribute to the historic character of the Truman Home.
    - Preserve the historic character and form of trees.
        - » Prune E7, sugar maple.
        - » Prune E12, sugar maple.
        - » Prune E13, Siberian elm.
        - » Prune E14, Siberian elm.
        - » Prune E15, chinkapin oak.
        - » Prune E16, shingle oak.
          Prune E18, silver maple.
        - » Prune E19, hackberry.
        - » Remove lightning protection "lead" from upper canopy of E16, shingle oak, and install new lightening protection.
    - When the historic character and form of trees cannot be preserved through pruning, remove tree and stump, and replace with the same species or a non-invasive, disease resistant cultivar, planted in the original location.
        - » Remove and replace E8, sugar maple.
        - » Remove and replace E10, sugar maple.
        - » Remove and replace E17, American elm.
    - Establish a tree management plan to guide pruning, pest control and fertilization.

2. Replace contributing trees if they die or become hazardous. If contributing trees are removed, remove tree and stump, and replace with the same species or a non-invasive, disease resistant cultivar, planted in the original location.

Figure 4-12. Remove and replace E10, sugar maple. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Figure 4-13. Remove and replace E8, sugar maple. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

- Retain slice of removed heritage tree trunks for park collection to assist in documentaion and interpretation.

3. Restore non-extant original trees using the same species or a non-invasive, disease resistant cultivar, planted in the original location.
   - Plant NE15, American elm.
   - Plant NE18, American elm.
   - Plant NE20, hickory.
   - Plant NE21, American elm.
   - Plant NE22, American elm.
   - Plant NE23, American elm.

4. Restore non-extant original shrubs to their original locations.
   - Plant (5) forsythia at the southwest corner of the Carriage House.[3]
   - Plant (1) forsythia at the east of the Carriage House.[4]
   - Plant (2) lilac (temporarily removed for the George Wallace construction project) to the east fence line.

5. Restore non-extant original planting beds to their original locations.
   - Restore the perennial bed along driveway (temporarily removed for the George Wallace construction project).
   - Restore the peony bed along driveway (temporarily removed for the George Wallace construction project).
   - Restore the white and yellow daffodils and tulips interplanted in the lawn, northeast of the pergola foundation.
   - Restore white tulips in the rose garden.

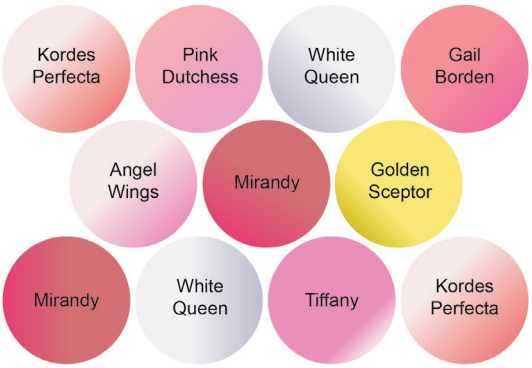


Figure 4-14. Restore the rose garden with original species as planted by the Trumans in 1960. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

6. Restore the rose garden with original species as planted by the Trumans in 1960.[5]
   - Plant roses in a 4-3-4 configuration as was done historically. If original rose varieties are not available, use an in-kind species of similar habit, form, color and growth rate.
     - » Kordes Perfecta
     - » Mirandy
     - » Gail Borden
     - » Golden Secptor [sic]
     - » Pink Dutchess
     - » Angel Wings
     - » Tiffany
     - » White Queen

7. Preserve the extant shrubs.
   - Prune shrubs for renovation along the south fence line to restore health, and original form.
   - Prune shrubs for renovation along the Truman Home foundation to restore health, and original form.

3 Ron Cockrell and Keith Krueger, *Cultural Landscape Report: Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence, Missouri* (Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1989), 207-208.
4 Ibid.

5 Receipt for roses purchased by the Trumans on May 14, 1960. Financial Affairs 1917-1983, Box 18, Folder 1960: Bills (18-2), Bess W. Truman Papers, Truman Library.

- Prune shrubs for renovation at the driveway gate to restore health, and original form.

8. Preserve the original vines, perennials, groundcovers and annuals.
   - Preserve extant grapevine along the kitchen porch.
   - Retain clippings of the grapevine for propagation for use in future planting.
   - Restore rose vine on pergola overhead structure.

9. Maintain lawn in good condition with an even cover of bluegrass.
   - Repair lawn to have a smooth even grade with an even grass-stand.
   - Monitor for evidence of burrowing animals. Follow integrated pest management protocols for removing animals impacting the lawn. Repair damaged areas.

10. Remove invasive and volunteer plants from lawn and walkways.

Figure 4-15. Prune shrubs for renovation along the Truman Home foundation. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Figure 4-16. Prune shrubs along south fence line. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Figure 4-17. Preserve the Truman Home in accordance with the Historic Structure Report. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Figure 4-18. Preserve the Carriage House in accordance with the Historic Structure Report. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Figure 4-19. Stabilize and repair the pergola foundation, including the stone base and decorative brick edging. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Figure 4-20. Allow limited replacement of the three-dimensional elements, i.e. columns, latticework, and roof of the extant pergola. (HSTL 84-6-02)

Buildings and Structures

1. Preserve contributing buildings and structures of the Truman Home.
    - Preserve the Truman Home in accordance the Historic Structure Report.[6]
    - Preserve the Carriage House in accordance with the Historic Structure Report.[7]

2. Stabilize and repair the pergola foundation, including the stone base and decorative brick edging.

3. Allow restoration of missing elements from extant contributing structures removed during or after the period of significance.
    - Allow limited replacement of the three-dimensional elements, i.e. columns, latticework, and roof of the extant pergola.

4. Do not restore missing non-contributing features.
    - The Secret Service booth was removed during the period of significance and should not be reconstructed. The removal was requested by the Trumans and reflects their distaste for security measures added during Truman's Presidency.

6 Restoration Architects, *Historic Structure Report: Truman Home and Truman Carriage House, Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence, Missouri* (Omaha: NE, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1987).
7 Restoration Architects, *HSR: Truman Home and Truman Carriage House, Harry S Truman NHS*.

Figure 4-21. Repair sundial stand. Clean base and sundial face. Consider acquiring cast of base. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

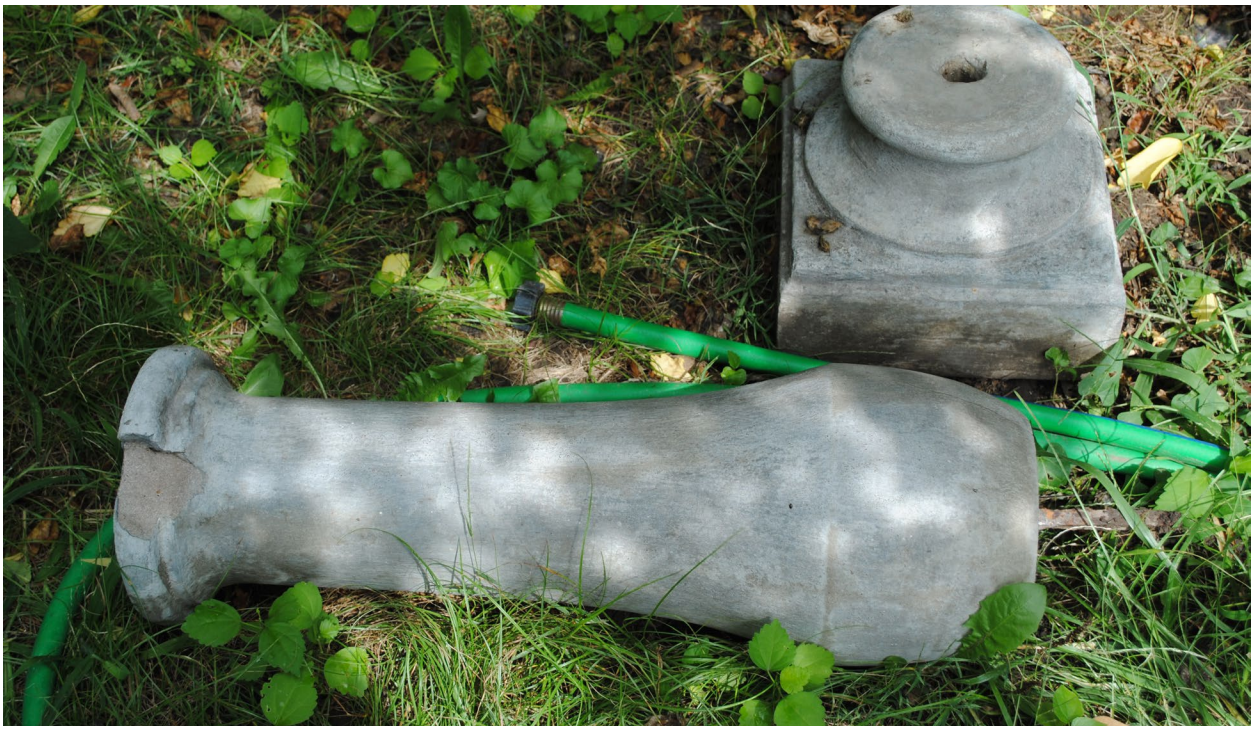


Figure 4-22. Re-cast historic bird bath stand and utilize bird bath. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Small Scale Features

1. Preserve contributing small scale features.
   - Steel picket fence
   - Historic bird bath
   - Sundial
   - Flagpole
   - Cistern

2. Repair contributing small scale features.
   - Re-cast historic bird bath stand and utilize historic bird bath. Consider acquiring a cast for all components of the bird bath.
   - Repair sundial stand. Clean base and sundial face. Consider acquiring a cast of the base.
   - Repair gas lamp by rotating the pole 90 degrees on its base to its original orientation. Remove paint from brass accent finials. Repaint decorative cap to match original.[8]

3. Remove non-contributing features.
   - Remove replica bird bath.
   - Allow bicentennial marker to remain if it remains in good condition.
   - Remove the marker when it deteriorates, and accession it into the collection for storage or utilize as an exhibit in the visitor center.

Site Utilities

1. Preserve the contributing decommissioned aerial electrical lines.

Figure 4-23. Remove replica bird bath.
(Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

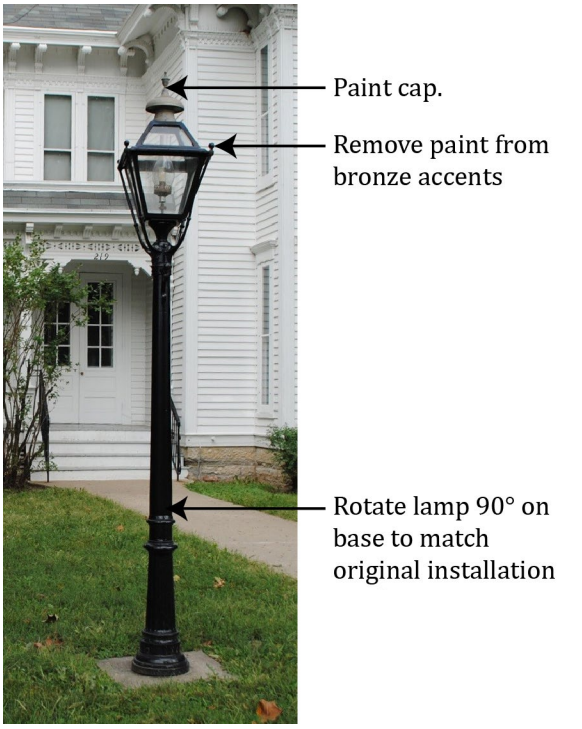


Figure 4-24. Repair gas lamp.
(Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

8 HSTL 10721, ca. 1965 to 1969

Figure 4-25. Repair stairs within limestone retaining wall to match original configuration. Comply with current accessibility guidelines. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

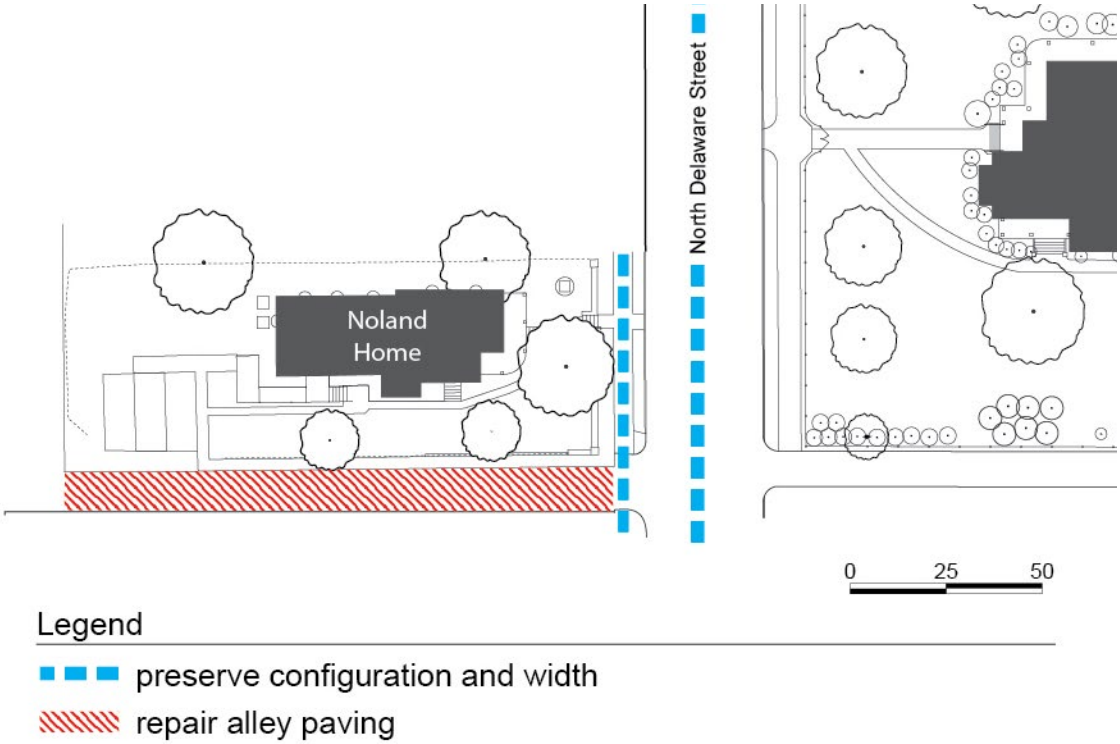


Figure 4-26. Preserve extant contributing circulation features and materials. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Noland Home

The rehabilitation of the Noland Home includes recommendations for spatial organization and topography, circulation, vegetation, buildings and structures, and small scale features.

In accordance with the rehabilitation approach, treatment actions include preservation and repair.

Treatment recommendations for archeological resources and utilities are addressed in study area.

Spatial Organization and Topography

1. Preserve characteristics and features—wall and elevated lot, trees, shrubs and lawn— that create the spatial organization of the Noland Home property.
    - Preserve the orientation of the Noland Home towards North Delaware Street.
    - Preserve the tiered, open front yard of the Noland Home by maintaining the limestone retaining wall, and street tree and lawn expanse.
    - Preserve the narrow side yards by maintaining chain link fences and trees along the north and south property lines.

2. Repair vegetation to rehabilitate the spatial organization of the Noland Home.
    - Rehabilitate the spatial organization of the backyard by planting missing vegetation that originally defined the west property line.
    - Repair the barberry shrub hedge along the top of the wall.

Patterns of Circulation

1. Preserve extant contributing features and materials through ongoing care, and minor repairs.
    - Preserve the configuration and widths of the adjacent driveway and walkways.
    - Repair stairs at the limestone retaining wall to match original configuration. Comply with current accessibility guidelines.[9]

9 U.S. Department of Justice. Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Standards for Accessible Design, Federal Register, 2010.

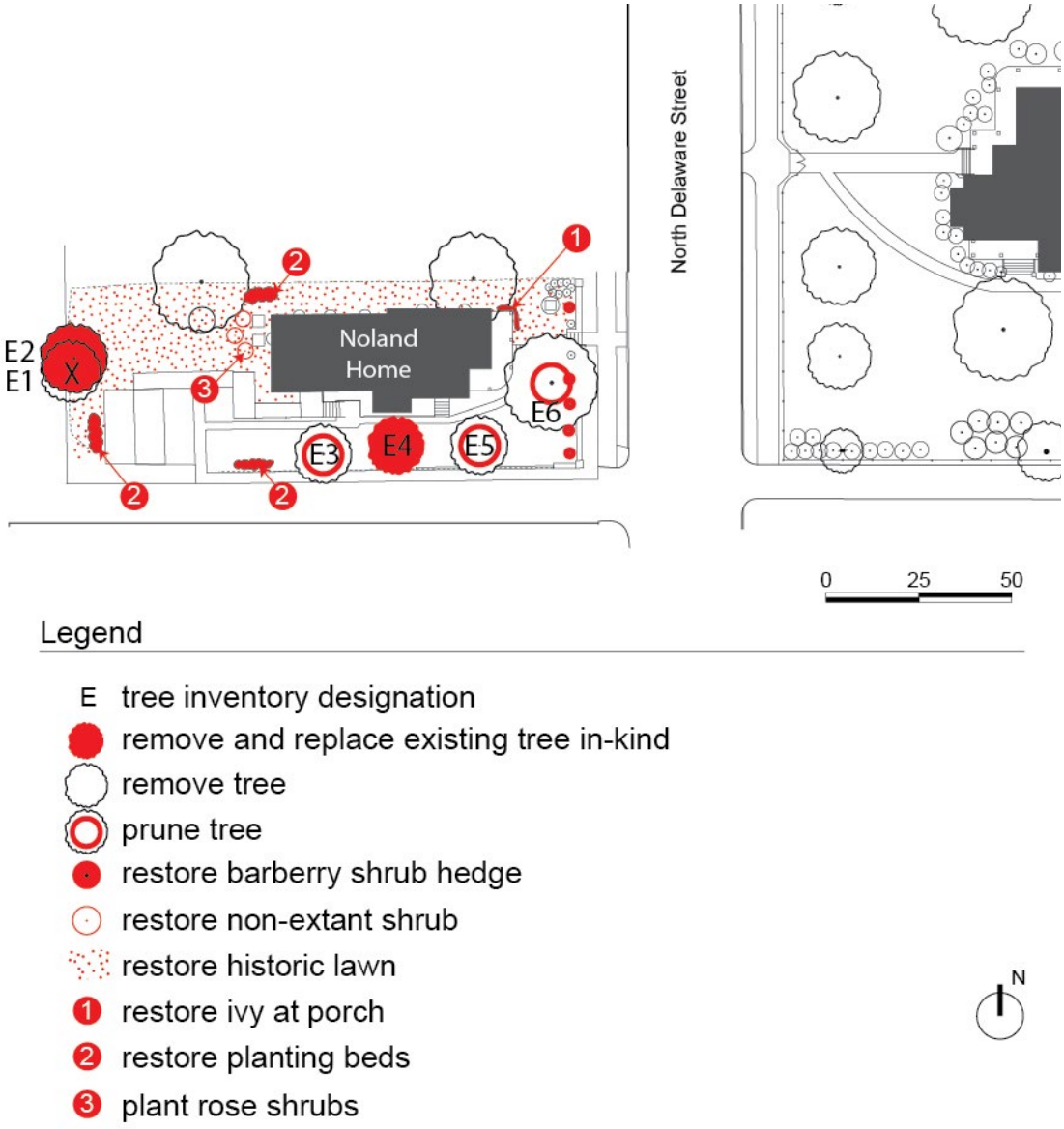


Figure 4-27. Restore the Noland Home vegetation. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Vegetation

Treatment recommendations for vegetation are illustrated in "Illustration 4-2, Treatment Plan - Vegetation" at the end of this chapter.

1. Preserve individual vegetation and vegetation massings that contribute to the historic character of the Noland Home.
    - Preserve the historic character and form of trees.
        - » Prune E3, pawpaw.
        - » Prune E5, pawpaw.
        - » Prune E6, tuliptree.
    - Establish a tree management plan to guide pruning, pest control and fertilization.

2. Restore contributing trees as they die or become hazardous. If contributing trees are removed, remove tree and stump, and replace with same species in the original location.
    - Remove and replace E4, pawpaw.
    - Remove E1, hackberry, on west property line.
    - Remove E2, redbud, on west property line. Replant east of fence line.

3. Restore missing shrubs from the period of significance.
    - Restore the barberry shrub hedge along the top of the limestone retaining wall. Plant (5) barberry.

4. Screen non-contributing air conditioning units using new plantings.
    - Plant rose shrubs of similar species to the extant contributing rose shrub in the Noland Home backyard.

Figure 4-28. Remove and replace E4, pawpaw tree. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Figure 4-29. Repair lawn to have a smooth even grade with an even grass-stand. (Quinn Evans Architects/ Mundus Bishop 2103)

5. Restore vines, perennials, groundcovers and annuals in original locations.
    - Restore poppy planting bed along north fence line.
    - Restore daylily planting bed along south fence line.
    - Restore bulb planting bed along west fence line.
    - Restore ivy at front porch.

6. Allow removal of non-contributing plant material and invasive/volunteer plants.
    - Remove volunteer plants along the north fence line and replace with lawn.
    - Remove volunteer plants from walkways, including from concrete walkways and the accessible ramp.

7. Maintain lawn in good condition with an even cover of bluegrass.
    - Repair lawn to have a smooth even grade with an even grass-stand.
    - Monitor for evidence of burrowing animals. Follow integrated pest management protocols for removing animals impacting the lawn. Repair damaged areas.

Figure 4-30. Repair contributing limestone retaining wall, i.e. tuckpoint, etc. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Figure 4-31. Repair contributing chain link fence sections along north property line to be in-line, plumb and level. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Buildings and Structures

1. Preserve the Noland Home in accordance with the Historic Structure Report (HSR).[10]

2. Consider providing "moveable benches and/or period lawn chairs for sitting and waiting" in accordance with the furnishing recommendations of the HSR.[11]

Small Scale Features

1. Preserve contributing small scale features.
   - Repair limestone retaining wall, i.e. tuckpoint, etc.
   - Repair chain link fence sections along north property line to be in-line, plumb and level.

2. Allow non-contributing small scale features to remain.
   - Retain non-contributing, compatible concrete retaining wall.
   - Retain non-contributing plaque.
   - Retain non-contributing Noland House sign.
   - Retain non-contributing regulatory signs.
   - Retain non-contributing drainage channel.
   - Retain non-contributing drainage inlets.
   - Retain non-contributing utility structure.
   - Retain non-contributing air conditioning units.

10 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd and Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc. *Historic Structure Report: Noland House, Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence, Missouri* (Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2004).
11 Bahr Vermeer Haeker and WJE, *HSR: Noland House*, 4-5.

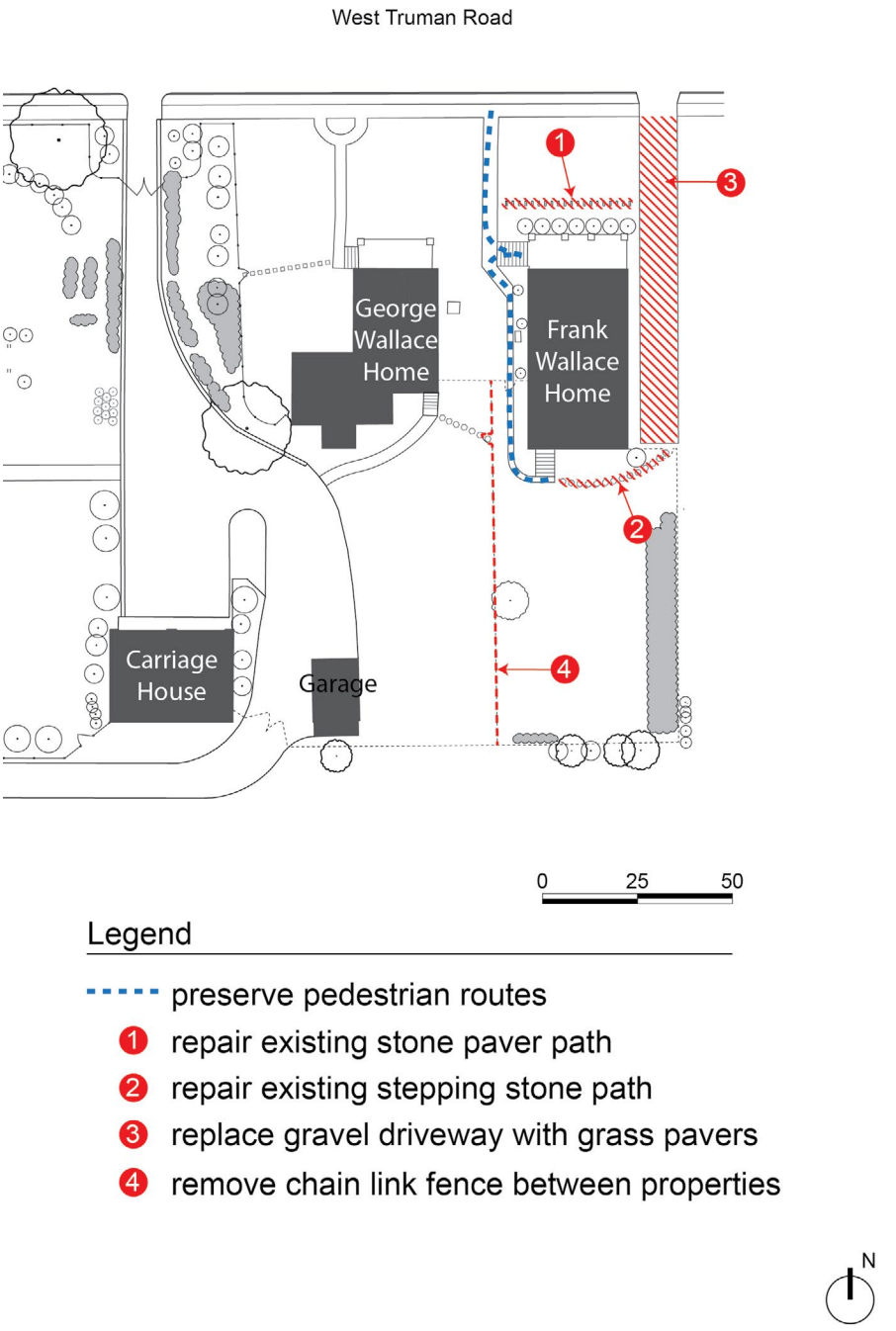


Figure 4-32. Circulation features that should be preserved are noted in blue. Circulation features that should be repaired are noted in red. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Frank Wallace Home

The rehabilitation of the Frank Wallace Home includes treatment recommendations for spatial organization and topography, circulation, vegetation, buildings and structures and small scale features.

In accordance with the rehabilitation approach, treatment actions include preservation and repair. Treatment recommendations for archeological resources and utilities are addressed in study area.

Spatial Organization and Topography

1. Preserve those characteristics and features—buildings and structures, topography, vegetation—that create the spatial organization of the Frank Wallace property.
    - Preserve the orientation of the Frank Wallace Home towards West Truman Road.
    - Preserve the configuration and widths of the driveway and walkways.
    - Preserve the natural drainage pattern from the southwest to northeast.
    - Preserve the open front yard by maintaining an open lawn expanse.

2. Restore missing characteristics and features that create the spatial organization of the Frank Wallace property.
    - Restore the spatial organization of the backyards by restoring missing vegetation that defined the perimeter of the space and by removing the chain link fence that separates the Frank and George Wallace backyards.

Patterns of Circulation

1. Preserve the vehicular and pedestrian circulation system, including all contributing features and patterns.
    - Preserve the walk alignment from West Truman Road to the Frank Wallace Home front porch.
    - Preserve the walk alignment from the front porch along the south side of the building to the back porch.

2. Preserve original materials through ongoing care, and minor repairs.
    - Repair stepping stone path that passes to the north of the front porch connecting the driveway and the concrete sidewalk by raising the top of the pavers above finish grade.
    - Repair stepping stone path that connects the gate at the south end of the driveway to the sidewalk and stairs accessing the back door of the house by raising the top of the pavers above finish grade.

3. Allow removal of non-contributing features.
    - Remove the gravel driveway. Replace with grass pavers and lawn that reflect the original use while accommodating the current use.

Figure 4-33. Remove the gravel driveway and replace with grass pavers. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Figure 4-34. Replace with grass pavers (shown planted at top) that reflect the historic use while accommodating the current use. (EZ Roll grass paver)

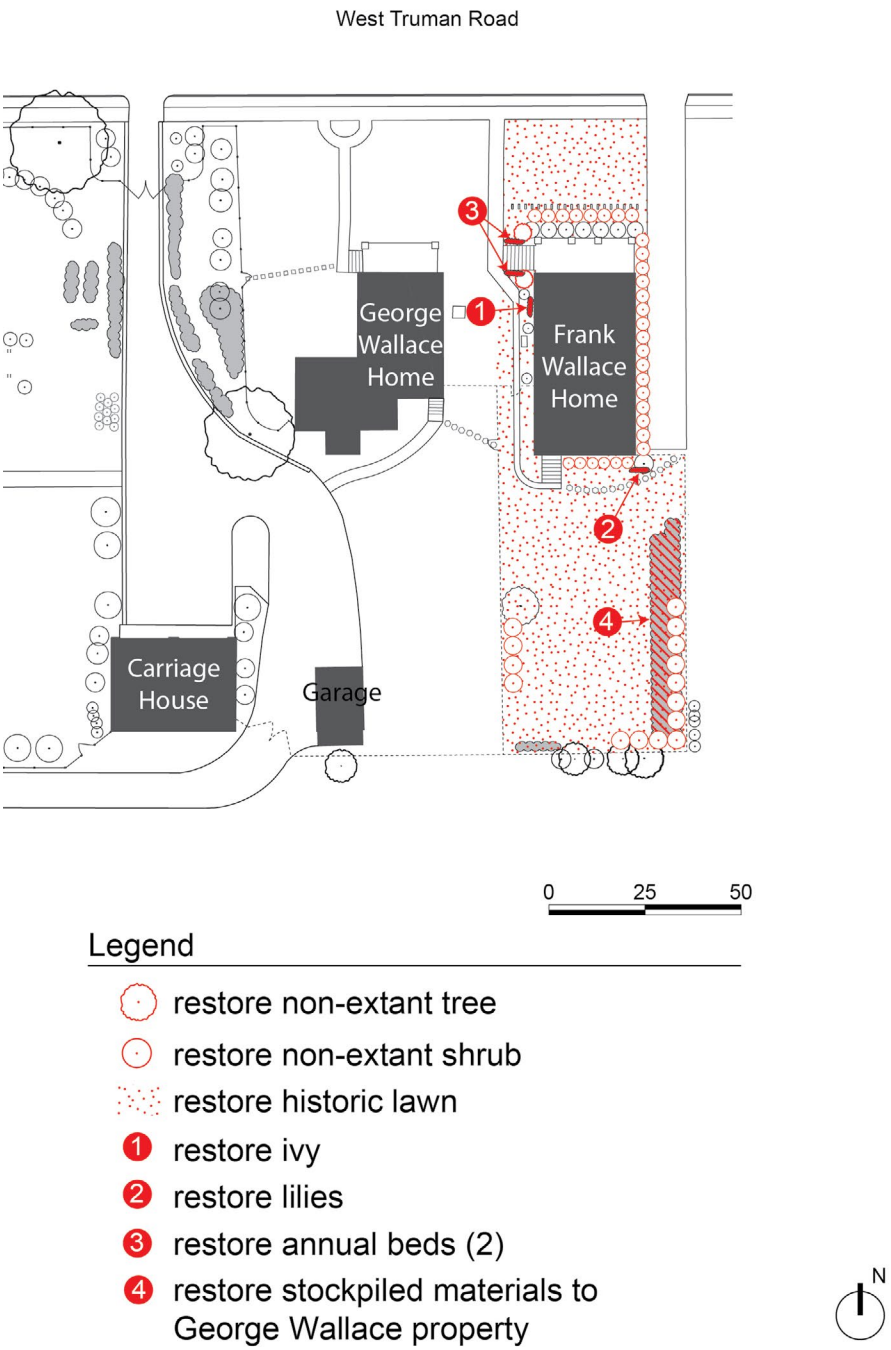


Figure 4-35. Vegetation features to be repaired are noted in red. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Vegetation

Treatment recommendations for vegetation are illustrated in "Illustration 4-2, Treatment Plan - Vegetation" at the end of this chapter.

1. Preserve individual vegetation and vegetation massings that contribute to the character of the property.

2. Remove non-contributing plant material added after the period of significance.
    - Remove stockpiled plant material temporarily stored in the Frank Wallace backyard (associated with the George Wallace construction project).
    - Repair the lawn in these areas.

3. Restore non-extant original trees using the same species or a non-invasive, diseast resistant cultivar, planted in the original location.
    - Plant NE 25, maple.

4. Restore missing shrubs from the period of significance with same species in original locations.
    - Restore the shrub hedge along the east, south, and west fence lines.
        - » Plant (15) mock orange and lilac.[12]
    - Restore juniper shrub hedge at the building foundation.
        - » Plant (8) juniper shrubs along the front façade.[13]
        - » Plant (16) juniper shrubs along the east façade.[14]
        - » Plant(6) juniper shrubs along the south façade.[15]

5. Restore missing planting beds from the period of significance.
    - Restore California ivy at the chimney on west façade.[16]
    - Restore lilies of the valley adjacent to the lilac bush at the southeast corner of the building.[17]
    - Restore annual bed, petunias, flanking the front porch stairs.[18]

6. Allow removal of non-contributing plant material and invasive/volunteer plants.
    - Remove volunteer plants along the fence lines and building foundation, including but not limited to:
        - » tree of heaven
        - » maple
        - » mulberry
        - » New Jersey tea

7. Maintain lawn in good condition with an even cover of bluegrass.
    - Repair lawn to have a smooth even grade with an even grass-stand.
    - Monitor for evidence of burrowing animals. Follow integrated pest management protocols for removing animals impacting the lawn. Repair damaged areas.

Buildings and Structures

1. Preserve the Frank Wallace Home.
    - Prepare a Historic Furnishings Report with recommendations for exterior site furniture.

12 Keith Krueger, "Altered Landscape Features (Since 1973). Wallace Truman Homes, Harry S. Truman National Historic Site. Independence, Missouri." U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, 1987. 2.
13 Ibid.
14 Ibid.
15 Ibid.
16 Ibid.
17 Ibid.
18 HSTL 82-142, ca. September 1954.

Figure 4-36. Restore juniper shrub hedge at the building foundation in original location. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Figure 4-37. Remove the chain link fence and vines between the Frank and George Wallace backyards. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Small Scale Features

1. Preserve and repair contributing small scale features.
    - Repair and preserve the chain link fence sections and associated gates on the east, south, and north sides of the poerty to be in-line, plumb and level.

2. Allow removal of non-contributing small scale features.
    - Remove the chain link fence and vines between the Frank Wallace Home and George Wallace backyards.

