



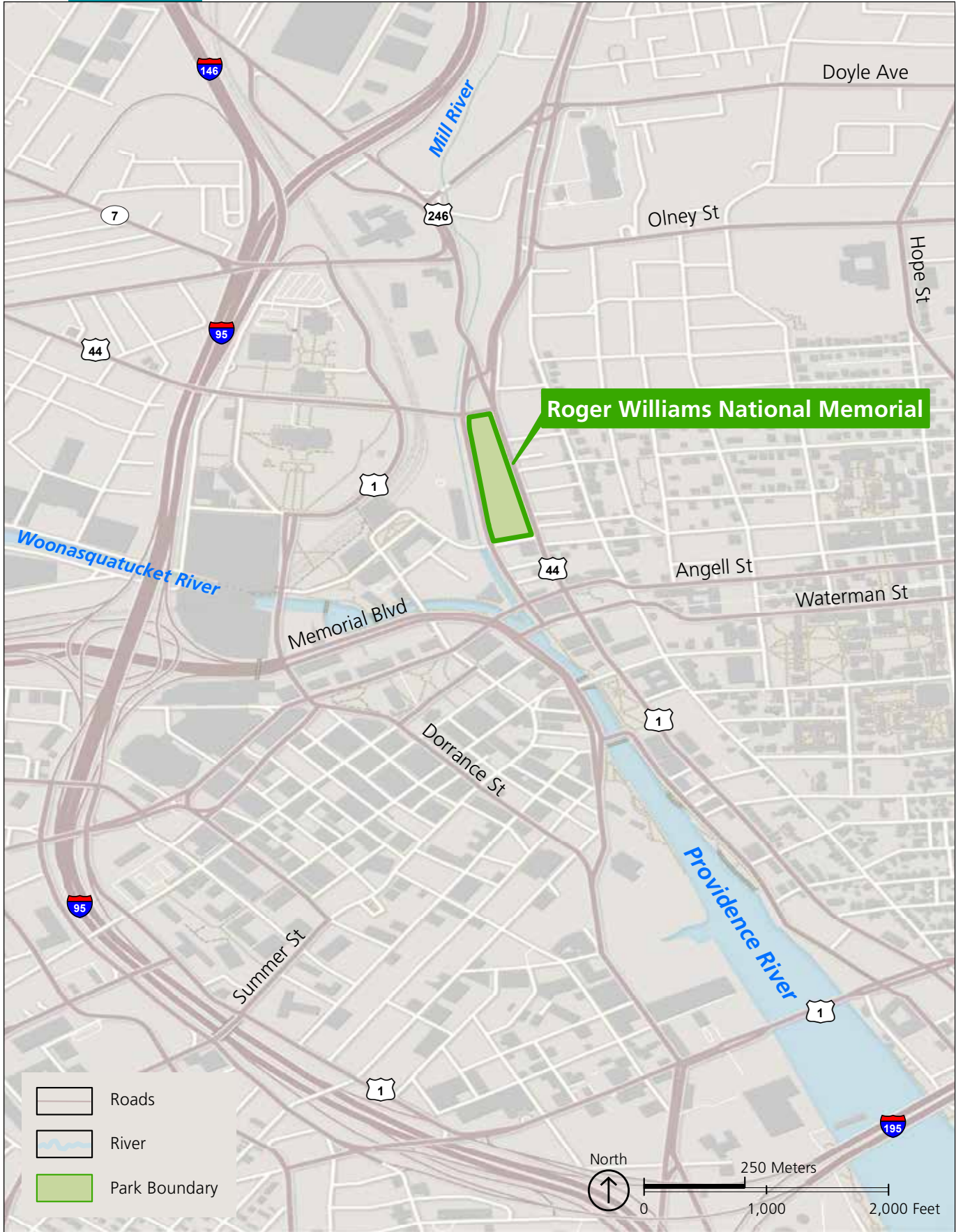
# Foundation Document

## Roger Williams National Memorial

Rhode Island

February 2017





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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.*

