

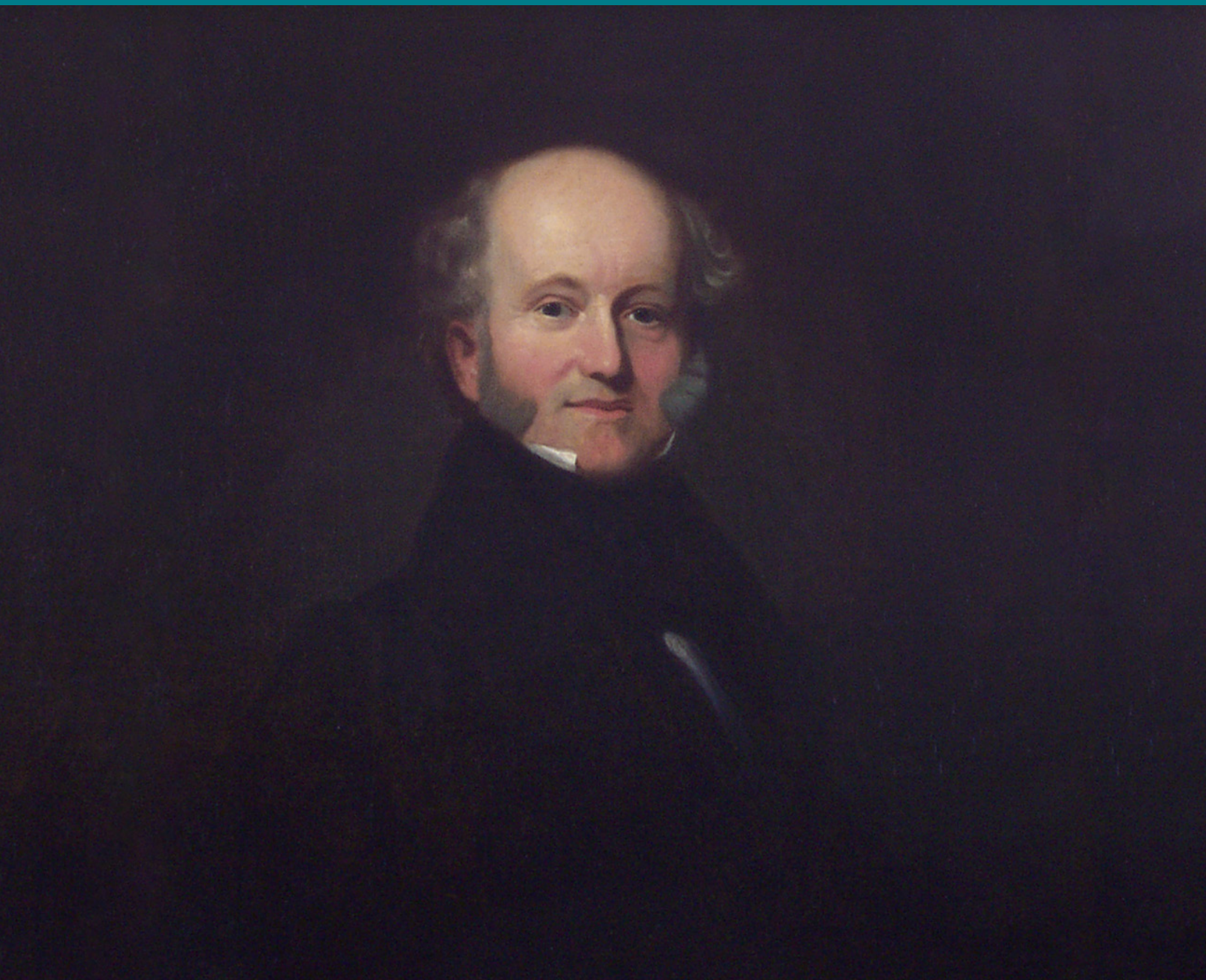


Foundation Document

Martin Van Buren National Historic Site

New York

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Mission of the National Park Service

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

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

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

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

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



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

Introduction

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

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

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



Part 1: Core Components

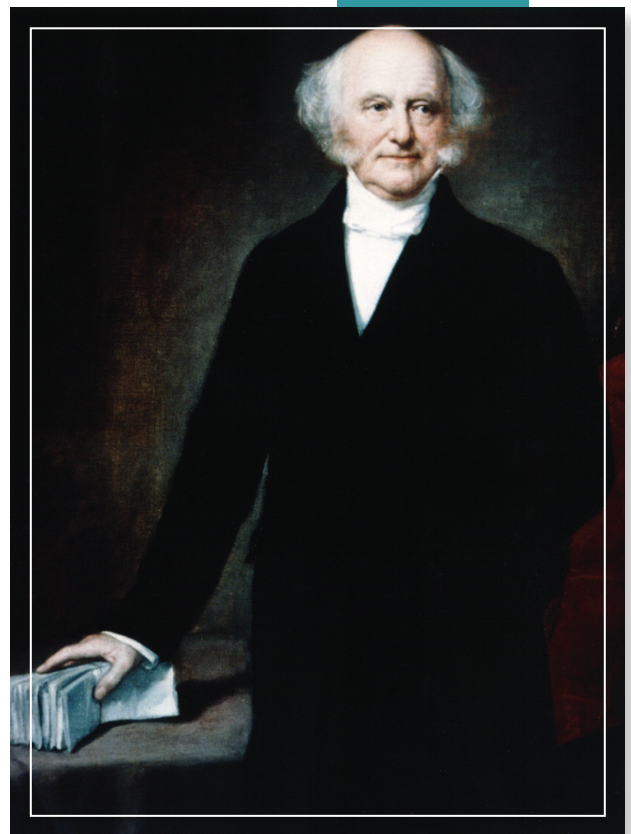
The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core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

Description of Martin Van Buren National Historic Site

Martin Van Buren National Historic Site was established by an act of Congress (Public Law 93-486) on October 26, 1974, to commemorate the life and work of the eighth president of the United States. After serving one term, Van Buren moved back to his native Kinderhook, New York, where he had purchased Lindenwald. While continuing to remain active in politics, he devoted much of his time to overseeing the operation of the farm. Lindenwald was declared a National Historic Landmark in 1961 and a National Historic Site in 1974 at which time the site was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The List of Classified Structures includes the Lindenwald mansion, South Gatehouse, the North Gatehouse foundation, the well cap, and the carriage path. The current list is due for an update because neither the Farm Cottage nor the Old Post Road are currently included.