Site Utilities

1. Replace existing exterior light fixtures with energy efficient lighting.

Figure 4-38. Repair the chain link fence sections to be in-line, plumb and level. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

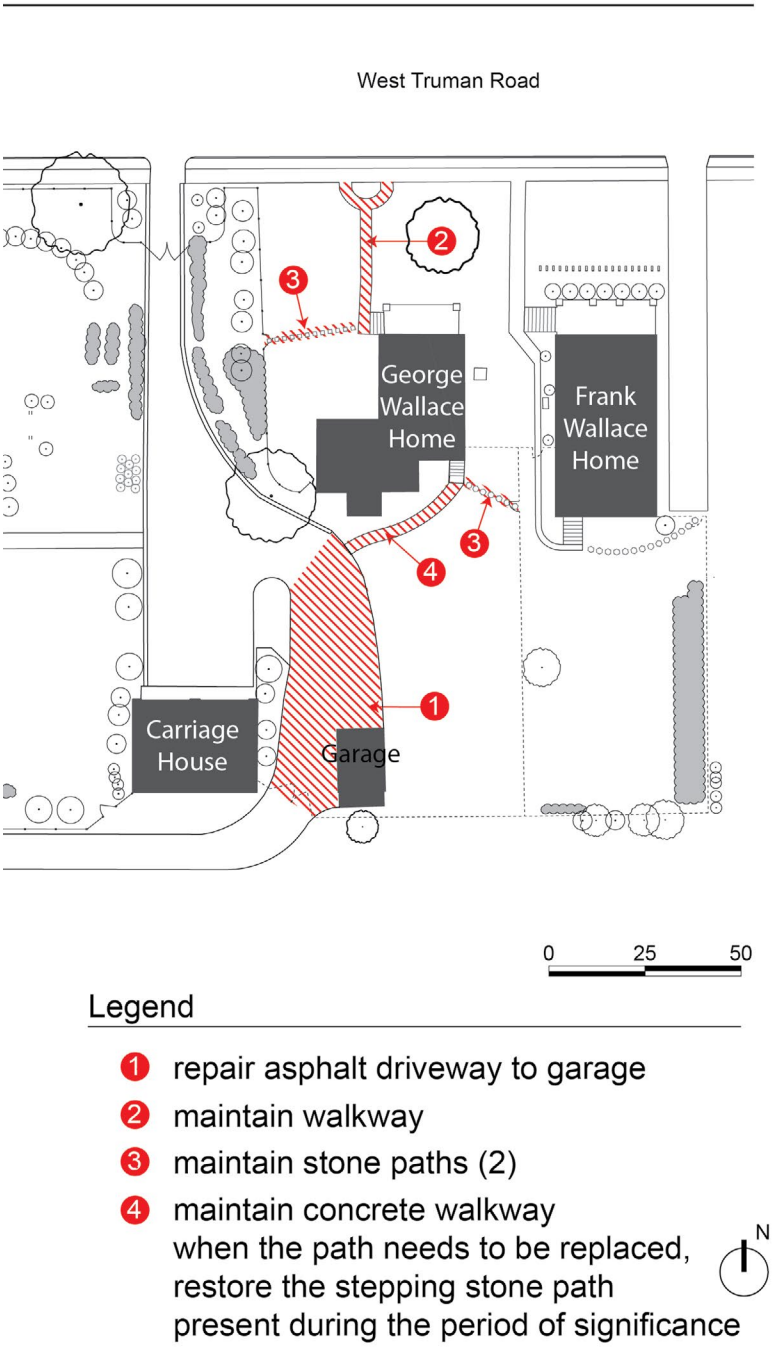


Figure 4-40. Circulation features to be repaired are noted in red. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

George Wallace Home

The rehabilitation of the George Wallace Home includes treatment recommendations for spatial organization and topography, circulation, vegetation, buildings and structures, and small scale features.

In accordance with the rehabilitation approach, treatment actions include preservation and repair.

Treatment recommendations for archeological resources and utilities are addressed in study area.

Spatial Organization and Topography

1. Preserve those characteristics and features—buildings and structures, topography, vegetation—that create the spatial organization of the property.
    - Preserve the orientation of the George Wallace Home towards West Truman Road.
    - Preserve the configuration and widths of the driveway and walkways.
    - Preserve the natural drainage pattern from the southwest to northeast.
    - Preserve the open front yard by maintaining an open lawn expanse.

2. Restore missing characteristics and features that contribute to the spatial organization of the George Wallace property.
    - Restore the spatial organization of the backyard by restoring missing vegetation that defined the perimeter of the space and removing the chain link fence that separates the Frank and George Wallace backyards.

Patterns of Circulation

1. Preserve the vehicular and pedestrian circulation system, including all contributing features and patterns.

2. Preserve original materials through ongoing care, and minor repairs.
    - Repair asphalt driveway to the George Wallace garage.

3. Allow replacement of missing contributing features from the period of significance.
    - Restore stepping stone path that extends to the southeast from the back door of the George Wallace Home to the fence between the Frank Wallace and George Wallace backyards. Use the same materials set along the original alignment.
    - Maintain concrete walkway. When the path needs to be replaced, restore the stepping stone path present during the period of significance. Use materials matching those present historically placed in the historic locations.

Figure 4-40. Vegetation features to be repaired are noted in red. (Quinn Evans Architects/Mundus Bishop 2013)

Vegetation

Treatment recommendations for vegetation are illustrated in "Illustration 4-2, Treatment Plan - Vegetation" at the end of this chapter.

1. Preserve individual vegetation and vegetation massings that contribute to the historic character.

2. Allow removal of non-contributing trees added after the period of significance.
    - Remove E21, Kentucky coffeetree, from the backyard of the George Wallace Home.

3. Allow replacement of missing contributing shrubs.
    - Restore evergreen trees between Frank and George Wallace homes.
        - » Plant (2) evergreen trees.[19]
    - Restore specimen shrubs in the backyard.
        - » Plant (1) burning bush.[20]
        - » Plant (2) pussy willow, east of the garage.[21]
        - » Plant (1) Mary Wallace rose south of the Truman / Wallace gate.
    - Restore foundation planting.
        - » Plant (2) Eastern red cedar flanking front porch stairs.[22]
        - » Plant (1) spirea at front porch.[23]
        - » Plant 35 shrubs temporarily relocated to the Frank Wallace Home backyard during construction. Replace any shrubs that were not relocate or did not survive removal. Refer to Foundation and Rehabilitation, George Wallace House construction documents for locations and species of relocated shrubs.[24]

4. Allow replacement of missing planting beds from the period of significance.
    - Plant mint and lilies of the valley at the northeast corner of the Wallace garage.
    - Plant groundcovers in shrub bed west of home and south of the front porch steps.[25]

5. Allow removal of non-contributing plant material and invasive/volunteer plants from fence lines and building foundations.

6. Maintain the lawn in good condition with an even cover of bluegrass.
    - Repair lawn to have a smooth even grade with an even grass-stand.
    - Monitor for evidence of burrowing animals. Follow integrated pest management protocols for removing animals impacting the lawn. Repair damaged areas.

19 HSTL 82-143-2.
20 Doris Hecker, interview by Research Historian, Midwest Region, National Park Service, December 13, 1986, interview H22 (MWR-PC).
21 Krueger, "Altered Landscape Features (Since 1973), Wallace Truman Homes, Harry S. Truman NHS, 2.
22 HSTL 82-143-2 ca. September 1954.
23 Krueger, "Altered Landscape Features (Since 1973), Wallace Truman Homes, Harry S. Truman NHS, 2.
24 Susan Richards Johnson, "Foundation and Rehabilitation, George Wallace House," U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2012, 4.
25 HSTL 82-125.

Buildings and Structures

1. Preserve the contributing George Wallace Home and garage.

2. Prepare a Historic Structure Report to evaluate if awnings, trellis on the west side of the front porch and vine planting on the structure should be restored.
    - Consider restoring ivy along southeast corner of home.[26]
    - Consider restoring honeysuckle vine along east side of the George Wallace front porch.

3. Prepare a Historic Furnishings Report with recommendations for exterior site furniture.

Small Scale Features

1. Preserve contributing extant small scale features.
    - Repair chain link fence sections to be in line and plumb.
    - Repair portion of Truman steel picket fence on George Wallace property temporarily dismantled for the George Wallace construction project.

2. Allow removal of non-contributing small scale features.
    - Remove chain link fence and associated vines between the Frank and George Wallace backyards.

3. Allow replacement of contributing features removed during or after the period of significance.
    - Install gas lamp in front yard.

Site Utilities

1. Replace existing exterior light fixtures with energy efficient lighting.

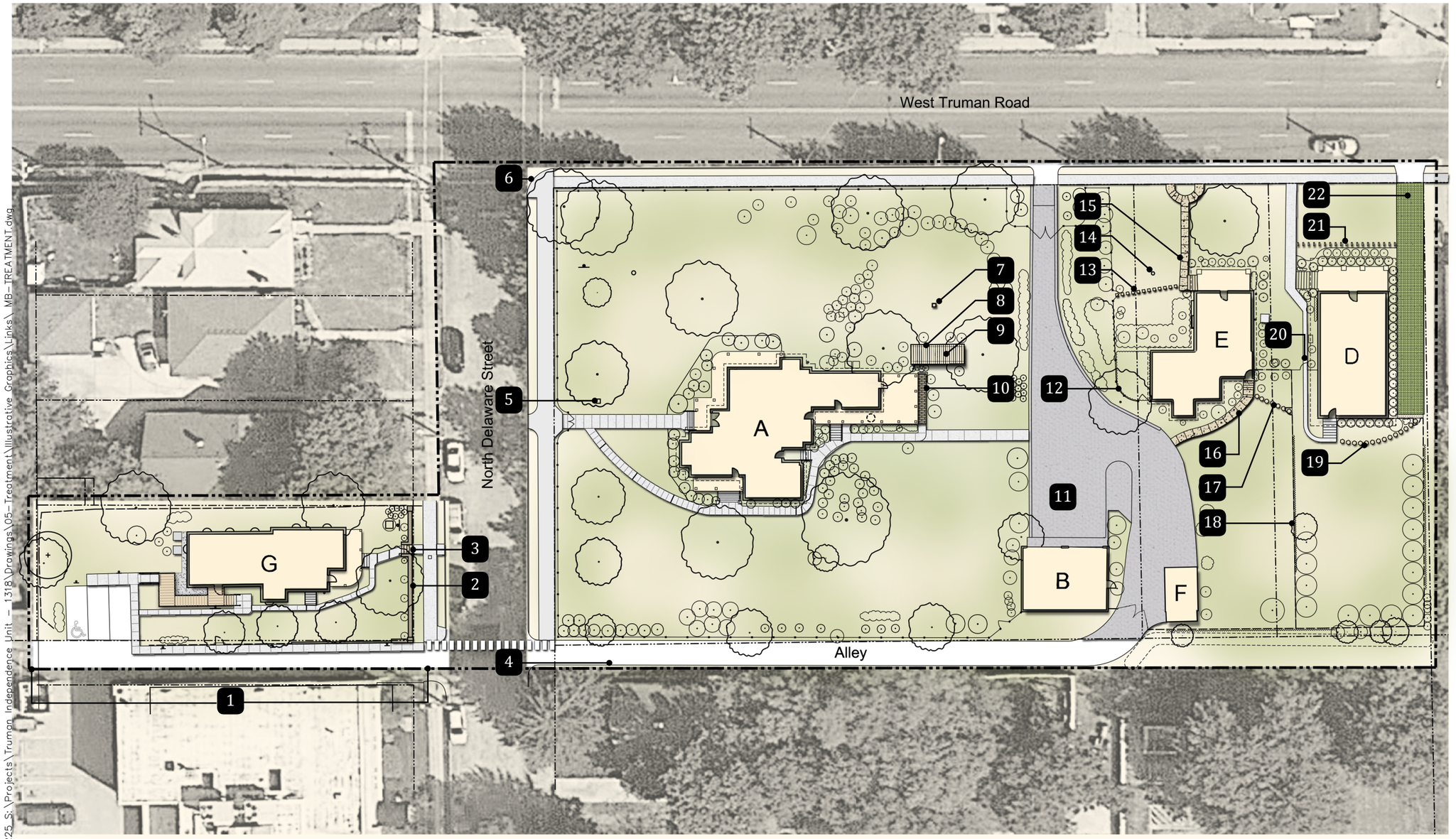
26 HSTL 82-143-2.

Building Legend

A Truman Home
B Carriage House
C Pergola
D Frank Wallace Home
E George Wallace Home
F George Wallace Garage
G Noland Home

Key Notes

1. Consider closing alley south of Noland Home for pedestrian route.
2. Repair limestone retaining wall.
3. Repair stairs within the limestone retaining wall to match original configuration. Comply with current accessibility gueidelines.
4. Repair alley.
5. Repair gas lamp by rotating on its base to its original configuration. Repair deteriorated paint.
6. Repair sidewalk at corner.
7. Repair sundial stand. Clean base and sundial face.
8. Restore pergola space, and allow limited replacement of the three-dimensional elements.
9. Remove replica bird bath. Repair historic bird bath.
10. Repair brick paving.
11. Repair asphalt driveway /concrete band.
12. Repair steel picket fence.
13. Maintain stepping stone path.
14. Install gas lamp in original location.
15. Maintain concrete sidewalk.
16. Maintain concrete walkway. When the path needs to be replaced, restore the stepping stone path.
17. Install stepping stone path.
18. Remove chain link fence.
19. Maintain stepping stone path.
20. Maintain fence and gate.
21. Repair stepping stone path.
22. Remove gravel driveway. Replace with grass pavers and lawn



Mapping Sources:
Tuttle-Ayers-Woodward survey, 1986
Frank Wallace House HABS, 1992
George Wallace House HABS, 1992
Noland-Haukenberry House HABS, 1992
Schmitz, King & Associates survey, 2010
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
NPS Cultural Landscape Report, 1989
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

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ILLUSTRATION 4-1

NOVEMBER 2014	TITLE OF PROJECT: CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HARRY S TRUMAN HISTORIC SITE	TITLE OF DRAWING: TREATMENT PLAN - FEATURES
Dwg No. 492 125466	NAME OF PARK: HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE REGION: MIDWEST; COUNTY: JACKSON; STATE: MISSOURI

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Building Legend

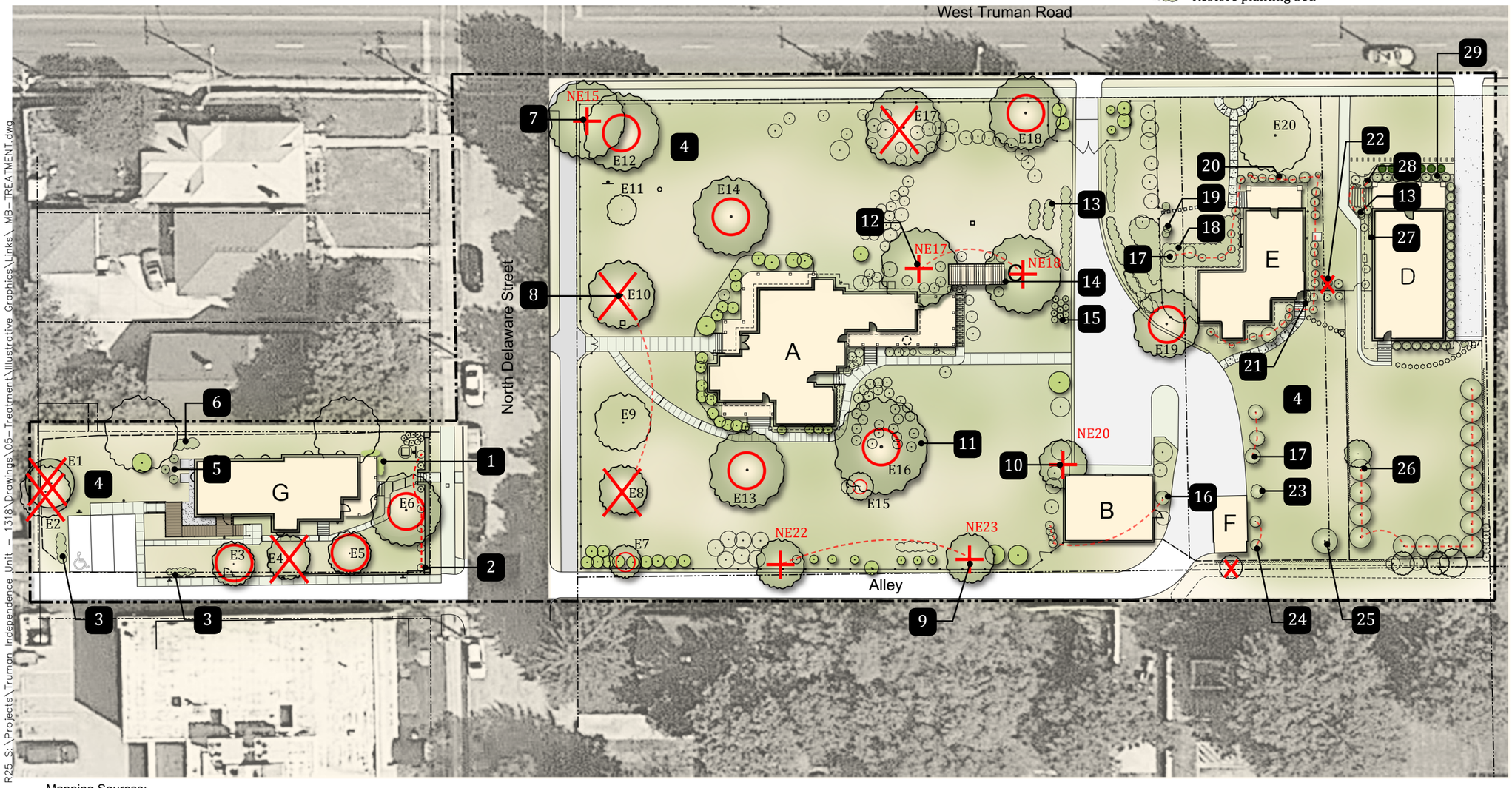
A Truman Home
B Carriage House
C Pergola
D Frank Wallace Home
E George Wallace Home
F George Wallace Garage
G Noland Home

Symbol Legend

- Plant non-extant (original) trees/shrubs, typical
- Remove and replace tree, typical
- Remove tree, typical
- Prune tree, typical
- Cut back shrub, typical
- Remove and relocate shrub, typical
- Restore planting bed

Key Notes

1. Restore ivy at front porch.
2. Restore barberry hedge, plant (5) barberry.
3. Restore bulb planting bed.
4. Repair lawn.
5. Plant (3) rose shrubs.
6. Restore poppy planting bed.
7. Plant (1) American elm.
8. Remove and replace (2) sugar maple in-kind.
9. Plant (2) American elm.
10. Plant (1) hickory.
11. Replace lightning protection.
12. Plant (2) American elm.
13. Restore annual beds
14. Replant rose vines on restored pergola structure.
15. Remove and replace rose garden and white tulips.
16. Plant (5) forsythia at carriage house.
17. Plant 35 shrubs temporarily relocated for the George Wallace construction project.
18. Plant groundcover in shrub bed.
19. Plant (1) Mary Wallace rose.
20. Plant (1) spirea.
21. Plant vines along southeast corner of home.
22. Restore evergreen trees between the Frank and George Wallace Homes. Plant (2) evergreen trees.
23. Plant mint and lily of the valley.
24. Plant (2) pussy willow in backyard.
25. Plant (1) burning bush in backyard.
26. Restore shrub hedge. Plant (15) mock oranges and lilacs.
27. Restore California ivy at chimney.
28. Plant (2) Eastern red cedar.
29. Restore juniper shrub hedge. Plant (8) shrubs at front facade, (16) at east facade, and (6) at south facade.



Mapping Sources:
Tuttle-Ayers-Woodward survey, 1986
Frank Wallace House HABS, 1992
George Wallace House HABS, 1992
Noland-Haukenberry House HABS, 1992
Schmitz, King & Associates survey, 2010
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
NPS Cultural Landscape Report, 1989
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

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ILLUSTRATION 4-2

NOVEMBER 2014	TITLE OF PROJECT: CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HARRY S TRUMAN HISTORIC SITE	TITLE OF DRAWING: TREATMENT PLAN - VEGETATION NAME OF PARK: HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Dwg No. 492 125466	REGION: MIDWEST; COUNTY: JACKSON; STATE: MISSOURI

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CHAPTER 5:
Implementation

Chapter 5: Implementation

Introduction

This section provides guidance for implementing the treatment recommendations identified in Chapter 4. The Chapter 4 recommendations are organized into distinct tasks that are bundled to guide prioritization and preparation of Project Management Information System (PMIS) project statements. The tasks are presented in a tabular format in Tables 5-1 through 5-6 providing cultural landscape data recommended for the FMSS.

- Table 5-1: Priority Group A: Preserve Truman Home Vegetation
- Table 5-2: Priority Group B: Preserve Truman Home Contributing Features
- Table 5-3: Priority Group C: Restore Truman Home Pergola
- Table 5-4: Priority Group D: Rehabilitate Noland Home Landscape
- Table 5-5: Priority Group E: Rehabilitate Frank Wallace Home Landscape
- Table 5-6: Priority Group F: Rehabilitate George Wallace Home Landscape

The priorities reflect the prominence of the Truman Home as the primary resource in the Truman Independence Unit, as well as the organization of landscapes within the Truman Independence Unit by asset locations (as explained in Chapter 3).

All treatment tasks have been assigned to one of the four 3100 Maintained Landscape asset locations. Task identification letters correspond to the asset locations. Task identification letters correspond to the asset locations. Treatment tasks recommended for multiple properties or for the entire study area are designated with the letters SA (study area). This prevents the same task from being assigned a different task number for different asset locations, but allows the treatment to be tracked with each property.

T = Truman Home landscape
N = Noland Home landscape
FW = Frank Wallace Home landscape
GW = George Wallace Home landscape
SA = Study Area

Landscape Implementation

The implementation section includes tasks that address preservation and maintenance, repairs, replacement, and future planning. The tasks are bundled into groups A-F for use in prioritizing funding requests.

Truman Home Historic Landscape Implementation Tasks

Note: T refers to Truman Home implementation tasks.

Implementation Group A: Preserve Truman Home Vegetation

T1. Prune eight trees for renovation (E7, E12, E13, E14, E15, E16, E18, E19). See tree maintenance guidelines (Ch. 4, Truman Home – Vegetation, 1).

T2. Remove lightning protection from E16, Shingle oak, and install new lightning protection (Ch. 4, Truman Home-Vegetation, 1).

T3. Remove and replace three trees (E8, E10, E17). See tree maintenance guidelines (Ch. 4, Truman Home – Vegetation, 1 and 2).

T4. Plant seven trees to restore non-extant original trees to original locations using the same species or a non-invasive, disease-resistant cultivar, planted in the same location (Ch. 4, Truman Home – Vegetation, 3).

T5. Preserve extant contributing shrubs (Ch. 4, Truman Home – Vegetation, 7).

T5.1. Prune shrubs for renovation along south fence line.

T5.2. Prune shrubs for renovation along Truman Home foundation.

T5.3. Prune shrubs for renovation at driveway gate.

T5.4. Prune shrubs throughout Truman property as necessary to maintain health of vegetation and preserve screen of shrubs to obscure views into property. Regular maintenance of shrubs should include pruning to maintain a naturalistic shape and to preserve the vegetation screen to block views into the Truman Home, Frank Wallace Home, and George Wallace Home backyards. Prune to remove dead or diseased wood, weak wood that is not producing blooms, and rubbing branches.

T6. Plant five forsythia and two lilac shrubs in original locations (Ch. 4, Truman Home – Vegetation, 4).

T7. Restore rose garden with original species (Ch. 4, Truman Home – Vegetation, 6).

T7.1. Plant roses in a 4-3-4 configuration as was done historically. See shrub maintenance guidelines.

T8. Preserve original vines, perennials, groundcovers and annuals (Ch. 4, Truman Home – Vegetation, 8).

T8.1. Preserve extant grapevine along kitchen porch.

T9. Restore five plant beds to their original locations (Ch. 4, Truman Home – Vegetation, 8).

T9.1. Restore perennial bed along driveway.

T9.2. Restore peony bed along driveway.

T9.3. Restore white and yellow daffodils and tulips interplanted in the lawn northeast of the pergola foundation.

T9.4. Restore white tulips in rose garden.

T9.5. Restore rose vine on pergola overhead structure.

T10. Maintain lawn in good condition with even cover of bluegrass (Ch. 4, Truman Home – Vegetation, 10).

T10.1. Repair lawn to smooth grade with an even grass stand.

T10.2. Monitor for evidence of burrowing animals and follow integrated pest management protocols for removing animals impacting the lawn. Repair damaged areas.

T11. Remove non-contributing plant material and invasive/volunteer plants (Ch. 4, Truman Home – Vegetation, 9).

T11.1. Remove volunteer plants along south property line and replace with lawn.

T11.2. Remove volunteer plants east of carriage house and replace with lawn.

T11.3. Remove volunteer plants from walkways.

Implementation Group B: Preserve Truman Home Contributing Features

T12. Repair and preserve asphalt driveway and concrete edge (Ch. 4, Truman Home – Circulation, 2).

T13. Repair and preserve brick paving (Ch. 4, Truman Home – Circulation, 2).

T14. Repair deteriorated asphalt in alley south of Truman Home property (Ch. 4, Truman Home – Circulation, 2).

T15. Repair/replace damaged hexagonal pavers at southeast corner of West Truman Road and North Delaware Street (Ch. 4, Truman Home – Circulation, 2).

SA1. Maintain and monitor accessible routes on a regular basis to ensure they are barrier-free (Ch.4, Study Area – Circulation, 3).

SA2. Maintain the striped crosswalk across North Delaware Street between the Noland Home and the Truman Home. Provide regulatory signage as required by the Manual on Urban Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) (Ch. 4, Study Area – Circulation, 3).

T16. Preserve steel picket fence, flagpole and cistern (Ch. 4, Truman Home – Small Scale Features, 1).

T16.1. Preserve steel picket fence – monitor and maintain in good condition, paint or repair as needed based on condition.

T16.2. Preserve flagpole – monitor and maintain in good condition.

T16.3. Preserve cistern – monitor and maintain in good condition. Clean as needed.

T17. Repair and preserve bird bath, sundial and gas lamp (Ch. 4, Truman Home – Small scale Features, 2).

T17.1. Repair bird bath – re-cast stand and assemble birdbath in historic location. Clean regularly, monitor and maintain in good condition.

T17.2. Repair sundial – repair stand, clean base and face of sundial. Consider acquiring a cast of the base in case a replacement is necessary in the future. Monitor and maintain in good condition. Clean as needed to maintain good condition.

T17.3. Repair gas lamp – remove paint from bronze accents and clean; paint cap, monitor and maintain in good condition. Rotate lamp ninety degrees on base to match original installation.

T18. Remove replica bird bath from the Truman Home property (Ch. 4, Truman Home – Small scale Features, 3).

T19. Maintain bicentennial marker. Monitor and remove if its condition deteriorates (Ch. 4, Truman Home – Small scale Features, 3).

T20. Preserve contributing aerial electrical lines (Ch. 4, Truman Home – Utilities, 1).

SA3. Replace existing exterior light fixtures with energy efficient lighting (Ch. 4, Study Area – Utilities, 2).

Implementation Group C: Restore Truman Home Pergola

T21. Restore pergola as central feature and focal point of backyard.

T21.1. Stabilize and repair pergola foundation, including stone base and decorative edging (Ch. 4, Truman Home – Buildings and Structures, 2).

T21.2. Restore limited pergola vertical elements, including columns and roof (Ch. 4, Truman Home – Buildings and Structures, 3).

T21.3. Maintain interior of pergola as lawn or other low material (Ch. 4, Truman Home – Spatial Organization and Topography, 2).

Noland Home Historic Landscape Implementation Tasks

Note: N refers to Noland Home implementation tasks.

Implementation Group D: Rehabilitate Noland Home Landscape

Circulation system/ pavement and walkways tasks

N1. Preserve extant contributing circulation features through ongoing care and minor repairs (Ch. 4, Noland Home – Circulation, 1).

N2. Repair stairs at the limestone retaining wall to match original configuration. Comply with current accessibility guidelines (Ch. 4, Noland Home – Circulation, 1).

SA1. Maintain and monitor accessible routes on a regular basis to ensure they are barrier free (Ch.4, Study Area – Circulation, 3).

SA2. Maintain the striped crosswalk across North Delaware Street between the Noland Home and the Truman Home. Provide regulatory signage as required by the Manual on Urban Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) (Ch. 4, Study Area – Circulation, 3).

Vegetation tasks

N3. Prune three trees for renovation (E3, E5, and E6). See tree maintenance guidelines (Ch. 4, Noland Home – Vegetation, 1).

N4. Remove and replace three trees with the same species or a non-invasive, disease-resistant cultivar (E1, E2, and E4). See tree maintenance guidelines (Ch. 4, Noland Home – Vegetation, 2).

N5. Preserve extant contributing shrubs (Ch. 4, Noland Home – Vegetation, 1).

N6. Restore hedge of barberry shrubs (five) along top of limestone retaining wall (Ch. 4, Noland Home – Vegetation, 3).

N7. Screen non-contributing air conditioning units using new plantings. Plant three rose shrubs similar to extant contributing rose shrub. See the maintenance guidelines for plant bed preparation and planting instructions (Ch. 4, Noland Home – Vegetation, 4).

N8. Restore vines, perennials, groundcovers, and annuals in original locations. Restore four planting beds (Ch. 4, Noland Home – Vegetation, 5).

N8.1. Restore poppy planting bed along north fence line.

N8.2. Restore daylily planting bed along south fence line.

N8.3. Restore bulb planting bed along west fence lines.

N8.4. Restore ivy at front porch.

N9. Maintain lawn in good condition with even cover of bluegrass (Ch. 4, Noland Home – Vegetation, 7).

N9.1. Repair lawn to smooth grade with an even grass stand.

N9.2. Monitor for evidence of burrowing animals and follow integrated pest management protocols for removing animals impacting the lawn. Repair damaged areas.

N10. Remove non-contributing plant material and invasive/volunteer plants (Ch. 4, Noland Home – Vegetation, 6).

N10.1. Remove volunteer plants along the north fence line and replace with lawn.

N10.2. Remove volunteer plants from walkways.

Buildings and structures tasks

N11. Consider providing moveable benches and/or period lawn chairs in accordance with the furnishing recommendations of the HSR (Ch. 4, Noland Home - Buildings and Structures, 2).

Small scale features tasks

N12. Repair and preserve limestone retaining wall (Ch. 4, Noland Home – Small scale Features, 1).

N13. Repair and preserve chain link fence sections along north property line to be in-line, plumb and level (Ch. 4, Noland Home – Small scale Features, 1).

Utilities tasks

SA3. Replace existing exterior light fixtures with energy efficient lighting (Ch. 4, Study Area – Utilities, 2).

Frank Wallace Home Historic Landscape Implementation Tasks

Note: FW refers to Frank Wallace Home implementation tasks.

Implementation Group E: Rehabilitate Frank Wallace Home Landscape

Circulation system/ pavement and walkways tasks

FW1. Repair and preserve stepping stone path that passes to the north of the front porch connecting the driveway to the concrete sidewalk (Ch. 4, Frank Wallace Home – Circulation, 2).

FW2. Maintain existing circulation routes unless indicated otherwise (Ch. 4, Frank Wallace Home – Circulation, 1, 2).

FW3. Remove gravel driveway and replace with pavers and lawn (Ch. 4, Frank Wallace Home – Circulation, 3).

Vegetation tasks

FW4. Preserve extant contributing shrubs, one lilac and four spirea (Ch. 4, Frank Wallace Home – Vegetation, 1).

FW5. Relocate spirea along north side of Frank Wallace Home front porch.

FW6. Restore missing shrubs from the period of significance with same species in original locations. Plant 48 shrubs (Ch. 4, Frank Wallace Home – Vegetation, 3).

FW6.1. Restore shrub hedge along the east, south, and west fence lines. Plant 16 shrubs.

FW6.2. Restore juniper shrub hedge at building foundation. Plant 30 shrubs.

FW6.3. Plant two eastern red cedar flanking front porch stairs. Plant two shrubs.

FW7. Restore three missing planting beds (Ch. 4, Frank Wallace Home – Vegetation, 4).

FW7.1. Restore California ivy at the chimney.

FW7.2. Restore lilies of the valley adjacent to the lilac shrub on the southeast corner of the building.

FW7.3. Restore annual bed, petunias, flanking front porch stairs.

FW8. Maintain lawn in good condition with even cover of bluegrass (Ch. 4, Frank Wallace Home – Vegetation, 6).

FW8.1. Repair lawn to smooth grade with an even grass stand.

FW8.2. Monitor for evidence of burrowing animals and follow integrated pest management protocols for removing animals impacting the lawn. Repair damaged areas.

FW9. Remove non-contributing vegetation (Ch. 4, Frank Wallace Home – Vegetation, 2).

FW9.1. Remove stockpiled plant material stored in the Frank Wallace backyard associated with the George Wallace construction project.

FW9.2. Repair the lawn in areas of stockpiled plant material.

FW9.3. Remove volunteer plants along fence lines and building foundation, including Tree of Heaven, Maple, Mulberry, and New Jersey Tea.

Small scale features tasks

FW10. Repair and preserve the chain link fence sections on the east, south, and north sides of the property to be in-line, plumb, and level (Ch. 4, Frank Wallace Home – Small scale Features, 1).

SA4. Remove chain link fence and vines between the Frank Wallace and George Wallace backyards (Ch. 4, Frank Wallace Home – Small scale Features, 2; Ch. 4, George Wallace Home – Small scale Features, 2).

Utilities tasks

SA3. Replace existing exterior light fixtures with energy efficient lighting (Ch. 4, Study Area – Utilities, 2).

George Wallace Home Historic Landscape Implementation Tasks

Note: GW refers to George Wallace Home implementation tasks.

Implementation Group F: Rehabilitate George Wallace Home Landscape

Circulation system/ pavement and walkways tasks

GW1. Repair and preserve asphalt driveway to George Wallace Garage (Ch. 4, George Wallace Home – Circulation, 2).

GW2. Maintain existing circulation routes unless otherwise indicated (Ch. 4, George Wallace Home – Circulation, 2, 3).

Vegetation tasks

GW3. Maintain one Sweetgum tree at the George Wallace property. See tree maintenance guidelines (Ch. 4, George Wallace Home – Vegetation, 1).

GW4. Remove E21, Kentucky Coffeetree (Ch. 4, George Wallace Home – Vegetation, 2).

GW5. Replace missing shrubs (Ch. 4, George Wallace Home – Vegetation, 3).

GW5.1. Plant two evergreen trees between Frank and George Wallace Homes.

GW5.2. Plant one replacement spirea at front porch.

GW5.3. Plant four replacement shrubs in the backyard, including one burning bush in the southeast corner of the yard, two pussy willow to the east of the George Wallace Garage, and one Mary Wallace Rose south of the Truman/ Wallace gate.

GW5.4. Relocate 35 foundation shrubs temporarily removed for construction.

GW6. Replace five missing planting beds from the period of significance (Ch. 4, George Wallace Home – Vegetation, 4).

GW6.1. Plant mint and lilies of the valley at northeast corner of Wallace garage.

GW6.2. Plant groundcovers in shrub bed west of home and south of the front porch steps

GW6.3. Consider restoring ivy along southeast corner of House based on findings of Historic Structure Report. Additional information needed (Ch. 4, George Wallace Home – Buildings and Structures, 1).

GW6.4. Consider restoring honeysuckle vine on trellis along east side of George Wallace front porch based on findings of Historic Structure Report. Additional information needed (Ch. 4, George Wallace Home – Buildings and Structures, 1).

GW7. Maintain lawn in good condition with even cover of bluegrass (Ch. 4, George Wallace Home – Vegetation, 6).

GW7.1. Repair lawn to smooth grade with an even grass stand.

GW7.2. Monitor for evidence of burrowing animals and follow integrated pest management protocols for removing animals impacting the lawn. Repair damaged areas.

GW8. Remove non-contributing plants from fence lines and building foundations (Ch. 4, George Wallace Home – Vegetation, 5).

Small scale features tasks

GW9. Repair chain link fence sections along south and west sides of property (Ch. 4, George Wallace Home – Small scale Features, 1).

GW10. Repair portion of Truman steel picket fence located on George Wallace property (Ch. 4, George Wallace Home – Small scale Features, 2).

GW11. Install gas lamp in George Wallace front yard (Ch. 4, George Wallace Home – Small scale Features, 3).

SA4. Remove chain link fence and vines between the Frank Wallace and George Wallace backyards (Ch. 4, Frank Wallace Home – Small scale Features, 2; Ch. 4, George Wallace Home – Small scale Features, 2).

Utilities tasks

SA3. Replace existing exterior light fixtures with energy efficient lighting (Ch. 4, Study Area – Utilities, 2).

CLR Landscape Data Recommended for FMSS

To assist NHS staff in organizing the CLR information into PMIS projects and the FMSS database, implementation groups and tasks are presented in a tabular form in Table 5-1: CLR Implementation Data Recommended for FMSS. The table provides a format for entering cultural landscape recommendations into the FMSS database.

The table categories include:

- CLR Implementation Group and Priority – Prioritized bundle of implementation tasks
- CLR Treatment Recommendation – Chapter 4 recommendation
- CLR Implementation Task / FMSS Task –CLR Treatment Recommendations are translated to specific actions that can be carried out on site, termed CLR Implementation Tasks. CLR Implementation Tasks correlate to FMSS Tasks. FMSS Tasks are grouped in the FMSS software as components of FMSS Work Orders. Note that specific Work Orders have not been recommended for FMSS Tasks as part of this chapter; CLR implementation tasks have instead been grouped into prioritized bundles.
- CLR Implementation Task Component / FMSS Task Component –Implementation task components developed in the CLR give detailed information on how treatment tasks should be carried out. CLR Implementation Task Components correlate to components of FMSS Tasks.
- FMSS Asset Type (Asset Code) – "a category used to group like Assets that define a Location;" It represents assets defined by related maintenance needs.[1] CLR Implementation Tasks recommended for the Truman Independence Unit fall under the Asset Type 3100 Maintained Landscapes.
- FMSS Location (Parent Location) – "Property that the NPS desires to track and manage as a distinct identifiable entity, based on set Asset Types; another term for 'facility'."[2] Refer to Figure 3-71 for a map of FMSS Locations.
- FMSS Asset (Asset Number) – "a distinct element or separately identifiable part of a Location on which work is performed;" assets may be single landscape features or groups of like features.[3]

1 John Auwaerter, "Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports, Landscape Lines #17: Cultural Landscapes and NPS" (Boston: National Park Service Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 2014), 28.
2 Ibid.
3 Ibid.