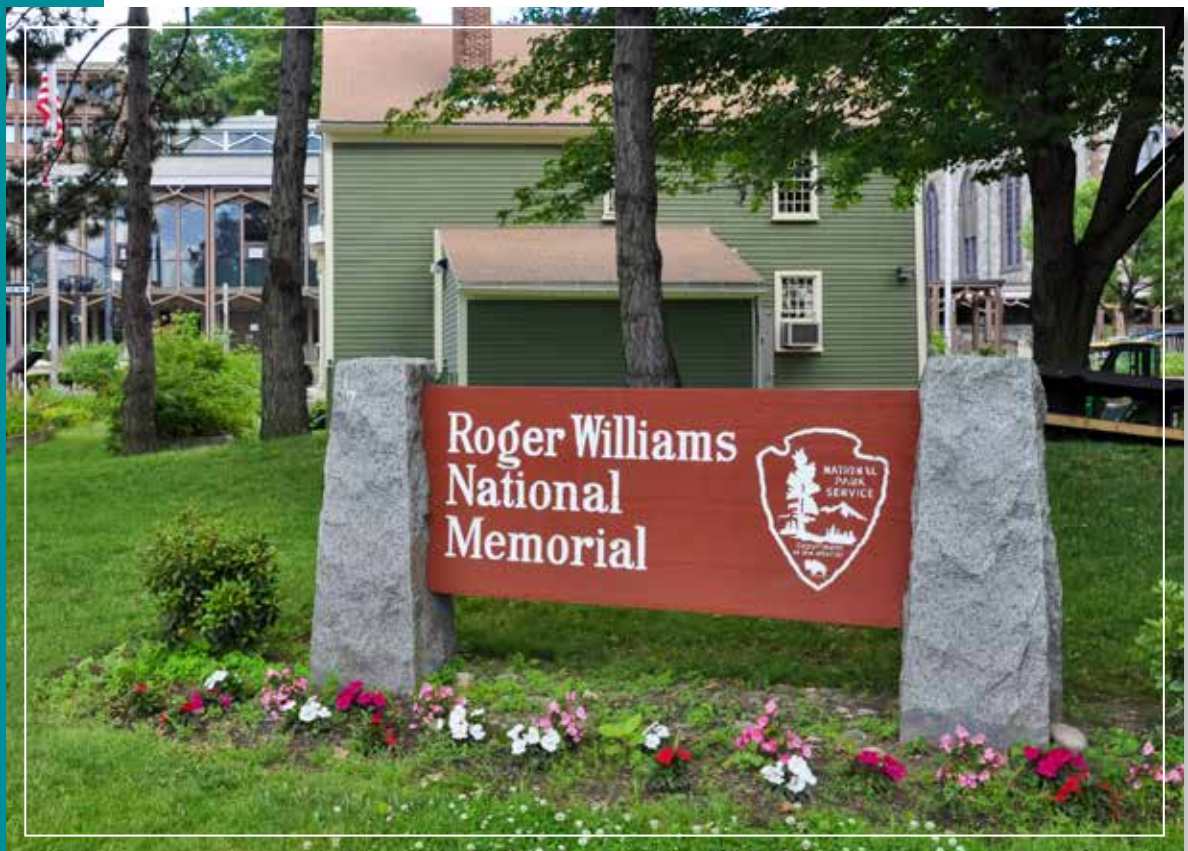


## Introduction

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 Roger Williams National Memorial can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



## Part 1: Core Components

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

### Brief Description of the Park

Roger Williams National Memorial is a small urban park (4.58 acres), established by Congress to commemorate the founder of Rhode Island and his significant contributions to the principles of individual freedom in the United States. The park is located at 282 North Main Street, at the foot of College Hill in downtown Providence. Roger Williams arrived in what he called Providence in 1636, attracted by the presence of a freshwater spring. Here, he laid out a settlement and established its government that ensured freedom of religion through the separation of church and state. Williams built his house across the street from the spring and lived there on and off until his death in 1683.

During the subsequent three centuries, the spring—later recognized as a symbolic wellspring for both Rhode Island and the concept of religious freedom in the United States—became hidden by urban development. The spring was revealed in the early 20th century and was enshrined within Roger Williams National Memorial, which was designated in 1965 and was substantially completed in 1982. Although mostly a contemporary resource, the park, with its winding paths, open lawns, and groves of trees, includes an early-20th-century municipal memorial plaque to Isaac Hahn, the first person of the Jewish faith to hold public office in Providence. On the North Main Street side of the Hahn Memorial are two bronze plaques. One commemorates Roger Williams; the other, Isaac Hahn. The park also includes the 18th-century Antram-Gray House, which was moved 40 feet south onto an empty lot that had been cleared as an urban renewal project in 1974. The Antram-Gray House houses a visitor center with exhibits, a video, and a bookstore, as well as administrative offices. The park hosted 60,505 visitors in 2015.





## Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Roger Williams National Memorial 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 22, 1965 (see appendix A for enabling legislation). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

*The purpose of ROGER WILLIAMS NATIONAL MEMORIAL is to commemorate and educate the public about Roger Williams and his ideal of Liberty of Conscience, a fundamental principle of American democracy related to religious freedom, the separation of church and state, and individual rights; and to protect and interpret the traditional site of the old town spring, where Roger Williams founded Rhode Island and created a civil society in Providence based upon this principle.*





## 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 Roger Williams National Memorial, 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 Roger Williams National Memorial. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. The principles of religious freedom and individual liberty, which Roger Williams advanced, have been fundamental and contested issues in the development of the American nation.
2. Providence and the Rhode Island Colony was the earliest example of the separation between church and state in English America.



## 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 Roger Williams National Memorial:

- **Memorial Site of Roger Williams Spring.** Roger Williams National Memorial is focused on the spring used by Roger Williams and his settlement in 1636. The Hahn Memorial (1933) marks the traditional site of the spring.
- **Antram-Gray House.** Antram-Gray House (circa 1730) is one of the earliest surviving commercial buildings in Providence. It was opened in 1979 as the park's visitor center.
- **Site for Dialogue/Reflection on Freedom of Religion/Expression.** Roger Williams National Memorial provides an open, meditative space to reflect upon his ideas about freedom of religion/conscience.