The centerpiece of the property is Lindenwald, a 1797 Federal-style house with fine interior woodwork and decorative details. During Van Buren's tenure, the mansion underwent several alterations culminating in an addition and brick tower in the Italianate style designed by Richard Upjohn, who popularized the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles in mid-19th-century America. The cultural landscape that comprises the park's historic core retains integrity in setting, design, and location, contributing to the understanding of Van Buren's life at Lindenwald.

The authorized boundary originally embraced a total of 39.55 acres: 21.07 acres held in fee by the National Park Service and an additional 18.24 acres protected through conservation easements. Another 0.24 acre remained in private ownership within the boundary. The boundary was expanded from 39.55 acres to 295.53 acres through its inclusion in the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-11). With the boundary expansion, the National Park Service owns 44.53 acres in fee simple and holds protective easements on 18.24 acres. The Open Space Institute holds a conservation easement on 101.89 acres owned by Roxbury Farm (a biodynamic farm operated as a Community Supported Agriculture facility). The Open Space Institute intends to donate this easement to the National Park Service. The Open Space Institute also owns three parcels with 59.74 acres, which carry a conservation easement. Also within the park boundary are 71.13 acres of inholdings, which are owned by private parties and one which is owned by the Town of Kinderhook. Five of the privately owned parcels carry conservation easements. These parcels are in agricultural use and are zoned for that purpose.



Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Martin Van Buren National Historic Site was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on October 26, 1974 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and legislative acts). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of MARTIN VAN BUREN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE is to preserve Lindenwald so present and future generations of visitors will have an opportunity to learn about the life and public career of President Martin Van Buren and find meaning in the issues facing America during the formative years of the republic through the turbulent decades leading to the Civil War.



Park Significance

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

The following significance statements have been identified for Martin Van Buren National Historic Site. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

- Martin Van Buren (1782–1862), eighth president of the United States from 1837 to 1841, was a dominant figure in antebellum politics and a primary architect of the American political party system. He was a contender for the Democratic nomination in 1844 and the presidential candidate in 1848 for the Free Soil Party, the first mass antislavery party in the United States.
- Lindenwald reflected Van Buren's interest in progressive farming and his political beliefs, which emphasized the value of agriculture and free labor to the future of democracy. Located in Kinderhook, New York, the rural Dutch village where he was born and raised, Lindenwald was the only home Van Buren ever owned. He returned there after his presidential term, becoming a key figure in the reorientation of the national debate around the issue of slavery.

Fundamental Resources and Values

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

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

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Martin Van Buren National Historic Site:

1. **Historic structures (Lindenwald, South Gatehouse, and Farm Cottage)**
2. **Lindenwald cultural landscape, historic core, and historic farmlands**
3. **Museum collections**
4. **Van Buren-era archeological sites**
5. **Scenic value**

Other Important Resources and Values

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

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Martin Van Buren National Historic Site:

- **Natural resources**
- **Agricultural soils**
- **Non-Van Buren-era archeological resources**

Related Resources

Related resources are not owned by the park. They may be part of the broader context or setting in which park resources exist; represent a thematic connection that would enhance the experience of visitors; or have close associations with park fundamental resources and the purpose of the park. The related resource represents a connection with the park that often reflects an area of mutual benefit or interest, and collaboration, between the park and owner/stakeholder.

Martin Van Buren National Historic Site has the following related resources associated with Martin Van Buren’s life and times and the cultural context for Dutch settlement located in the Hudson River Valley. They are located outside the park’s boundary.

- **Markers and Monuments**
 - Martin Van Buren Grave Site, Village of Kinderhook
 - Martin Van Buren Statue, Village Square, Village of Kinderhook
 - Plaque on the building at 111 State Street in Albany, where Van Buren lived as New York state attorney general
 - Marble bust of Martin Van Buren and portrait of Angelica Singleton Van Buren, White House Red Room, Washington, DC
- **Museums and Historic Sites**
 - Luykas Van Alen House, 1734 Dutch Farmhouse, Columbia County Historical Society, Kinderhook, New York
 - Vanderpoel House, Columbia County Historical Society, Kinderhook, New York
 - Martin Van Buren’s mother’s house (Maria Hoes), Village of Valatie, New York (private)
 - Cantine House, where Martin Van Buren and Hannah Hoes were married, Catskill, New York (private)
 - Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, Hyde Park, New York
 - Martin Van Buren Birthplace and Boyhood Home Site, Village of Kinderhook (private)
 - Decatur House, where Van Buren resided, Washington, DC