- FMSS Work type / subtype –
    - F*acilities Maintenance (FM):* Day-to-day activities, and planned work required to preserve an asset in such a condition that it may be used for its designated purpose over its expected life cycle.
    - *Preventive Maintenance (PM):* Regularly scheduled periodic maintenance activities (within one year) on selected assets.
    - *Recurring Maintenance (RM):* Work activities that recur based on normal wear patterns on a periodic cycle of greater than one year and less than ten years.
    - *Deferred Maintenance (DM):* Maintenance that was not performed when it should have been, or was scheduled and was put off or delayed. Continued deferment of maintenance will result in deficiencies.
    - *Component Renewal (CR)*: The planned replacement of a component or system that will reach the end of its useful life based on condition and life cycle analysis within the facility's lifetime.
- Recurring Maintenance Needed – indicates if recurring maintenance is required.
- Units – the measured quantity of units.
- Unit of Measure – the type of unit measured.

Additional Planning Needed to Complete FMSS Work Orders Related to Cultural Landscape Preservation

Future planning documents are specified in Chapter 4 – Treatment to clarify the historic character of non-extant features in the Truman Independence Unit and the appropriate site treatment. These planning documents include:

- Historic Furnishings Report for the Frank Wallace Home. The Historic Furnishings Report is intended to provide recommendations for exterior site furniture. No treatment for site furniture is included in the implementation plan in this chapter.
- Historic Furnishings Report for the George Wallace Home. The Historic Furnishings Report is intended to provide recommendations for exterior site furniture. No treatment for site furniture is included in the implementation plan in this chapter.
- Historic Structure Report for the George Wallace Home. The Historic Structure Report is intended to clarify if the awnings and trellis on the east side of the front porch and the vine planting on the structure should be restored. Treatment tasks for restoring the ivy on the southeast corner of the House and restoring the honeysuckle vine on the east side of the front porch are included in the implementation plan in this chapter. A Historic Structures Report would serve to verify the presence of these features during the period of significance.
- A thorough investigation of the historic conditions at these locations is recommended to verify historic information before undertaking the treatment tasks associated with these planning reports.

Table 5-1. CLR Data Recommended for FMSS, Priority Group A: Preserve Truman Home Vegetation (1 of 2)

CLR Treatment Recommendation	CLR Implementation Task/ FMSS Task	CLR Task Component / FMSS Task Component	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location (PARENT LOCATIONS)	FMSS Asset (ASSET NUMBER)	FMSS Work Type / Sub-Type	Recurring Maintenance Needed	Units	Unit of Measure
Ch. 4, Truman Home – Vegetation, 1	T1. Prune 8 trees for renovation (E7, E12, E13, E14, E15, E16, E18, E19)		Maintained Landscape (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71436	1154492 (sugar maple trees group), 1154501, 1172346, 1154505, 1154502	FM / DM	yes (regular pruning)	8	ea
Ch. 4, Truman Home – Vegetation, 1	T2. Remove lightning protection from E16, Shingle oak, and install new lightning protection		ML (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71437		FM / DM		1	ea
Ch. 4, Truman Home – Vegetation, 1 and 2	T3. Remove and replace 3 trees (E8, E10, E17)		ML (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71438	1154492 (sugar maple trees group), 1154502	FM / DM	yes (regular pruning)	3	ea
Ch. 4, Truman Home – Vegetation, 3	T4. Plant 7 trees		ML (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71439		FM / DM	yes (regular pruning)	7	ea
Ch. 4, Truman Home – Vegetation, 7	T5. Preserve extant contributing shrubs	T5.1. Prune shrubs for renovation along south fence line	ML (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71440		FM / DM	yes (regular pruning)	22	ea
		T5.2. Prune shrubs for renovation along Truman Home foundation	ML (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71441		FM / DM	yes (regular pruning)	25	ea
		T5.3. Prune shrubs for renovation at driveway gate	ML (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71442		FM / DM	yes (regular pruning)	6	ea
		T5.4. Prune shrubs throughout Truman property as necessary to maintain health of vegetation and preserve screen of shrubs to obscure views into property	ML (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71443		FM / RM	yes (regular pruning)	189	ea
Ch. 4, Truman Home – Vegetation, 4	T6. Plant 7 shrubs		ML (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71444		FM / DM	yes (regular pruning)	7	ea
Ch. 4, Truman Home – Vegetation, 6	T7. Restore rose garden	T7.1. Plant roses in a 4-3-4 configuration	ML (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71445	265122	FM / DM	yes (regular pruning)	11	ea
Ch. 4, Truman Home – Vegetation, 8	T8. Preserve original vines, perennials, groundcovers and annuals	T8.1. Preserve extant grapevine along kitchen porch	ML (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71446		FM / RM	yes (regular pruning)	1	ea

Table 5-1. CLR Data Recommended for FMSS, Priority Group A: Preserve Truman Home Vegetation (2 of 2)

CLR Treatment Recommendation	CLR Implementation Task/ FMSS Task	CLR Task Component / FMSS Task Component	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location (PARENT LOCATIONS)	FMSS Asset (ASSET NUMBER)	FMSS Work Type / Sub-Type	Recurring Maintenance Needed	Units	Unit of Measure
Ch. 4, Truman Home – Vegetation, 8	T9. Restore 5 planting beds to original locations	T9.1. Restore perennial bed along driveway	ML (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71436		FM / DM	yes (regular weeding, plant replacement)	98	sf
		T9.2. Restore peony bed along driveway	ML (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71437		FM / DM	yes (regular weeding, plant replacement)	371	sf
		T9.3. Restore white and yellow daffodils and tulips interplanted in the lawn north-east of the pergola foundation	Maintained Landscape (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71438		FM / DM	yes (regular weeding, plant replacement)	68	sf
		T9.4. Restore white tulips in rose garden	ML (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71439		FM / DM	yes (regular weeding, plant replacement)	60	sf
		T9.5. Restore rose vine on pergola overhead structure	ML (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71440		FM / DM	yes (regular weeding, plant replacement)	54	lf
Ch. 4, Truman Home – Vegetation, 10	T10. Maintain lawn in good condition with an even cover of bluegrass	T10.1. Repair lawn to smooth grade with an even grass stand	ML (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71441		FM / DM	yes (regular mowing)	23109	sf
		T10.2. Monitor for evidence of burrowing animals and follow integrated pest management protocols for removing animals impacting the lawn. Repair damaged areas.	ML (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71442		FM / RM	yes (monitor for evidence of burrowing animals)	23109	sf
Ch. 4, Truman Home – Vegetation, 9	T11. Remove non-contributing plant material and invasive/volunteer plants	T11.1. Remove volunteer plants along south property line and replace with lawn	ML (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71443		FM / RM	yes (annual removal of volunteers)	varies	
		T11.2. Remove volunteer plants east of Carriage House and replace with lawn	ML (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71444		FM / DM	yes (annual removal of volunteers)	varies	
		T11.3. Remove volunteer plants from walkways	ML (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71445		FM / RM	yes (annual removal of volunteers)	varies	

Table 5-2. CLR Data Recommended for FMSS, Priority Group B: Preserve Truman Home Contributing Features (1 of 2)

CLR Treatment Recommendation	CLR Implementation Task/ FMSS Task	CLR Task Component / FMSS Task Component	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location (PARENT LOCATIONS)	FMSS Asset (ASSET NUMBER)	FMSS Work Type / Sub-Type	Recurring Maintenance Needed	Units	Unit of Measure
Ch. 4, Truman Home – Circulation, 2	T12. Repair and preserve asphalt driveway and limestone edge		Maintained Landscape (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71436	45577 (Driveway surface), 1192428 (Curb)	FM / DM		2277 sf (driveway); 240 lf (curb)	sf / lf
Ch. 4, Truman Home – Circulation, 2	T13. Repair and preserve brick paving.		ML (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71437		FM / DM	yes (annual repointing and replacement of damaged pavers)	56 sf	sf
Ch. 4, Truman Home – Circulation, 2	T14. Repair deteriorated asphalt in alley south of Truman Home property.		ML (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71438		FM / DM		2091 sf	sf
Ch. 4, Truman Home – Circulation, 2	T15. Repair/replace damaged hexagonal pavers at southeast corner of West Truman Road and North Delaware Street.		ML (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71439	265129	FM / RM	yes (regular replacement of damaged pavers)	1132 (all pavers)	sf
Ch.4, Study Area – Circulation, 3	SA1. Maintain and monitor accessible routes on a regular basis to ensure they are barrier-free.		ML (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71440		FM / RM	yes	n/a	
Ch.4, Study Area – Circulation, 3	SA2. Maintain the striped crosswalk across North Delaware Street between the Noland Home and the Truman Home.		ML (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71441		FM / RM	yes (repainting and maintenance of signs)	31	lf
Ch. 4, Truman Home – Small Scale Features, 1	T16. Preserve steel picket fence, flagpole, and cistern.	T16.1. Preserve steel picket fence	ML (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71442	45576 (fence); 243338 (fence gate)	FM/ RM	yes (repairs)	629 lf (fence), 6 gates	lf / ea
		T16.2 Preserve flagpole	ML (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71443		FM / RM	yes (repairs)	1	ea
		T16.3. Preserve cistern	ML (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71444	41429?	FM / RM	yes (repairs)	1	ea
Ch. 4, Truman Home – Small Scale Features, 2	T17. Repair and preserve bird bath, sundial, and gas lamp.	T17.1. Re-cast historic bird bath stand and utilize historic bird bath	ML (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71436	41329?	FM / DM	yes (repairs)	1	ea
		T17.2. Repair sundial stand. Clean base and sundial face.	ML (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71437	41334?	FM / PM	yes (cleaning and repairs)	1	ea
		T17.3. Repair gas lamp	ML (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71438	41342	FM / DM	yes (repairs and regular painting)	1	ea
Ch. 4, Truman Home – Small Scale Features, 3	T18. Remove replica bird bath		ML (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71439	41324?	FM / DM		1	ea

Table 5-2. CLR Data Recommended for FMSS, Priority Group B: Preserve Truman Home Contributing Features (2 of 2)

CLR Treatment Recommendation	CLR Implementation Task/ FMSS Task	CLR Task Component / FMSS Task Component	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location (PARENT LOCATIONS)	FMSS Asset (ASSET NUMBER)	FMSS Work Type / Sub-Type	Recurring Maintenance Needed	Units	Unit of Measure
Ch. 4, Truman Home – Small Scale Features, 3	T19. Maintain bicentennial marker.		Maintained Landscape (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71440				1	ea
Ch. 4, Truman Home – Utilities, 1	T20.Preserve contributing aerial electrical lines		ML (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71441		FM / RM		274	lf
Ch. 4, Study Area – Utilities, 2	SA3. Replace existing exterior light fixtures with energy efficient lighting.		ML (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71441		FM / DM	yes (periodic replacement)	n/a	ea

Table 5-3. CLR Data Recommended for FMSS, Priority Group C: Restore Truman Home Pergola (1 of 1)

CLR Treatment Recommendation	CLR Implementation Task/ FMSS Task	CLR Task Component / FMSS Task Component	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location (PARENT LOCATIONS)	FMSS Asset (ASSET NUMBER)	FMSS Work Type / Sub-Type	Recurring Maintenance Needed	Units	Unit of Measure
Ch. 4, Truman Home – Buildings and Structures, 2	T21. Restore pergola as central feature and focal point of backyard	T21.1. Stabilize and repair pergola foundation, including stone base and decorative edging	Maintained Landscape (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71443	41321 ?	FM / DM	yes (annual repointing)	145 sf (base), 54 lf (edging)	sf / lf
Ch. 4, Truman Home – Buildings and Structures, 3		T21.2. Restore limited pergola vertical elements, including columns and roof	ML (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71444		FM / DM	yes (repairs and regular painting)	1	ea
Ch. 4, Truman Home – Spatial Organization and Topography, 2		T21.3. Maintain interior of pergola as lawn or other low material	ML (3100)	Truman Home Landscape 71445		FM / DM	yes (regular mowing)	98	sf

Table 5-4. CLR Data Recommended for FMSS, Priority Group D: Rehabilitate Noland House Landscape (1 of 2)

CLR Treatment Recommendation	CLR Implementation Task/ FMSS Task	CLR Task Component / FMSS Task Component	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location (PARENT LOCATIONS)	FMSS Asset (ASSET NUMBER)	FMSS Work Type / Sub-Type	Recurring Maintenance Needed	Units	Unit of Measure
Ch. 4, Noland Home – Circulation, 1	N1. Preserve extant contributing circulation features through ongoing care and minor repairs		Maintained Landscape (3100)	Noland Home Landscape 72440		FM / RM	yes (repairs)	n/a	
Ch. 4, Noland Home – Circulation, 1	N2. Repair stairs at the limestone retaining wall to match original configuration.		ML (3100)			FM / DM	yes (repointing)	14	sf
Ch.4, Study Area – Circulation, 3	SA1. Maintain and monitor accessible routes on a regular basis to ensure they are barrier-free.		ML (3100)	Noland Home Landscape 72440		FM / RM		n/a	
Ch.4, Study Area – Circulation, 3	SA2. Maintain the striped crosswalk across North Delaware Street between the Noland Home and the Truman Home.		ML (3100)	Noland Home Landscape 72441		FM / RM	yes (repainting and maintenance of signs)	31	lf
Ch. 4, Noland Home – Vegetation, 1	N3. Prune three (3) trees for renovation (E3, E5, and E6)		ML (3100)	Noland Home Landscape 72442	289557 (suggested)	FM / RM	yes (regular pruning)	3	ea
Ch. 4, Noland Home – Vegetation, 2	N4. Remove and replace three (3) trees (E1, E2, and E4)		ML (3100)	Noland Home Landscape 72443	289561 (suggested)	FM / DM	yes (regular pruning)	1	ea
Ch. 4, Noland Home – Vegetation, 1	N5. Preserve extant contributing shrubs		ML (3100)	Noland Home Landscape 72444		FM / RM	yes (regular pruning)	11	ea
Ch. 4, Noland Home – Vegetation, 3	N6. Restore hedge of barberry shrubs (5) along top of limestone retaining wall		ML (3100)	Noland Home Landscape 72445		FM / DM	yes (regular pruning)	5	ea
Ch. 4, Noland Home – Vegetation, 4	N7. Plant three (3) rose shrubs to screen air conditioning units.		ML (3100)	Noland Home Landscape 72446		FM / DM	yes (regular pruning)	3	ea
Ch. 4, Noland Home – Vegetation, 5	N8. Restore four (4) planting beds	N8.1. Restore poppy planting bed along north fence line	ML (3100)	Noland Home Landscape 72447		FM / DM	yes (regular weeding, plant replacement)	31	sf
		N8.2. Restore daylily planting bed along south fence line	ML (3100)	Noland Home Landscape 72448		FM / DM	yes (regular weeding, plant replacement)	24	sf
		N8.3. Restore bulb planting bed along west fence lines	ML (3100)	Noland Home Landscape 72449		FM / DM	yes (regular weeding, plant replacement)	34	sf
		N8.4. Restore ivy at front porch	ML (3100)	Noland Home Landscape 72450		FM / DM	yes (regular weeding, plant replacement)	29	sf

Table 5-4. CLR Data Recommended for FMSS, Priority Group D: Rehabilitate Noland House Landscape (2 of 2)

CLR Treatment Recommendation	CLR Implementation Task/ FMSS Task	CLR Task Component / FMSS Task Component	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location (PARENT LOCATIONS)	FMSS Asset (ASSET NUMBER)	FMSS Work Type / Sub-Type	Recurring Maintenance Needed	Units	Unit of Measure
Ch. 4, Noland Home – Vegetation, 7	N9. Maintain lawn in good condition with an even cover of bluegrass	N9.1. Repair lawn to smooth grade with an even grass stand	Maintained Landscape (3100)	Noland Home Landscape 72440		FM / DM	yes (regular mowing)	4008	sf
		N9.2. Monitor for evidence of burrowing animals and follow integrated pest management protocols for removing animals impacting the lawn. Repair damaged areas.	ML (3100)	Noland Home Landscape 72441		FM / RM	yes (monitor for evidence of burrowing animals)	4008	sf
Ch. 4, Noland Home – Vegetation, 6	N10. Remove non-contributing plant material and invasive/volunteer plants	N10.1. Remove volunteer plants along the north fence line and replace with lawn	ML (3100)	Noland Home Landscape 72442		FM / DM	yes (annual removal of volunteers)	varies	
		N10.2. Remove volunteer plants from walkways	ML (3100)	Noland Home Landscape 72443		FM / RM	yes (annual removal of volunteers)	varies	
Ch. 4, Noland Home – Buildings and Structures, 2	N11. Consider providing moveable benches and/or period lawn chairs in accordance with the furnishing recommendations of the HSR		ML (3100)	Noland Home Landscape 72445		FM / DM		n/a	
Ch. 4, Noland Home – Small Scale Features, 1	N12. Repair and preserve limestone retaining wall		ML (3100)	Noland Home Landscape 72446	41264	FM / DM	yes (annual repointing?)	59.5	lf
Ch. 4, Noland Home – Small Scale Features, 1	N13. Repair and preserve chain link fence sections along north property line		ML (3100)	Noland Home Landscape 72447	41277	FM / DM	yes (repairs)	271	lf
Ch. 4, Study Area – Utilities, 2	SA3. Replace existing exterior light fixtures with energy efficient lighting.		ML (3100)	Noland Home Landscape 72447		FM / DM	yes (periodic replacement)	n/a	

Table 5-5. CLR Data Recommended for FMSS, Priority Group E: Rehabilitate Frank Wallace House Landscape (1 of 2)

CLR Treatment Recommendation	CLR Implementation Task/ FMSS Task	CLR Task Component / FMSS Task Component	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location (PARENT LOCATIONS)	FMSS Asset (ASSET NUMBER)	FMSS Work Type / Sub-Type	Recurring Maintenance Needed	Units	Unit of Measure
Ch. 4, Frank Wallace Home – Circulation, 2	FW1. Repair and preserve stepping stone path that passes to the north of the front porch connecting the driveway to the concrete sidewalk		Maintained Landscape (3100)	Frank Wallace Home Landscape 72782		FM / DM	yes (regular replacement of damaged pavers)	21	ea
Ch. 4, Frank Wallace Home – Circulation, 1, 2	FW2. Maintain existing circulation routes		ML (3100)	Frank Wallace Home Landscape 72783		FM / DM	yes (regular repair, clearing debris, regular replacement of damaged pavers)	varies	
Ch. 4, Frank Wallace Home – Circulation, 3	FW3. Remove gravel driveway and replace with pavers and lawn.		ML (3100)	Frank Wallace Home Landscape 72784		FM / DM	yes (regular mowing, replacement of pavers)	861	sf
Ch. 4, Frank Wallace Home – Vegetation, 1	FW4. Preserve extant contributing shrubs		ML (3100)	Frank Wallace Home Landscape 72785	289571 (suggested)	FM / RM	yes (regular pruning)	11	ea
	FW5. Relocate spirea along north side of Frank Wallace Home front porch.		ML (3100)	Frank Wallace Home Landscape 72785	289571 (suggested)	FM / DM	yes (regular pruning)	7	ea
Ch. 4, Frank Wallace Home – Vegetation, 3	FW6. Plant 48 shrubs	FW6.1. Plant 16 shrubs along east, south, and west fence lines.	ML (3100)	Frank Wallace Home Landscape 72786		FM / DM	yes (regular pruning)	16	ea
		FW6.2. Plant 30 juniper shrubs along building foundation	ML (3100)	Frank Wallace Home Landscape 72786		FM / DM	yes (regular pruning)	30	ea
		FW 6.3. Plant 2 eastern redcedar at front porch stairs	ML (3100)	Frank Wallace Home Landscape 72786		FM / DM	yes (regular pruning)	2	ea
Ch. 4, Frank Wallace Home – Vegetation, 4	FW7.Restore missing planting beds	FW7.1. Restore California ivy at the chimney	ML (3100)	Frank Wallace Home Landscape 72787		FM / DM	yes (regular weeding, plant replacement)	8	sf
		FW7.2. Restore lilies of the valley at the southeast corner of the building	ML (3100)	Frank Wallace Home Landscape 72788		FM / DM	yes (regular weeding, plant replacement)	12	sf
		FW7.3. Restore annual bed flanking front porch stairs	ML (3100)	Frank Wallace Home Landscape 72789		FM / DM	yes (regular weeding, plant replacement)	24	sf

Table 5-5. CLR Data Recommended for FMSS, Priority Group E: Rehabilitate Frank Wallace House Landscape (2 of 2)

CLR Treatment Recommendation	CLR Implementation Task/ FMSS Task	CLR Task Component / FMSS Task Component	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location (PARENT LOCATIONS)	FMSS Asset (ASSET NUMBER)	FMSS Work Type / Sub-Type	Recurring Maintenance Needed	Units	Unit of Measure
Ch. 4, Frank Wallace Home – Vegetation, 6	FW8. Maintain lawn in good condition with an even cover of bluegrass	FW8.1. Repair lawn to smooth grade with an even grass stand	Maintained Landscape (3100)	Frank Wallace Home Landscape 72790		FM / RM	yes (regular mowing)	5232	sf
		FW8.2. Monitor for evidence of burrowing animals and follow integrated pest management protocols for removing animals impacting the lawn. Repair damaged areas.	ML (3100)	Frank Wallace Home Landscape 72791		FM / RM	yes (monitor for evidence of burrowing animals)	5232	sf
Ch. 4, Frank Wallace Home – Vegetation, 2	FW9. Remove non-contributing plant material and invasive/volunteer plants	FW9.1. Remove stockpiled plant material stored in the Frank Wallace backyard. Repair the lawn in areas of stockpiled plant material.	ML (3100)	Frank Wallace Home Landscape 72792		FM / DM		424	sf
		FW9.2. Repair the lawn in areas of stockpiled plant material.	ML (3100)	Frank Wallace Home Landscape 72793		FM / DM	yes (regular mowing)	424	sf
		FW9.3. Remove volunteer plants along fence lines and building foundation, including Tree of Heaven, Maple, Mulberry, and New Jersey Tea	ML (3100)	Frank Wallace Home Landscape 72794		FM / RM	yes (annual removal of volunteers)	varies	
Ch. 4, Frank Wallace Home- Small Scale Features, 1	FW10. Repair and preserve the chain link fence sections on the east and south sides of the property		ML (3100)	Frank Wallace Home Landscape 72784	41261	FM / DM	yes (repairs)	138	lf
Ch. 4, Frank Wallace Home – Small Scale Features, 2; Ch. 4, George Wallace Home – Small Scale Features, 2	SA4. Remove chain link fence and vines between the Frank Wallace and George Wallace backyards.		ML (3100)	Frank Wallace Home Landscape 72787	289573 (vines, suggested)	FM / DM		96	lf
Ch. 4, Study Area – Utilities, 2	SA3. Replace existing exterior light fixtures with energy efficient lighting.		ML (3100)	Frank Wallace Home Landscape 72788		FM / DM	yes (periodic replacement)	n/a	

Table 5-6. CLR Data Recommended for FMSS, Priority Group F: Rehabilitate George Wallace House Landscape (1 of 2)

CLR Treatment Recommendation	CLR Implementation Task/ FMSS Task	CLR Task Component / FMSS Task Component	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location (PARENT LOCATIONS)	FMSS Asset (ASSET NUMBER)	FMSS Work Type / Sub-Type	Recurring Maintenance Needed	Units	Unit of Measure
Ch. 4, George Wallace Home – Circulation, 2	GW1. Repair and preserve asphalt driveway to George Wallace Garage		Maintained Landscape (3100)	George Wallace Home Landscape 71776		FM / DM	yes (repairs)	1623	sf
Ch. 4, George Wallace Home – Circulation, 2	GW2. Maintain existing circulation routes		ML (3100)	George Wallace Home Landscape 71777		FM / RM	yes (regular repair, clearing debris, regular replacement of damaged pavers)	varies	sf
Ch. 4, George Wallace Home – Vegetation, 1	GW3. Maintain one (1) Sweetgum tree at the George Wallace property.		ML (3100)	George Wallace Home Landscape 71781	1172080	FM / RM	yes (regular pruning)	2	ea
Ch. 4, George Wallace Home – Vegetation, 2	GW4. Remove one (1) tree (E21)		ML (3100)	George Wallace Home Landscape 71783		FM / DM	yes (regular pruning)	1	ea
Ch. 4, George Wallace Home – Vegetation, 3	GW5. Replace missing shrubs	GW5.1. Plant two (2) evergreen trees between Frank and George Wallace Homes	ML (3100)	George Wallace Home Landscape 71784		FM / DM	yes (regular pruning)	2	ea
		GW5.4. Plant one (1) replacement spirea at front porch	ML (3100)	George Wallace Home Landscape 71787		FM / DM	yes (regular pruning)	1	ea
		GW5.2. Plant four (4) replacement shrubs in the backyard	ML (3100)	George Wallace Home Landscape 71785		FM / DM	yes (regular pruning)	4	ea
		GW5.3. Relocate 35 foundation shrubs temporarily removed for construction	ML (3100)	George Wallace Home Landscape 71786		FM / DM	yes (regular pruning)	n/a	ea
Ch. 4, George Wallace Home – Vegetation, 4	GW6. Replace five (5) missing planting beds from the period of significance	GW6.1. Plant mint and lilies of the valley at northeast corner of Wallace garage	ML (3100)	George Wallace Home Landscape 71786		FM / DM	yes (regular weeding, plant replacement, annual pruning)	18	sf
		GW6.2. Plant groundcovers in shrub bed west of home and south of front porch steps	ML (3100)	George Wallace Home Landscape 71787		FM / DM	yes (regular weeding, plant replacement, annual pruning)	316	sf

Table 5-6. CLR Data Recommended for FMSS, Priority Group F: Rehabilitate George Wallace House Landscape (2 of 2)

CLR Treatment Recommendation	CLR Implementation Task/ FMSS Task	CLR Task Component / FMSS Task Component	FMSS Asset Type (ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location (PARENT LOCATIONS)	FMSS Asset (ASSET NUMBER)	FMSS Work Type / Sub-Type	Recurring Maintenance Needed	Units	Unit of Measure
Ch. 4, George Wallace Home – Vegetation, 6	GW7. Maintain lawn in good condition with an even cover of bluegrass	GW7.1. Repair lawn to smooth grade with an even grass stand	Maintained Landscape (3100)	George Wallace Home Landscape 71788		FM / DM	yes (regular mowing)	5516	sf
		GW7.2. Monitor for evidence of burrowing animals and follow integrated pest management protocols for removing animals impacting the lawn. Repair damaged areas.	ML (3100)	George Wallace Home Landscape 71789		FM / RM	yes (monitor for evidence of burrowing animals)	5516	sf
Ch. 4, George Wallace Home – Vegetation, 5	GW8. Remove non-contributing plants from fence lines and building foundations		ML (3100)	George Wallace Home Landscape 71790		FM / RM	yes (annual removal of volunteers)	varies	
Ch. 4, George Wallace Home – Small-Scale Features, 1	GW9. Repair chain link fence sections along south and west sides of property		ML (3100)	George Wallace Home Landscape 71794	41301	FM / DM	yes (cleaning and repairs)	79	lf
Ch. 4, George Wallace Home – Small-Scale Features, 2	GW10. Repair portion of Truman steel picket fence temporarily located on George Wallace property		ML (3100)	George Wallace Home Landscape 71795		FM / DM	yes (cleaning and repairs)	42	lf
Ch. 4, George Wallace Home – Small-Scale Features, 3	GW11. Install gas lamp in front yard		ML (3100)	George Wallace Home Landscape 71797	41297	FM / DM	yes (repairs)	1	ea
Ch. 4, Frank Wallace Home – Small-Scale Features, 2; Ch. 4, George Wallace Home – Small-Scale Features, 2	SA4. Remove chain link fence and vines between the Frank Wallace and George Wallace backyards.		ML (3100)	George Wallace Home Landscape 71800	289573 (vines, suggested)	FM / DM		96	lf
Ch. 4, Study Area – Utilities, 2	SA3. Replace existing exterior light fixtures with energy efficient lighting.		ML (3100)	George Wallace Home Landscape 71801		FM / DM	yes (periodic replacement)	n/a	ea

Symbol Legend

Remove fence

Building Legend

A Truman Home
B Carriage House
C Pergola
D Frank Wallace Home
E George Wallace Home
F George Wallace Garage
G Noland Home

FMSS Task

Truman Home

- T12 Repair and preserve asphal driveway and concrete edge
- T13 Repair and preserve brick paving
- T14 Repair asphalt in alley
- T15 Repair / replace damaged hexagonal pavers
- T16 Preserve steel picket fence, flagpole, and cistern
- T17 Repair and preserve bird bath, sundial, and gas lamp
- T18 Remove replica bird bath
- T19 Maintain bicentennial marker
- T20 Preserve contributing aerial electrical lines
- T21 Restore pergola

Noland Home

- N1 Preserve extant contributing circulation features
- N2 Repair stairs at the limestone retaining wall
- N12 Repair and preserve limestone retaining wall
- N13 Repair and preserve chain link fence

Frank Wallace Home

- FW1 Repair and preserve stepping stone path
- FW2 Maintain existing circulation routes
- FW3 Remove gravel driveway and replace with pavers and lawn
- FW10 Repair and preserve chain link fence

George Wallace Home

- GW1 Repair and preserve asphalt driveway
- GW2 Maintain existing circulation routes
- GW9 Repair chain link fence
- GW10 Repair steel picket fence
- GW11 Install gas lamp

Multiple Properties

- SA2 Maintain striped crosswalk
- SA4 Remove chain link fence and vines

Mapping Sources:
Tuttle-Ayers-Woodward survey, 1986
Frank Wallace House HABS, 1992
George Wallace House HABS, 1992
Noland-Haukenberry House HABS, 1992
Schmitz, King & Associates survey, 2010
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
NPS Cultural Landscape Report, 1989
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

N W E S

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ILLUSTRATION 5-1

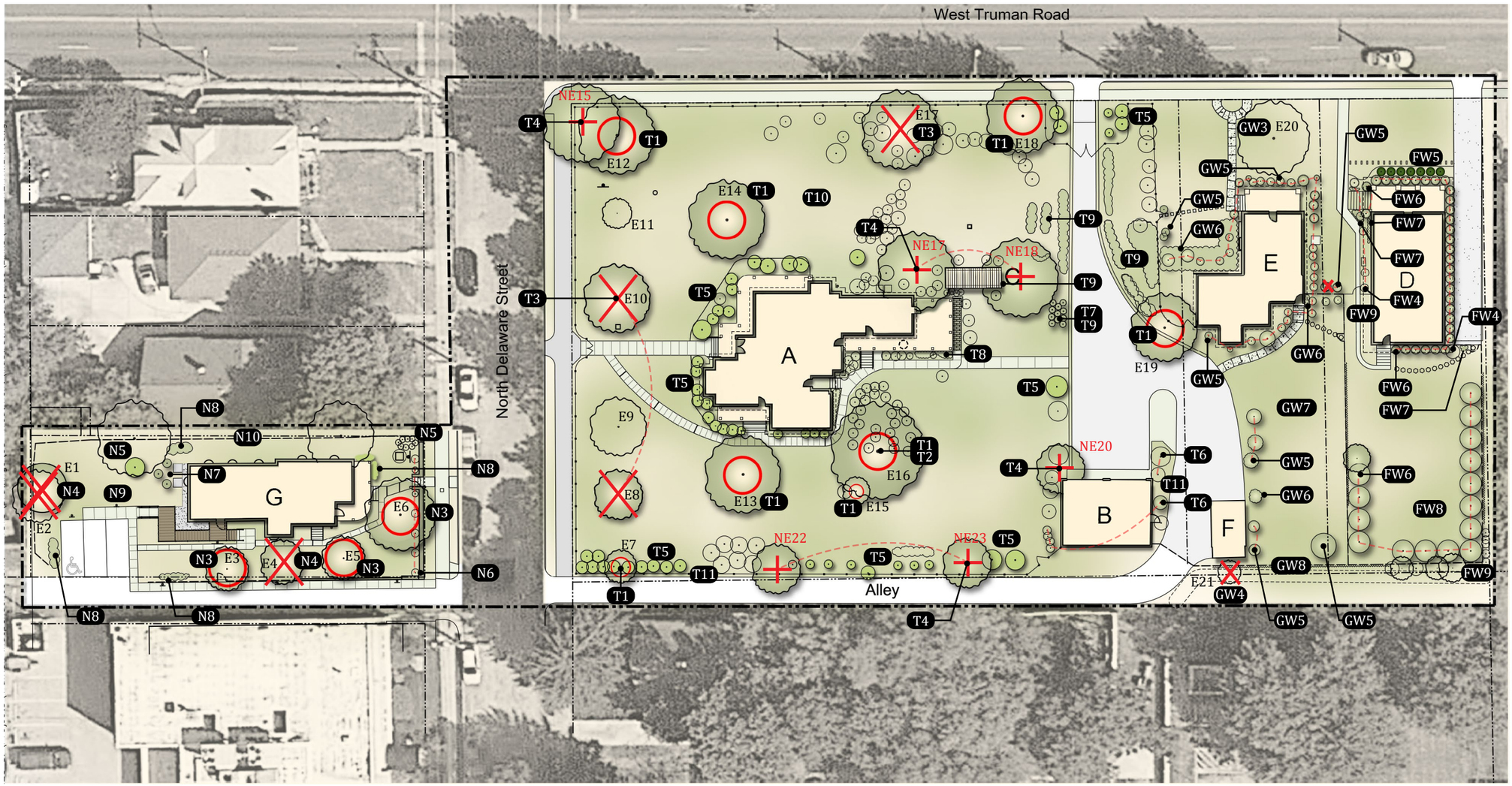
NOVEMBER 2014	TITLE OF PROJECT: CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HARRY S TRUMAN HISTORIC SITE	TITLE OF DRAWING: FMSS TASKS - FEATURES NAME OF PARK: HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Dwg No. 492 125466	REGION: MIDWEST; COUNTY: JACKSON; STATE: MISSOURI

Building Legend

A Truman Home
B Carriage House
C Pergola
D Frank Wallace Home
E George Wallace Home
F Goerge Wallace Garage
G Noland Home

Symbol Legend

- Plant non-extant (original) trees/shrubs, typical
- Remove and replace tree, typical
- Remove tree, typical
- E00 — Extant tree number (see Appendix D: Tree Inventory for tree numbering)
- NE00 — Non-extant tree number
- Prune tree, typical
- Prune shrub for renovation, typical
- Remove and relocate shrub, typical
- Restore planting bed



FMSS Task

Truman Home

- T1 Prune 8 trees for renovation
- T2 Remove lightning protection and install new lightning protection
- T3 Remove and replace 3 trees
- T4 Plant 7 trees
- T5 Preserve extant contributing shrubs
- T6 Plant 7 shrubs
- T7 Restore rose garden
- T8 Preserve original vines, perennials, groundcovers and annuals
- T9 Restore 5 planting beds
- T10 Maintain lawn
- T11 Remove non-contributing plants

Noland Home

- N3 Prune 3 trees for renovation
- N4 Remove and replace 3 trees
- N5 Preserve extant contributing shrubs
- N6 Restore 5 barberry shrubs
- N7 Plant 3 rose shrubs
- N8 Restore 4 planting beds
- N9 Maintain lawn
- N10 Remove non-contributing plants

Frank Wallace Home

- FW4 Preserve extant contributing shrubs
- FW5 Relocate existing spirea
- FW6 Plant 48 shrubs
- FW7 Restore 3 planting beds
- FW8 Maintain lawn
- FW9 Remove non-contributing vegetation

George Wallace Home

- GW3 Maintain extant sweetgum tree
- GW4 Remove Kentucky coffeetree
- GW5 Replace 42 missing shrubs
- GW6 Replace 5 missing planting beds
- GW7 Maintain lawn
- GW8 Remove non-contributing vegetation

Mapping Sources:
Tuttle-Ayers-Woodward survey, 1986
Frank Wallace House HABS, 1992
George Wallace House HABS, 1992
Noland-Haukenberry House HABS, 1992
Schmitz, King & Associates survey, 2010
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
NPS Cultural Landscape Report, 1989
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

N W E S

0 20 40

ILLUSTRATION 5-2

NOVEMBER 2014	TITLE OF PROJECT: CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HARRY S TRUMAN HISTORIC SITE	TITLE OF DRAWING: FMSS TASKS - VEGETATION NAME OF PARK: HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Dwg No. 492 125466	REGION: MIDWEST; COUNTY: JACKSON; STATE: MISSOURI

CHAPTER 6:
Preservation Maintenance Guidance

Chapter 6: Preservation Maintenance Guidance

Landscape Maintenance Guidelines

This section includes guidelines for monitoring, maintaining and repairing contributing landscape features. The features addressed include:

- Pavement
    - Asphalt pavement
    - Concrete walkways
    - Brick pavers
    - Hexagonal pavers
    - Concrete pavers/stepping stones
    - Grass pavers
- Vegetation
    - Trees
    - Shrubs
    - Truman Home rose garden
    - Vines, annuals, perennial planting beds
    - Lawn
    - Invasive/noxious plants
- Structures
- Small Scale Features
- Utilities

For each type of feature addressed, guidance is provided regarding:

- Desired condition
- Monitoring
- Maintenance
- Repair

Pavement

Asphalt pavement

Desired Condition
Maintain asphalt to meet a surface rating between 6 and 10 as defined in Table 6-1.