## Other Important Resources and Values

Roger Williams National Memorial 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 Roger Williams National Memorial:

- **Cultural Landscape of Roger Williams National Memorial.** The cultural landscape of Roger Williams National Memorial has evolved over the years, with the current memorial landscape dating from 1982.
- **Commemorative Markers and Plaques.** Since the completion of the Hahn Memorial in 1933, there have been a number of historical plaques and markers erected on the landscape of Roger Williams National Memorial:
  - Hahn Memorial (Roger Williams Spring Park)
  - Gabriel Bernon monument
  - 1831 Snowtown Riot plaque
  - Tree of New Hope marker
  - U.S. Constitution bicentennial marker
  - Spirit of Liberty plaque and Tuliptree
- **Archeological Resources.** The park’s archeological resources stretch from the precontact period through the colonial period up to the present day.
- **Historical and Archeological Collections.** Artifacts date from precontact through the colonial period into the mid-20th century, although none are directly connected with Roger Williams.





## 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.

Roger Williams National Memorial has a number of related resources:

- **Prospect Terrace Park, Providence.** Statue and burial place of the remains of Roger Williams, erected in 1939. It affords a dramatic view of Providence.
- **First Baptist Church in America, Providence.** Located near Roger Williams National Memorial, the First Baptist Church was opened in 1775. For the first 60 years after Roger Williams founded the church in 1638, it met at members' homes or outdoors. The first meetinghouse was built in 1700. The current church was the third to be built.
- **Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence.** The historical society is located in the former home of Senator Nelson W. Aldrich. The collections include writings and objects related to Roger Williams.
- **Rhode Island State House, Providence.** In the State House (1904), the Rhode Island Charter Museum contains the Royal Charter of 1663, which was granted to the colony of Roger Williams by King Charles II of England. The charter guaranteed Rhode Island settlers freedom of religion and the freedom to govern their own colony. The State House also has a large mural depicting Roger Williams.
- **Roger Williams Landing Place Monument, Gano Street, Providence.** The monument marks Slate Rock, where Roger Williams landed in 1636 on his journey from the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The granite monument, located in a park, was erected in 1906.
- **Roger Williams's Root, John Brown House Museum, Providence.** Owned by the Rhode Island Historical Society, the John Brown House Museum has, as one of its objects, a tree root that, legend purports, grew through the coffin of Roger Williams and took the shape of his body.
- **Roger Williams Park, Providence.** Major municipal park and zoo, created in 1874. The park, which is dedicated to Roger Williams, is located on land that had been owned by the Williams family since the 1630s. It was donated by the last family member to live on the property.
- **Site of Roger Williams's First Homestead, East Providence.** Before Roger Williams settled in today's Providence, he built a house in today's East Providence. It is commemorated by a stone tablet and a small park near Roger Williams Avenue.
- **Smith's Castle, Wickford.** Smith's Castle is the site of a trading post that Roger Williams erected in 1637 to trade with the Narragansett tribe. The current building was erected in 1678, after the trading post was burned in 1676, during King Philip's War.
- **Touro Synagogue, Newport.** Jews seeking religious freedom were drawn to Newport in 1658 by the colony's principle of religious toleration. The Touro Synagogue (1763) is the oldest synagogue building in America and a national historic site.
- **Great Friends Meeting House, Newport.** Built in 1699, it is the oldest religious building in Rhode Island. It is owned by Newport Historical Society.

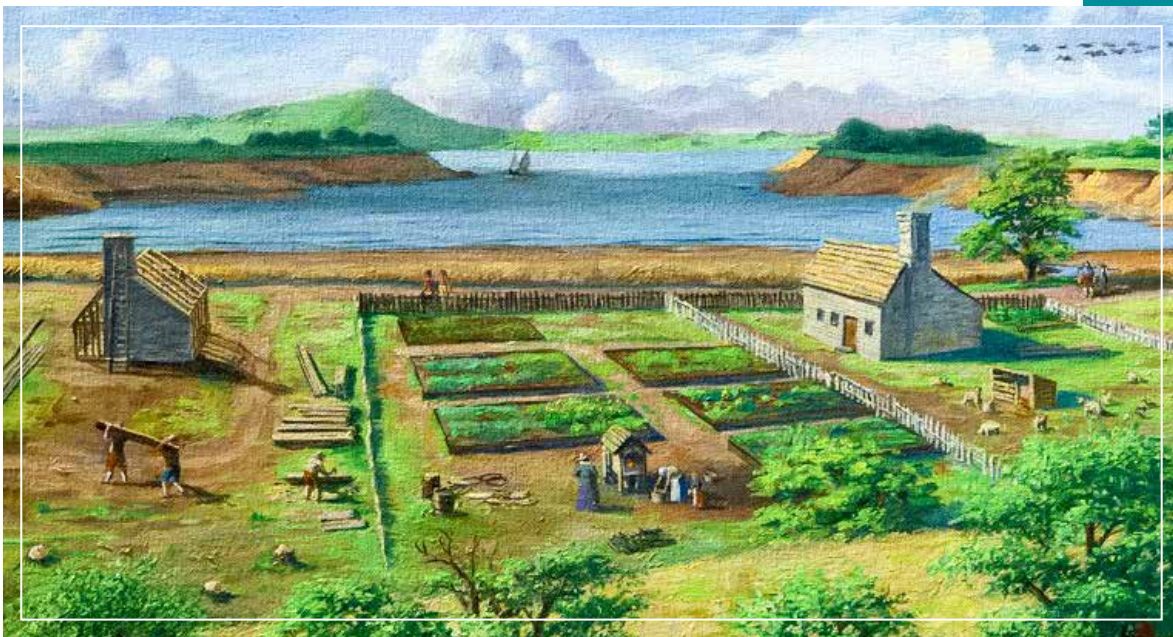
## Interpretive Themes

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 Roger Williams National Memorial:

- **Champion of Individual Rights.** Roger Williams introduced the concept of religious freedom in the English colonies, establishing the constitutional precedents for the separation of church and state and individual liberties in America.
- **“The Lively Experiment.”** Expelled from the Massachusetts Bay Colony, Roger Williams led the creation of a new colony, Rhode Island, where he actualized his ideas about government, religion, and freedom.
- **Relationship Between Colonists and Indian Tribes.** Roger Williams National Memorial illuminates the complex relations, ranging from amicable to hostile, between English colonists and Indian tribes in 17th-century New England as well as the ongoing historical understanding of those relations.
- **Memorialization.** American society has valued the ideas and sites associated with Roger Williams differently over time, reflecting changing societal values, social movements, and evolving ethics of memorialization and resource stewardship.



## 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 Independence National Historical Park and its associated units.

There are no special mandates or administrative commitments for Roger Williams National Memorial.

### Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

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

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

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

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

### Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

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



Fundamental Resource or Value	Memorial Site of Roger Williams Spring
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1 and 2
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The centerpiece of Roger Williams National Memorial is the spring used by Roger Williams and his settlement. The stone-lined well, above which the Hahn Memorial is located, approximates the site of the original spring. Roger Williams National Memorial was not intended as a memorial in the traditional sense of having a central monument to Roger Williams. The landscape was designed to be an unprogrammed landscape where visitors could have a contemplative personal experience or take part in a ranger-led interpretive program.</li> <li>The Hahn Memorial (built on the site of the former Roger Williams Spring Park) was built in 1933, funded by Judge Jerome Hahn, and designed by renowned restoration architect Norman Morrison Isham. The Hahn Memorial is significant at the local and state levels as a contributing resource within the National Register of Historic Places-listed College Hill Historic District. The landscape of the Roger Williams National Memorial, which was designed by Albert Veri and Associates, was completed in 1982.</li> <li>The Asset Priority Index (API) for the Hahn Memorial is 87 and the Facility Condition Index (FCI) is 0.008. The API for the grounds and landscape is 63 and the FCI is 0.083. The API for the sidewalks is 52 and the FCI is 0.044. The API for the interpretive wayside is 63 and the FCI is 0.008. The overall condition of the park is fair.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Being situated in an urban setting, the park requires constant maintenance, trash removal, and general surveillance.</li> </ul>
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The park is prone to vandalism because of its urban setting.</li> <li>The park has security issues, since it lacks NPS law enforcement staff.</li> <li>Highway and wayfinding signs are outdated and need to be replaced and updated to current safety and accessibility standards.</li> <li>Interpretive and directional signs are outdated and need to be replaced.</li> <li>New city development could impact views from the park.</li> <li>Located in an urban setting, cars not using the park can take up spaces in the parking lot. The park has signs that limit parking in the memorial parking lot to two hours, but parking in the lot and not visiting the site is an ongoing issue. Without law enforcement on-site, the park has no way to enforce this regulation.</li> <li>Large storms, flooding, and rising groundwater tables due to climate change may impact the landscape.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand park visitation, building upon the NPS Urban Agenda and special events and activities, focusing on young people in particular. Activate the park with banners and public art.</li> <li>Link to other downtown parks, including Waterplace Park and events held on WaterFire nights (May through October). Increase involvement with the Providence Downtown Improvement District and Downtown Providence Parks Conservancy.</li> <li>Increase use of public transit to reach the park.</li> <li>Increase involvement with Rhode Island School of Design and Brown University, which are neighbors to the park.</li> <li>Share resources and staff with new Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park and New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park, which are, with Roger Williams National Memorial, managed under one superintendent.</li> <li>Incorporate the natural history of the historic spring and the site into the park's interpretation.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Memorial Site of Roger Williams Spring
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carrying capacity study.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update highway and wayside signage plan.</li> <li>• Partnership strategic plan.</li> <li>• Climate change adaptation plan.</li> </ul>
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic Sites Act of 1935</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.)</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management</li> <li>• The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</li> <li>• The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation &amp; Illustrated Guidelines on Sustainability for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings</li> <li>• The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Antram-Gray House
Related Significance Statements	Significance statement 1 and 2
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Antram-Gray House, initially constructed circa 1730, is one of the earliest surviving commercial buildings in Providence. It was relocated in 1974 to the site of what is now the national memorial and opened in 1979 as the park's visitor center. It offers exhibits, including a brief video. It is significant at the local and state levels as a contributing resource within the national register-listed College Hill Historic District.</li> <li>The API for the Antram-Gray House is 100 and the FCI is 0.068. The interpretive exhibits have an API of 63 and an FCI of 0.000. The exterior is in fair condition, and the interior, which includes public exhibit space and office space, is in poor condition. The structure of the aging building is shifting. The interior is overcrowded for staff and programs. Visitor amenities are inadequate, especially regarding restrooms when groups arrive. The building is not accessible or ADA compliant. The park owns a shed property behind the house that is used for storing maintenance equipment.</li> </ul>
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The aging building suffers structural deficiencies and pest infestation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The area of the memorial property between the maintenance shed and the corner of Canal Street (behind the Antram-Gray House) is underutilized and could be used for park facilities such as meeting/classroom space and accessible bathrooms.</li> </ul>
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Update historic structure report for Antram-Gray House.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long-range interpretive plan.</li> </ul>
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historic Sites Act of 1935</li> <li>National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.)</li> <li>Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>"Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li><i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>Director's Order 84: <i>Real Property Asset Management</i></li> <li><i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation &amp; Illustrated Guidelines on Sustainability for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings</i></li> <li><i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i></li> </ul>