Interpretive Themes

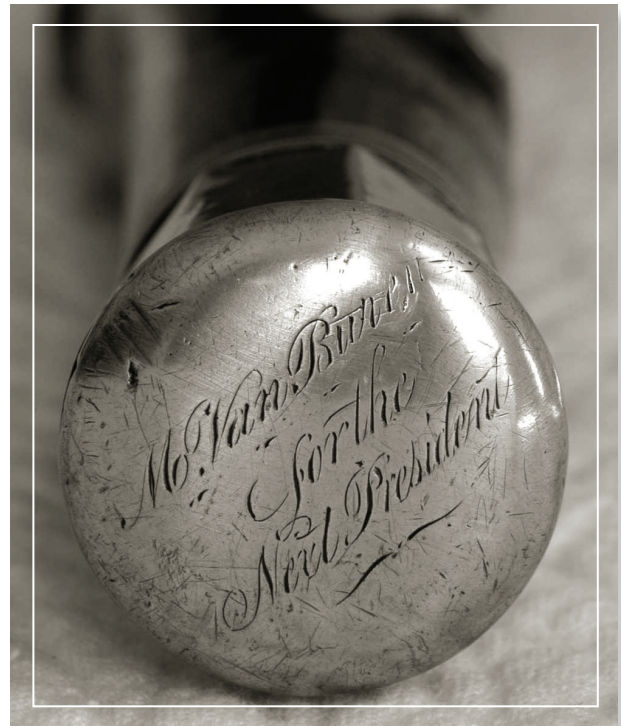
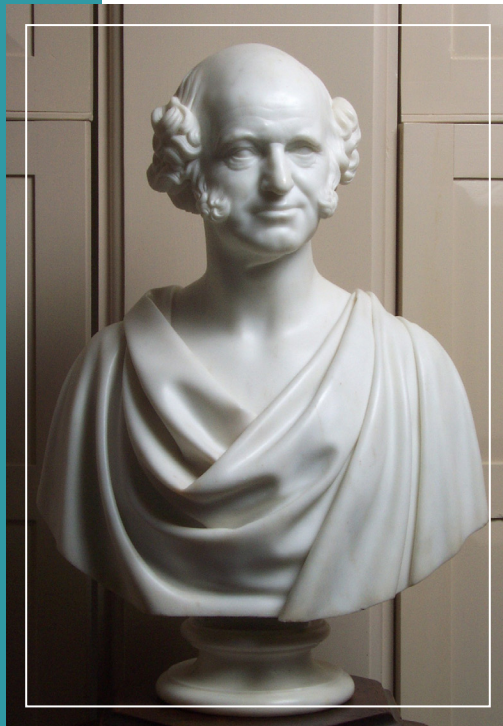
Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources,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

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

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Martin Van Buren National Historic Site:

- Martin Van Buren’s experiences at Lindenwald illuminate the struggles of America’s second generation of political leaders as they contended with the sectionalism that led to the Civil War. In particular, it was at Lindenwald where Martin Van Buren pursued his post-presidential political career and became an important figure in the political debate over slavery leading up to the Civil War. Topics in this interpretive theme include:
 - Right to vote
 - Rise of the “common man”
 - Land ownership
 - Abolitionism and slavery
 - Mexican War / United States expansion
 - States’ rights





- Martin Van Buren was a primary architect of the current political party system that continues to shape American political life. He helped pioneer a new politics that replaced leadership by gentlemen of “property and standing” with electoral politics based on party organization, grassroots organizing, and popular appeals. Topics in this interpretive theme include:
 - Martin Van Buren as a professional politician
 - Workings of the constitutional government
 - The Albany Regency
- The Lindenwald farm was a reflection of the social and economic issues influencing Van Buren’s life. Lindenwald was an expression of Martin Van Buren’s political beliefs, which emphasized the importance of agriculture to the future of democracy. On land located in his ancestral community, Van Buren advocated agriculture improvements and employed a diverse farm and household labor force. The Lindenwald farm reflected the complex social changes that characterized the antebellum period and energized the Democratic Party, including mass immigration and the development of a market economy. Topics in this interpretive theme include:
 - Market economy
 - Mass immigration
 - Sectional divisions
 - Agricultural technology
 - Mass production
 - Religion
 - Van Buren’s relationship to Kinderhook

Part 2: Dynamic Components

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

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

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

Special Mandates

Martin Van Buren National Historic Site has no special mandates.

Administrative Commitments

There are several administrative agreements that affect the management of lands within the park boundary.

The 2009 boundary adjustment facilitated the donation of 25 acres of land and structures on the Upper Terrace to the National Park Service by the Open Space Institute. This donation included existing leases to Roxbury Farm for the historic Farm Cottage, a portion of Upper Terrace farmland, and the former Meyer Farm structures. The Farm Cottage lease extends to 2016 and the Meyer Farm structures to 2020, and the leases are subject to yearly renewal for up to five years.

Martin Van Buren National Historic Site holds conservation easements on five privately owned parcels totaling 18.24 acres. These parcels are located within the park boundary. There also is a conservation easement on approximately 101 acres of lands that once belonged to the Van Buren farm and are now owned by Roxbury Farm. The agreement is between the grantee—Open Space Institute, Inc.—and the grantor—Jean-Paul Courtens and Jody Lynn Bolluyt, proprietors of Roxbury Farm. Signed on April 2, 2004, the agreement enables the property to remain in agricultural use by preserving and protecting its agricultural soils and productivity while also ensuring that the open space, natural, historic, recreation, habitat, and scenic values will be conserved in perpetuity. The Open Space Institute easement contains the grant of a trail right-of-way that would better enable the National Park Service to work collaboratively with Roxbury Farm to protect and interpret cultural features and to develop visitor access to the Van Buren farmland. The Open Space Institute has indicated that it will donate this easement to the National Park Service now that the New York state law has been amended to make it possible for private entities to donate easements to the federal government.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

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

There are three parts that make up the planning and data needs assessment:

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

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

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

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



Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Structures (Lindenwald, South Gatehouse, and Farm Cottage)
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1 and 2.
Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lindenwald was the home and farm of Martin Van Buren, eighth president of the United States (1837–1841) and his family from 1839 until his death in 1862. Van Buren moved permanently to Lindenwald in 1840 after his defeat for a second term as president. Van Buren’s influential career as architect of the two-party system and key strategist of Jacksonian Democracy assured him status as a national figure well beyond his presidential years. Lindenwald became a political hub, accommodating a steady stream of visits and correspondence from politicians and dignitaries, as well as family and friends. It was from Lindenwald that Van Buren would pursue the hotly contested Democratic nomination for president in 1844 and run for president again in 1848 as the Free Soil Party candidate. As the nation moved toward Civil War, an aging Van Buren retired to what he called his “last and happiest days” as a farmer in his native Kinderhook. The mansion is a 36-room 18th-century Georgian-style brick house that was modernized in the mid-19th century by Martin Van Buren into a more fashionable Italianate-style country house designed by prominent architect Richard Upjohn. There are two historic buildings associated with Lindenwald, the South Gatehouse and the Farm Cottage (other historically associated buildings did not survive). The South Gatehouse marks the south entrance to the curved driveway to Lindenwald and contributes to the historic character of the property. The gate “lodge” (approximately 1846–1847) is the work of local builders and craftsmen incorporating Gothic Revival details. The Farm Cottage is a contributing historic structure built in 1844 for the farm foreman. It is a small house located on the escarpment between the terraces, to the southwest of Lindenwald, behind the site of Van Buren’s garden.
Current Conditions and Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mansion is restored and furnished to the 1849–1862 period and is open daily for guided tours from May through October. The primary interpretive focus of the park is the Lindenwald house tour, which extends to all levels of the mansion except the attic and the tower. With increased visibility and programming, visitation is expected to increase. This will result in more wear and tear on the facility, which will have to be monitored by staff on a regular basis. The Asset Priority Index (API; 1–100 scale, with 100 indicating the most valuable asset to the park) is 100. The Facility Condition Index (FCI; all assets below .10 are in good condition; .11–.14 is fair condition; .15–.49 is poor condition; above .50 is serious condition) is 0.088 (good). According to the <i>Historic Structures Report for The Gate Lodges of Lindenwald</i> (2001), the foundation and portions of the exterior of the South Gatehouse have been maintained but not restored; however, the overall integrity of the building remains in place. The interior has been extensively altered to accommodate various uses and few original materials remain. The building is currently used for event restrooms and has an API value of 100 and a FCI value of 0.030. The Farm Cottage is now owned by the National Park Service and encumbered by a lease to Roxbury Farm, which presently uses it to house seasonal farm help. The Farm Cottage is known to have undergone a major renovation in the late 1940s. No formal API evaluation has yet been completed. The Farm Cottage’s listing on the List of Classified Structures is pending. A historic structure report is currently being completed on the Farm Cottage.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Structures (Lindenwald, South Gatehouse, and Farm Cottage)
Threats and Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An assessment of appropriate levels of visitor use for Lindenwald has not been undertaken. In order to evaluate the potential effects of increased visitation, a structural analysis will be required. • The South Gatehouse has potential uses for operational space and as a restored building that contributes to the overall historic landscape. A lack of maintenance would compromise this building's potential. • The Farm Cottage has been used as a residence for seasonal farm workers for many years and has experienced normal wear and tear. In addition, the slate roof is reaching the end of its life expectancy, the brick chimney cap needs repair, and there is currently no fire suppression system. Because this property has recently been transferred to the National Park Service, there is limited information on its condition and its potential for use for other park purposes is unknown. The Martin Van Buren National Historic Site general management plan calls for re-purposing the Farm Cottage for administrative use.
Data and GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop treatment plans for Farm Cottage, South Gatehouse, and North Gatehouse foundation. • Develop plans to replace substandard facilities. • Develop long-range interpretive plan. • Determine carrying capacity of Martin Van Buren National Historic Site.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friends of Lindenwald • Roxbury Farm • Van Buren scholars • New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation • Scholars of the decorative arts and the antebellum period
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Lindenwald Cultural Landscape, Historic Core, and Historic Farmlands
Related Significance Statements	Significance statement 2.
Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cultural landscape surrounding Van Buren's home retains integrity of its setting, design, feeling, and location, contributing to our understanding of Van Buren's life at Lindenwald. Extant character-defining features of the formal landscape in front of the home create a symmetrical frame for his Italianate mansion when viewed from the Old Post Road. The cultural landscape also includes remnants of historic agricultural use such as water features and the network of farm roads and ditches that constitute the movement systems. Natural and cultural sounds associated with the setting, design, feeling, and location of the farm also contribute to the cultural landscape of the site. • The structure and order of the historic landscape provide important physical and visual associations that are integral to the character of the park. The agricultural land acquired by Van Buren continues its use as open cultivated fields, thus retaining integrity of its setting, location, feeling, and association. Spread across the fertile Upper Terrace and Lower Terrace overlooking Kinderhook Creek and the outstanding views of the distant Catskill Mountains, ongoing agricultural activities provide the setting for interpreting the importance of agriculture to Van Buren. Contributing landscape characteristics include topography and sustainable agricultural practices managed by Roxbury Farm. • Agricultural fields contribute to the historic character of the park, particularly because they currently reflect the diversity of crops Van Buren grew. Agricultural soils have been managed in these fields for centuries and as such it is a cultural resource reflecting long history of human intervention, in particular during the Van Buren era when soil "improvement" became a hallmark of progressive farm management. The continuation of active farming through the preservation of viable soil will help provide visitors with an understanding of the agricultural landscape of Lindenwald in the 19th century as well as the present value of historic farm fields.
Current Conditions and Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the historic landscape is composed of active agriculture, which evokes the life and times of Van Buren. However, there are a number of modern intrusions clustered around the primary historic structures that make it difficult to understand the historic landscape. In addition, there are elements of the cultural landscape, such as the orchards, gardens, and ponds that are missing, thereby diminishing the visitor's opportunity to understand the historic landscape. For example, the absence of the historic North Gatehouse undermines the intended symmetrical design of the estate fronting the Old Post Road. A cultural landscape report for the historic core was completed in 1994; a cultural landscape report for the farmland was completed in 2004. • Roxbury Farm, a Community Supported Agriculture operation, provides an opportunity to deepen the visitors' interpretive experience. The park is working with the landowner to strike a balance that facilitates the work of Roxbury Farm as well as the highest quality of experience for the park visitor. Van Buren farmland is managed according to organic and biodynamic principles that use nonchemical techniques such as planting of cover crops, crop rotation, soil conservation measures, and the application of biodynamic preparations, composts, and manures. Roxbury Farm produces a variety of row crops and raises animals. • For lands in the park prior to the 2009 boundary expansion, the cultural landscape has an API value of 80 and a FCI value of 0.040.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Lindenwald Cultural Landscape, Historic Core, and Historic Farmlands
Threats and Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Columbia County is growing and development pressure is increasing in the Kinderhook area. Should this trend continue, New York State Route 9H could be widened and traffic and noise would increase, which would have a negative impact on the rural character of the landscape and Old Post Road trace. (The Old Post Road's listing on the List of Classified Structures is pending.) • Twentieth-century buildings continue to have a negative impact on the historic cultural landscape. The modern maintenance building and pole barn would necessitate their replacement in other locations, which could impact the historic setting if not done with appropriate planning and design.
Data and GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete cultural landscape treatment plan. • Help develop plan to link park with public trail system. • Develop plan for protecting lands in boundary not owned by the National Park Service or under conservation easement.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friends of Lindenwald • Roxbury Farm • The Open Space Institute • The Columbia County Land Conservancy • Van Buren scholars • New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation • Van Buren descendants • The Kinderhook Stockport Stuyvesant Inter-Municipal Trail committee • Columbia County tourist and commercial interests • Year-round recreational users • Local municipalities • School districts
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1 and 2.
Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Martin Van Buren National Historic Site is the primary repository of material related to the life of the eighth president. The park's collection includes more than 100,000 items, including furnishings original to Lindenwald, artifacts relating to the life of Van Buren and his family, archival collections including documents relating to Van Buren, as well as NPS resource management records and an extensive archeological collection.
Current Conditions and Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 1,000 objects furnish the Lindenwald period rooms. Other significant items in the collection have been located in an on-site temporary museum storage facility that is obsolete and actively deteriorating. The collections are being relocated to a state-of-the-art storage facility at Home of Franklin D Roosevelt National Historic Site. • In order to protect some of the collection from less than optimum conditions, the archeological collection is stored at Fort Stanwix National Monument in Rome, New York.
Threats and Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pole barn structure built in 1983 as a temporary container for Lindenwald's collection is actively failing, so it is imperative to stop using it for collections storage and remove it from the landscape. • In addition to the pressing storage problem, there is no adequate space for the collection to be conserved or studied by researchers and there are no park facilities for display of artifacts that do not support the period room exhibits.
Data and GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friends of Lindenwald • Roxbury Farm • Van Buren scholars • Scholars of the decorative arts and the antebellum period • The Open Space Institute • The Columbia County Land Conservancy • Van Buren descendants • The Kinderhook Stockport Stuyvesant Inter-Municipal Trail committee • Columbia County tourist and commercial interests • Year-round recreational users • Local municipalities • School districts
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 24: NPS Museum Collections • Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management • Director's Order 28A: Archeology • NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III