Monitoring
Inspect asphalt surfaces every one to two years. Inspect pavement in the spring to check for damage after the snow melts (Minnesota DOT Best Practices Handbook on Asphalt Pavement Maintenance).

Use the Pavement Surface Evaluation and Rating (PASER) Manual – Asphalt Roads to inspect pavement surfaces.[1] Table 6-1 summarizes the PASER rating system and recommended treatment measures for pavement distress. Refer to the PASER Manual for a visual guide to asphalt surface distress.

Maintenance
Maintain asphalt driveways and associated concrete edge restraints by removing snow, ice, and obstacles from the surface.

Repair
Ensure that repair treatments match the historic materials in color and texture. Seal cracks, fill ruts and apply a thin-wearing course as necessary to keep the surface in good repair (every 2-10 years). Refer to Missouri Engineering Policy Guide and Minnesota DOT Best Practices Handbook on Asphalt Pavement Maintenance for further guidance.[2]

1 Donald Walker, Lynn Entine, and Susan Kummer, "Pavement Surface Evaluation and Rating Manual - Asphalt Roads," (University of Wisconsin-Madison, Transportation Information Center. Revised 2013).
2 Missouri Department of Transportation,"144.5 Pavement Maintenance," MoDOT Engineering Policy Guide. Accessed August, 2014; and Minnesota Department of Transportation, "Best Practices Handbook on Asphalt Pavement Maintenance," 2000.

Table 6-1. Pavement Inspection Guidelines (Transportation Information Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison)

Surface Rating	Visible distress*	General condition/ treatment measures
10 - Excellent	None	New construction
9 - Excellent	None	Recent overlay. Like new.
8 - Very Good	No longitudinal cracks except reflection of paving joints. Occasional transverse cracks, widely spaced (40' or greater). All cracked sealed or tight (open less than ¼").	Recent sealcoat or new cold mix. Little or no maintenance required.
7 - Good	Very slight or no raveling, surface shows some traffic wear. Longitudinal cracks (open ¼") due to reflection or paving joints. Transverse cracks (open ¼") spaced 10' or more apart, little or slight crack raveling. No patching or very few patches in excellent condition.	First signs of aging. Maintain with routine crack filling.
6 - Good	Slight raveling (loss of fines) and traffic wear. Longitudinal cracks (open ¼ "– ½ "), some spaced less than 10'. First sign of block cracking. Slight to moderate flushing or polishing. Occasional patching in good condition.	Shows signs of aging. Sound structural condition. Could extend life with sealcoat.
5- Fair	Moderate to severe raveling (loss of fine and coarse aggregate). Longitudinal and transverse cracks (open 1/ 2") show first signs of slight raveling and secondary cracks. First signs of longitudinal cracks near pavement edge. Block cracking up to 50% of surface. Extensive to severe flushing or polishing. Some patching or edge wedging in good condition.	Surface aging. Sound structural condition. Needs sealcoat or thin non-structural overlay (less than 2").
4 - Fair	Severe surface raveling. Multiple longitudinal and transverse cracking with slight raveling. Longitudinal cracking in wheel path. Block cracking (over 50% of surface). Patching in fair condition. Slight rutting or distortions (1/2" deep or less).	Significant aging and first signs of need for strengthening. Would benefit from a structural overlay (2" or more).
3 - Poor	Closely spaced longitudinal and transverse cracks often showing raveling and crack erosion. Severe block cracking. Some alligator cracking (less than 25% of surface). Patches in fair to poor condition. Moderate rutting or distortion (1" or 2" deep). Occasional potholes.	Needs patching and repair prior to major overlay. Milling and removal of deterioration extends the life of overlay.
2 – Very Poor	Alligator cracking (over 25% of surface). Severe distortions (over 2" deep) Extensive patching in poor condition. Potholes.	Severe deterioration. Needs reconstruction with extensive base repair. Pulverization of old pavement is effective.
1 - Failed	Severe distress with extensive loss of surface integrity.	Failed. Needs total reconstruction.

Concrete walkways

Desired Condition
Maintain concrete walkways in good condition with less than 10 percent of the surface showing signs of cracking, spalling, corrosion or erosion. Ensure all walkways meet USDOT Federal Highway Administration Sidewalk Design Guidelines, except in locations where the guidelines would impact historic resources. Refer to Preservation Brief 15: Preservation of Historic Concrete or PASER Manual – Concrete Roads for additional information.[3]

Monitoring
Inspect concrete walkways annually noting conditions that indicate necessary repairs:

- *Cracking, spalling, corrosion or erosion:* Note areas where greater than 10 percent of surface is cracked, spalling, or corroding. Note locations where erosion is impacting the pavement.
- *Vertical uplift and/or settling:* Note vertical displacements of 0.5 inches or greater and locations where water is ponding.
- *Horizontal fault:* Note horizontal gaps or openings between the concrete panels that are 0.5 inches wide or greater.
- *Changes in cross slope:* Note any visible change in cross slope.
- *Obstacles and protruding objects:* Note any locations where objects protrude over the walkway impeding movement.
- *Vertical clearance:* Note instances where vertical clearance is less than 80 inches.

Concrete sidewalks should have a life span of 40 to 80 years. Refer to Federal Highway Administration Sidewalk Design Guidelines for further information.[4]

Maintenance
Remove snow, ice and debris from pavement to maintain a clear and even surface. Remove protruding objects and trip hazards. Prune overhanging limbs to provide 80 inches clearance above surface. Control the growth of weeds along the limestone curb with application of a non-selective pre- or post-emergent herbicide, when needed.

Repair
Ensure that repair treatments match the historic materials in color, texture, finish, strength and permeability. Retain as much of the original materials as possible.

3 Donald Walker, Lynn Entine, and Susan Kummer, "Pavement Surface Evaluation and Rating Manual - Concrete Roads," (University of Wisconsin-Madison, Transportation Information Center, 2002); and Paul Gaudette and Deborah Slaton, "Preservation Brief 15: "Preservation of Historic Concrete" (Washington, DC: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Technical Preservation Services, 2007).

4 U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, "Designing Sidewalks and Trails for Access, Chapter 4 – Sidewalk Design Guidelines and Existing Practices"

Brick pavers

Desired Condition
Maintain brick walkways in good condition with less than 10 percent of the surface showing signs of cracking, spalling, corrosion or erosion.

Monitoring
Inspect the brick paving at the Truman Home annually for damaged pavers, deteriorating grout, and uplifted or settled bricks that may cause the walking surface to be uneven.

Maintenance
Regular maintenance of brick pavers at the Truman Home includes replacing damaged pavers and regular repointing. Remove and replace paver units which are loose, chipped, broken, stained, or otherwise damaged. Replacement pavers should be solid, uncored, smooth units with a color matching the existing brick color. Repoint the grout as necessary by enlarging the voids of holes and completely filling the space with mortar or grout, matching the historic grout in color and texture (U.S. G.S.A. Historic Preservation Technical Procedure 0252001R).[5]

Repair
When large areas of pavers require replacement, follow the guidelines for Installing Grouted Exterior Brick Pavers in the U.S. G.S.A. Historic Preservation Technical Procedure 0252001R.[6]

Hexagonal pavers

Desired Condition
Maintain walkways paved with hexagonal pavers in good condition with less than 10% of the surface showing signs of cracking, spalling, corrosion or erosion. Ensure the walkways meet USDOT Federal Highway Administration Sidewalk Design Guidelines, except in locations where the guidelines would impact historic resources.

Monitoring
Visually assess the sidewalk annually for damage to the pavers.

Maintenance
Remove snow, ice and debris from sidewalk to maintain a clear and even surface. Remove protruding objects and trip hazards. Remove weeds between pavers regularly throughout the growing season. Prune overhanging limbs to provide 80 inches clearance above surface.

Repair
An individual paver should be replaced when it shows signs of concrete distress, including cracking, spalling, erosion, and stains. Pavers in good condition that have experienced settling, uplift, or other movement may be reset without replacement. Before the park's stockpile of pavers is diminished, original pavers should be tested to determine the color, aggregate, and binder of the original paver to accommodate accurate matching of replacement pavers in the future.

5 US General Services Administration, "Installing Grouted Exterior Brick Pavers" (Washington, D.C.: U.S. General Services Administration, Historic Preservation Technical Procedures, Procedure Code 0252001R, 2012)
6 US General Services Administration, "Installing Grouted Exterior Brick Pavers" (Washington, D.C.: U.S. General Services Administration, Historic Preservation Technical Procedures, Procedure Code 0252001R, 2012).

Concrete pavers/stepping stones

Desired Condition
Maintain walkways paved with concrete pavers/stepping stones in good condition with less than 10% of the surface showing signs of cracking, spalling, corrosion or erosion.

Monitoring
Inspect annually for signs of concrete deterioration, including cracking, spalling, erosion, and staining. Also check that the pavers are level with the top of the soil.

Maintenance
Maintain walkways paved with concrete pavers/stepping stones to be free of obstructions and trip hazards. Trim grass from the edges of the pavers and remove soil that encroaches on the pavers to maintain visibility of the walkway. Prune overhanging limbs to provide 80 inches clearance above surface. Control the growth of weeds between pavers with application of a non-selective pre- or post-emergent herbicide, when needed.

Repair
Match replacement concrete pavers and stepping stones to the color, texture, and finish of the historic materials unless indicated otherwise. Repair pavers when individual pavers become sunken or obscured by lawn by raising them to be level with the top of the soil. Remove and replace individual pavers when the concrete shows evidence of deterioration.

Grass pavers

Desired Condition
Maintain paver cells and lawn in good condition. Various broad-leafed and grassy weeds were historically present in the lawn, and therefore a certain amount of weedy species are acceptable in the lawn.

Monitoring
Inspect grass annually in the spring and after periods of drought. Determine if paver cells have been damaged. Check for upheaval or settling. Follow lawn maintenance guidelines.

Maintenance
Maintenance of open-celled pavers is similar to lawn maintenance. Mow, water, fertilize and seed as necessary to maintain a healthy lawn. Do not allow woody plants to take root in the pavement system, as roots may cause upheaval and separation between the pavers.

Repair
As with lawn maintenance, grass within the paving system may require re-seeding following drought conditions or long winters. Follow the repair guidelines for lawn to maintain grass within the open-celled pavers. Grass between the open-celled pavers should not be aerated. When individual paver cells become damaged, remove the damaged cells and replace. Seed by hand to restore grass in small bare patches, or follow installation guidelines to restore grass to large bare patches.

Vegetation

Trees

Desired Condition
Good condition trees have full crowns, vigorous branches, and healthy, full-sized leaves. While trees with some defects in the trunk or branches can support a full crown, good condition trees will not have extensive dead wood, deep cracks, weak branch unions, large cankers, root problems, or weak tree architecture.[7]

Monitoring
Monitor trees for health and safety on an annual basis. Follow arborist's standards or National Forest Service Tree Owner's Manual for monitoring tree health or hire a certified arborist to undertake this task.[8] Note signs of the decline of a tree including late season leaf-out, early season defoliation, extensive dead wood, and other factors indicated in nursery standards or NPS Tree Owner's Manual.[9] Note potential problems including crossing and rubbing limbs, weak growth, and limbs that touch structures. Note heavy outer branches that may be susceptible to wind and ice damage.

Maintenance
Follow arborist's standards or National Forest Service Tree Owner's Manual to maintain trees. Water trees during drought conditions according to standards.[10] Prune as necessary to remove dead, diseased or damaged limbs. Hire a certified arborist to safely prune all established trees. Whenever possible prune during the dormant season. Maples should only be pruned in the fall. Do not artificially shape trees, keep them in a natural-looking balanced form. Refer to the NHS integrated pest management plan for procedures on insect damage.[11]

Replacement
Replace trees that are causing safety hazards or are detracting from the historic scene. Replace with trees that are in-kind and in the same location as contributing trees (use the same species, or a disease-resistant cultivar). When replacing mature contributing trees, use as large of a replacement specimen as possible. No more than two replacement trees should be planted over the span of three to five years. Follow standard nursery procedures or procedures specified by the Missouri Extension Office publications for tree planting.[12]

To replace any tree or other planting, initiate an [NPS-28] Form (Assessment of Actions Having An Effect on Cultural Resources) to satisfy requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

7 US Forest Service, "How to Recognize Hazardous Defects in Trees" (US Forest Service, Northeastern Area State & Private Forestry, 1996).
8 Jill Johnson, Gary Johnson, Maureen McDonough, Lisa Burban, and Janette Monear, "Tree Owner's Manual for the Northeastern and Midwestern United States," *US Forest Service Urban & Community Forestry*. US Forest Service, 2008; and International Society of Arboriculture. "Best Management Practices Series – Tree Risk Assessment," 2011.
9 Ibid.
10 Ibid.
11 National Park Service, "Integrated Pest Management Plan: Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence, Missouri" (US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2013).
12 Christopher Starbuck, "Establishment and Care of Woody Ornamentals," (University of Missouri Extension Office, Master Gardener Core Manual, 2007).

To plant a new tree, remove the stump of the old tree or dig a hole two to three times as wide and as deep as the root ball of the new tree. Place the tree in the center of the hole, moving the tree by the root ball and not the trunk. Ensure that the root collar is slightly above ground level when the soil is replaced around the rootball. Completely remove all of the materials used to package the tree including any wire, rope, twine, burlap and plastic material. Firmly pack the original soil around the root ball to a level just below the root collar. When backfill is approximately two-thirds complete, water thoroughly before replacing the remainder of the backfill. Prune any dead, diseased or broken limbs. For the first three years after planting, check soil moisture every other day for trees planted in fast-draining soils, and weekly for trees planted in slow-draining soils. Water trees when the soil is dry at 6" depth. Provide 1.5 gallons of water per inch diameter of the trunk, watering within the dripline. Consult the U.S. Forest Service Tree Owner's Guide for additional tree maintenance and replacement information.[13]

Shrubs

Desired Condition

Maintain healthy shrubs emphasizing a naturalistic appearance. Allow shrubs to grow and develop according to their natural habit. Intervene as necessary to correct problems associated with damage, disease, and hazardous conditions. Maintain masses of shrubs as groups rather than as individual specimens.

Monitoring

Monitor shrubs for health and appearance on an annual basis. Follow Missouri Extension Office guidelines for monitoring shrub health.[14] Note signs of decline including poor leaf color, wilting leaves, failure to completely flower or fruit, or stunted growth.

Maintenance

Regular maintenance of shrubs includes irrigation, fertilization, and pruning. Established shrubs generally do not require irrigation, but in dry conditions, water shrubs to ensure the plants receive one inch of water per week. If plants appear to be declining, fertilize with a slow-release granular fertilizer or organic fertilizer four to six weeks before they begin new growth in the spring. Refer to the NHS integrated pest management plan for procedures on insect damage.

13 Jill Johnson, Gary Johnson, Maureen McDonough, Lisa Burban, and Janette Monear, "Tree Owner's Manual for the Northeastern and Midwestern United States," US Forest Service Urban & Community Forestry. US Forest Service, 2008.

14 Christopher Starbuck, "Establishment and Care of Woody Ornamentals," University of Missouri Extension Office, Master Gardener Core Manual, 2007.

Shrub Pruning Guidance
Shrubs should not be severely pruned unless necessary to restore the health of the plant. Shrub pruning should be limited to action necessary to address the following conditions:

- Prune for physical reasons: remove excess wood including weak and crossing branches. Thin to allow light, moisture, and air to promote foliage on the inside and lower areas of the shrub.
- Correct or repair damage: remove damaged or diseased branches.
- Rejuvenate shrub: prune to remove old wood and encourage new growth, prior to the start of the growing season.

Prune flowering shrubs that flower on "new wood" before growth begins in the spring. Prune shrubs that flower on "old wood" after blooming.

Prune these shrubs in the early spring before producing growth for the season:

- Anthony Waterer spirea
- Burning bush
- Roses and wild roses
- Elderberry

Prune these shrubs after blooming:

- Forsythia
- Vanhoutte spirea
- Lilac
- Pussywillow
- Rose of Sharon
- Mock orange
- Barberry
- Flowering quince
- Tartarian honeysuckle
- Chinese fringe tree

When determined necessary, prune evergreen shrubs for renovation in the spring before growth begins for the season. Species include Anglojap yew, juniper, and eastern red cedar. Light pruning of evergreen shrubs can also be done in the early summer. Guidelines for shrub rejuvenation are summarized here. Refer to Figure 5-8 for general pruning guidelines for shrubs. Additional resources for shrub pruning are located in Appendix E. Refer to The Pruning Book for more information about pruning shrubs.[15]

Shrub Rejuvenation: Year One

- Prune dead, damaged, and deformed branches and canes.
- Prune one quarter to one third of the living mature branches and/or canes.
- Take out limbs close to the ground.
- Lightly trim selected upper branches if necessary.
- Clean out around the interior of the plant base. Remove leaves, debris and other loose material that collects in the base of multi-stemmed shrubs.

Shrub Rejuvenation: Year Two
Remove one quarter of the oldest wood or dead, damaged, and deformed branches and/or canes to the ground.
Selectively cut from the upper half branches/canes at various heights to achieve desired height. Leave some branches and canes that are different heights to give a more natural appearance.

Shrub Rejuvenation: Years Three and Four
Repeat year two process until the plant attains the form (height, shape, depth, and fullness) desired. Ensure vigorous new growth is present before cutting out old stems.

15 Lee Reich, *The Pruning Book: Completely Revised and Updated* (Newtown, CT: Taunton Press, 2010), 54-60.

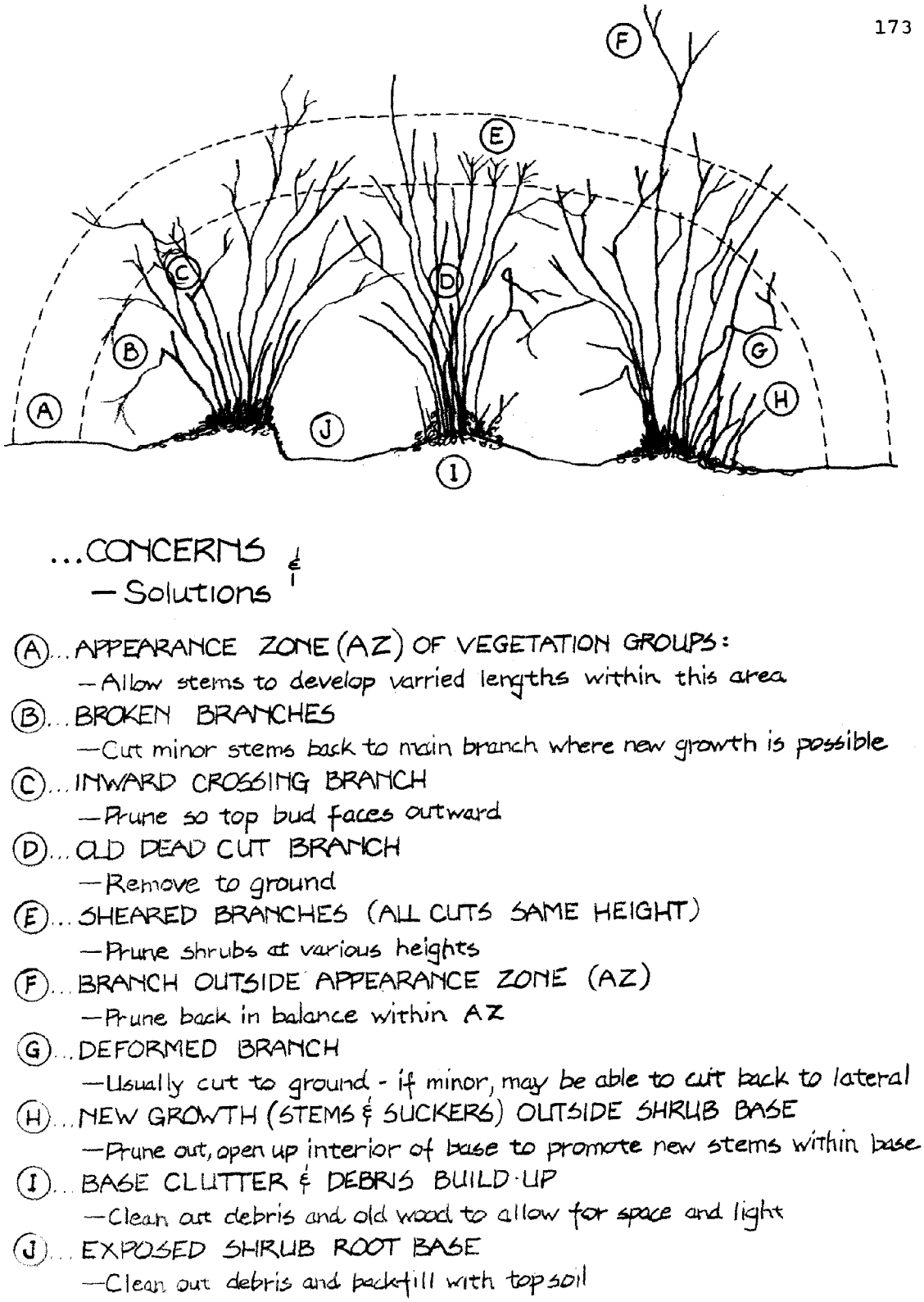


Figure 6-1. Shrub pruning guidelines. (Cockrell, 1989)

Pruning Requirements for specific shrubs

Forsythia:

- To rejuvenate, prune up to one quarter of the stems to the ground after the shrub finishes blooming. Prune weak and damaged growth.

Flowering Quince:

- Prune weak branches, suckers, and cross limbs in the dormant season (winter).

Honeysuckle:

- Prune old, woody branches to encourage new growth (winter). After blooming, trim overhanging shoots.

Lilac:

- Cut flowers in the spring and removing faded flower clusters. To rejuvenate old plants, remove a quarter of the old wood early each spring.

Mock White Orange:

- Prune after flowers fade. Do not shear shrubs into a trimmed hedge. Keep an informal form. When necessary to reduce density at the center, remove selected old canes. Prune for rejuvenation as necessary.

Barberry:

- Prune selected old woody branches during winter. Thin out crowded centers avoiding alteration of the natural shape of the shrub (Excerpt from 1989 CLR).

Rose of Sharon:

- Prune in late winter or early spring. Thin out selective old growth. Remove crossing or conflicting branches. Prune back two or three buds and cut out vegetation that has been blackened by frost. Do not shear like a hedge, but instead, cut out a few branches at different heights.

Spirea:

- Prune selected branches and head others back to young laterals. Remove selected old wood by cutting back to ground. Where they are planted in groups, the general appearance of the spirea is more of an informal hedge. Rejuvenation pruning is required.
- Prune Anthony Waterer Spirea before new growth in the spring.
- Prune Vanhoutte spirea after the shrubs have bloomed in the summer.

Shrub (Wild) Rose:

- Prune at the end of the dormant season after all hard frosts. Cut back new shoots that mar the general appearance and remove any old, unproductive canes. Remove all weak, damaged, or winter-kill wood.

Burning Bush:

- Prune in late winter or early spring. Thin out up to a third of interior branches, beginning with old, diseased, weak, or rubbing branches.[16]

Elderberry:

- Prune hard each spring to encourage leaf growth. Thin canes that are over three years old to encourage growth of berries.

16 Lee Reich, *The Pruning Book: Completely Revised and Updated* (Newtown, CT: Taunton Press, 2010), 40-42.

Pussywillow:
- While the catkins are on the shrub, trim dead branches and up to a third of older branches. Prune after flowering to encourage growth of long, straight catkins.

Chinese Fringe Tree:
- Prune after the flowers fade in the summer, removing dead, diseased, weak, or crossing branches.

Shrub Bed Guidance:
- Recut plant bed edges annually.
- Clean out beds in spring and summer to remove grass, weeds, moss, and loose debris.
- Add topsoil to cover exposed roots.
- Do not mulch.

Shrub bases:
- Keep the bases of shrubs planted in lawn clean of loose debris and grass.

Replacement
- Replace shrubs that can no longer be maintained or have died.
- Remove deteriorated shrub and leave stump or rootball in the ground until the replacement shrub is planted.
- Plant new shrubs in the spring or fall.
- Follow nursery standards for planting shrubs.[17]

Refer to the GSA General Planting Procedures for Landscape Work, Historic Preservation Technical Procedure 0290001R, for detailed planting procedures.[18]

Truman Home rose garden

Desired Condition
Actively manage the Truman Home Rose Garden to reflect Bess Truman's personal investment in caring for the rose garden. Maintain roses in their characteristic upright form and remove spent blossoms regularly.

Monitoring
Monitor roses for health and appearance on an annual basis. Follow Missouri Extension Office guidelines for monitoring rose health.[19] Note signs of decline including poor leaf color, wilting leaves, failure to completely flower or fruit, or stunted growth. Monitor roses for common diseases and pests, including black spot, mildew, brown canker, rose rosette disease, aphids, and red spider mites.

Maintenance
Care of roses in the Truman Home Rose Garden follows the same general principles as maintenance of shrubs throughout the Independence Unit, including regular irrigation, fertilization, and pruning. Refer to the park's integrated pest management plan for procedures on insect damage. Consider engaging a rosarian to maintain roses at the Truman Home Rose Garden. Refer to Chapter 4 for recommended species and layout of rose garden.

17 Christopher Starbuck, "Establishment and Care of Woody Ornamentals," (University of Missouri Extension Office, Master Gardener Core Manual, 2007).
18 US General Services Administration, "General Planting Procedures for Landscape Work," (Washington, D.C.: U.S. General Services Administration, Historic Preservation Technical Procedures, Procedure Code 0290001R, 2012).

19 Christopher Starbuck, "Roses: Care After Planting," (University of Missouri Extension Office, Master Gardener Core Manual, 2003).

Pruning Requirements for specific roses

Hybrid Roses:

- Prune in early spring.
- Prune all dead and weak branches and open up the center of bush by removing all branches that cross through the center.
- Remove up to one third of the length of growth that was new during the previous season.
- Cut one half inch above a leaf bud at a 45-degree angle. Larger cuts, above one half inch, must be sealed. They will also require special winter protection care.[20] Figure 6-2 diagrams pruning of a hybrid rose.
- Remove spent blossoms throughout the growing season. See Figure 6-3.

Miniature Roses:

- Prune before growth resumes in the spring.
- Remove any unproductive wood.
- Shorten strong growth by up to a third to shape the plant.
- Remove spent flowers throughout the growing season.
- Miniature roses may also be effectively pruned with shears.[21]

Refer to the NHS integrated pest management plan for procedures on appropriate pesticides for roses and insect damage.

Replacement

When the historic character of a rose cannot be maintained through pruning, or it has died, replacement of the shrub is necessary. See the guidelines for shrub replacement for details on replacing roses. Refer to the GSA General Planting Procedures for Landscape Work, Historic Preservation Technical Procedure 0290001R, for detailed planting procedures.[22]

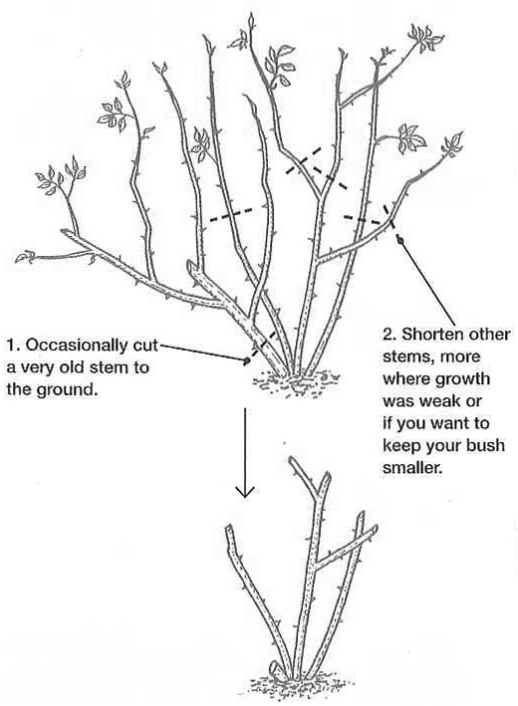


Figure 6-2. Pruning a hybrid tea rose. (Reich, 2010)

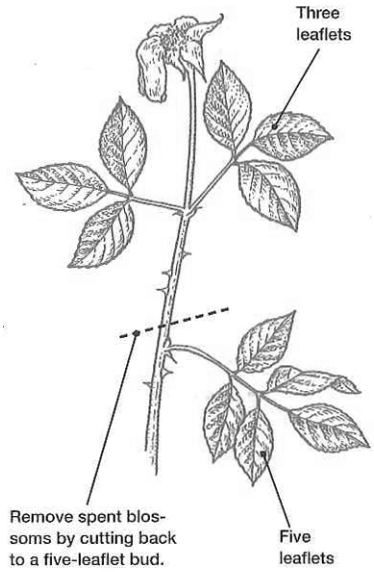


Figure 6-3. Removing spent blossoms from a hybrid tea rose (Reich,2010)

20 Excerpt from Ron Cockrell, CLR: HSTR, (Omaha, NE: 1989).
21 Lee Reich, *The Pruning Book: Completely Revised and Updated* (Newtown, CT: Taunton Press, 2010), 63.
22 US General Services Administration, "General Planting Procedures for Landscape Work," (Washington, D.C.: U.S. General Services Administration, Historic Preservation Technical Procedures, Procedure Code 0290001R, 2012).

Vines, annuals, and perennial planting beds

Desired Condition
Maintain plant beds to be free of weeds and debris. Keep plant materials trimmed or maintained within the edge of the bed. Do not mulch plant beds.

Monitoring
Visually inspect planting beds throughout the growing season for soil moisture, weeds, and stressed or dead plant materials. Perennials and vines should be monitored for dense growth that may require dividing or trimming to maintain the character of the planting.

Maintenance
Vines, annuals, and perennial planting beds require regular watering, weeding, and plant replacement to maintain the health and historic character of the vegetation.

- Plant new annuals and perennials in the spring, amending the soil as necessary once the soil has dried out.
- Water beds once per week throughout the growing season if precipitation is not sufficient, tapering off frequency of watering as the weather cools.
- Once each year in the late spring, recut the edge of each planting bed to define it from the turf.
- If necessary, fertilize plantings once in the spring when growth begins and again in the early summer using a complete fertilizer. New plantings should also be fertilized at the time of planting using a high phosphorus fertilizer such as 5-10-10.
- Divide perennials when the plants spread into unwanted areas or begin to push themselves out of the ground, utilizing the removed material to fill in areas that require additional plantings as is historically appropriate.

Refer to the NHS integrated pest management plan for procedures on insect damage.

Annual pruning of vines may be necessary to control growth and retain the aesthetic value of the vine.

- Prune vines just before growth begins in the spring. Prune vines with early flowers immediately after the flowers fade.
- Cut away the oldest stems of the vine to the base or to lower, healthy side shoots.
- Throughout the summer, control vine growth by periodically pruning overly rampant growth. When a vine becomes severely overgrown, cut back the entire plant back to a few inches above the ground level and allow the plant to regrow from selected sprouts.[23]

See Preservation Tech Notes: Site Number 1 for guidance on restoring vine coverage to historic buildings.

23 Lee Reich, *The Pruning Book: Completely Revised and Updated* (Newtown, CT: Taunton Press, 2010), 107-109.

Maintenance Requirements for specific perennials, bulbs, and vines

Vinca/Periwinkle:

- Water well during hot weather and occasionally trim dead and broken vines. Trim plant material off walkways.

Daffodils:

- Do not mow daffodils in the turf area until after flowering and foliage have died down.
- To perpetuate the daffodil bed, every three to four years, bulbs can be dug in the fall and the clumps divided. Do not forcibly break away bulbs that are tightly joined to the mother bulb. Remove only those that come away easily. Before replanting, cultivate daffodil bed with the addition of good topsoil and replant eight inches from another bulb under five to six inches of soil that is mixed in with bone meal.[24]

Tulips:

- Replant with new bulbs when plants fail to show blooms. Propagate by offsets or separating new small bulbs from the parent. It may take two years before the immature bulbs will be large enough to bloom.
- Plant new or reset existing bulbs is in the fall (October and November). Tulips bulbs need a cold period before they will produce. Plant bulbs approximately five inches deep in a good mix of topsoil adding in some bone meal or a phosphorus dominant fertilizer such as a 5-10-10.[25]

Day Lilies:

- Water during blooming.
- Snap off or pull faded flowers regularly.
- Divide and replant tuberous roots in late summer or early winter. Before replanting, enrich the soil with additional topsoil mixed in with bone meal.[26]

Surprise lilies:

- This plant has two active growth cycles each year. Do not mow over first growth foliage before the second growth cycle, which will destroy second growth flower stems and buds.
- Propagate like other bulbs.[27]

Iris:

- Water during growth and bloom cycle.
- Trim leaves to six inches when foliage turns brown.
- When old clumps begin to get hollow in the center, lift and divide in the fall. Divide rhizomes with sharp knife; discard older, woody center, replant immediately heal the sections with a good fan of leaves.[28]

Peony:

- Provide ample water in spring and summer.
- Cut off stems at ground level after leaves turn brown.
- Cut out and dispose of all withered buds, stems, or brown spotted leaves.
- To propagate, dig roots in the fall and divide carefully into sections with at least 3 eyes (pink growth buds) on each section.[29]

24 Excerpt from Ron Cockrell, CLR: HSTR, (Omaha, NE: 1989).
25 Ibid.
26 Ibid.
27 Ibid.
28 Ibid.
29 Ibid.

Grapevine:

- Encourage the vine to utilize support wires so it can climb and establish itself up and on the south side of the Truman Home porch. The vine must also continue to wrap itself around the east side of the porch. Prune to keep the vine restrained to the permanent area it is supposed to cover.
- Water deeply during the growing season.
- Fertilize with nitrogen fertilizer in the spring.
- To prune the vine for renovation, cut off all but the strongest, healthiest cane while dormant in wintertime. Let the leader cane grow upward toward the screened porch area. Attach a small mesh net on the outside of the screen area for the grapevine to climb on. During the second year after pruning, let the side shoots and the main leader grow on the upper third of the plant. Cut off the side shoots on the bottom two-thirds. Tie the vine near the top and at the middle for support. When the vine reaches toward the top of the porch, emphasize lateral growth by cutting back the main stem and thinning out the lateral branches to one foot apart.[30]

English ivy:

- Water well during hot weather in the early morning.
- Trim around the edges as needed.
- Propagate from cuttings.

Replacement

Replace dead perennial plant material in the late spring or early fall. If possible, existing perennials or vines may be divided and transplanted to replace failing plants. Divide and plant perennials in the spring except for iris and poppies (summer), and day lilies and peonies (early fall) (Chicago Botanical Garden). Plant bulbs during the fall, as indicated by species above. Plant vines in the spring or fall. Newly planted vines should be cut back severely during the first year to force new growth.[31]

30 Ibid.

31 Lee Reich, *The Pruning Book: Completely Revised and Updated* (Newtown, CT: Taunton Press, 2010), 107.

Lawn

Desired Condition
Turf should maintain a healthy and vigorous appearance consisting primarily of grasses. Various broad-leafed and grassy weeds were historically present in the Truman lawn, and therefore a certain amount of weedy species are acceptable in the lawn.

Monitoring
Monitor lawn throughout the growing season for bare spots and areas that consist of more than 50% weeds. Inspect for insect and fungal disease symptoms, including irregularly shaped brown areas, dead turf spots greater than 2" in diameter, dead grass in defined patches with the appearance of loose sod, and yellow patches.