Fundamental Resource or Value	Site for Dialogue/Reflection on Freedom of Religion/Expression
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	Significance statements 1 and 2
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roger Williams National Memorial provides an open, meditative space to reflect upon his ideas about freedom of religion/liberty of conscience. There is no public meeting space in the Antram-Gray House so the park uses the outdoor open space for programmed and unprogrammed opportunities for meditation and dialogue about the ideas of Roger Williams.</li> <li>Park rangers offer curriculum-based, in-school education programs.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The park has limited staff to foster dialogue around the life and ideas of Roger Williams. A small visitor-services staff operates the visitor center and Eastern National bookstore.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no adequate meeting space at the Antram-Gray House for educational programs.</li> <li>Since there is no appropriate public meeting space in the Antram-Gray House, it is difficult to promote active discussion of the legacy of Roger Williams on-site.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand interpretation of the life, thought, and impact of Roger Williams.</li> <li>Improve understanding of the American Indian contributions to the Roger Williams story. Research the changing ethnographic dynamic of Providence from Roger Williams to the present.</li> <li>The park's flexible open space is available for special events as well as for such healthy activities as walking, running, biking, and yoga.</li> <li>Public art installations and performing arts can activate the site.</li> <li>There are opportunities to develop public outreach with the National Park Service Centennial Initiatives such as Find Your Park.</li> <li>The park can increase its audience by attracting visitors in Providence for special events such WaterFire.</li> <li>The park can develop, with partner organizations, a walking guide to Roger Williams sites.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ethnographic study of Providence.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long-range interpretive plan.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historic Sites Act of 1935</li> <li>National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.)</li> <li>Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>"Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management</li> <li>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</li> <li>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation &amp; Illustrated Guidelines on Sustainability for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings</li> <li>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</li> </ul>



## Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape of Roger Williams National Memorial
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	Significance statements 1 and 2
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roger Williams National Memorial is a landscaped park where visitors can contemplate the significance of Roger Williams. The design does not include a built memorial to Williams, although the Hahn Memorial (1933) commemorates Roger Williams and the founding of Providence. Construction of the landscape, designed by Albert Veri and Associates of Providence, was undertaken between 1980 and 1982. The landscape was intended to be an unprogrammed landscape where visitors could contemplate Williams's contributions.</li> <li>• Since the completion of the park's design, the landscape has matured and several new features have been added, including memorial plaques and monuments, trees, signs, and planting beds. The cultural landscape includes viewsheds of the Old Rhode Island State House and current Rhode Island State Capitol.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While the primary use of the site is for interpretation and commemoration, it also functions as a public park with diverse uses.</li> <li>• By the early 2000s, the continued growth of trees and shrubs limited views of downtown and College Hill and gave a more enclosed character to the site. In an effort to open the site and create a greater sense of safety, the park has pruned the outer branches of all of the trees to a consistent height of approximately 12 feet.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The park suffers from faulty drainage. Not all walkways in the park are accessible.</li> <li>• Aging trees are at the end of their life span, and need to be replaced. The trees are impacted by pests.</li> <li>• The park lacks adequate storage space for maintenance equipment.</li> <li>• Climate changes may increase the frequency of large storms, floods, and extreme heat events.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation and other partners to develop solutions for upgrading the cultural landscape of the park.</li> <li>• Work with NPS Integrated Pest Management and/or Exotic Plant Management Team staff in developing a vegetation management plan. Take into account localized climate change models in developing landscape, vegetation management, and tree succession plans.</li> <li>• In developing a drainage plan, take into account natural processes and sea level rise.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tree succession / vegetation management plan.</li> <li>• Security monitoring plan.</li> <li>• Climate change adaptation plan.</li> </ul>



Other Important Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape of Roger Williams National Memorial
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic Sites Act of 1935</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.)</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation &amp; Illustrated Guidelines on Sustainability for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i></li> </ul>