Fundamental Resource or Value	Van Buren-Era Archeological Sites
Related Significance Statements	Significance statement 2.
Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Martin Van Buren National Historic Site includes archeological features and sites associated with the Lindenwald estate structures, the Old Post Road, the carriage barn, the foundations and artifact deposits associated with the North Gatehouse and South Gatehouse, and several historic gardens and middens. The North Gatehouse, built in the 1840s, was dismantled in the 1950s prior to the park's establishment. Originally occupied by farm hands and their families, it is currently a ruin that comprises its original stone foundation. An interpretive sign is located adjacent to the foundation. The North Gatehouse has an API value of 80. • The former Van Buren farmland contains several known but undelineated archeological sites that comprise the material remains of Van Buren-era farm structures, including the Red Barn and Black Hay Barn sites. These resources have the potential to contribute to our understanding of the working of the estate and farm during the period of Van Buren's residency.
Current Conditions and Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The condition of the archeological resources, based on the 2008 archeological overview and assessment and captured in the Archeological Sites Management Information System, is generally good. • Several archeological sites exist on lands owned by Roxbury Farm. The Open Space Institute has indicated it will donate the easement it holds on these lands to the National Park Service. The easement contains a description of the significance of the historic resources, a map showing their approximate locations, a plan for protecting the archeological resources, historic landscape characteristics and features, and a grant of trail easement.
Threats and Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological surveys have not been conducted to locate structural remains, features, and/or artifact deposits associated with former farm buildings, including the carriage barn, the South Gatehouse, and the Farm Office. Other sites including gardens have also not been defined. Lack of precise boundaries for these resources makes them vulnerable to disturbance or destruction. • Any ground-altering activities in archeologically sensitive areas should be preceded by an archeological site evaluation.
Data and GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation • Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohican Indians • Delaware Tribe of Indians • Delaware Nation • Archeologists and other scholars

Fundamental Resource or Value	Van Buren-Era Archeological Sites
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Scenic Value
Related Significance Statements	Significance statement 2.
Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The dramatic views of the Catskill Mountains and the agricultural character of the area surrounding the park are vital to understanding the context of Van Buren's Lindenwald. This understanding is conveyed on three different levels: the working agricultural landscape in the foreground; the scenic vista through the backdrop of the Catskill Mountains; and as a remarkably unchanged view reflecting Van Buren's vision of an appropriate setting for a Northern post-presidential estate.
Current Conditions and Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although the rural viewshed of open fields and distant views to the Catskill Mountains is currently intact, most of the Hudson Valley is experiencing increasing development pressure, often resulting in a permanent loss of agricultural lands.
Threats and Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2009 boundary adjustment encompasses approximately 77% of the original Lindenwald estate. Efforts by the Open Space Institute have also protected an additional 72 acres of the historic setting, within the new boundary and approximately 900 acres of land adjacent to Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, generally along Kinderhook Creek. Future development on properties not adjacent to Lindenwald has the potential to impact the scenic vistas and the rural historic context of the park. A widening of New York State Route 9H could result in a negative impact on the rural setting.
Data and GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roxbury Farm The Open Space Institute Columbia Land Conservancy Municipal planning and legislative bodies County, regional, and state planning and regulatory entities
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i>

Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Resources
Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park contains prime agricultural soil, woodlands, wetlands, ponds, and Kinderhook Creek. The Kinderhook Creek corridor and Southern Swamp are important natural resources for the park in that they represent relatively less disturbed areas that hold much of the site's biodiversity. The park borders and incorporates a small part of Kinderhook Creek. Davis' Sedge (<i>Carex davisii</i>), a New York threatened species, is found in the remnant floodplain community. The park is within a 10–20 mile radius of two significant bird conservation areas, including the Schodack Island Bird Conservation Area and Tivoli Bay Bird Conservation Area and lies within the Hudson River Flyway. Other important natural areas nearby include the Wilson M. Powell Sanctuary, the Lewis A. Swyer Preserve, and the Greenport Conservation Area. All of these resources add diversity and provide environmental and recreational enrichment value to the park. The presence of an already established community participating in wildlife and bird watching supports the need for additional recreational trails in the park. Internal trails will also serve to connect the park to the greater trail network. Other important natural features include topography, prime soils, vegetation, and ponds.
Current Conditions and Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a cultural landscape, due to the preponderance of lawn area, the historic core reflects a general lack of biodiversity. However, biodiversity increases in the farmland area and into the reaches of the Kinderhook Creek floodplain. This is a long-term improving condition, as Roxbury Farm moved the farmland from its former treatment as a single agricultural field with a long history of using chemical technology for fertility and pest control to a unique patchwork of smaller fields following the natural contours of the land. The fields are replenished through a sophisticated pattern of crop rotation, which minimizes soil erosion while improving soil fertility. Other sustainable practices include late mowing, which provides a valuable habitat for many grassland birds, and harvesting straw from the Lower Terrace to reuse as mulch on the Upper Terrace. Organic farming has increased the diversity of plants and insects, reduced soil erosion, and created less nutrient pollution in runoff. Much of the floodplain has been in agricultural use for the last 150 years. Past plowing and trenching activities have altered the wetland habitat to wet meadows. While Kinderhook Creek has a buffer area that is less disturbed, riprap along the creek in some areas has altered the size and quality of remaining floodplain habitat. Southern Swamp is the largest hardwood swamp on the site, possessing few introduced plant species and the complex structure characteristic of undisturbed swamps in the region.

Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Resources
Threats and Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of knowledge may result in less than adequate management. Additional studies are needed including surveys of small mammals, butterflies, odonates, terrestrial invertebrates, and flora. • Known invasive species that may require management include Japanese Knotweed, common reed, and purple loosestrife. The introduction and spread of nonnative invasive plants and forest pests could compromise natural and cultural values and agricultural use can impact biological diversity and habitat of Kinderhook Creek. • With farming in a floodplain, siltation could take place in streams and wetlands. • Off-road vehicles, such as all-terrain vehicles and quads, may degrade the natural and cultural soundscapes, damage soils and vegetation, and impact wildlife. This type of wheeled vehicle is currently prohibited in the park. • Use of horses is currently limited to events for which a special use permit has been issued. • Snowmobiles are permitted, but restricted to designated routes, snow depths, and speed limits. • Future trail development and expansion of the Kinderhook-Stockport-Stuyvesant Inter-municipal Trail will result in new recreational visitors for the park, which may warrant the expansion of park law enforcement activity.
Data and GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to the committee proposing the Kinderhook Stockport Stuyvesant Inter-municipal Trail, the park's natural resources are subject to the same stakeholder interests described as connected to the park generally.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended • Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 USC 703-712) • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 USC 4321) • The Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) gives federal land managers the responsibility for protecting air quality and related values, including visibility, plants, animals, soils, water quality, cultural resources, and public health, from adverse air pollution impacts • Executive Order 13186, "Federal Agency Migratory Bird Protection" • Executive Order 11990, "Wetland Protection" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 4) "Natural Resource Management" • Director's Order 77-2: Floodplain Management • NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77

Other Important Resource or Value	Non-Van Buren-Era Archeological Resources
Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human occupation both pre-and post-dating the Van Buren period is documented through the presence of a number of archeological sites within the original park boundaries. The Van Ness Stone House site (approximately 1682) dates from the period of Dutch settlement in the Hudson Valley. American Indian use of lands within the newly expanded boundary is documented by artifacts discovered during archeological surveys and by potential archeological sites identified through surface artifact deposits. Additional sites document American Indian presence on this land, and they are important because of their research value and because they must be considered under sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act.
Current Conditions and Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on condition assessments in the archeological overview and assessment, the conditions of the archeological sites are good.
Threats and Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archeological surveys have not been conducted to determine the precise boundaries of archeological sites on the 101-acre parcel that was part of Van Buren's original farm. Under the responsibilities outlined in the conservation easement, the National Park Service will recommend specific needs for archeological investigation prior to proposed ground altering activities.
Data and GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archeological surveys should be undertaken for specified sites.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohican Indians Delaware Tribe of Indians Delaware Nation Archeologists and other scholars
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic Sites Act of 1935 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections</i> Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>

Other Important Resource or Value	Agricultural Soils
Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural fields contribute to the historic character of the park, particularly because they currently reflect the diversity of crops Van Buren grew. Agricultural soils have been managed in these fields for centuries and as such it is a cultural resource reflecting a long history of human intervention, in particular during the Van Buren era management. The continuation of active farming through the preservation of viable soil will help provide visitors with an understanding of the agricultural landscape of Lindenwald in the 19th century as well as the present value of historic farm.
Current Conditions and Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Van Buren farmland is managed according to organic and biodynamic principles that use nonchemical techniques such as planting of cover crops, crop rotation, soil conservation measures, and the application of biodynamic preparations, composts, and manures.
Threats and Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural practices that could potentially lead to the depletion of soil nutrient values. Reduction of the viability of commercial farming.
Data and GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop plan to encourage active, sustainable agriculture on farm land.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roxbury Farm The Open Space Institute Regional agricultural interests
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified because the agricultural soils are not under NPS management <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (<i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> and <i>Director's Orders</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified because the agricultural soils are not under NPS management



Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

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

The following are key issues for Martin Van Buren National Historic Site and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- Develop treatments and uses for the Farm Cottage, South Gatehouse, and North Gatehouse foundation that are appropriate for these historic structures.
- With the 2009 boundary expansion, the park needs a cultural landscape treatment plan to guide its efforts to treat the landscape in a historically sympathetic manner. Landscape treatment recommendations are needed for the historic setting.
- Adopt management practices that promote active farming and the sustainable productivity of the soil.
- Develop a public trail system through the park, linking it with trails in the surrounding communities.
- Develop a long-range plan for protecting lands within the boundary or historic setting that are not owned by the National Park Service or are not under a conservation easement.
- Develop a long-range interpretive plan.
- Improve park operations by replacing substandard facilities used for administration, visitor contact, museum storage, and maintenance.
- Determine carrying capacity for Martin Van Buren National Historic Site.
- Undertake archeological surveys for specified sites that have not yet been surveyed.

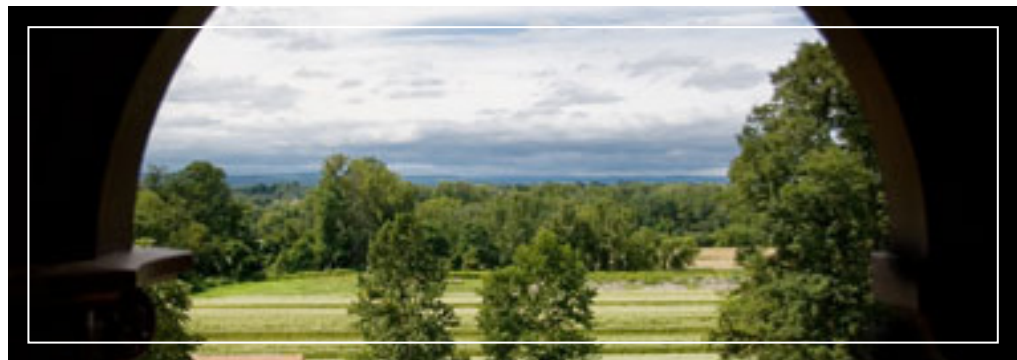
Planning and Data Needs

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

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

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed		
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)
Yes	Cultural landscape preservation treatment plan	H
Yes	Trail development plan for park	H
Yes	Park asset management plan to analyze funding requirements and provide recommendations for managing the gap between funding and requirements to support the goals and park mission goals	H
Yes	Long-range interpretive plan	H
Yes	Historic structure report for Farm Cottage and treatment and use plans for South Gatehouse and North Gatehouse foundation	H
Yes	Visitor use management plan to determine how to reach out to potential visitors and encourage them to visit the park	M
Yes	Land protection plan for lands both within the boundary and in the historic setting that are not owned by the National Park Service or are not under a conservation easement	M

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made		
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)
Yes	Study of carrying capacity for Martin Van Buren National Historic Site	M
Yes	Undertaken archeological surveys for specified sites that have not yet been surveyed	M



Part 3: Contributors

Martin Van Buren National Historic Site

Larry Turk, Superintendent

Megan O'Malley, Site Manager

Sarah Olson, former Superintendent

Justin Monetti, former Site Manager

Patricia West, PhD, Chief Curator

Jim McKay, Chief Ranger-Interpreter

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Martin Van Buren National Historic Site

Martin Van Buren National Historic Site Enabling Legislation



Public Law 93-486
93rd Congress, H. R. 13157
October 26, 1974

An Act

88 STAT. 1461

To provide for the establishment of the Clara Barton National Historic Site, Maryland; John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Oregon; Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, North Dakota; Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Massachusetts; Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, Alabama; Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, New York; and Sewall-Beimont House National Historic Site, Washington, District of Columbia; and for other purposes.

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

Historic sites
and national
monument.
Establishment.

TITLE I

SEC. 101. (a) Unless otherwise provided hereafter, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to acquire by purchase with donated or appropriated funds, donation, exchange, or by transfer from another Federal agency such lands and interests in lands as hereafter provided for establishment as units of the national park system, as follows:

Land acquisition.

(1) for establishment as the Clara Barton National Historic Site, Maryland, those lands depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Clara Barton National Historic Site, Maryland", numbered NHS-CLBA 90,001 and dated February 1974, which shall include the land and improvements occupied by Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross located at 5801 Oxford Road, Glen Echo, Maryland: *Provided*, That the above-mentioned land and improvements may be acquired only by donation: *And provided further*, That the donation of any privately owned lands within the historic site may not be accepted unless and until the property is vacant;

Clara Barton
National Historic Site,
Md.
16 USC 461
note.

(2) for establishment as the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Oregon, those lands depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, John Day Fossil Beds National Monument", numbered NM-JDFB-20,014-A and dated June 1971: *Provided*, That the national monument shall not be established unless and until the State of Oregon donates or agrees to donate the Thomas Condon-John Day Fossil Beds, Clarno, and Painted Hills State Parks: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall not acquire a fee title interest to more than one thousand acres of privately owned lands except by donation or exchange: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall designate the principal visitor center as the "Thomas Condon Visitor Center";

John Day Fossil
Beds National
Monument, Oreg.
16 USC 431
note.

(3) for establishment as the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, North Dakota, those lands depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, North Dakota", numbered 468-20,012 and dated July 1970;

Thomas Condon
Visitor Center,
designation.
Knife River
Indian Villages
National Historic
Site,
N. Dak.

(4) for establishment as the Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Massachusetts, those lands depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Massachusetts", numbered NHS-SPAR-91,003 and dated January 1974, the oldest manufacturing arsenal in the United States: *Provided*, That the historic site shall not be established unless an agreement is executed which will assure the historical integrity of the site and until such lands as are needed for the historic site are donated for this purpose;

16 USC 461
note.
Springfield
Armory National
Historic
Site, Mass.
16 USC 461
note.

88 STAT. 1462

Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, Ala.
16 USC 461
note.

Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, N. Y.
16 USC 461
note.

Personal property, acquisition.

Notice to congressional committees.

Publication in Federal Register.

Administration.

16 USC 1.
16 USC 461.

Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, road construction.

Appropriation.

(5) for establishment as the Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, Alabama, those lands depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, Alabama", numbered NHS-TI 20,000-C and dated September 1973, which shall include the home of Booker T. Washington, the Carver Museum, and an antebellum property adjacent to the campus of Tuskegee Institute, known as Grey Columns; and

(6) for establishment as the Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, New York, those lands depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, New York", numbered NHS-MAVA-91.001 and dated January 1974, which shall include the home of Martin Van Buren, eighth President of the United States.

(b) The Secretary may also acquire personal property associated with the areas referred to in subsection (a) of this section. Lands and interests therein owned by a State or any political subdivision thereof which are acquired for the purposes of subsection (a) of this section may be acquired only by donation.

SEC. 102. (a) When the Secretary determines that an adequate interest in lands has been acquired to constitute an administrable unit for each of the areas described in section 1 of this Act, he may, after notifying the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Congress of his intention to do so at least fourteen days in advance, declare the establishment of such unit by publication of a notice to that effect in the Federal Register. Such notice shall contain a map or other description of the boundaries of the unit, together with an explanation of the interests acquired and the costs incident thereto. The Secretary may refrain from acquiring property for establishment of any unit authorized by this Act where, in his judgment, satisfactory agreements or donations with respect to properties which are needed for the protection and administration of a particular unit have not been consummated with the owners of such properties.

(b) Pending the establishment of each unit and, thereafter, the Secretary shall administer the property acquired pursuant to this Act in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented, and, to the extent applicable, the provisions of the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), as amended.

SEC. 103. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary is authorized to construct roads on real property in non-Federal ownership within the boundaries of the Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site. Any roads so constructed shall be controlled and maintained by the owners of the real property.

SEC. 104. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, not to exceed, however, the following:

(a) Clara Barton National Historic Site, \$812,000 for acquisition of lands and interests in lands and for development;

(b) John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, \$400,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and \$4,435,200 for development;

(c) Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, \$800,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and \$2,268,000 for development;

(d) Springfield Armory National Historic Site, \$5,300,000 for development;

October 26, 1974

- 3 -

Pub. Law 93-486

88 STAT. 1463

(e) Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, \$185,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and \$2,722,000 for development; and

(f) Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, \$213,000 for acquisition of lands and interests in lands and \$2,737,000 for development.

TITLE II

Sec. 201. In order to preserve for the benefit and inspiration of the people of the United States as a national historic site, the Sewall-Belmont House within the District of Columbia, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to enter into a cooperative agreement to assist in the preservation and interpretation of such house.

Sewall-Belmont
House National
Historic Site,
D. C.

Sec. 202. The property subject to cooperative agreement pursuant to section 101 of this Act is hereby designated as the "Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site".

16 USC 461
note.

Sec. 203. The cooperative agreement shall contain, but shall not be limited to, provisions that the Secretary, through the National Park Service, shall have right of access at all reasonable times to all public portions of the property covered by such agreement for the purpose of conducting visitors through such property and interpreting it to the public, that no changes or alterations shall be made in such property except by mutual agreement between the Secretary and the other parties to such agreement. The agreement may contain specific provisions which outline in detail the extent of the participation by the Secretary in the restoration, preservation, and maintenance of the historic site.

Cooperative
agreement.

Sec. 204. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, but not to exceed \$500,000.

Appropriation.

Approved October 26, 1974.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 93-1285 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs)
SENATE REPORT No. 93-1233 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs)
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 120 (1974):

Aug. 19, considered and passed House.

Oct. 8, considered and passed Senate, amended.

Oct. 16, House concurred in Senate amendments.

Martin Van Buren National Historic Site Boundary Expansion Legislation

PUBLIC LAW 111-11—MAR. 30, 2009

123 STAT. 1201

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Federal share of the cost of any activity carried out using any assistance made available under this subsection shall be 50 percent.

(B) STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICES.—Matching grants for historic preservation specific to the network may be made available through State historic preservation offices.

(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this subsection \$1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2013.

SEC. 7112. MARTIN VAN BUREN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

New York.
16 USC 461 note.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HISTORIC SITE.—The term “historic site” means the Martin Van Buren National Historic Site in the State of New York established by Public Law 93-486 (16 U.S.C. 461 note) on October 26, 1974.

(2) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Boundary Map, Martin Van Buren National Historic Site”, numbered “460/80801”, and dated January 2005.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS TO THE HISTORIC SITE.—

(1) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—The boundary of the historic site is adjusted to include approximately 261 acres of land identified as the “PROPOSED PARK BOUNDARY”, as generally depicted on the map.

(2) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may acquire the land and any interests in the land described in paragraph (1) from willing sellers by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

(3) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(4) ADMINISTRATION.—Land acquired for the historic site under this section shall be administered as part of the historic site in accordance with applicable law (including regulations).

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.

SEC. 7113. PALO ALTO BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

Texas.

(a) DESIGNATION OF PALO ALTO BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site shall be known and designated as the “Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park”.

16 USC 410nnn
note.

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the historic site referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park.

16 USC 410nnn
note.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site Act of 1991 (16 U.S.C. 461 note; Public Law 102-304) is amended—

(A) by striking “National Historic Site” each place it appears and inserting “National Historical Park”;



**Northeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation
Martin Van Buren National Historic Site**

October 2016

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


RECOMMENDED
Larry Turk, Superintendent, Martin Van Buren National Historic Site

10/25/2016

Date


APPROVED
 Michael Caldwell, Regional Director, Northeast Region

10/28/2016

Date



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

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