Maintenance
Mowing:
- Start in the spring when there is new growth to cut.
- Mow regularly based on weather and growth patterns. During wet and cooler periods the lawn will grow faster than during dry and hot times. It will also grow faster (one week) after fertilization.
- Mow frequently enough so that no more than half of the total grass blade is removed. Continue mowing as late in the fall as the grass will grow. Avoid mowing too low. Mowing height should be a minimum of two inches in the spring and fall and be raised to a minimum of two and a half to three inches in the summer. The first mowing in the spring and the last mowing in the fall can be less than two inches to effect a clean-up of the turf.[32]
- Do not mow wet grass or right after fertilizing to prevent vacuuming the fertilizer granules off the turf.
- Collect and remove grass cuttings after mowing.

Clipping/Edging of Turf:
- Clip grass in areas that a mower cannot reach and edge grass along walkways after mowing is completed.
- Edge turf along walkways once each spring to redefine the edge and keep grass from encroaching on walkways.

Aeration:
- Aerate once each spring (March).
- Aerate just after the grass is mowed and prior to fertilizing. Then use rotary-type mower, without catcher, to chop up the cores. Cores can remain on the ground.

32 Excerpt from Ron Cockrell, CLR: HSTR, (Omaha, NE: 1989).

Fertilizing:

- Test soil every two to three years. Have soil tested in March if it has not been tested recently. Using a small shovel or soil probe, sample to a 4-inch depth on established lawns or 6-inch depth before seeding. Take twelve or more random cores from each area of the lawn to be tested and remove the thatch and live plant material before breaking up the cores and mixing thoroughly in a dry plastic bucket. Provide 1.5 to 2 cups of soil for analysis, and air dry the sample overnight before sending. Send the sample to local MU Extension office with form MP555, Soil Sample Information form.[33]
- When the report from the soil testing laboratory is received, three items should be recorded: (1) nutrient levels and pH; (2) recommendations for fertilizer and lime application; and (3) how often to apply each during the year.
- Recommended fertilizers are usually high in nitrogen in relation to phosphorous and potash (3-1-2, 2-1-1, 4-1-2 ratios). Recommendations will usually suggest application in spring, September, and November. A slow-release type of fertilizer is best (Excerpt from 1989 CLR). If fertilizer is applied only once during the season, apply in the fall.
- Do not routinely apply lime to established lawns unless a soil test indicates a need.

Watering:

- Water turf when the soil is dry at a level of three to six inches. Water deeply so that soil is moist to this depth.
- Water in the morning. Do not allow the lawn to remain wet overnight from watering.
- An application of one inch of water per week is ample in most cases unless natural rainfall is abundant.
- Consider installation of an automated underground irrigation system.

General:

- Check lawn between mowings to remove debris. When autumn begins, fallen leaves should be raked regularly. It is acceptable to have lightly scattered leaves on lawns during this season, but when they start to accumulate where they completely cover the lawn, they must be removed.

Refer to the NHS integrated pest management plan for procedures on insect damage.

33 University of Missouri Extension Office, "Soil Analysis," (Columbia, MO: University of Missouri, 2011).

Replacement
Since the lawn at Harry S Truman NHS is established, any lawn planting will be for repair and rehabilitation. Bare spots larger than 9" in diameter should be reseeded. Areas larger than one square yard that are majority weeds should be treated with approved herbicide and reseeded.

- Seed in the spring (mid-March through April) or late-September and October.
- Grass seed should be a mixture of common bluegrass (40 percent) with some shade-tolerant creeping red fescue (25 percent) and glade bluegrass and the remainder in stabilizing grasses such as annual rye.
- Apply the seed by hand in small areas or by a spreader in larger areas and apply a starter type fertilizer. Re-seeding shall include soil preparation, condition, fertilizing, and seeding. Acceptable seeded areas shall have no bare spots greater than 3" in diameter. At least 90 percent should be permanent grass species. Protect all reseeded or overseeded areas against use until grass is established. Provide adequate water, at least 1" per week.
- Apply a pre-emergent soil applied herbicide in late March to early April to help control the germination of crabgrass and other annual weed seeds.
- Apply a post-emergent fertilizer in April to prevent the growth of broadleaf weeds. A second application can be applied in September or early October to control fall weeds.
- Coordinate with the Regional Integrated Pest Management Coordinator for approved herbicide and fertilizer products.
- Lawn repair should take place after trees and shrubs have been planted.

Refer to GSA General Planting Procedures for Landscape Work, Historic Preservation Technical Procedure 0290001R for further lawn replacement guidelines.

Turf Ailments
Pests:
Common insect symptoms affect turf include:

- *Armyworms or sod webworms:* irregularly-shaped brown areas.
- *Cutworms:* dead turf spots two inches in diameter with grass chewed below mowing level.
- *White grub:* dead grass in defined patches that may be lifted like loose sod.

Contact the Regional Integrated Pest Management Coordinator for updated information on approved chemicals to treat insects affecting the lawn.

Diseases:
Lawn fungus will cause turf to suddenly turn yellow in random spots and die. Lawn fungus is much easier to prevent than cure.

- The best way to avoid fungus diseases is to plant grass appropriate to the area and condition (sun or shade).
- Water deeply, yet infrequently and in the morning, aerate the lawn in the spring, and fertilize in the spring or fall (avoid mid-summer high nitrogen fertilizer) to help maintain turf to withstand fungal attacks.
- The least desirable method that may be necessary is a fungicidal control. Contact the Regional Integrated Pest Management Coordinator for updated and approved methods of control.[34]

34 Excerpt from Ron Cockrell, CLR: HSTR, (Omaha, NE: 1989).

Invasive/noxious plants

Desired Condition

Maintain all properties in the Independence Unit free of invasive/noxious plants as identified by the US Department of Agriculture and the Missouri Department of Agriculture.[35]

Monitoring

For the purposes of landscape management, a distinction should be made between volunteer plant species and invasive/noxious species. Volunteer plants are weeds or other unwanted plants that grow where they are not planted or historically present. In the Independence Unit, volunteer plants are frequently present along fence lines, foundations, and walkways. Planting beds, shrub beds, walkways, and fence lines should be monitored regularly throughout the growing season for volunteer plants and regularly weeded. Some volunteers are invasive or noxious plant species.

Invasive species that have been identified within the Independence Unit as invasive/noxious plants are identified by property in Tables 6-2 and 6-3.

Control of specific invasive plant species

- *Kudzu:* Kudzu is a highly invasive climbing vine. To remove the Kudzu in the study area, cut back the plants repeatedly during the hottest part of the summer. For more aggressive approaches, refer to the Missouri Department of Conservation Invasive Plants control guide.[36] Figure 5-5 shows kudzu along the south fence line at the Wallace properties.

- *Bush Honeysuckle:* Bush honeysuckles grow as a stout, erect shrub, rather than as a vine-like woody species. Note that all native honeysuckle species, including grape honeysuckle (Lonicera reticulate), yellow honeysuckle (Lonicera flava), and limber honeysuckle (Lonicera dioica), are vine-like "woody twiners." Before beginning any control measures, correctly identify any suspected bush honeysuckle plants. Small seedlings may be hand-pulled, removing the entire root to prevent re-sprouting. Treat established bush honeysuckle in the early spring, late summer, or dormant season. Cut the shrub to the base and then apply Roundup or Rodeo (glyphosate) to the stump with a spray or sponge applicator to prevent re-sprouting. For additional information on bush honeysuckle eradication, consult the Missouri Department of Conservation Invasive Plants control guide.[37]

35 United States Department of Agriculture, "Federal Noxious Weeds," (USDA: Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2012); and United States Department of Agriculture, "Missouri State-listed Noxious Weeds," (USDA: Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2004).

36 Missouri Department of Conservation, "Kudzu Control."
37 Missouri Department of Conservation, "Bush Honeysuckles Control."

Table 6-2. Invasive species present on the Frank Wallace property, September 2013.

Common Name (Botanical Name)	Location	Comments
Kudzu *(Peuraria montana* var. *lobata)*	South fenceline	
Honeysuckle (*Lonicera spp*.)	South and west fencelines	Further identification of the honeysuckle species is required before treatment; see bush honeysuckle and Japanese honeysuckle, below.
Tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*)	East and south fenceline; one individual on the west fencline	
Poison Ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*)	South fenceline	Native species; potential exposure to staff and visitors.

Table 6-3. Invasive species present on the George Wallace property, September 2013.

Common Name (Botanical Name)	Location	Comments
Kudzu (*Peuraria montana* var. *lobata*)	South fenceline	
Honeysuckle (*Lonicera spp*.)	South fenceline	Further identification of the honeysuckle species is required before treatment; see bush honeysuckle and Japanese honeysuckle, below.

- *Japanese Honeysuckle:* Japanese honeysuckle is a semi-evergreen vine with ovate leaves and white or yellow tubular flowers present in May and June. Honeysuckle grows thickly on the fenceline between the Wallace properties (Figure 5-6). Correctly identify the vine before proceeding with an eradication treatment. Since the vine is semi-evergreen, herbicide treatment should be applied in the fall after the surrounding vegetation has become dormant, but before a hard freeze. Roundup (glyphosate) or Crossbow (triclopyr and 2,4-D) may be carefully applied to the foliage with a hand sprayer, avoiding spraying or dripping the herbicide on non-target plants. Alternately, cut the vine to its base with hand tools and apply Roundup with a spray or sponge applicator to prevent resprouting. For additional information on Japanese honeysuckle eradication, consult the Missouri Department of Conservation Invasive Plants control guide.[38]

- *Tree-of-heaven:* Tree-of-heaven is a medium sized tree with smooth, pale gray bark and alternate leaves. The compound leaves grow up to two and a half feet long, and smell like "rotten peanut butter" when bruised. Exposure to tree-of-heaven may cause some people to develop a rash. Young seedlings may be dug up or hand pulled, taking care to remove the entire root to prevent re-sprouting. Chemical treatments for the eradication of Tree-of-heaven include foliar sprays, herbicide application to the cut stem, and herbicide application to the basal bark. Foliar sprays may be applied when the tree is in full leaf, though this method should be used carefully in areas where non-target plants are also present. Herbicides may also be applied to the cut stem. This treatment is most effective during the summer. Basal bark herbicide application can be utilized in the late winter/early spring and in the summer. The base of the tree must be free of snow, ice, water, and non-target vegetation, and should not be used immediately after rainfall. For more information on Tree-of-Heaven eradication, consult the Midwest Invasive Plant Network guide.[39] Tree-of-Heaven grows in the southeast corner of the Frank Wallace property (Figure 5-7).

38 Missouri Department of Conservation, "Japanese Honeysuckle Control."

39 Midwest Invasive Plant Network, "New Invasive Plants of the Midwest Fact Sheet: Tree of Heaven."

- *Poison Ivy:* The Missouri Department of Conservation identifies poison ivy as a nuisance native plant; while the vine provides considerable wildlife value, its presence on small residential sites risks exposure to staff and visitors of the Independence Unit. Poison ivy may grow as a shrub or a vine. It has three distinctive leaves and hairy-looking aerial roots. All parts of the plant are poisonous at all times of the year, though the reaction can be reduced by washing exposed skin and clothing immediately with soap and water or Tecnu Skin Cleanser within five minutes of initial contact. Foliar herbicide application is recommended to control poison ivy. Apply glyphosate (Roundup) as a spray to the leaves during the summer (May-July), carefully avoiding non-target plants. For vines that climb out of reach of a foliar herbicide application, cut the vine six inches above ground level and treat the stump with glyphosate immediately after cutting with a spray or sponge applicator. Do not burn poison ivy, as poison ivy oil will vaporize and can cause exposure as it is carried in smoke.[40] Poison ivy grows along the south fenceline of the Frank Wallace property (see Figure 5-8).

Consult the Missouri Department of Agriculture noxious weeds list and Missouri Department of Conservation Invasive Plants guides for information regarding additional species that have been identified by the State of Missouri as invasive/noxious plants.[41]

40 Missouri Department of Conservation, "Poison Ivy Control."
41 United States Department of Agriculture, "Missouri State-listed Noxious Weeds," (USDA: Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2004); and Missouri Department of Conservation, "Invasive Plants."

Figure 6-4. Kudzu along the south fenceline of the Wallace properties. (Quinn Evans Architects / Mundus Bishop, 2013)

Figure 6-5. Honeysuckle along the fenceline between the Wallace properties. (Quinn Evans Architects / Mundus Bishop 2013)

Figure 6-6. Tree-of-Heaven in the southeast corner of the Frank Wallace property. (Quinn Evans Architects / Mundus Bishop, 2013)

Figure 6-7. Poison ivy along the south fenceline of the Frank Wallace property. (Quinn Evans Architects / Mundus Bishop, 2013)

Structures

Desired Condition

Prior to the restoration of the pergola superstructure, maintain the extant pergola foundation in good condition with less than 10 percent of the surface showing signs of cracking, spalling, corrosion or erosion.

Monitoring

Inspect the pergola foundation annually for damaged or loose bricks, deteriorating grout, and evidence of concrete deterioration, including cracking, spalling, erosion, and staining.

Maintenance

Regular maintenance of the pergola foundation includes replacing damaged pavers and regular repointing. Remove and replace paver units which are loose, chipped, broken, stained, or otherwise damaged, or if units do not match adjoining units. Use solid, uncored, smooth units with a color matching the existing brick color. Repoint the grout as necessary by enlarging the voids of holes and completely filling the space with mortar or grout, matching the historic grout in color and texture.[42]

Repairs

Repair decorative brick edging when signs of deterioration are present, including disintegrating mortar, cracks in mortar joints, loose bricks or stones. Repoint with an appropriate mortar that matches the historic mortar in color, texture, and tooling. Match the sand of the repointing mortar to the sand in the historic mortar.[43] Repairs to the concrete base of the pergola foundation must match the historic materials in color, texture, finish, strength and permeability. Retain as much of the original materials as possible.

Develop maintenance guidelines for the pergola superstructure after it is built.

42 Historic Preservation Technical Procedures, "Installing Grouted Exterior Brick Pavers," (Washington, D.C.: U.S. General Services Administration, Historic Preservation Technical Procedures, Procedure Code 0252001R, 2012).

43 Robert C. Mack, and John P. Speweik, "Preservation Brief 2: Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Masonry Buildings," (Washington, DC: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Technical Preservation Services, 1998), 2-3.

Small Scale Features

Steel picket fence

Desired Condition
The fences should be free of rust, peeling paint or damage.

Monitoring
Monitor the condition of the fences by conducting an annual visual inspection.

Maintenance
Cut back plantings so they do not touch the fence. Avoid letting the spray from lawn sprinklers reach the fence. Replace any missing caps so that water does not get into the posts. Inspect the fence carefully at least once a year. If problems are starting to show, fix them as soon as possible to avoid extensive damage.

Clean the fence seasonally or as needed based on conditions. Use a hose and spray the fence. If fence is very dirty, use soapy water (a capful of dishwashing liquid in a gallon of warm water) and a rag or sponge. Dry the fence after cleaning.

Repair
Repair small scratches by sanding lightly with steel wool and applying several thin coats of rust-resistant metal paint. Use a small brush. Pay special attention to hinges and latches, which can trap water and cause rust to form more quickly than it does on other parts of the fence.

Remove flaking or bubbling paint using a wire brush or a hand rotary tool equipped with a grinder. Sand the area down to bare metal. Fill any holes or pitting with a metal filler, then clean the area thoroughly before spraying on a rust-retarding primer. Paint the fence with a couple of coats rust-resistant paint.

If large areas of rust are observed, repaint the fence. Remove all the rust and flaking paint by scrubbing the fence with a wire brush. Remove deeper rust with a coarse file. If there is a lot of rust, use a wire wheel brush attached to an electric drill or sandblast the fence sections and posts. Spray the fence with a commercial rust remover and sand the surfaces with 80-grit sandpaper. Clean the fence with trisodium phosphate, rinse thoroughly and let the fence dry. Apply a coat of rust-inhibiting metal primer and then finish painting the fence with black powder coat rust-resistant metal paint.

Check park files for long term preservation actions.

Chain link fence

Desired Condition
The fences should be free of rust, bowing areas, or other damage.

Monitoring
Inspect the fence annually.

Maintenance
Cut back plantings so they do not touch the fence. Avoid letting the spray from lawn sprinklers reach the fence. Replace any missing caps so that water does not get into the posts. Clean the fence seasonally or as needed based on conditions. Use a hose and spray the fence. If fence is very dirty, use soapy water (a capful of dishwashing liquid in a gallon of warm water) and a soft bristle scrub brush. Rinse with water.

Repair
If a section of chain link fence is damaged, repair the damaged section. Follow manufacturer's instructions for repairing or replacing damaged fence sections.

If instructions are not available, a sample process is outlined here:

- Loosen the mesh.
- Remove the tie wires from the mesh.
- Connect a fence puller to the post and mesh and draw the fence tight enough to take tension off the tension bar.
- Remove the tension bar by loosening the bolts in the tension band.
- Loosen and remove the fence puller.
- Remove the damaged section of fence.
- Open the loop at the top and bottom of a strand just outside the damaged area.
- Twist and pull the strand free.
- Take out a strand on the other side of the damage and remove the damaged section.
- Weave in a patch.
- Cut a section of mesh the same size as the one you removed.
- Weave it into the remaining fence using the strands you removed previously.
- Loop the wire at the top and bottom of the strand back around the fence with pliers.
- Attach a fence puller.
- Slide a pull bar through the mesh about four feet from the end post. Reattach the fence puller.
- Crank the bar until the strands in the mesh press together no more than one quarter inch when you squeeze them.
- Reattach the tension bar to the tension band and release the fence puller.
- Re-tie the patched fencing to the posts.
- Attach new tie wires to hold the mesh firmly against the top rail and line posts.
- Thread a new tension wire through the bottom openings in the mesh.

Concrete Retaining Wall

Desired Condition
Maintain the concrete retaining wall in good condition with less than 10 percent of the surface showing signs of cracking, spalling, corrosion or erosion.

Monitoring
Inspect the concrete retaining wall annually for signs of concrete deterioration, including cracking, spalling, erosion, and staining. Identify signs of failure in the retaining wall evidenced by tilting, cracking, bowing, sliding, settling, or separation of the wall from adjacent walls.

Maintenance and Repair
Regularly ensure drains or weep holes associated with the retaining wall are clear to maintain drainage of water from behind the wall. Ensure that repair treatments match the current materials in color, texture, finish, strength and permeability, while retaining as much of the original materials as possible. Stabilize the retaining wall if signs of structural failure are present.

Limestone Retaining Wall

Desired Condition
Maintain limestone retaining wall in good condition with less than 10 percent of the surface area of the limestone blocks showing signs of cracking, spalling, flaking, efflorescence, or erosion. Mortar joints should be maintained to ensure that all grout matches the color and texture of the historic grout.

Monitoring
Inspect the limestone retaining wall annually for signs of limestone deterioration, including weathering, erosion, staining, cracking, chipping, detachment, crumbling, spalling, flaking, and efflorescence.[44] Annual monitoring should also identify signs of failure in the retaining wall: overturning, sliding, and settling.

Maintenance
Repoint the grout as necessary by enlarging the voids of holes and completely filling the space with mortar or grout, matching the historic grout in color and texture. Clean limestone to remove stains, following GSA Historic Preservation Technical Procedure 0446003R.[45] Re-set limestone blocks when the blocks become loose or detached.

Repair
Repair limestone blocks as needed through patching, consolidation, or other historically appropriate technique. Refer to GSA Technical Procedures for detailed information on limestone cleaning and repair.[46] Replace limestone blocks as necessary when blocks show extensive weathering, cracking, crumbling, or other signs of deterioration. Replacement blocks should match historic limestone blocks in color, texture, strength, and permeability while retaining as much of the original wall as possible. Stabilize the retaining wall if signs of structural failure are present.

44 US General Services Administration, "Limestone: Characteristics, Uses, and Problems," (Washington, D.C.: U.S. General Services Administration, Historic Preservation Technical Procedures, Procedure Code 0446001S, 2012).
45 US General Services Administration, "General Cleaning of Exterior Limestone," (Washington, D.C.: U.S. General Services Administration, Historic Preservation Technical Procedures, Procedure Code 0446003R, 2012).
46 US General Services Administration, Historic Preservation Technical Procedures, "General Cleaning of Exterior Limestone," (Washington, D.C.: U.S. General Services Administration, Historic Preservation Technical Procedures, Procedure Code 0446003R, 2012).

Gas Lamp

Desired Condition
Gas lamp and post should be kept clean with no rust or damage.

Monitoring
Monitor the condition of the lamp and post by conducting a visual inspection annually.

Maintenance
Keep gas light area clear and free from combustible materials, gasoline, and other flammable vapors and liquids. Do not obstruct the flow of combustion and ventilation air. Visually check burner flame when lamp is lit. Clean the lamp and post annually or as needed based on conditions. Use a mild household cleaner to clean all surfaces of the gas lamp and post. Dry the lamp and post after cleaning.

Repair
Repair small scratches to the painted portions by sanding lightly with steel wool and applying several thin coats of rust-resistant metal paint. Use a small brush. Pay special attention to connections and areas that can trap water and cause rust to form. If lamp apparatus breaks, replace lamp apparatus with a new apparatus that matches the historic feature in color, texture, finish.

Remove flaking or bubbling paint using a wire brush or a hand rotary tool equipped with a grinder. Sand the area down to bare metal. Fill any holes or pitting with a metal filler, then clean the area thoroughly before spraying on a rust-retarding primer. Paint with rust-resistant paint matching the existing color and finish type.

If large areas of rust are observed, repaint the post. Remove all the rust and flaking paint by scrubbing the fence with a wire brush. Remove deeper rust with a coarse file. Spray with a commercial rust remover and sand the surfaces with 80-grit sandpaper. Clean the surface with trisodium phosphate, rinse thoroughly and dry. Apply a coat of rust-inhibiting metal primer and then finish painting with rust-resistant metal paint matching the existing paint color and finish.

Check park files for long term preservation actions.

Bird Bath and Sundial

Desired Condition
Maintain the concrete bird bath and concrete base of the sundial in good condition with less than 10 percent of the surface showing signs of cracking, spalling, corrosion or erosion. The bronze face of the sundial should be kept clean with no damage.

Monitoring
Monitor the condition of the bird bath and sundial by conducting a visual inspection annually.

Maintenance
Clean the concrete bird bath and concrete base of the sundial using power-washing applications in conjunction with detergent or hydrochloric acid to remove dirt from the concrete. Scrub the concrete surface with a stiff, non-metallic brush. Remove rust stains from concrete using a cleaner containing oxalic acid. Remove copper stains using a copper-based stain remover. Refer to GSA Historic Preservation Technical Procedures for detailed references on cleaning historic concrete.[47] GSA Historic Preservation Technical Procedures detail methods for removing a variety of other stains from historic concrete. Thoroughly rinse concrete with water after the use of any acid-based cleaners to reduce etching. Apply a liquid brass cleaner to the sundial face using a soft cloth, removing the cleaner by buffing the area with a clean, soft cloth.[48]

Repair
Ensure that repair treatments match the historic materials in color, texture, finish, strength and permeability. Retain as much of the original materials as possible.

47 US General Services Administration, Historic Preservation Technical Procedures.
48 US General Services Administration, Historic Preservation Technical Procedures, "Cleaning and Polishing Solid Brass," (Washington, D.C.: U.S. General Services Administration, Historic Preservation Technical Procedures, Procedure Code 0501010P, 2012).

Flagpole

Desired Condition
Maintain flagpole in good condition free of rust, damage or missing hardware, solidly connected to its foundation and vertically plumb.

Monitoring
Monitor condition of flagpole and hardware by conducting a visual inspection annually.

Maintenance
If necessary, clean the flagpole by spraying with a hose and rubbing with a soft cloth.

Repair
If the flagpole is damaged, conduct minor repairs or replace hardware as necessary.

Utilities

Desired Condition
Maintain aerial electrical lines in good condition, free of damage and securely connected to support structures.

Monitoring
Monitor condition aerial electrical lines by conducting a visual inspection annually.

Maintenance and Repair
Contact the utility company or a professional electrician regarding maintenance and repairs to aerial electrical lines.

Monitoring

Develop a routine maintenance and monitoring schedule that is reasonable given staff and funding. Inspect features on a routine basis, at least once a year and as needed after storm events. Refer to monitoring guidelines for each feature for specific monitoring procedures.

Consider utilizing a standard monitoring approach using a form approved by resource managers. An example format is illustrated in Table 6-4. Columns in Table 6-4 are described below:

- *Asset Location:* Sort assets (features) by asset location (property) for monitoring purposes.
- *Asset:* List assets (features) individually.
- *Asset number*: Asset numbers should be assigned to all assets that do not currently have asset numbers assigned; assets associated with current asset numbers should be specifically described in record keeping strategies to avoid confusion among assets.
- *Sequence:* Assign a season for monitoring to occur for each asset. Assets should also be inspected as needed after storm events.
- *Deficiencies:* Note all damage, deterioration, and discrepancies between current condition and historic character of the asset.
- *Condition:* Indicate the current condition of the feature (good, fair, or poor).
- *Date last checked:* Following completion of the monitoring, update the form to indicate that the asset has been checked for future reference.
- *Last checked by:* Provide initials of the staff or volunteer who last completed the monitoring.

Table 6-4. Example Monitoring Form for Independence Unit (Page 1 of 2)

Asset Location (Property)	Asset (Feature)	Asset number(s) Sequence	Deficiencies Condition	Date last checked	Last checked by (initial)
Truman Home	Asphalt pavement				
	Concrete walkways				
	Brick pavers				
	Hexagonal pavers				
	Concrete pavers				
	Trees				
	Shrubs				
	Rose Garden				
	Vines, Annuals, Perennial Planting Beds				
	Lawn				
	Invasive/noxious plants				
	Pergola foundation				
	Steel picket fence				
	Bird Bath				
	Sundial				
	Flagpole				
	Gas lamp				
	Aerial electrical lines				
Noland Home	Concrete walkways				
	Concrete pavers				
	Trees				
	Shrubs				
	Vines, Annuals, Perennial Planting Beds				
	Lawn				

Table 6-4. Example Monitoring Form for Independence Unit (Page 2 of 2)

Asset Location (Property)	Asset (Feature)	Asset number(s) Sequence	Deficiencies	Condition	Date last checked	Last checked by (initial)
Noland Home	Invasive/noxious plants					
	Chain link fence					
	Limestone retaining wall					
	Concrete retaining wall					
Frank Wallace Home	Concrete walkways					
	Concrete pavers					
	Grass pavers					
	Trees					
	Shrubs					
	Vines, Annuals, Perennial Planting Beds					
	Lawn					
	Invasive/noxious plants					
	Chain link fence					
George Wallace Home	Asphalt pavement					
	Concrete walkways					
	Concrete pavers					
	Trees					
	Shrubs					
	Vines, Annuals, Perennial Planting Beds					
	Lawn					
	Invasive/noxious plants					
	Chain link fence					
	Gas lamp					

Seasonal Vegetation Maintenance Calendar

This section includes excerpts from the 1989 Cultural Landscape Report for Truman Home National Historic Site.[49]

Winter

December

Review records from the past year and order necessary materials for the next growing season. Check landscape after storms for damage to plants.

January and February

When weather is suitable, remove dead or broken branches from plants, beds, and lawns. Prune damaged or broken limbs from trees and shrubs. Order fertilizer and lime based on soil test reports. Order insecticides or pesticides needed based on last year's observations after coordinating with Regional IPM person. Also, order other landscaping materials. Check and inventory tools to make sure they are adequate for the season. Begin any shrub rejuvenation pruning. After snowmelt, inspect all pavement, structures, and small-scale features for damage and historic deficiencies.

Spring

March

Prune trees and shrubs (except maples). Observe winter damage on shrubs and repair. Rake lawns, remove broken limbs and branches from shrubs and trees as well as on the ground or within shrub beds. Test soil every two years in spring. Lime lilacs if soil test indicates the need. Clean out all drains on the site. These should be checked throughout the season after all big storms. If snow mold appears on lawn, brush affected areas with a broom or wire rake. Aerate lawn in late March.

April

Cultivate shrub beds and redefine edge. Add compost and topsoil and incorporate into beds. Plant trees and shrubs as necessary. Aerate lawn the first part of April if it was not done in March. Set mowers at two and a half inch mowing height and mow lawn when grass exceeds two and a half inches. Fertilize lawn after mowing according to soil test recommendations. Trim turf at pavement edges. Prune flowering shrubs after they have flowered. Prune dead or damaged evergreen branches. Fertilize roses and shrubs. Plant annuals, perennials, and vines as needed. Repair lawn through overseeding or slit seeding as needed.

May

Prune spring flowering shrubs that have bloomed during the month. Weed plant beds. Mow and trim lawn. Assist grapevine on its supports. If mildew appears on lilacs, spray with sulphur. Prepare watering system for the season. Divide perennials except iris, poppies, day lilies, and peonies.

49 Ron Cockrell, CLR: HSTR, (Omaha, NE: 1989).

Summer
Water lawn and plant beds at Truman Home during dry periods (less than one inch of rainfall per week). Weed plant beds, cut and trim grass and remove debris from lawns. During summer mow height should be between three and three and a half inches.

June
Train grapevine on support, prune and remove excess growth. Prune flowering shrubs that bloomed last month. Prune and thin shrub roses. Deadhead shrubs and perennials and weed planting beds.

July and August
Remove suckers from bases of trees. Divide Oriental poppies and iris.

Autumn
Water lawn and plant beds at Truman Home during dry periods (less than one inch of rainfall per week). Weed plant beds, cut and trim grass, for as long as grass continues to grow. Remove debris from lawns. During autumn mow height should be between two and a half to three inches.

September
Plant spring-flowering bulbs and divide and replant old perennials (divide daylilies and peonies). Start preparation for lawn repairs on any bare, dead, or damaged grass areas in late September. Plant trees and shrubs as needed. Fertilize lawn after mowing according to soil test report.

October
Repair lawn as needed. Rake leaves from walks, lawns, and shrub beds, as needed. Plant spring-flowering bulbs.

November
Rake lawns. Winterize or put away sprinkler system. Prepare roses for winter. Fertilize lawn with a "winter over" type fertilizer; law in nitrogen, high in phosphorous. Every third year, aerate lawn, fertilize, top dress with one-half inch of topsoil or compost. Engage or contract with tree care companies to do maintenance work on trees for the year, mostly pruning. Maples may be pruned (as needed) at the end of the month.

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APPENDIX A:
Bibliography

Appendix A: Bibliography

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APPENDIX B:
Summary of Significance

Appendix B: Summary of Significance

Table B-1. Period of Significance

Date	Report	Period of Significance	Treatment Period / Approach	Comments	Page
1971, revised 2011	Harry S Truman Historic District National Historic Landmark Nomination	1919 to "present" 1971	NA	"The Harry S Truman Historic District received National Historic Landmark designation on Veterans' Day, November 11, 1971, for association with the thirty-third president of the United States, for the period 1919 to 1971." "First, this nomination identifies contributing and non-contributing resources within the Harry S Truman Historic District and confirms the period of significance to be 1919 to 1971, the completion date of the original documentation."	P 4
1973	Harry S Truman Heritage District			The Independence City Council formed a Heritage Commission to formulate local preservation legislation for the federally-recognized Harry S Truman Historic District.	
Listed December 8, 1982; Accepted May 31, 1985	National Register of Historic Places Inventory / Nomination Form for Harry S Truman National Historic Site (Truman Home)	1900-1972		"The Harry S Truman National Historic Site is of national significance because it was the home of the 33rd President of the United States of America, Harry S Truman. The residence at 219 North Delaware Street was the home of Harry S Truman from his marriage to Bess Wallace on June 28, 1919, until his death on December 26, 1972." 1976 bicentennial marker identified as non-contributing.	P 8, 7-6, 8-1

Date	Report	Period of Significance	Treatment Period / Approach	Comments	Page
1987	Truman Home HSR		Preservation 1953 to 1982	"The intent of the recommendations is to adequately stabilize the structure, make the building watertight, and preserve the building fabric as it existed during the Truman occupancy in the retirement years (post 1953) until Bess Truman's death in October 1982."	P 119
1989	Truman Home Cultural Landscape Report	"Historic Period" is 1953 to 1972.	Reconstruction and Preservation of post-presidential period from 1953 to 1972, with less emphasis on late 1960s and early 1970s.	"In the initial park years, management has maintained the national historic site as close as possible to those conditions found when the NPS assumed management of the property on December 8, 1982. This strategy was adopted as an interim policy until the home's historic period and information on historic landscaping practices of the Truman family could be determined." "Because the former President's health slowly declined beginning in 1964, perhaps less emphasis should be attributed to the late 1960s and early 1970s when most of Bess Truman's energy was devoted to her husband's care."	P 2,5
	Truman Home CLI	Defers to Harry S Truman Historic District POS (1919 to 1972)		"The significance of the Harry S Truman National Historic Site is derived from the time Harry Truman served as the thirty-third president of the United States, from 1945-1953. Yet the park includes physical evidence of a period lasting from 1867 through 1982. Mr. Truman passed away in 1972, and Bess Truman continued to live at the Truman house until 1982 when she passed."	P 18

Date	Report	Period of Significance	Treatment Period / Approach	Comments	Page
1999	Harry S Truman National Historic Site GMP Revision	1945 to 1953 with physical evidence of period lasting from 1867 to 1982	Rehabilitation / Preservation, 1982	"The general treatment approach that will be followed for park resources will be rehabilitation. Rehabilitation is defined as the process of returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration, which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions and features of the property which are significant to its historic architectural and cultural values. At Harry S Truman NHS, rehabilitation allows for establishing visitor and administrative facilities and programs while placing a priority on cultural resource preservation. The exception to this approach is the Truman home on Delaware Street, which is to be preserved as it was during the residence of Harry and Bess Truman. Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures to sustain tlze existing form, integrity, and material of a historic structure, landscape, or object. Work may include preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, but generally focuses on the ongoing preservation maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new work."	P 6, 24, 25, 39
2000	Long-Range Interpretive Plan	1945 to 1953		"The park is significant because of its association with Harry S Truman, who was President of the United States from 1945 to 1953."	P 4

Date	Report	Period of Significance	Treatment Period / Approach	Comments	Page
2000	National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Harry S Truman Historic Site	1900 to December 26, 1972	NA	Revision to NRHP to include the Noland Home, Frank Wallace and George Wallace Homes – "Landscaping changes made to their immediate setting since 1972 can be reversed and the integrity reclaimed."	P 3, 7-2
2004	Noland House HSR	1900 to 1972	Rehabilitation and restoration 1945 to 1972	"The period of significance for the exterior of the Noland Home and its associated cultural landscape has been determined to be 1900-1972. The Noland family occupied the building from 1900 through the years following President Truman's death in 1972."	P iii

APPENDIX C:
Site Chronologies

Appendix C: Site Chronologies

The Independence Unit consists of four properties associated with President Truman: the Truman Home, Noland Home, Frank Wallace Home and George Wallace Home properties. The following chronology is presented for each landscape character area.

Truman Home

1832 January

Jones H. Flournoy purchased an 80-acre tract of land, which included the four Independence Unit properties. He immediately began to sell parcels.[1]

1839 August 3

James F. Moore purchased roughly 40 acres of land, which included the four Independence Unit properties.[2]

1847 September 29

James F. Moore's Addition was platted and entered into the Jackson County Recorder's office. The Truman Home was later built on lots 2 and 3.[3]

1848 August 28

William B. Hay purchased lots 2-6, 8 and 16-18 of James F. Moore's Addition.[4]

1850

The easternmost section or the "kitchen wing" of the Gates Home was likely built in this time period by William B. Hay.[5]

1850 September 11

Lots 2-5 of the James F. Moore's Addition (the future Independence Unit properties) were sold in an auction for compensation of debts owed by William B. Hay. The difference in sales price between lot 2 ($120) and lot 3 ($100) indicates a structure on lot 2, likely the "kitchen wing" of the Gates Home.[6]

1857 to 1858

North Delaware Street was extended south from McCauley's Addition into James F. Moore's Addition. A quitclaim deed relinquished 24.75 feet from lot 3 (future Truman Home) for the street extension.[7]

1867 June 21

George P. Gates was a prominent businessman and part owner of the large Waggoner-Gates Milling Company in Independence. He purchased lots 2 and 3 of James F. Moore's Addition for $700. The price indicates that a structure existed on the property.[8]

After purchasing the property, George P. Gates built a two-story addition onto an existing one-story home.

The address at this time was 11 Delaware Street. This changed to 219 North Delaware in the 1890s.[9]

ca. 1868

The property of the Gates Home included five trees paralleling West Truman Road (Blue Avenue) on the north side of the yard. No planting appeared adjacent to the home or in the front yard.[10]

1 Ron Cockrell, *Historic Resource Study: The Trumans of Independence, Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence, Missouri* (Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1985), 11.
2 Ibid.
3 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 16.
4 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 12.
5 Physical Investigation Report, Truman Home: Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence, Missouri (Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1984).
6 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 13.
7 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 15.
8 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 18.
9 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 26.
10 Ron Cockrell and Keith Krueger, *Cultural Landscape Report: Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence, Missouri* (Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1989), 13.