Other Important Resource or Value	Commemorative Markers and Plaques
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	Significance statements 1 and 2
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are a number of historical markers and plaques in Roger Williams National Memorial that reflect patriotic sentiments and the history of the site after the lifetime of Roger Williams: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hahn Memorial (1933)</li> <li>• Gabriel Bernon monument (1953)</li> <li>• Tree of New Hope marker (1980)</li> <li>• U.S. Constitution bicentennial marker (1987)</li> <li>• Snowtown Riot monument (2002) – Rhode Island Black Heritage Society to mark the site of the Snowtown Riot, a riot between Providence’s African-American residents and white workers that occurred near the site in 1831</li> <li>• Spirit of Liberty plaque and Tuliptree</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Although a marker has been installed in Roger Williams National Memorial as recently as 2007, the park is currently not permitting the installation of new markers.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The markers are susceptible to aging, vandalism, and air pollution.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are opportunities to maintain and restore the historical markers, with the support of local partners.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic Sites Act of 1935</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.)</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”</li> <li>• “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources”</li> <li>• Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.)</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director’s Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management”</li> <li>• Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i></li> </ul>



Other Important Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	Significance statement 2
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The park's archeological resources stretch from the precontact period through the colonial period up to the present day. These resources include both artifacts and the footprints of individual buildings that existed on the site up through the urban renewal demolition of the 1960s. There are 40 postcontact period archeological sites that are listed in the Archeological Sites Management System database.</li> <li>The park's most recent archeological overview and assessment was completed in 2012 (data from the overview and assessment is saved in the ASMIS database).</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Five archeological projects were undertaken at the site between 1972 and 1981.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With the latest archeological surveys being undertaken during the 1980s, it has been a long time since archeological resources have been surveyed.</li> <li>Flooding and other anticipated effects of climate changes can threaten archeological sites.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 2012 archeological overview and assessment has identified the following research themes that each of the archeological sites listed in the ASMIS database has the ability to interpret: 1) reconstruction of the 18th- and early 19th-century memorial landscape; 2) 19th-century historical consumption patterns within the memorial property; 3) and structural evolution of the commercial/industrial era landscape (1830–1915) within Roger Williams National Memorial.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional excavations at the Antram-Gray House and Bernon Park to evaluate the potential for pre-19th-century resources.</li> <li>Comprehensive geotechnical survey to, more exactly, reconstruct the relict Great Salt Cove shoreline and the parameters of precontact, contact, and early historic period settlement relative to that shoreline.</li> <li>Archeological survey work on the disturbance that National Park Service landscaping has had on archeological resources. Use this material to feed into interpretation of the spring and the site's natural history.</li> <li>Detailed archival research on the land use and construction history of the site from the 17th through the 20th centuries.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historic Sites Act of 1935</li> <li>National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.)</li> <li>Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</li> <li>Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>"Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul>

Other Important Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i></li> </ul>



Other Important Resource or Value	Historical and Archeological Collections
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	Significance statement 2
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no historical or archeological artifacts that have been identified as being directly related to Roger Williams. Artifacts date from precontact through the colonial period into the mid-20th century. Archeological artifacts date from five archeological surveys conducted between 1972 and 1981.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objects uncovered by archeological surveys are curated by the NPS Northeast Museum Services Center.</li> <li>The park's collection storage plan and collection management plan are being integrated with regional and national curation management plans, as they are enacted.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are opportunities to work with partners who hold Roger Williams-related collections such as the Rhode Island Historical Society to collaborate on public programming (both in-person and digital) connected to the collections.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historic Sites Act of 1935</li> <li>National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.)</li> <li>Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</li> <li>Museum Act of 1955, as amended</li> <li>Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>"Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79)</li> <li>"Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i></li> <li>Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i></li> <li>NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III</li> <li><i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> </ul>



## 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 that are not directly related to purpose and significance, but that still affect them indirectly. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for Roger Williams National Memorial and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Improve Interpretive Opportunities for Visitors**
  - Update the park's long-range interpretive plan with "nontraditional" approaches.
- **Preserve the Historic Antram-Gray House**
  - Prepare a condition assessment of the structure, update the historic structure report, and complete a carrying capacity study.
- **Preserve the Cultural Landscape of Roger Williams National Memorial**
  - Work with the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation to develop a tree succession / vegetation management plan.
  - Prepare a security monitoring plan to protect against vandalism and other misuse of the park.
- **Develop a Fuller Understanding of Providence During and After the Time of Roger Williams**
  - Develop a historic resource study with particular emphasis on relations with American Indians. This would include interpretation and commemoration up to the present.
  - Update National Register of Historic Places nomination to incorporate recent material related to commemoration.
  - Undertake archeological surveys of pre-19th-century resources.
- **Upgrade Signage for Roger Williams National Memorial**
  - Develop an effective and comprehensive wayfinding/signage plan.
- **Improve Outreach and Partnerships**
  - Improve public outreach and increase special programming to increase visitation.
  - Further develop partnerships to enhance programming, park stewardship, and visitation.
  - Develop a cooperative agreements and partnership plan.