1883 October 8

George P. Gates added a sidewalk of pine or oak timber construction along North Delaware Street as required by city ordinance.[11]

1885

George P. Gates commissioned architect and builder James W. Adams to build an addition on the west and south sides of the Gates Home at a cost of $8,000. New gas and water systems were installed.[12]

Prior to 1885, water for the Gates Home came from a subterranean source. A new cistern was installed at the south side of the kitchen porch that supplied water to the home.[13]

1886 January 2

The Gates Home property included a flat lawn. A walk led to the front entrance of the home to North Delaware Street. There were no foundation plantings, in keeping with the Victorian-era landscaping ideal of the time.[14]

ca. 1887

Wood sidewalks were installed on the Gates Home property along West Truman Road (Blue Avenue) as early as 1887.[15]

A board and wire four-foot high fence separated the side yard of the Gates Home from the alley on the south side of the property to the Carriage House. Two outbuildings were located east of the Carriage House.[16]

ca. 1904

The eastern section of the Truman Carriage House stabled George P. Gates's horse and the western section housed a fringed surrey.

ca. 1905

At this time, the yards at the Gates Home were primarily open lawn with a few sparse shrubs. No plantings were located in the front or side yards. Several trees of moderate height and of various sizes were located in the front yard.[17]

A simple decorative fence of wood posts spaced ten to twelve feet on center with a thick rope hung between the posts enclosed the front and west side of the Gates property. Two larger posts in a similar style flanked the walkway (likely concrete) leading from North Delaware Street to the front entry. A curved walkway (likely concrete) accessed the south entry and rear porch.[18]

ca. 1915

A general description of the property during this time: A wide hexagonal paver sidewalk was located along West Truman (Van Horn) Road. The northwest corner of the Gates Home property had a small tree and another small tree was located a few yards south. To the east was a young sapling. Large trees grew along West Truman (Van Horn) Road. A tall picket fence separated the Gates Home property from the garden. A single lane gravel driveway with a slab of concrete led from the Carriage House to West Truman Road.[19]

11 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 14.
12 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 32.
13 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 15.
14 Ibid.
15 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 14.
16 Ibid.
17 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 16.
18 Ibid.
19 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 21.

1920s early

Significant planting occurred on the Wallace/Truman Home property. Spirea shrubs were planted in a line adjacent to the foundation on the north, west and south sides of the home.[20]

1922

Two outbuildings east of the Carriage House were removed to build a small one-car garage. The garage was located fifteen feet east of the Carriage House. From the driveway entrance on West Truman (Van Horn) Road, it was possible for automobiles to travel around the Carriage House and proceed west into the alley to North Delaware Street.[21]

1924 October 4

Madge Gates Wallace purchased Lots 2 and 3 and the west 14.18 feet of Lot 1 for $10,000.[22]

1924 to 1934

On the Wallace/Truman Home property, a prolific grapevine grew from the south side kitchen porch over ropes, diagonally crisscrossed.[23]

The pergola was built on the Wallace/Truman Home property. The structure was white with eight hollow wood Doric columns set on a stone base with red brick edging. A rafter with decorative ends crossed the top. Climbing roses were planted on the pergola. A stone bench was located on the east-west axis of the pergola, north of the rose garden. A sundial was located immediately north of the pergola, its original installation date is unknown. Occasionally, the sundial base was removed so this area could be used as a badminton or croquet court.[24]

A grouping of shrubs, likely spirea or lilac, was located northwest of the pergola and screened views of North Delaware Street. No trees existed in the northeast corner yard at this time.[25]

1926

The cistern south of the Wallace/Truman Home kitchen porch was capped with concrete due to fears of contamination resulting from increased neighborhood development.[26]

1928 May

A simple whitewashed picket fence with diamond-shaped lattice work similar to that which adorned the pergola paralleled the sidewalk along West Truman (Van Horn) Road, extended from the driveway entrance for 20 to 30 yards west. Small rose shrubs lined the gravel driveway. The driveway was lined with closely-spaced bricks jutting diagonally out of the ground.[27]

ca. 1930

Along the alley, from the Carriage House to the sidewalk on North Delaware Street was a fence made of wire with board on the top and bottom.[28]

1930s early

A general description of the trees on the Wallace/Truman property during this time: several sugar maples paralleled North Delaware Street; several elm trees were in the north yard along Truman (Van Horn) Road; one hackberry was east of the driveway, close to the southwest corner of the George Wallace Home; south of the back porch was a single oak tree, the only one on the property.[29]

20 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 26.
21 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 25.
22 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 96-98.
23 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 27.
24 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 27-28.
25 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 31.
26 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 15.
27 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 27-28.
28 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 28.
29 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 30-31.

1935

On the Truman property, a small tree now grew at the east end of the pergola. Small shrubs were located at each corner of the pergola. Grapevines continued to thrive along the south façade of the back porch. A combination of grass and weeds was located in the small planting bed between the sidewalk and the porch latticework. The lawn was sparse. A tall bush was located to the east side of the back porch.[30]

1940s early

A general description of the Wallace/Truman Home property during this time: three rose beds were located along the driveway with five-foot high roses, a foot wide strip of grass separated the rose bed and the driveway, a row of spirea and peonies extended thirty feet southward on the east side of the driveway at the property line of the George Wallace Home. A curved path extended from the kitchen porch to the pergola. Disjointed stepping stone paths extended from the sidewalk to driveway. A small shrub was located south of the stepping stone path and sidewalk intersection. A clump of spirea surrounded a large pin oak tree. A square wood trellis, white with latticework and a climbing vine, covered the first floor bathroom window. Two large shrubs, possibly lilacs were located to the east of the kitchen porch. Decorative plantings surrounded the pergola, as well as two large elm trees on the west and east ends.[31]

Two sugar maples (NE 12 and E7) were removed in the southwest front yard. A sapling (E8) was already growing between the two trees; only the tree (E7) in the southwest corner was replaced.[32] (Refer to Appendix D: Tree and Understory Plant Inventories.)

30 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 32.
31 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 34.
32 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 35.

1942

For the next decade, the home remained mostly vacant, except for summers and holidays, beginning a period of neglect for the Wallace/Truman Home and property.[33]

1945 May

Bess Truman hired local contractor Orville Campbell to paint the home and Carriage House white. The pergola was painted white, as was the doghouse, located under the south window on the Carriage House west facade.[34] Campbell also repaired the roof and porches.[35]

1945 June 25

A thirty-four foot tall flagpole was set in the northwest lawn to commemorate the President's first homecoming.[36]

1945 December

A Secret Service security booth, a small ten by twelve wood structure with windows on three sides, was built west of the Truman Carriage House.[37]

Mid 1940s

A severe infestation of cankerworms affected some trees on the Truman Home property and required treatment.

1949 January 20

The City of Independence, Missouri renamed Van Horn Road to West Truman Road in honor of the President.[38]

33 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 138.
34 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 40, 148.
35 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 157.
36 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence,* 165.
37 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 174.
38 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 217.

1949 July

A car accident at the intersection of West Truman Road and North Delaware Street resulted in one car striking a tree in the northwest corner of the Truman property.[39]

1949 November

On the advice of former President Herbert C. Hoover, the Trumans installed a fence around the property to keep tourists out of the yard.[40]

The five-foot tall steel picket fence was built on the Truman Home property on three sides with a vehicular gate on West Truman Road and four pedestrian gates. The backyard between the Truman Home and Wallace homes remained an open, shared space.[41]

ca. 1950

By 1950, two "No Parking" signs were located adjacent to the Truman Home west fence line on four foot high posts between the sidewalk and curb on North Delaware Street; one was located immediately west of the flagpole; one was located north of the alley entrance. A metal lawn furniture set with an umbrella was located in the yard near the Carriage House. A stepping stone walkway extended from the kitchen to the driveway.[42]

1950 April

Bess Truman arranged to have the rear south porch enclosed and extended six feet to the east on brick piers. The expansion required the removal of stairs and a short concrete sidewalk leading north to the pergola. Carpenter William E. "Bill" Gragg completed the work. The area beneath the porch was paved with brick.[43]

1953

West Truman Road was expanded to a 42-foot width to reduce traffic congestion from county roads into the city. The land was taken from the north side of the street.[44]

1953 January 22

Harry and Bess Truman returned to the Truman Home in Independence, Missouri, retiring from public service.[45]

1953 January 27

The Truman family began a "modernization" of the Truman Home interior which continued for the next 20 years.[46] Few changes were made to the landscape during this time.[47]

1953 July 25

Harry and Bess Truman purchased the Truman Home at 219 North Delaware Street from the Madge Gates Wallace estate.[48]

1954 summer

Bess Truman set up a garden umbrella, table and chairs in the backyard to read.

Mid 1950s

The landscape remained largely the same during this period. A general description of the Truman Home property follows:

Spirea shrubs flourished along the front of the home. The spirea, lilac and mock orange shrubs thrived in the east and north yards. Large trees surrounded the pergola on the north side yard. A young sapling grew along the west side of the driveway near the West Truman Road gate. The north side of the

39 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 220.
40 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 226.
41 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 47.
42 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 48-49.
43 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 47.
44 Ron Cockrell, *Historic Structures Report: History and Significance, Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence, Missouri* (Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, 1984), 331.
45 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 256-257.
46 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 281.
47 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 60.
48 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 277.

porch was obscured from West Truman Road by large spirea and mock orange shrubs. A portion of the kitchen porch was obscured by the grapevine. The view east to the Wallace properties was open. A twenty-five-foot tree grew between the abandoned Secret Service security booth and the Carriage House.[49]

Around this time, the Truman Home contained lawn furniture in the backyard. Twelve foot high shrubs were located on the Truman Home property between the driveway and the Carriage House. A very large hickory was located in the northwest corner of the Carriage House. The driveway remained unpaved with an irregular edge.[50]

1956

Harry Truman had a concrete apron installed at the driveway with the remainder of the drive paved with two inches of asphalt. Any bricks that lined the driveway were removed at this time. The drive had to be redone several times due to a substandard gravel base course.

1961

West Truman Road was returned to a two-way street after a unanimous Independence City Council vote.[51]

1962

The Secret Service security booth (originally installed in 1945) next to the Carriage House was removed by local contractor Robert Sanders.[52]

1964 June 24

The Independence Gas Service Company donated a gas yard lamp to the Truman family. Bess Truman directed its installation north of the front walkway about ten feet east of the front gate. The six foot high lamp was cast aluminum accented with solid brass.[53]

1965 December

Harry Truman allowed the Secret Service to install a simple surveillance system, provided there were no modifications of a substantial nature to either the home or surrounding property.[54]

1967

Secret Service gained permission to use the west side of the Carriage House.

1968 October 4

Two elm trees inflicted with elm blight (likely NE22 and NE23) were removed from the Truman south side yard.[55] (Refer to Appendix D: Tree Inventory.)

1969 July

Damaged by a winter ice storm and a July hailstorm, the slate roof was beyond repair. The roof was replaced with asphalt shingles, which were installed by September.[56]

1969 August

A surveillance system was installed, which allowed the Secret Service to monitor the Truman Home from the Harry S. Truman Library and Museum, minimizing disturbance to the family and property.[57] Cameras were installed and the wiring was located on the steel picket fence. Care was taken to avoid the lines when the shrubs were trimmed.[58]

49 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 56.
50 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 42, 58.
51 Cockrell, *HSR: History and Significance, Harry S Truman NHS*, 334.
52 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 8-10.
53 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 42, 59.
54 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 341.
55 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*.
56 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 355-356.
57 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 343.
58 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 60-61.

1970 December

The pergola, likely damaged in the 1969 ice storm, was removed by this time. Shrubs around the pergola's remaining foundation had become overgrown.[59]

Elms flanking the former pergola appeared unhealthy. The bird bath remained in the middle of the brick foundation. The hickory tree at the northwest corner of the Carriage House had been removed. The small rose garden to the north of the intersection of the sidewalk and driveway was arranged in a 4-3-4 configuration, with a row of four roses, three roses and four roses.[60]

1971 November 11

The Truman Home, as well as North Delaware Street from Maple Avenue to the Harry S. Truman Library and Museum, was declared a National Historic Landmark by the Secretary of the Interior. After many efforts to dissuade commemoration, Harry Truman agreed to designate his home and immediate neighborhood as a NHL.[61]

1973 January

An ice storm damaged many trees within the Truman property. An elm (NE15) in the northwest corner and another (NE16) in the north side yard were damaged. Since they were both inflicted with Dutch Elm disease, they were removed and were not replanted.[62] (Refer to Appendix D: Tree Inventory.)

1976 April

Although no marker was allowed following the National Historic Landmark designation, Bess Truman authorized the placement of a U.S. Bicentennial plaque (purchased by the City of Independence) west of the flagpole on the Truman Home property.[63]

1976

Work began on the sidewalk and curb in front of the Truman Home along North Delaware Street. The Independence City Council financed the project. Hexagonal concrete pavers were temporarily removed to install cut limestone curbing.[64]

1978

Raytown Lawn Mower's "Chem-Lawn" service began fertilizer/insecticide treatments for the lawn. Mrs. Truman discontinued the service after two months.

1982 October 18

Bess Truman died at age 97. She bequeathed the Truman Home to the federal government.[65]

1982

The sundial face was reported as missing and later replaced.[66]

59 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 61.
60 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 62.
61 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 369.
62 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 67.
63 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 67.
64 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 68.
65 Ron Cockrell and Alan O'Bright, *National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form: Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence, Missouri* (Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1985), 8-11.
66 Cockrell and O'Bright, *NRHP Form Harry S Truman NHS*, 4.

1982 December 8

Secretary of Interior James G. Watt, acting under the authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935, signed Designation Order No. 3088 declaring 219 North Delaware Street the "Harry S Truman National Historic Site," which placed the property under the management of the National Park Service.[67]

1983 March

Jack E. Boucher of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) photographed the Truman Home property.[68]

1983 May 23

President Ronald Reagan signed P.L. 98-32 (97 Stat. 193), the enabling legislation for the Harry S Truman National Historic Site to "preserve and interpret for the inspiration and benefit of the present and future generations the former home of Harry S Truman, thirty-third President of the United States".[69] The National Park Service managed the site hereon.

Congress designated the Truman Home, Carriage House, and surrounding property as the Harry S Truman National Historic Site.[70]

1984

The Truman Home walkways leading from North Delaware Street to the front entrance and the curving sidewalk from the south end of the home to the kitchen entrance were replaced in kind.

The metal roofs and downspouts were replaced. Two downspouts on the south side of the building were extended below the sidewalk to improve drainage. Disturbed lawn was reseeded. Trees damaged in a windstorm were trimmed.[71]

National Park Service research historian Ron Cockrell issued *Historic Structures Report: History and Significance* for the Harry S Truman National Historic Site. It was approved in March. [72]

1984 May

The Truman Home dedication and public opening was held.[73]

1985

The Harry S Truman National Historic Site was listed in the National Register of Historic Places, consisting of 219 North Delaware Street.[74]

1985 to 1988

The Truman Home was preserved through repairs, paint removal, and painting by the National Park Service.[75] Paint analysis revealed that "the siding was painted rust-red in 1867 and light green in 1885. The 1867 trim color was changed to dark green in 1885."[76]

The Carriage House was structurally stabilized with epoxy and the exterior was preserved. Siding and trim on the building was repaired and painted, and a new dip-stained wood shingle roof was installed that matched the original.

67 Cockrell and O'Bright, *NRHP Form Harry S Truman NHS*, 8-11, 8-12.
68 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 72.
69 Cockrell and O'Bright, *NRHP Form Harry S Truman NHS*, 8-12.
70 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd. and Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc. *Historic Structure Report: Noland House, Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence, Missouri* (Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2004) 1-1.
71 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 75.
72 Cockrell, *HSR: History and Significance, Harry S Truman NHS*.
73 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 75.
74 Cockrell and O'Bright, *NRHP Form Harry S Truman NHS*, 7-1.
75 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 79.
76 Cockrell, *HSR: History and Significance, Harry S Truman NHS*, 63.

The fence surrounding the Truman Home property was dismantled, stripped of paint, and repainted. This resulted in the Secret Service communication wires and speakers being removed from the fence

An air conditioner condensing unit was installed along the north elevation of the Truman Home, concealed by shrubs from West Truman Road. The unit was added because of high summer humidity levels that impacted the visitor experience and compromised cultural resources within the home.

1987

Historic Structures Report prepared by Restoration Associates for the Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Truman Home and Carriage House, was issued in April and approved in May.[77]

The Truman Home electrical systems were rewired. This resulted in the trenching of a new subsurface service line across the north lawn from West Truman Road. A new service meter was added to the north elevation of the Truman Home. The old meter and aerial line were decommissioned, but left in place to maintain the historic character. As part of this project, underground service and a new sub panel box were installed to the Carriage House. The aerial service lines were left in place.

Lightning protection added to the Truman Home and the shingle oak at the southwest corner of the home.

1987 to 1989

Cultural Landscape Report prepared by Historian Ron Cockrell and Landscape Architect Keith Krueger.[78]

1989

NPS removed and replaced the sugar maple in the southwest corner of the Truman property (E-7 on Illustration 3-4 *Vegetation - Truman Home*).

1990s

The City of Independence repaired and replaced the limestone curb on North Delaware Street.

The City of Independence installed bronze plaques in sidewalks within the Truman Heritage District, including plaques for the Truman Home on West Truman Road. Quinn Evans Associates prepared a ground water study in conjunction with a structural investigation (FSE) to determine the cause of occasional flooding in the Truman Home basement. A bored and cased hole was excavated about thirty feet southwest of the home in the lawn to measure ground water levels. The hole remains and is covered with sod.

NPS replaced a portion of concrete sidewalk on the Truman property. NPS removed and replaced a silver maple in the north side yard, west of the vehicular gate (E-18 on *Vegetation - Truman Home*).

1999 June

The General Management Plan from 1987 was revised and approved.[79]

2000 November

A Long-Range Interpretive Plan was published by the National Park Service. Staff from Harpers Ferry Center Interpretative Planning Department worked with Harry S Truman National Historic Site staff.[80]

77 Cockrell, *HSR: History and Significance, Harry S Truman NHS.*
78 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 82.
79 *General Management Plan Revision: Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence, Missouri*. (Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1999).
80 Harpers Ferry Center Interpretive Planning. *Long-Range*

2004

Cultural Landscapes Inventory prepared for the Truman Home by the National Park Service.

2005 to 2007

NPS removed and replaced an American elm in the north side yard (E-17 on *Vegetation - Truman Home*).

2009

National Park Service archeologists issued findings from geophysical and archeological investigations at the four residences. Trash middens and cisterns were found within the study area.[81]

2010

A new HVAC and fire suppression system were installed at the Truman Home. This resulted in the excavation of small pits at the west fence line to install a new four-inch water service line. This work required the temporary removal of two spirea bushes at the foundation. A new larger condenser unit was installed on the north elevation of the Truman Home.[82]

2011 to 2012

Fire suppression was added to the Truman Home.

2013

The Truman Home cistern was investigated to determine if it was connected to the George Wallace aqueduct. A hole was made in the top of the cistern cap, and water was found within the cistern. Dye tests confirmed that the cistern and aqueduct were not connected.

Brick edging was found at the east edge of the Truman driveway. Brick-lined flower beds were discovered along the west fence line buried beneath the sod.

The rear flagstone paver walkway from the Truman driveway to the rear entrance was replaced with a concrete walkway to provide a safer walking surface for interpreters who access the house.

2014

The excavated and removed brick edging along the west fence line was re-installed in its original configuration by the park Master Gardeners under the supervision of park Woodcrafter, Lewis McKarnin in August.

Interpretive Plan: Harry S Truman National Historic Site. (Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. 2000).

81 Steven De Vore and Williams E. Altizer, "Midwest Archeological Center Technical Report No. 117: Geophysical and Archeological Investigations at Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence, Missouri" (Lincoln, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2009).

82 Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects. *As-Built Drawings, HVAC & Fire Suppression Systems Installation*, *Truman Home (HS-1), Harry S Truman NHS, Independence, Missour*i. (Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2010).

Noland Home

1832 January

Jones H. Flournoy purchased an 80-acre tract of land, which included the future Noland property. He immediately began to sell parcels.[83]He immediately began to sell parcels.[84]

1839 August 3

James F. Moore purchased roughly 40 acres of land.[85]

1847 September 29

James F. Moore's Addition was platted and entered into the Jackson County Recorder's office. The Noland Home was later built on lots 4 and 5.[86]

1848 August 28

William B. Hay purchased lots 2-6, 8 and 16-18 of James F. Moore's Addition.[87]

1848 to 1858

The Noland property (lots 4 and 5) at 216 North Delaware Street was bought and sold frequently between 1848 and 1858 as an investment property. Based on the sale prices, it is assumed that no structures existed during this time.[88]

1850 September 11

Lots 2-5 of the James F. Moore's Addition were sold in an auction for compensation of debts owed by William B. Hay.

1858 to 1865

The Noland Home was likely built sometime between 1858 and 1865.[89]

Ardis Haukenberry dates the building closer to 1865, stating: "Anyway, the part that I can remember, the back two rooms they say were built just after the Civil War. That's the kitchen and dining room."[90]

1865 May

The Noland Home property was sold by Frederick F. Yeager to Charles D. Sayre. The sales value increase indicates a structure was present.[91]

1865 December

Charles D. Sayre sold the property that would become the Noland Home to Anthony T. Slack for $3,500. The sales price indicates a structure was present.[92]

1868 to 1886

Anthony T. Slack built an addition onto the Noland Home after 1868 and before 1886.[93]

The Anthony T. Slack family, who resided at 216 North Delaware Street (the Noland Home), moved into a new mansion on an adjoining lot north of the existing structure.[94]

ca. 1887

Anthony T. Slack rented 216 North Delaware Street (Noland Home) to tenant Reverend J.S. Connor. It is assumed that the addition to the structure, including the Queen Anne facade was completed prior to Reverend Connor's occupation. However, no definitive evidence exists dating the addition.[95]

83 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 11.
84 Ibid.
85 Ibid.
86 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 16.
87 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 12.
88 Bahr Vermeer Haeker and WJE, *HSR: Noland House*, 2-11.
89 Bahr Vermeer Haeker and WJE, *HSR: Noland House*, 2-12.
90 Ibid.
91 Ibid.
92 Ibid.
93 Bahr Vermeer Haeker and WJE, *HSR: Noland House*, 2-18 to 2-30.
94 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 32.
95 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 32.

1900 August

Joseph and Ella Noland rented the home at 216 North Delaware Street (Noland Home) from the Anthony T. Slack family, where they lived with their daughters Nellie and Ethel.[96]

The Noland Home had decorative wood fence along the top of a retaining wall. Two trees were located in the east and south yards. Several shrubs were located south of the porch. A climbing vine grew on the front porch.[97]

1908 July 20

Joseph Noland purchased 216 North Delaware from Anthony T. Slack.[98]

1908 to 1916

The Noland family built a two-story addition to the south side of the Noland Home sometime between 1908 and 1916. The addition included a first floor bedroom and a bathroom upstairs. According to Ardis Haukenberry, "the little bedroom back there on that side of the hall was built much later when my Aunt Nellie had a broken hip. At the time she had been living upstairs in a bedroom up there and when she broke her hip they had to do something pretty fast… Then, it hadn't had a bathroom either, so that went on upstairs. You see, this is a real old house. You had the outdoor facilities".[99]

1919 to 1944

No significant changes occurred at the Noland Home during this period.

1924

A large three-story apartment building facing West Truman Road was built to the west of the Noland Home.[100]

ca. 1925

A garage was built on a neighboring property behind the Noland Home, replacing two outbuildings. The Noland backyard was used as a garden.[101]

ca. 1945

By 1945, the wood stairs at the Noland Home were replaced with concrete and a steel pipe handrail was installed. A limestone retaining wall was installed by this time. The picket fence in the side yard and rear yard was replaced with a chain link fence. The back porch steps were changed to concrete.[102]

ca. 1950

The back porch of the Noland Home was enclosed.[103]

1954

There is no evidence of changes made to the Noland Home property after this time.[104]

96 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 140.
97 HSTL 72-3619.
98 Bahr Vermeer Haeker and WJE, *HSR: Noland House*, 2-8.
99 Bahr Vermeer Haeker and WJE, *HSR: Noland House*, 2-14.
100 Bahr Vermeer Haeker and WJE, *HSR: Noland House*, 2-14.
101 Ibid.
102 Bahr Vermeer Haeker and WJE, *HSR: Noland House*, 2-37.
103 Bahr Vermeer Haeker and WJE, *HSR: Noland House*, 2-15.
104 Bahr Vermeer Haeker and WJE, *HSR: Noland House* 2-5.

1971 August

Ethel Noland, Harry Truman's cousin, died.[105] Upon Ethel's death, the home was deeded to her niece, Ardis Haukenberry.

1973

The Independence City Council formed a Heritage Commission to formulate local preservation legislation for the federally-recognized Harry Truman Historic District, which included the Noland Home.[106]

1973 November

Ardis Haukenberry moved into the Noland Home.[107]

1986 February

Ardis Haukenberry moved out of the Noland Home.[108]

1986 to 1990

John T. Southern, Ardis Haukenberry's nephew, inherited the Noland Home and leased it as rental property .[109]

1989

Public Law 101-105, HR419 expanded the park boundaries of the Harry S Truman National Historic Site to include the Noland Home.[110]

1991

In September, the NPS purchased the Noland Home.[111]

1992

HABS drawings were prepared for the Noland Home.
The NPS performed maintenance work on the Noland Home and cleared site vegetation from the southwest and west sides of the home. The south end of the retaining wall was repaired.[112]

1990s

The City of Independence installed bronze plaques in sidewalks within the Truman Heritage District, including a plaque for the Noland Home on North Delaware Street.

1993

The Noland Home was identified as a portion of the Independence Unit.

1999 June

The General Management Plan from 1987 was revised and approved.[113]

2000 November

A Long-Range Interpretive Plan was published by the National Park Service. Staff from Harpers Ferry Center Interpretative Planning Department worked with Harry S Truman National Historic Site staff.[114]

2001

Farm Roots and Family Ties, Historic Resource Study, The Harry S Truman Grandview Farm, the Wallace Houses, and the Noland House in Independence was issued.[115]

105 Bahr Vermeer Haeker and WJE, *HSR: Noland House*, 2-9.
106 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 1.
107 Bahr Vermeer Haeker and WJE, *HSR: Noland House*, 2-9.
108 Bahr Vermeer Haeker and WJE, *HSR: Noland House*, 2-16.
109 Ibid.
110 Gail Evans-Hatch and Michael Evans-Hatch. *Historic Resource Study: Farm Roots and Family Ties, Harry S Truman Grandview Farm, the Wallace Houses, and the Noland House in Independence, Missouri* (Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2001), v.
111 Bahr Vermeer Haeker and WJE, *HSR: Noland House*, 1-1.
112 Bahr Vermeer Haeker and WJE, *HSR: Noland House*, 1-3, 2-16.
113 *GMP Revision: Harry S Truman NHS*,
114 Harpers Ferry Center Interpretive Planning. *LRIP: Harry S Truman NHS*.
115 Evans-Hatch. *HRS: Farm Roots and Family Ties*.

2004

The National Register of Historic Places listing was amended to include the Noland Home.[116]

Historic Structure Report for the Noland Home was prepared by Bahr Vermeer Haeker Architects, Ltd.[117]

2006

The Noland Home foundation was replaced. This work required the trimming of surrounding large trees to lift the home from its foundation. All walkways and stairs were replaced, the back porch was replaced with temporary construction access. A brick cistern was discovered during the excavation for the foundation at the southwest corner of the home. The water meter vault was installed in the front yard at the request of the local utility. Water and sewer stub-ins, and a fire suppression line, were installed.

2010 to 2012

The interior of the Noland Home was rehabilitated to include a new visitor space with interpretive exhibits, park offices, and restrooms.

The exterior was preserved by installing a perimeter and downspout drain line that directed building and yard run-off to North Delaware Street through a wall penetration in the limestone retaining wall. Three paw paw trees were removed and replaced in the south side yard. A small parking lot was added with one accessible space and one park designated space. The alley south of the Noland Home was repaved and a composite timber ramp was added, creating an accessible route from the North Delaware Street to the building interior. A concrete retaining wall was added in the southeast corner of the property, extending west from the existing limestone retaining wall.[118]

2011 to 2012

A fire suppression line at the Noland Home was rebuilt, increasing the pipe size.

116 Cultural Landscapes Inventory: Truman Home, Harry S Truman National Historic Site (Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2009).
117 Bahr Vermeer Haeker and WJE, *HSR: Noland House*

118 Mundus Bishop Design. "Construction Documents: Rehabilitate the Historic Noland House and Grounds for Adaptive Reuse." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2011.

Frank Wallace Home

1832 January

Jones H. Flournoy purchased an 80-acre tract of land, which included the future Frank Wallace property. He immediately began to sell parcels.[119]

1839 August 3

James F. Moore purchased roughly 40 acres of land.[120]

1847 September 29

James F. Moore's Addition was platted and entered into the Jackson County Recorder's office. The Frank Wallace Home was later built on lot 1.[121]

1868 November 2

George P. Gates purchased lots 1 and 12 of James F. Moore's Addition. The south half of lot 1 and all of lot 12 served as pasture.[122]

1884 August 25

Independence City Council passed an ordinance requiring farm animals to be confined by fencing.[123] A fence likely enclosed the pasture at this time.

ca. 1906

A portion of lot 1 was used as a trash midden.

1915 March 15

George P. Gates deeded the east fifty feet of lot 1 to his grandson, Frank Wallace, to build a home for himself and his wife, Natalie Ott.[124]

A bungalow style home at 601 Truman (Van Horn) Road was completed in 1915. A sidewalk extended from the front door to the street.[125] The home was likely not architect designed and may have been built by Schaupe, a local Independence builder.[126]

ca. 1916

An earlier picket fence that enclosed the Wallace's garden on lot 1 was likely removed to build the Frank Wallace home. With the construction of the two Wallace bungalows, the tradition of maintaining a vegetable garden on the property ended.[127]

1924 October 4

Madge Gates Wallace purchased Lots 2 and 3 and the west 14.18 feet of Lot 1 for $10,000.[128]

1946 to 1947

A chain link fence was installed around the Wallace properties on the east and south sides, enclosing the properties for the first time.[129] There was no fence between the George and Frank Wallace Homes, allowing the families to share a backyard.

1953

West Truman Road was expanded to a 42 foot width to reduce traffic congestion from county roads into the city. The land was taken from the north side of the street.[130]

119 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 11.
120 Ibid.
121 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 16.
122 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 26.
123 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 15.
124 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 83.
125 Bahr Vermeer Haeker and WJE, *HSR: Noland House,* 2-6.
126 Rachel Franklin-Weekley and Evans-Hatch Associates, National Historic Landmark Nomination: Harry S Truman Historic District (Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2011), 173.
127 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 22.
128 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 96-98.
129 *CLI: Truman Home, Harry S Truman NHS,* 21.
130 Cockrell, *HSR: History and Significance, Harry S*

1956

Around this time, the Frank Wallace Home contained lawn furniture in the backyard.

1960

Natalie Wallace died on May 26. Soon after, Frank died on August 12. May Wallace and Bess Truman decided to rent the Frank Wallace bungalow.[131] A section of chain link fence was added between the Frank and George Wallace properties to prepare the house as a rental property. The fence was installed two feet over the property line, resulting in a larger yard at 605 West Truman Road.[132]

1961

West Truman Road was returned to a two-way street after a unanimous Independence City Council vote.[133]

1963 to 1968

James and Clare Stone rented the Frank Wallace Home. During their tenure, they maintained the property. This included trimming the shrub hedges that extended along the east and south property lines.[134]

During this time, lilac shrubs were located along the rear fence on the south line of the Frank Wallace Home property. A bed of lily-of-the-valley grew on the east side of the home. Spirea shrubs were planted along the front façade of the home.[135]

1973

The Independence City Council formed a Heritage Commission to formulate local preservation legislation for the federally-recognized Harry Truman Historic District, which included the Frank Wallace Home.[136]

Doris Hecker rented the Frank Wallace Home. With approval from Mrs. Wallace and Mrs. Truman, Hecker removed the vegetation, predominately honeysuckle vine, as well as some larger shrubs from the chain link fence. A four-foot wide grass strip was planted in its place. Evergreen shrubs were removed from the east foundation wall. A gravel driveway was added.[137]

1974

Water was found seeping into the Frank Wallace basement. May Wallace hired contractors to remove the spirea and evergreen shrubs around the building foundation. The foundation was excavated and waterproofed. Spirea shrubs were replanted along the front porch. At the rear of the home, concrete stepping stones replaced the previous buried limestone pavers.[138] The evergreen shrubs were not replanted.

1989

Public Law 101-105, HR419 expanded the park boundaries of the Harry S Truman National Historic Site to include the Frank Wallace Home.[139]

1991

The NPS purchased the Frank Wallace Home.[140]

1992

HABS drawings were prepared for the Frank Wallace Home.

Truman NHS, 331.
131 Bahr Vermeer Haeker and WJE, *HSR: Noland House*, 2-6.
132 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 186.
133 Cockrell, *HSR: History and Significance, Harry S Truman NHS*, 334.
134 *CLI: Truman Home, Harry S Truman NHS,* 26.
135 *CLI: Truman Home, Harry S Truman NHS*,, 26.
136 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 1.
137 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 65-66.
138 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 186.
139 Evans-Hatch. *HRS: Farm Roots and Family Ties*., v.
140 Bahr Vermeer Haeker and WJE, *HSR: Noland House*, 1-1.

1993

Congress authorized the acquisition and addition of the Truman Farm to the Truman National Historic Site.[141] After this time, the four properties - Truman Home, Noland Home, Frank Wallace Home and George Wallace Home - were identified as the Independence Unit.

1999 June

The General Management Plan from 1987 was revised and approved.[142]

2000 November

A Long-Range Interpretive Plan was published by the National Park Service. Staff from Harpers Ferry Center Interpretative Planning Department worked with Harry S Truman National Historic Site staff.[143]

2001

Farm Roots and Family Ties, Historic Resource Study, The Harry S Truman Grandview Farm, the Wallace Houses, and the Noland House in Independence was issued.[144]

2004

The National Register of Historic Places listing was amended to include the Frank Wallace Home.[145]

2006

The Frank Wallace foundation was replaced with poured concrete, scored to give the appearance of concrete block. Numerous shrubs were removed and temporarily relocated to the backyard and replanted after work was completed. All the walkways were replaced. Portions of the chain link fence were removed to execute the work and later reinstalled. The storm and sanitary pipe easements were discovered beneath the driveway during the work (these were undocumented by the City of Independence).

2008

A residential fire suppression system, which shares service with potable water, was installed at the Frank Wallace Home.

2009

National Park Service archeologists issued findings from geophysical and archeological investigations at the four residences. Trash middens and cisterns were found within the study area.[146]

141 Evans-Hatch. *HRS: Farm Roots and Family Ties*, v.
142 *GMP Revision: Harry S Truman NHS*.
143 Harpers Ferry Center Interpretive Planning. *LRIP: Harry S Truman NHS*.
144 Evans-Hatch. *HRS: Farm Roots and Family Ties*.
145 CLI: Truman Home, HSTR. Omaha, NE: 2009.
146 De Vore and Altizer. Technical Report No. 117 at Harry S Truman NHS.

2013

A brick-lined aqueduct was discovered during excavation for the George Wallace foundation project. The aqueduct ran east to west behind the George Wallace Home and under the bedroom addition to the south of the house, approximately one meter below finish grade. It is suspected to drain an artesian well located in the east yard of the Truman Home that drained to a channel or ditch at the present Frank Wallace driveway. The aqueduct predates the construction of the Frank Wallace Home. It is suspected that the aqueduct was severed and blocked for the original construction of the foundation. This action likely contributed to the long-term moisture issues.

George Wallace Home

1832 January

Jones H. Flournoy purchased an 80-acre tract of land, which included the future George Wallace. He immediately began to sell parcels.[147]

1839 August 3

James F. Moore purchased roughly 40 acres of land.[148]

1847 September 29

James F. Moore's Addition was platted and entered into the Jackson County Recorder's office. The George Wallace Home was later built on lot 1.[149]

1868 November 2

George P. Gates purchased lots 1 and 12 of James F. Moore's Addition. The south half of lot 1 and all of lot 12 served as pasture.[150]

ca. 1906

A portion of lot 1 was used as a trash midden.

1916 August 22

George P. Gates deeded the fifty feet just west of Frank Wallace's new home to his grandson, George Wallace, following George's marriage to Mary Frances (May) Southern.[151]

147 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 11.
148 Ibid.
149 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 16.
150 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 26.
151 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence* 83.

A bungalow style home at 605 Truman (Van Horn) Road was completed in 1916. A sidewalk extended from the front door to the street.[152] The home was likely not architect designed and may have been built by Schaupe, a local Independence builder.[153]

An earlier picket fence that enclosed the Wallace's garden on lot 1 was likely removed to build the home.

1922

Two outbuildings east of the Carriage House were removed to build a small one-car garage at the George Wallace Home property to house May Wallace's automobile.[154] The garage was located fifteen feet east of the Carriage House.

1924 October 4

Madge Gates Wallace purchased Lots 2 and 3 and the west 14.18 feet of Lot 1 for $10,000.[155]

1928

A bedroom and bath addition was built on the southwest side of the George Wallace Home.[156]

1940s early

The George Wallace Home had shrubs along the building foundation.

1946 to 1947

A chain link fence was installed around the Wallace properties on the east and south sides, enclosing the properties for the first time.[157] There was no fence between the George and Frank Wallace Homes, allowing the families to share a backyard.

1953

West Truman Road was expanded to a 42-foot width to reduce traffic congestion from county roads into the city. The land was taken from the north side of the street[158]

1956 April 21

The Wallace homes contained lawn furniture in their backyards.

ca. 1960

May Wallace installed a gas lamp in her front yard.[159]

1960

A section of chain link fence was added between the Frank and George Wallace properties to prepare the house as a rental property. The fence was installed two feet over the property line, resulting in a larger yard at 605 West Truman Road.[160]

1961

West Truman Road was returned to a two-way street after a unanimous Independence City Council vote.[161]

152 Bahr Vermeer Haeker and WJE, *HSR: Noland House*, 2-6.
153 Franklin-Weekley and Evans-Hatch, *NHLN: Harry S Truman HS*, 174.
154 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 25.
155 Cockrell, *HRS: The Trumans of Independence*, 96-98.
156 *CLI: Truman Home, Harry S Truman NHS*,, 21.
157 *CLI: Truman Home, Harry S Truman NHS*,, 21.
158 Cockrell, *HSR: History and Significance, Harry S Truman NHS*, 1984, 331.
159 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 59-60.
160 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 186.
161 Cockrell, *HSR: History and Significance, Harry S Truman NHS*, 334.

1970s

May Wallace planted a 'Mary Wallace' climbing rose that was given to her as a gift along the west property line of the George Wallace Home.[162]

1973

The Independence City Council formed a Heritage Commission to formulate local preservation legislation for the federally-recognized Harry Truman Historic District, which included the George Wallace Home.[163]

1976

May Wallace's nephew, planted a maple tree in the backyard of the George Wallace Home.[164]

1987 to 1989

Cultural Landscape Report prepared by Historian Ron Cockrell and Landscape Architect Keith Krueger.[165]

1989

Public Law 101-105, HR419 expanded the park boundaries of the Harry S Truman National Historic Site, to include the George Wallace Home.[166]

1991

The NPS purchased the George Wallace Home.[167]

1992

HABS drawings were prepared for the George Wallace Home.

The City of Independence installed bronze plaques in sidewalks within the Truman Heritage District, including plaques for the Wallace homes on West Truman Road.

1993

Congress authorized the acquisition and addition of the Truman Farm to the Truman National Historic Site.[168] After this time, the four properties - Truman Home, Noland Home, Frank Wallace Home and George Wallace Home - were identified as the Independence Unit.

1999 June

The General Management Plan from 1987 was revised and approved.[169]

2000 November

A Long-Range Interpretive Plan was published by the National Park Service. Staff from Harpers Ferry Center Interpretative Planning Department worked with Harry S Truman National Historic Site staff.[170]

2001

Farm Roots and Family Ties, Historic Resource Study, The Harry S Truman Grandview Farm, the Wallace Houses, and the Noland House in Independence was issued.[171]

2004

Cultural Landscapes Inventory prepared for the Truman Home by the National Park Service.

The National Register of Historic Places listing was amended to include the George Wallace Home, and associated properties.[172]

162 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 185.
163 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 1.
164 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 28.
165 Cockrell and Krueger, *CLR: Harry S Truman NHS*, 82.
166 Evans-Hatch. *HRS: Farm Roots and Family Ties*, v.
167 Bahr Vermeer Haeker and WJE, *HSR: Noland House*, 1-1.
168 Evans-Hatch. *HRS: Farm Roots and Family Ties*, v.
169 *GMP Revision: Harry S Truman NHS.*
170 Harpers Ferry Center Interpretive Planning. *LRIP: Harry S Truman NHS*.
171 Evans-Hatch. *HRS: Farm Roots and Family Ties*.
172 *CLI: Truman Home, Harry S Truman NHS,*

2009

National Park Service archeologists issued findings from geophysical and archeological investigations at the four residences. Trash middens and cisterns were found within the study area.[173]

2013

A brick-lined aqueduct was discovered during excavation for the George Wallace foundation project. The aqueduct ran east to west behind the George Wallace Home and under the bedroom addition to the south of the house, approximately one meter below finish grade. It is suspected to drain an artesian well located in the east yard of the Truman Home that drained to a channel or ditch at the present Frank Wallace driveway. During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries sanitary districts commonly located sewer pipes along natural lines of drainage. The aqueduct predates the construction of both Wallace Homes. It is suspected that the aqueduct was severed and blocked for the original construction of the Frank Wallace foundation. This action likely contributed to the long-term moisture issues between the two Wallace homes.

As part of the George Wallace foundation project, the aqueduct was left in place and routed to a subsurface perimeter drainage system.[174] The foundation for the garage was replaced with concrete block during the project.

A vitrified clay drainage pipe was discovered during excavation for the George Wallace Home foundation. The pipe ran north to south and connected to a larger pipe at the mid point of the west wall. The pipes were originally used to capture and channel rainfall and surface water. The pipes were photographed and removed.

All of the concrete walkways on the George Wallace property were replaced. The front "horseshoe" walk on West Truman Road was not installed in its original configuration. The contractor installed the horseshoe walk in a more elongated shape than the historic walkway.

Portions of chain link and steel picket fences at the Truman and George Wallace homes were removed to execute the work and later reinstalled.

A number of shrubs were removed and stockpiled in the Frank Wallace backyard and they were replanted after completion of the work.

Yews at the front of the house were deemed too large to transplant and were removed with the intention of replacement.

The maple tree, in poor condition, in the George Wallace backyard was removed and not replaced.

An extensive site drainage system was installed around the building perimeter to 'environmentally' drain downspouts, sump pump, and surface water.

173 De Vore and Altizer. Technical Report No. 117 at Harry S Truman NHS.
174 Midwest Archeological Center Memorandum: Trip to Harry S Truman (HSTR) George Wallace House Monitoring, April 30th to May 3rd, 2013. (Lincoln, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service), 2013.

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APPENDIX D:
Tree and Understory Plant Inventories

Appendix D: Tree and Understory Plant Inventories

Table D-1. Study Area Tree Inventory - Exant and Non-extant Trees

Number	Date installed	Common Name	Botantical Name	DBH	Source	Notes
Noland Home - Extant Trees						
E1	after 1930	Hackberry	Celtis occidentalis	8"	HSTL 72-3616	
E2	after 1930	Eastern Redbud	Cercis canadensis	10" multi-stem	HSTL 72-3616	
E3	2012	Pawpaw	Asimina triloba	3"	2011 Noland As-Constructed Plans	
E4	2012	Pawpaw	Asimina triloba	3"	2011 Noland As-Constructed Plans	
E5	2012	Pawpaw	Asimina triloba	3"	2011 Noland As-Constructed Plans	
E6	after 1905	Tuliptree	Liriodendron tulipifera	21"	HSTL 72-3619	pre 1900 tree was removed and replaced after 1905

Number	Date installed	Common Name	Botantical Name	DBH	Source	Notes
Noland Home - Non-extant Trees						
NE1	unknown	unknown	unknown			Removed by 2013 per field notes
NE2	unknown	unknown	unknown			Removed by 2013 per field notes
NE3	unknown	unknown	unknown			Removed by 2013 per field notes
NE4	unknown	unknown	unknown			Removed by 2013 per field notes
NE5	pre-1900	Maple	Acer		HSTL 72-3621	
NE6	pre-1900	unknown	unknown		HSTL 72-3611	
NE7	pre-1900	unknown	unknown		HSTL 72-3611	
NE8	pre-1900	unknown	unkown		HSTL 72-3611	

Number	Date installed	Common Name	Botantical Name	DBH	Source	Notes
Truman Home - Extant Trees						
E7	after 1989; in kind	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	15”	HSTL 72-3605	
E8	pre-1945	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	18”	HSTL 67-3886	
E9	pre-1905	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	18”	HSTL 82-212-02	
E10	pre-1940	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	23”	HSTL 62-121	
E11	after 1985; in kind	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	11”	HSTL 82-59-106 and HSTL 60-410-06	replaced once before 1949 (610-410-06) and shifted south
E12	pre-1948	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	27”	HSTL 2015-1964	
E13	pre-1945	Siberian Elm	Ulmus pumila	31”	HSTL 67-3886	
E14	pre-1905	Siberian Elm	Ulmus pumila	27”	HSTL 82-212-02	
E15	pre-1948	Chinkapin Oak	Quercus muehlenbergii	23”	HSTL 2015-1959	lightning protection rod in canopy
E16	pre-1945	Shingle Oak	Quercus imbricaria	40”	HSTL 67-3886	
E17	2005 to 2007; in kind	American Elm	Ulmus americana	12”	HSTL 82-59-118	
E18	pre-1906	Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum	24”	HSTL 82-59-118	likely replaced at unknown time
E19	pre-1900	Hackberry	Celtis occidentalis	39”	HSTL 82-274	

Number	Date installed	Common Name	Botantical Name	DBH	Source	Notes
Truman Home - Non-extant Trees						
NE11	pre-1900	likely Maple			HSTL 72-3603	removed before 1940
NE12	pre-1900	likely Maple			HSTL 72-3603 and HSTL 67-3886	removed before 1945
NE13	pre-1900	likely Maple			HSTL 72-3603 and HSTL 60-412-1	removed after 1949
NE14	pre-1905	likely Maple			HSTL 82-212-02 and HSTL 59-381	removed before 1945
NE15	pre-1906	likely Elm			HSTL 82-59-106	removed in 1973
NE16	pre-1945	likely Elm			HSTL 67-3886 and HSTL 2015-1964	removed before 1948
NE17	pre-1940	Elm			HSTL 2001-86	removed after 1970
NE18	pre-1924	Elm			HSTL 2007-416	removed after 1970
NE19	pre-1904	unknown			HSTL 66-277 and HSTL 65-2658	removed before 1949
NE20	pre-1904	Hickory			HSTL 66-277 and HSTL 72-3195	removed after 1956, before 1970
NE21	pre-1924	likely Elm			HSTL 2007-416 and HSTL 06099	removed after 1956, likely 1968
NE22	pre-1924	likely Elm			HSTL 2007-416 and HSTL 06099	removed after 1956, likely 1968

Number	Date installed	Common Name	Botantical Name	DBH	Source	Notes
George Wallace Home - Extant Trees						
E20	pre-1917	Sweetgum	Liquidamber styraciflua	24”	HSTL 82-362-02	

Number	Date installed	Common Name	Botantical Name	Caliper	Source	Notes
George Wallace Home - Non-extant Trees						
NE23	pre-1917	Sweetgum	Liquidamber styraciflua	44”	HSTL 82-362-02	

Number	Date installed	Common Name	Botantical Name	Caliper	Source	Notes
Frank Wallace Home - Non-extant Trees						
NE24	pre-1917	unknown	unknown		HSTL 82-362-02	
NE25	pre-1917	Maple	Acer		HSTL 82-143-2	

Table D-2. Tree Inventory and Findings, Michael Dougherty, ISA, Tree Management Company

Tree ID	Common Name	Botantical Name	Size (DBH)	Comments
Noland Home				
E1	Hackberry	Celtis occidentalis	8.3"	Resprout, growing in chain link fence. Candidate for removal.
E2	Eastern Redbud	Cercis canadensis	10”	Prior canopy failure, growing in chain link fence. Candidate for removal.
E3	Paw paw	Asimina triloba	3”	Recent planting, prune.
E4	Paw paw	Asimina triloba	3”	Recent planting, loose in ground, dying/ dead. Replant with kind.
E5	Paw paw	Asimina triloba	3”	Recent planting, prune.
E6	Tuliptree	Liriodendron tulipifera	21”	Prune.
Truman Home				
E7	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	15.4”	Prune.
E8	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	17.6”	Prior upper canopy failures. Prune.
E9	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	18.2”	
E10	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	22.7”	Prior major upper canopy failure and loss. Prune.
E11	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	11”	
E12	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	27”	Prune
E13	Siberian Elm	Ulmus pumila	30.9”	Prior limb failures. Elm flea weevil feeding activity. Prune.
E14	Siberian Elm	Ulmus pumila	27”	Prior limb failures. Elm flea weevil feeding activity. Prune.
E15	Chinkapin Oak	Quercus muehlenbergii	23”	Prune.
E16	Shingle Oak	Quercus imbricaria	40.5”	Prune. Consider removing old lightning protection “lead” in upper canopy
E17	American Elm	Ulmus americana	12.3”	Planted approximately 2007. Very poor specimen, forks at 5-feet. Should remove and replant with kind.
E18	Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum	21.3”	Prune
George Wallace Home				
E19	Hackberry	Celtis occidentalis	39”	History of canopy and major limb failures. Trunk decay apparent. Prune. Monitor closely.
E20	Sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua	26.9”	

Extant Trees

ID	Common Name	Botanical Name
E1	Hackberry	Celtis occidentalis
E2	Eastern Redbud	Cercis canadensis
E3	Paw paw	Asimina triloba
E4	Paw paw	Asimina triloba
E5	Paw paw	Asimina triloba
E6	Tulip Tree	Liriodendron tulipifera
E7	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum
E8	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum
E9	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum
E10	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum
E11	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum
E12	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum
E13	Siberian Elm	Ulmus pumila
E14	Siberian Elm	Ulmus pumila
E15	Chinkapin Oak	Quercus muchienbergii
E16	Shingle Oak	Quercus ambricaria
E17	American Elm	Ulmus americana
E18	Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum
E19	Hackberry	Celtis occiddentalis
E20	Sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua

Mapping Sources:
Tuttle-Ayers-Woodward survey, 1986
Frank Wallace House HABS, 1992
George Wallace House HABS, 1992
Noland-Haukenberry House HABS, 1992
Schmitz, King & Associates survey, 2010
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
NPS Cultural Landscape Report, 1989
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

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Appendix D

JULY 2014	TITLE OF PROJECT CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HARRY S TRUMAN HISTORIC SITE	TITLE OF DRAWING EXISTING TREE INVENTORY NAME OF PARK HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Dwg No. 492 125427	REGION MIDWEST · COUNTY JACKSON · STATE MISSOURI

11/03/14 16:24 aichorn R25 S:\Projects\Trumon Independence Unit - 1318 Drawings\02-Existing Conditions & Contributing Features_MB-Ex Conditions.dwg

Vegetation Legend

- Evergreen Shrub
- Deciduous Shrub
- Planting Bed

Abrv	Botanical Name	Common Name
Shrubs		
bv	Berberis vulgaria	Barberry
cs	Chaenomeles speciosa	Flowering Quince
fo	Forsythia x intermedia	Forsythia
hs	Hibiscus syriacus	Rose of Sharon
lst	Lonceria tartarica	Tartarian Honeysuckle
mo	Philadelphus coronarius	Mock Orange
ro	Rosa species	Rose
rov	Rosa virginiana	Wild Rose
sb	Spirea x bumalda	Spirea Anthony Waterer
sv	Spirea x vanhouttii	Spirea Vanhoutte
ss	Syringa vulgaris	Lilac
cr	Chionanthus retusus	Chinese fringe tree
ma	Morus alba	White Mulberry
sp	Spirea spp.	Spirea
tm	Taxus x media	Anglojap Yew
Perennials		
cm	Convallaria majalis	Lily of the Valley
hh	Hedera helix	English Ivy
he	Hemerocallis	Day Lily
ir	Iris	Iris
lys	Lycoris squamigera	Surprise Lily
na	Narcissus	Daffodil
pa	Papaver	Poppy
pe	Paeonia officinalis	Peony
tu	Tulip	Tulip
vm	Vinca minor	Periwinkle
va	Vitus amurensis	Amur Grape

Mapping Sources:
Tuttle-Ayers-Woodward survey, 1986
Frank Wallace House HABS, 1992
George Wallace House HABS, 1992
Noland-Haukenberry House HABS, 1992
Schmitz, King & Associates survey, 2010
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
NPS Cultural Landscape Report, 1989
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

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Appendix D

NOVEMBER 2014	TITLE OF PROJECT: CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HARRY S TRUMAN HISTORIC SITE	TITLE OF DRAWING: EXISTING UNDERSTORY INVENTORY
Dwg No. 492 125427	NAME OF PARK: HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE REGION: MIDWEST; COUNTY: JACKSON; STATE: MISSOURI

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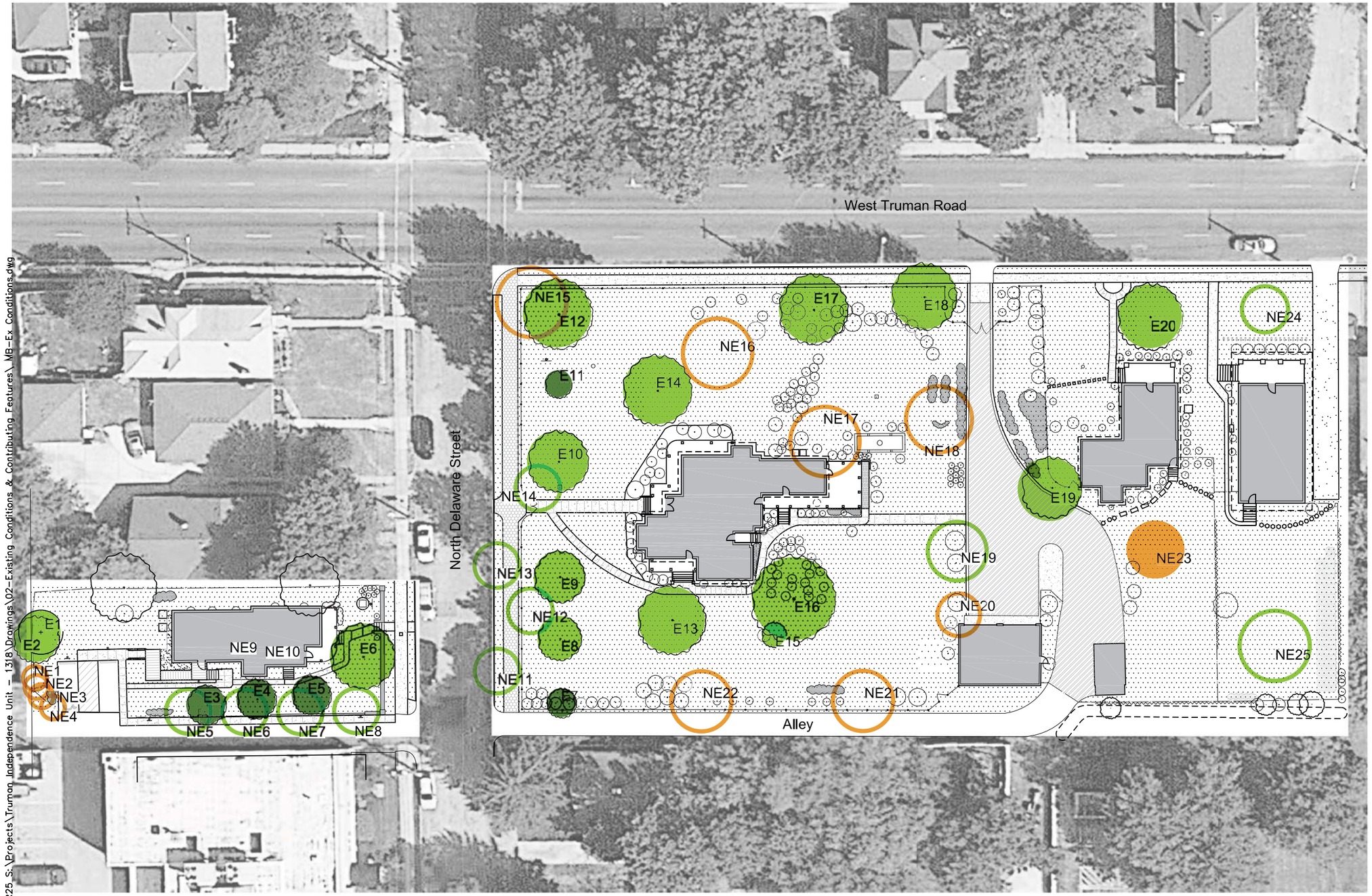

Vegetation Legend

- Extant Deciduous Tree Present within P.O.S.
- Extant Deciduous Tree Added after P.O.S. as replacement
- Non-Extant Deciduous Tree Present within P.O.S.
- Non-Extant Deciduous Tree Removed after P.O.S.
- Non-Extant Deciduous Tree Added after P.O.S.
- Evergreen Shrub
- Deciduous Shrub
- Planting Bed
- Turf
- Landscape Rock
- EX — Tree ID Number - Extant
- NEX — Tree ID Number - Non-extant

Mapping Sources:
Tuttle-Ayers-Woodward survey, 1986
Frank Wallace House HABS, 1992
George Wallace House HABS, 1992
Noland-Haukenberry House HABS, 1992
Schmitz, King & Associates survey, 2010
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
NPS Cultural Landscape Report, 1989
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

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Appendix D

NOVEMBER 2014	TITLE OF PROJECT: CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HARRY S TRUMAN HISTORIC SITE	TITLE OF DRAWING: HISTORIC | EXISTING TREE COMPARISON
Dwg No. 492 125427	NAME OF PARK: HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE REGION: MIDWEST; COUNTY: JACKSON; STATE: MISSOURI

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APPENDIX E:
Preservation Maintenance Guidance Resources

Appendix E: Preservation Maintenance Guidance Resources

THE *p*H SCALE

The pH scale is employed to designate the degree of acidity or of alkalinity of the soil. Tests will indidicate what type of soil you have. To decrease *the acidity one point—say from pH 5.0 to pH 6.0, or from 5.5 to 6.5, apply 75 pounds of agricultural lime per 1000 square feet; or up to double that amount on heavy clay soils. To* increase *the acidity one point—from 7.0 to 6.0, apply 50 pounds of aluminum sulfate or 20 pounds of sulfur. Most lawn grasses thrive in a slightly acid soil—pH 6.0 to pH 6.5.*

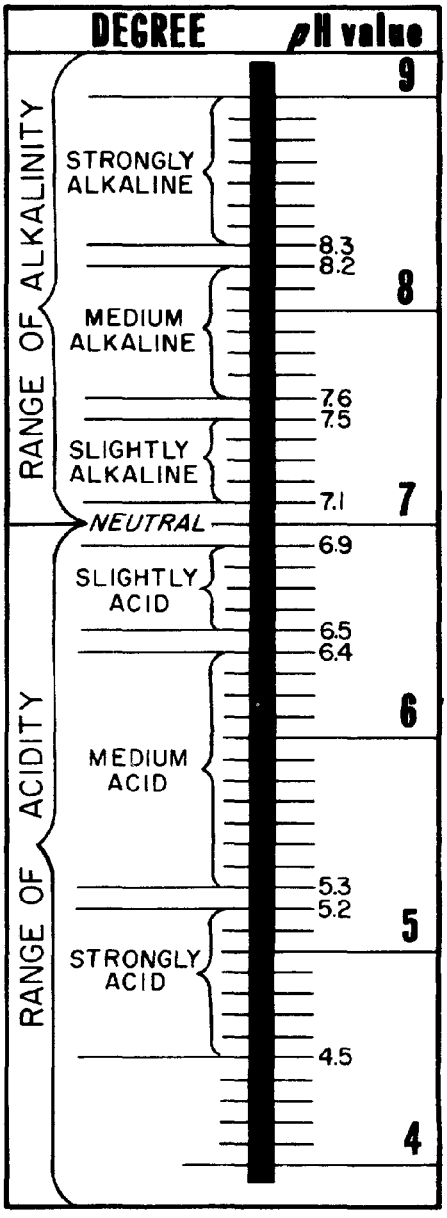
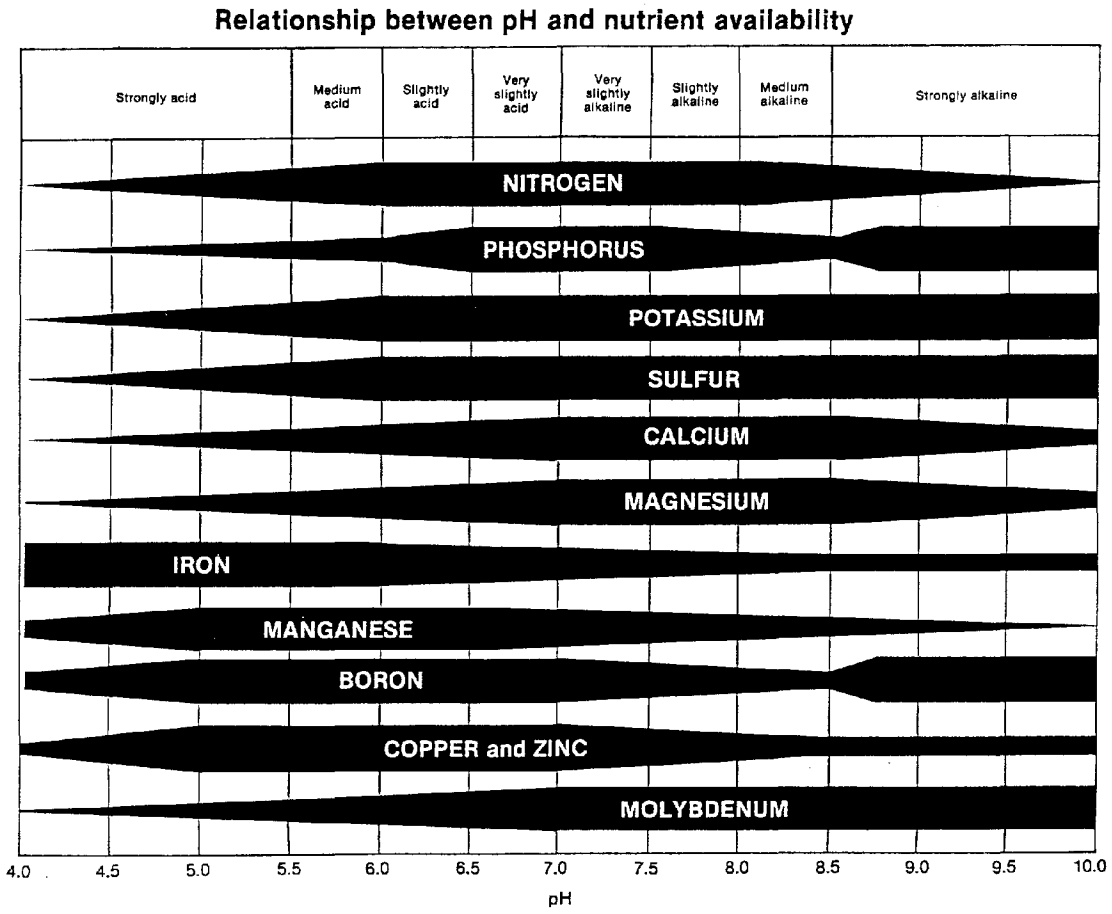


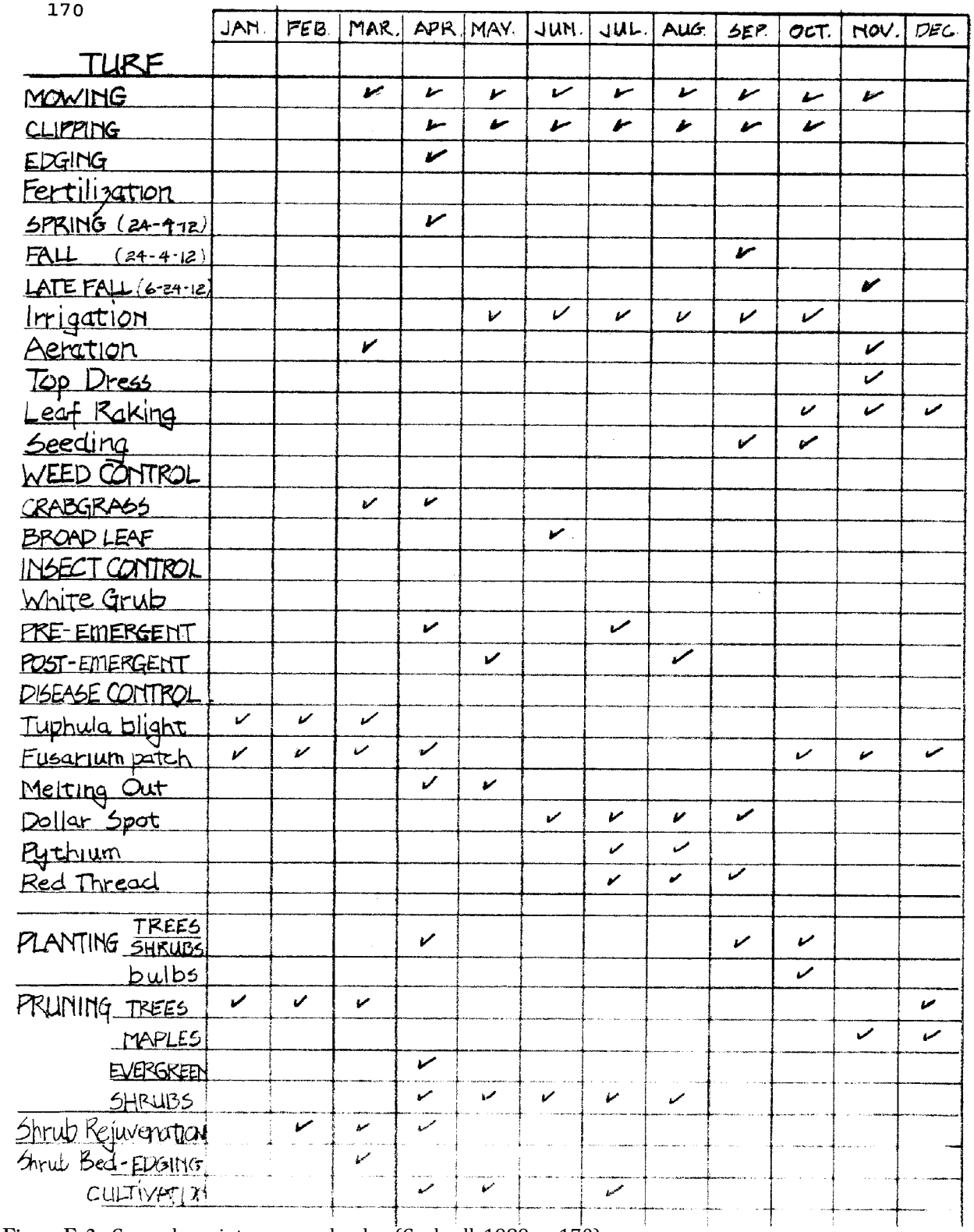
Figure E-1. The pH scale. (Cockrell, 1989, p. 173)

172



The pH scale is employed to designate the degree of acidity or of alkalinity of the soil. Tests will indidicate what type of soil you have. To decrease *the acidity one point—say from pH 5.0 to pH 6.0, or from 5.5 to 6.5, apply 75 pounds of agricultural lime per 1000 square feet; or up to double that amount on heavy clay soils. To* increase *the acidity one point—from 7.0 to 6.0, apply 50 pounds of aluminum sulfate or 20 pounds of sulfur. Most lawn grasses thrive in a slightly acid soil—pH 6.0 to pH 6.5.*

Figure E-2. Relationship between pH and nutrient availability. (Cockrell, 1989, p. 172)



170

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
TURF												
MOWING			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
CLIPPING				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
EDGING				✓								
Fertilization												
SPRING (24-9-12)				✓								
FALL (24-4-12)									✓			
LATE FALL (6-24-12)											✓	
Irrigation					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Aeration			✓								✓	
Top Dress											✓	
Leaf Raking										✓	✓	✓
Seeding									✓	✓		
WEED CONTROL												
CRABGRASS			✓	✓								
BROAD LEAF						✓						
INSECT CONTROL												
White Grub												
PRE-EMERGENT				✓			✓					
POST-EMERGENT					✓			✓				
DISEASE CONTROL												
Tuphula blight	✓	✓	✓									
Fusarium patch	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓
Melting Out				✓	✓							
Dollar Spot						✓	✓	✓	✓			
Pythium							✓	✓				
Red Thread							✓	✓	✓			
PLANTING TREES				✓					✓	✓		
SHRUBS												
bulbs										✓		
PRUNING TREES	✓	✓	✓									✓
MAPLES											✓	✓
EVERGREEN				✓								
SHRUBS				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Shrub Rejuvenation		✓	✓	✓								
Shrub Bed-EDGING			✓									
CULTIVATE				✓	✓		✓					

Figure E-3. Grounds maintenance calendar. (Cockrell, 1989, p. 170)

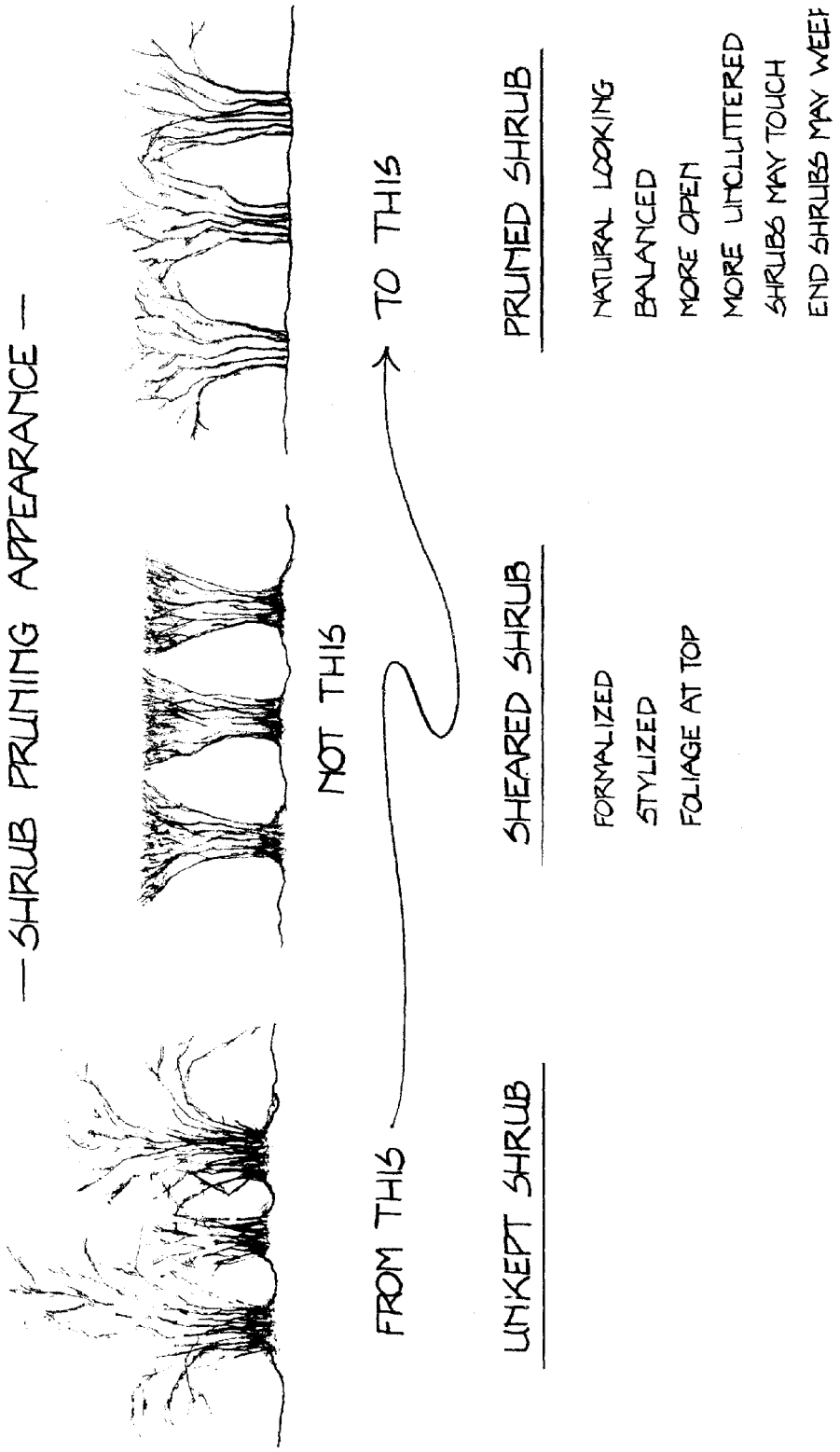


Figure E-4. Shrub pruning appearance. (Cockrell, 1989, p. 174)