## Planning and Data Needs

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

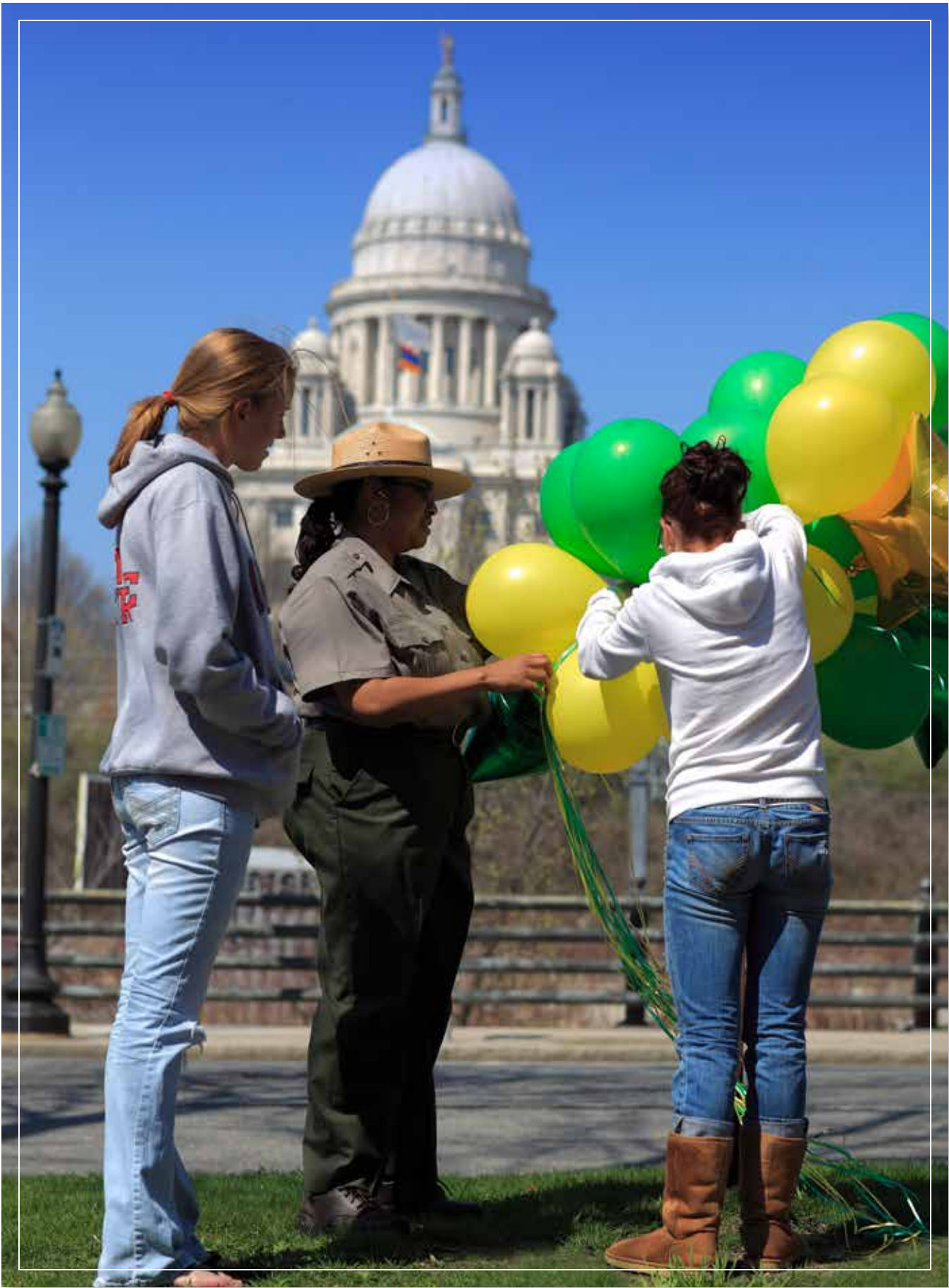
Items considered of the utmost importance were identified as high priority, and other items identified, but not rising to the level of high priority, were listed as either medium- or low-priority needs. These priorities inform park management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.



Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV, Key Issue	Long-range interpretive plan	H	Park seeks “nontraditional” approaches.
OIRV, Key Issue	Tree succession / vegetation management plan	H	Need to manage landscape plantings.
FRV, Key Issue	Update highway and wayside signage plan	H	Wayfinding/signage features need updating.
FRV, Key Issue	Partnership strategic plan, leading to cooperative agreements with partners	H	This would solidify relationships with partners.
OIRV, Key Issue	Security monitoring plan	H	To protect against vandalism and other mistreatment of the park.
FRV	Climate change adaptation plan	H	Develop strategy to adapt to effects of climate change.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Ethnographic study of Providence	H	Research ethnography of Providence after Roger Williams.
Key Issue	Historic resource study on park and its neighborhood	H	Needed to understand community context of the park.
Key Issue	Update National Register of Historic Places nomination on park resources	H	National register documentation is out of date.
FRV, Key Issue	Update historic structure report for Antram-Gray House	H	Park needs updated information on the history of the Antram-Gray House.
Key Issue	Condition assessment for structural issues at Antram-Gray House	H	Park needs updated information on the structural condition of the Antram-Gray House.
FRV	Park administrative history	H	Background information on the park’s development can help with interpretation and management.
OIRV, Key Issue	Archeological survey work at Antram-Gray House, Bernon Park, and NPS landscaping impacts on archeological resources	H	Archeological surveys can expand knowledge about the history of Roger Williams and Providence.
FRV, Key Issue	Carrying capacity study	M	Needed for better management of park.
OIRV	Geotechnical survey on relict Great Salt Cove shoreline	M	Geotechnical survey can provide new information about the early years of Providence.
OIRV	Archival research on land use and construction history of site	L	This research would enhance knowledge of the site of Providence’s early history and development.