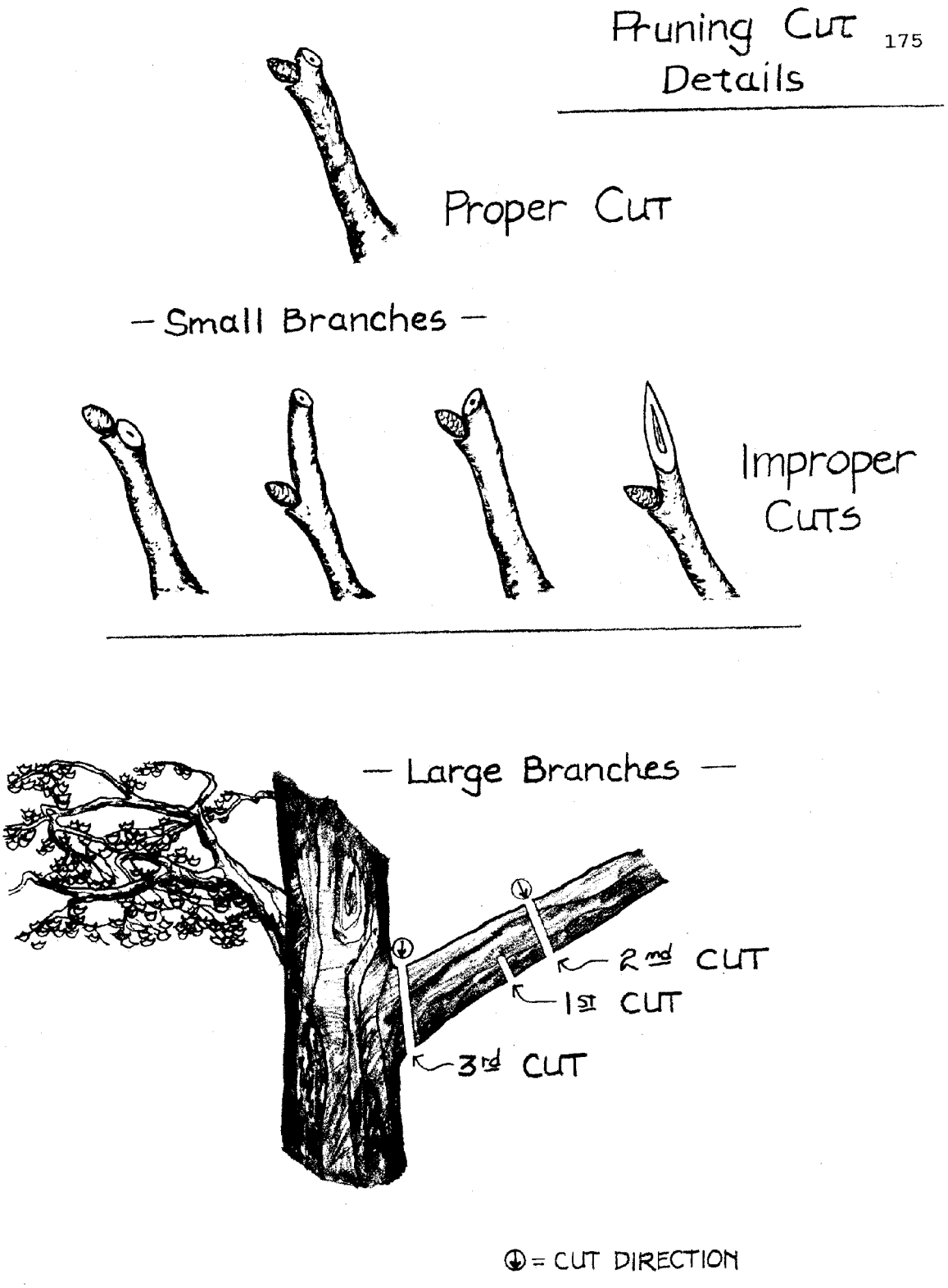


Figure E-5. Pruning cut details. (Cockrell, 1989, p. 175)

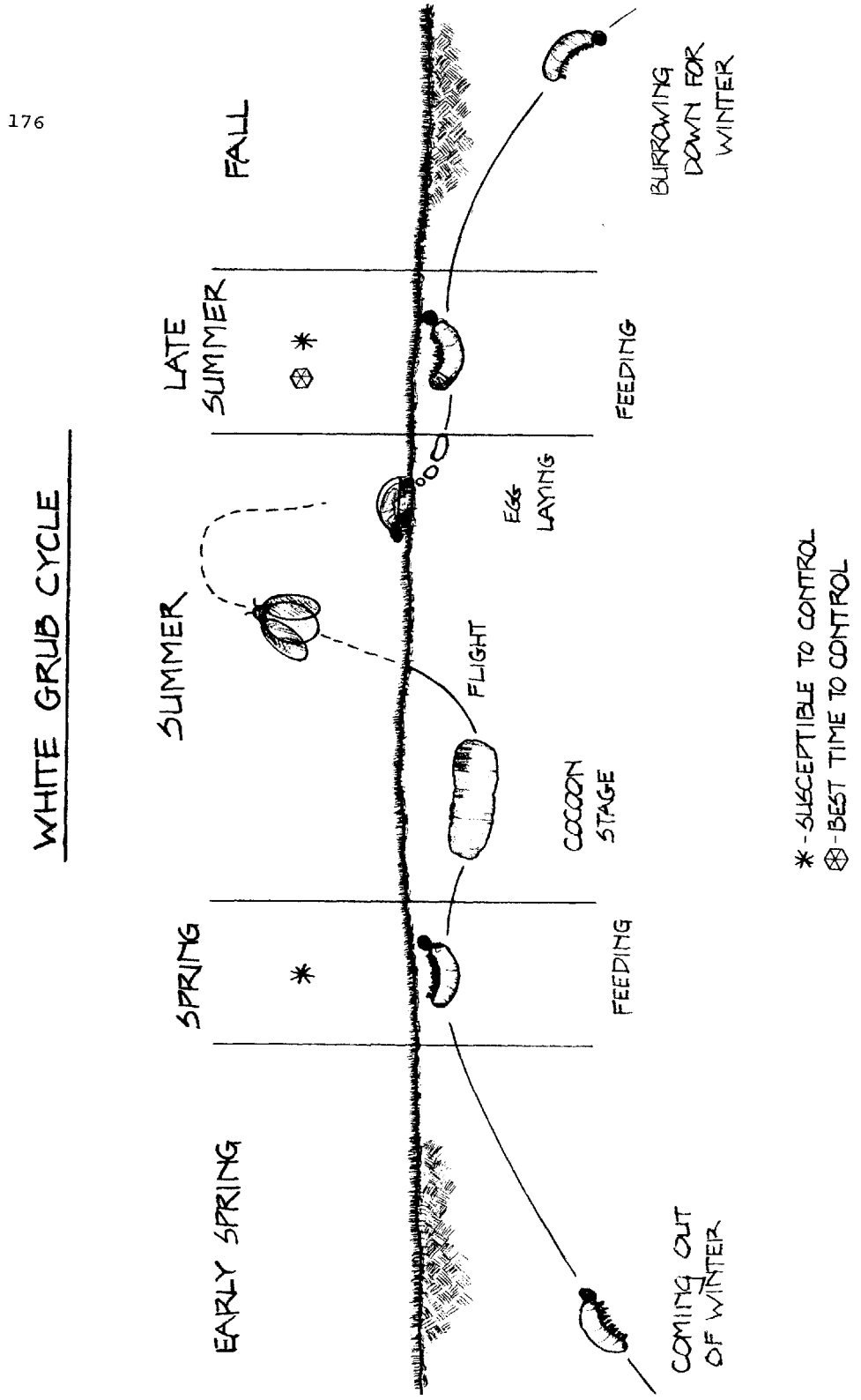


Figure E-6. White grub lifecycle. (Cockrell, 1989, p. 176)

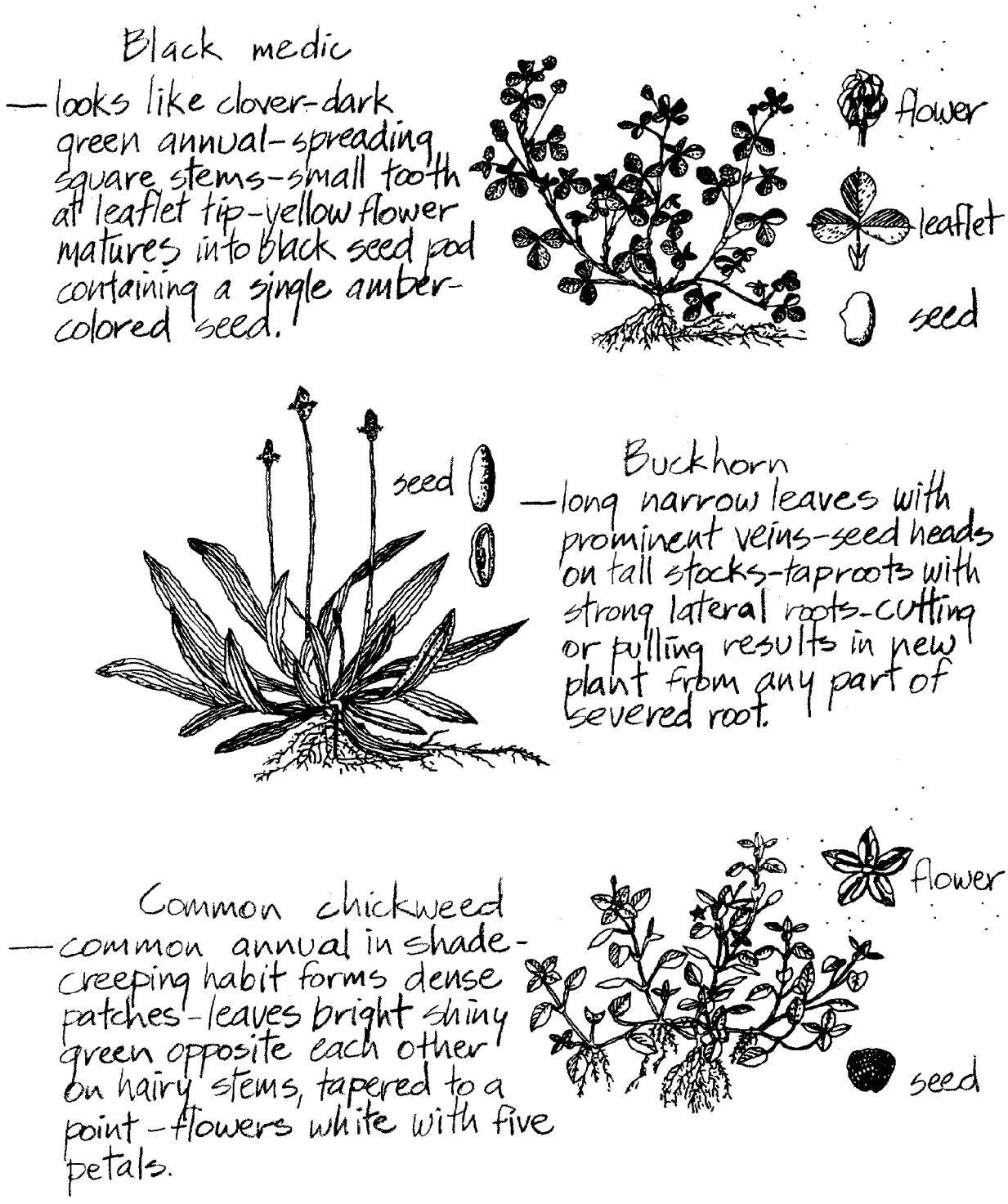


Figure E-7. Common broadleaf weeds. (Cockrell, 1989, p. 177)

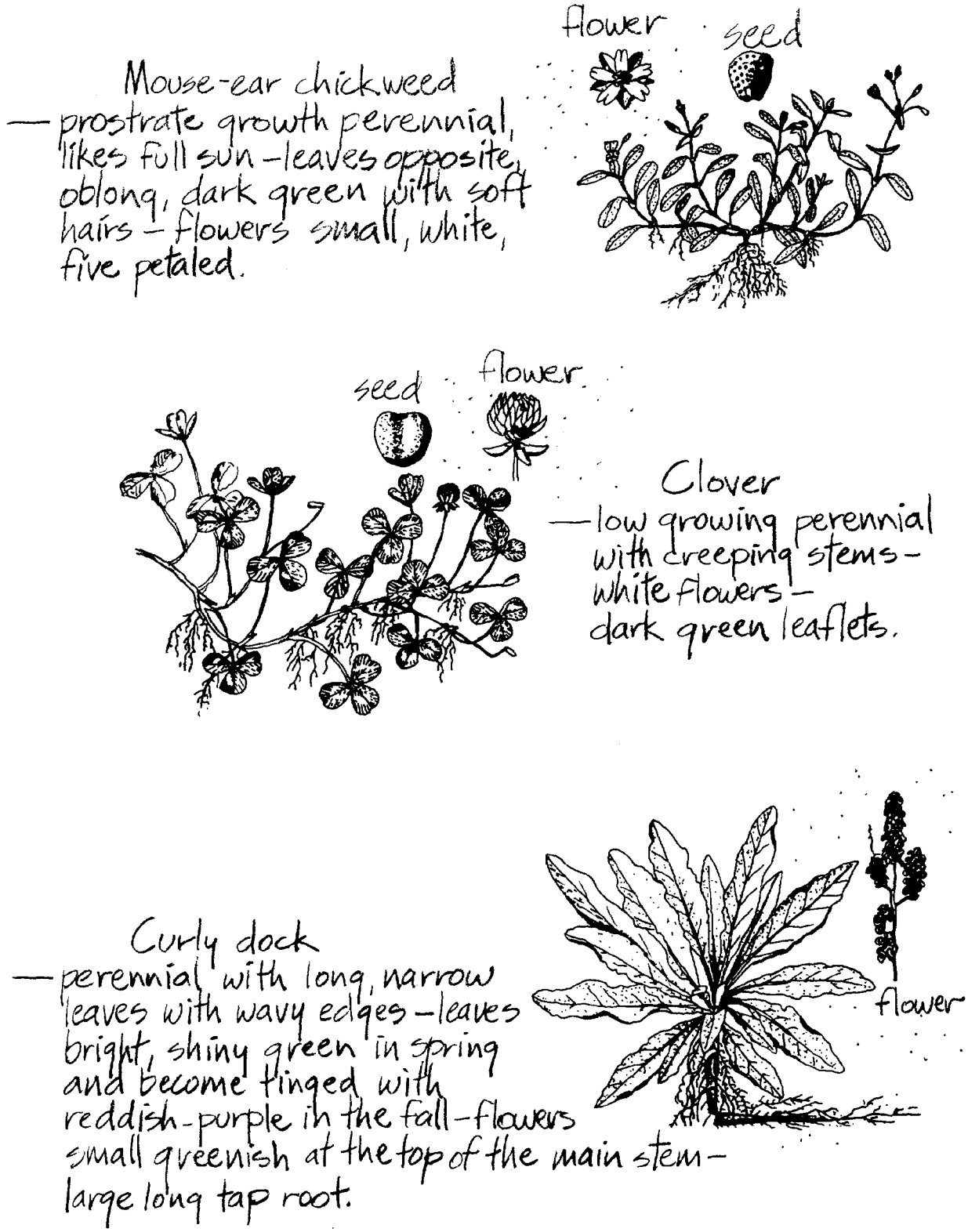


Figure E-8. Common broadleaf weeds. (Cockrell, 1989, p. 178)

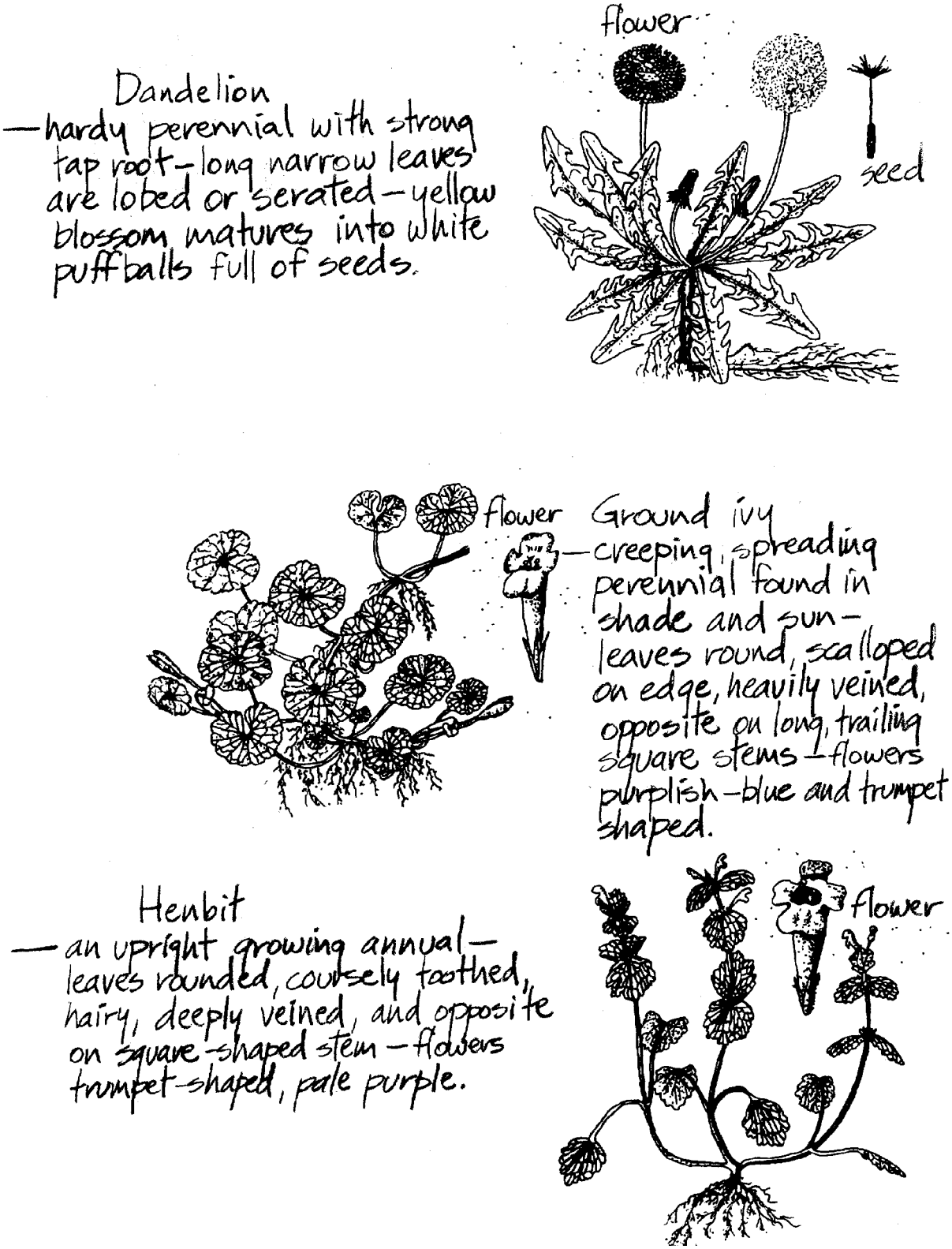


Figure E-9. Common broadleaf weeds. (Cockrell, 1989, p. 179.)

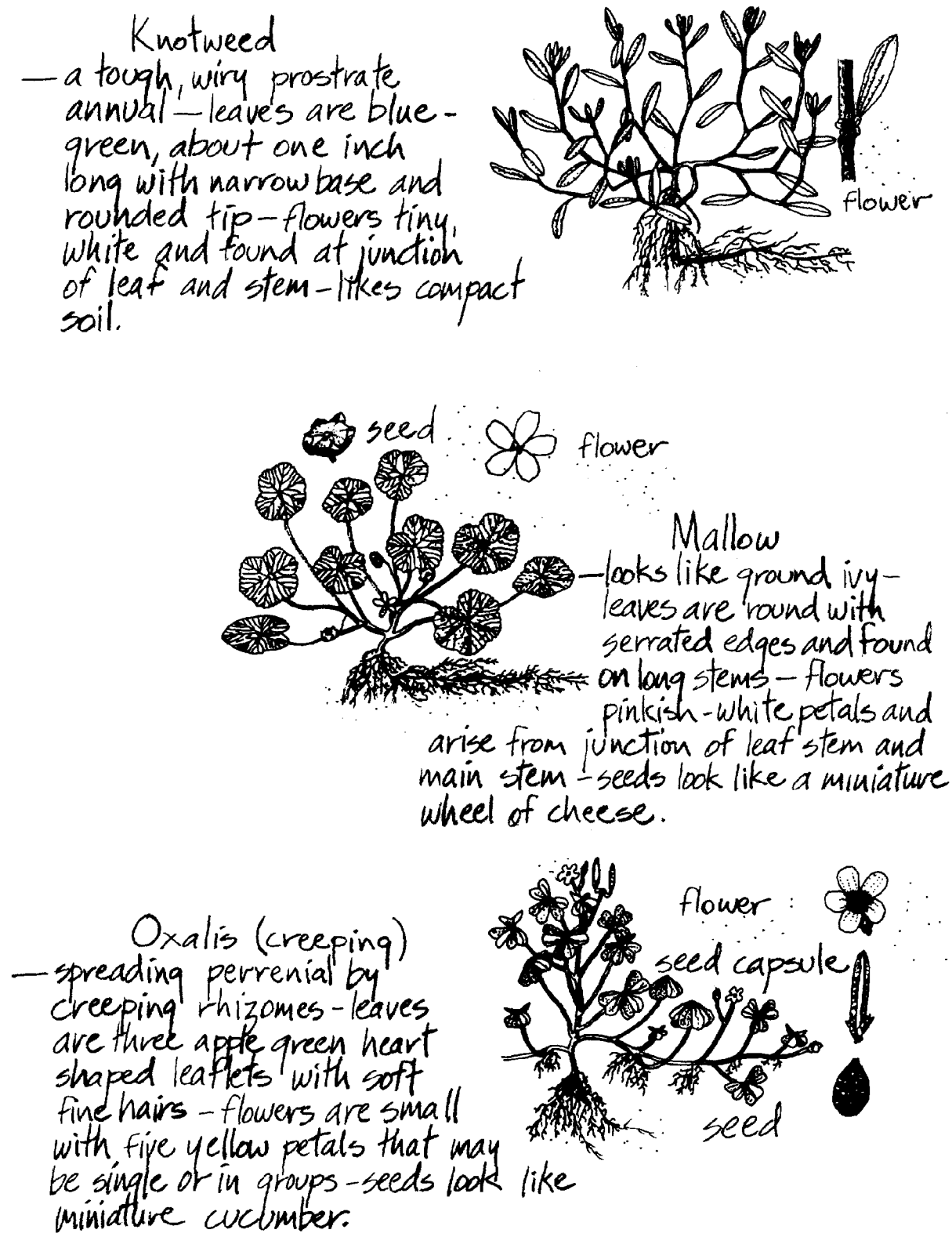


Figure E-10. Common broadleaf weeds. (Cockrell, 1989, p. 180)

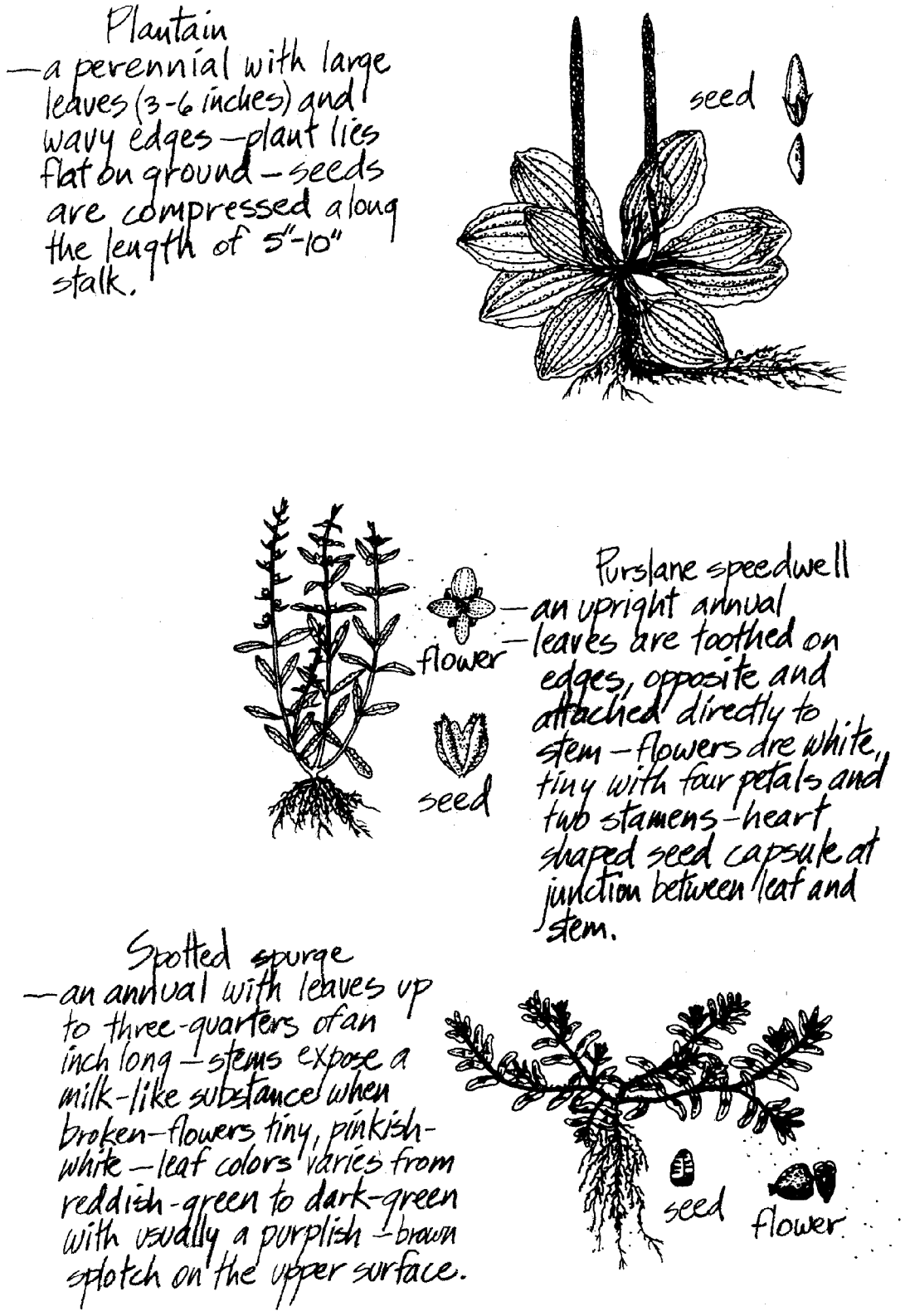


Figure E-11. Common broadleaf weeds. (Cockrell, 1989, p. 181)

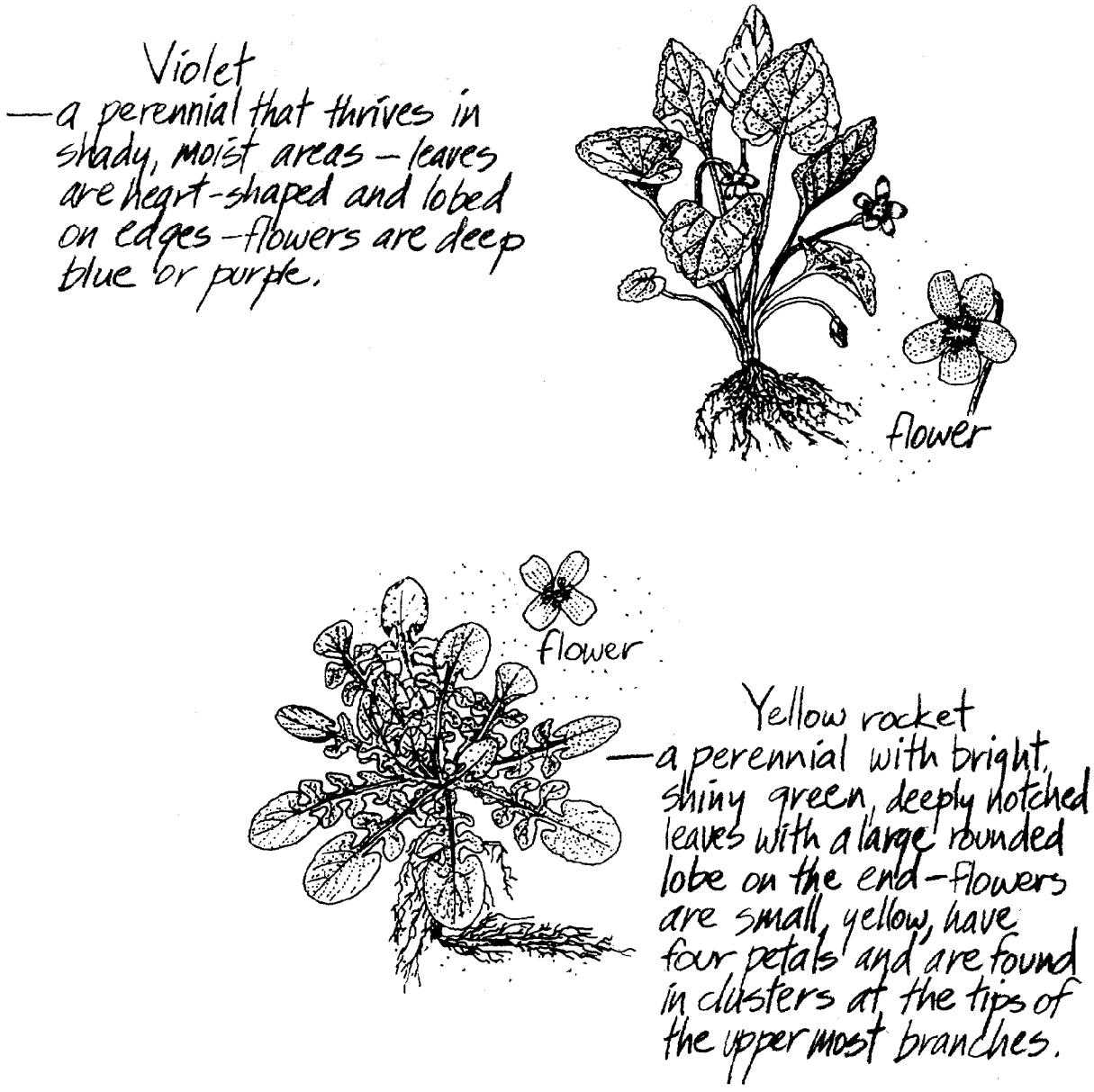


Figure E-12. Common broadleaf weeds. (Cockrell, 1989, p. 182)

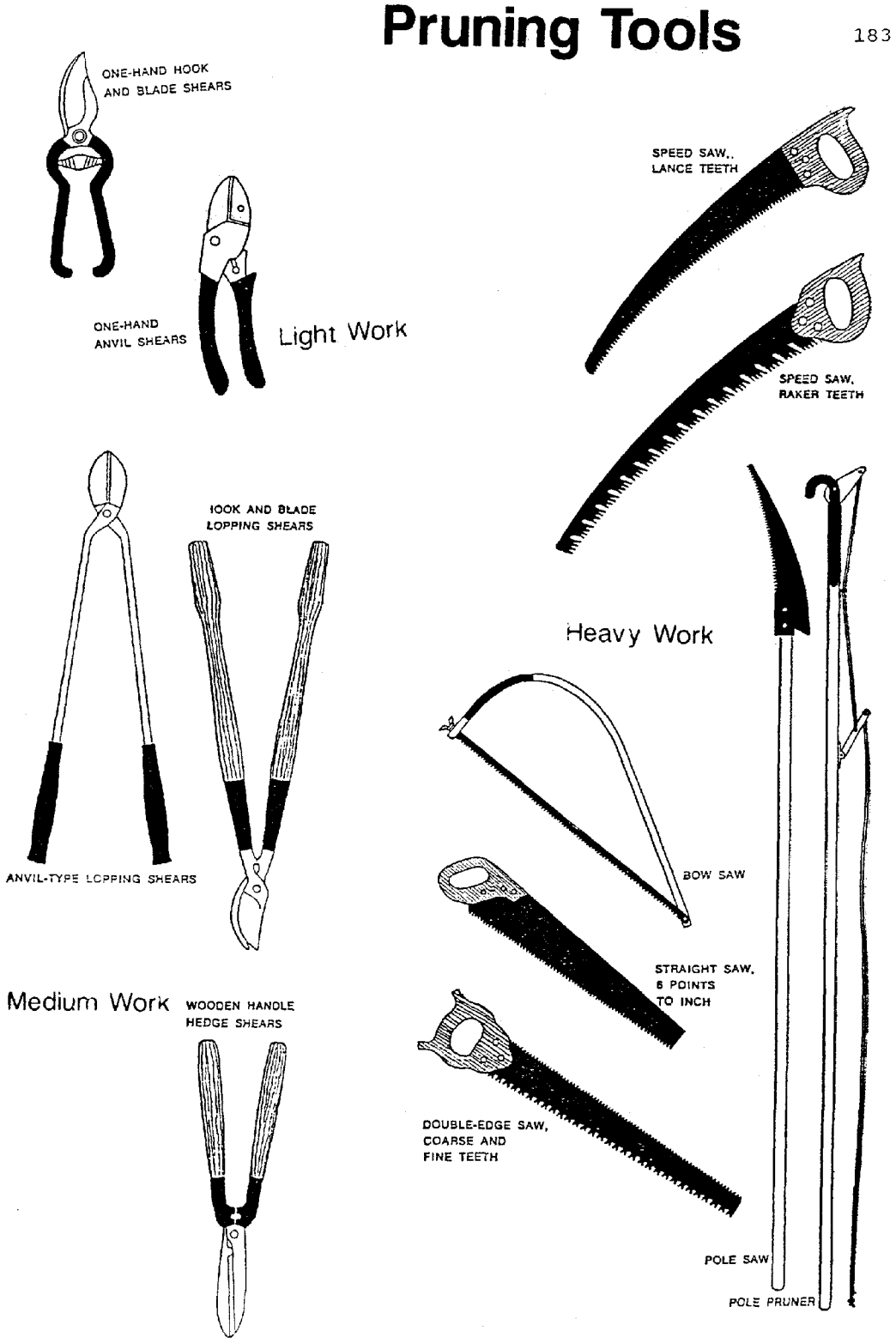


Figure E-13. Pruning tools and uses. (Cockrell, 1989, p. 183)

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APPENDIX F:
Consultation

STATE OF MISSOURI
Jeremiah W. (Jay) Nixon, Governor • Sara Parker Pauley, Director
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
www.dnr.mo.gov

RECEIVED
SEP - 2 2014
BY:

August 26, 2014

Larry Villalva
Superintendent
Harry S Truman National Historic Site
223 North Main Street
Independence, Missouri 64050

Re: Cultural Landscape Report, Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence Unit (NPS)
Independence, Jackson County, Missouri

Dear Mr. Villalva:

Thank you for submitting information on the above referenced project for our review pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (P.L. 89-665, as amended) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulation 36 CFR Part 800, which requires identification and evaluation of cultural resources.

We have reviewed the 95% draft report entitled *Cultural Landscape Report, Harry S Truman National Historic Site Independence Unit, Jackson County, Missouri.* Based on this review we concur with your recommendation that proposed preservation treatments for the Truman Home, Noland Home, Frank Wallace Home and the George Wallace homes will have **no adverse effect** is implemented as described.

Please be advised that, should project plans change, information documenting the revisions should be submitted to this office for further review. In the event that cultural materials are encountered during project activities, all construction should be halted, and this office notified as soon as possible in order to determine the appropriate course of action.

If you have any questions, please write Judith Deel at State Historic Preservation Office, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102 or call 573/751-7862. Please be sure to include the SHPO Log Number (**070-JA-13**) on all future correspondence or inquiries relating to this project.

Sincerely,

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Mark A. Miles
Director and Deputy State
Historic Preservation Officer

MAM:jd

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Cultural Landscape Report

Harry S Truman National Historic Site
Independence, Missouri

2015