## Part 3: Contributors

### Roger Williams National Memorial

Meghan Kish, Superintendent, Blackstone River Valley NHP, New Bedford Whaling NHP, and Roger Williams NM

Jennifer Smith, Management Assistant, Blackstone River Valley NHP, New Bedford Whaling NHP, and Roger Williams NM

Michelle Spink, Administrative Officer, Blackstone River Valley NHP, New Bedford Whaling NHP, and Roger Williams NM

Sparkle Bryant, Park Ranger, Roger Williams NM

John McNiff, Park Ranger, Roger Williams NM

Jan da Silva, Facility Manager and Cultural Resource Specialist, Blackstone River Valley NHP, New Bedford Whaling NHP, and Roger Williams NM

Kevin Klyberg, Park Ranger, Blackstone River Valley NHP

### NPS Northeast Region

Brian Strack, Associate Regional Director, Planning, Facilities, and Conservation Assistance

Michael Quijano-West, (former) Chief, Park Planning and Special Studies

James C. O'Connell, Project Manager

Carmen Chapin, Chief, Natural Resources

Helen Mahan, Coordinator, Foundation Documents

Joanne Blacoe, Interpretive Planner

Christine Arato, Historian

Eliot Foulds, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

Erik Kreusch, Cultural Anthropologist/Tribal Consultation

Bill Machurat, Historic Architecture, Conservation and Engineering Center

### Partners

Stephanie Fortunato, Deputy Director, Providence Office of Arts, Culture, and Tourism

Stan Lemons, Historian, First Baptist Church of America

Lisa Primiano, Deputy Chief, Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, Division of Planning and Development

Randal Rosenbaum, Executive Director, Rhode Island State Council on the Arts

Brent Runyon, Executive Director, Providence Preservation Society

Martha Sheridan, President, Providence Warwick Convention and Visitors Bureau

Elyssa Tardiff, Director of Education, Rhode Island Historical Society

### NPS Denver Service Center, Planning Division

Nancy Shock, Foundation Coordinator

Danielle Hernandez, Contract Visual Information Specialist

Laura Watt, Contract Editor

## Appendixes

### Appendix A: Enabling Legislation for Roger Williams National Memorial

Public Law 89-293, to Establish Roger Williams National Memorial (1965)

AREA: ROGER WILLIAMS NATIONAL MEMORIAL, RHODE ISLAND

AUTHORIZATION:

Act of October 22, 1965, P.L. 89-293 (79 Stat. 1069-1070)

ACQUISITION AUTHORITY:

Act of October 22, 1965, P.L. 89-293 (79 Stat. 1069-1070) authorizes acquisition with appropriated or donated funds, transfer, exchange, or otherwise.

ESTABLISHED:

BOUNDARY REVISIONS:

None

ACREAGE LIMITATIONS:

Act of October 22, 1965, P.L. 89-293 (79 Stat. 1069-1070) authorizes acquisition of an area not to exceed 5 acres.

\*STATUTORY CEILING FOR LAND ACQUISITION:

\*Act of October 22, 1965, P.L. 89-293 (79 Stat. 1069-1070) authorizes the appropriation of \$700,000 of which \$150,000 has been designated for land acquisition.

\*Act of December 28, 1980, P.L. 96-607 (94 Stat. 3539) authorizes the appropriation of \$146,000 for land acquisition. Since \$150,000 had previously been appropriated, \$4,000 was placed in the category of over-ceiling appropriation in accordance with P.L. 95-42 authority.

AREA NUMBERS:

PFM-1996  
MIS-1810

\*Denotes revised sections.

4/7/81



Public Law 89-293

**AN ACT**

To provide for the establishment of the Roger Williams National Memorial in the city of Providence, Rhode Island, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior may acquire by gift, purchase with appropriated or donated funds, transfer from any Federal agency, exchange, or otherwise, not to exceed five acres of land (together with any buildings or other improvements thereon) and interests in land at the site of the old town spring, traditionally called Roger Williams Spring, in Providence, Rhode Island, for the purpose of establishing thereon a national memorial to Roger Williams in commemoration of his outstanding contributions to the development of the principles of freedom in this country: Provided, That property owned by the city of Providence or the Providence Redevelopment Agency may be acquired only with the consent of such owner.

SEC. 2. The property acquired pursuant to the first section of this Act shall be established as the Roger Williams National Memorial and the Secretary of the Interior shall publish notice of such establishment in the Federal Register. Such national Memorial shall be administered by the Secretary subject to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented, and the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes," approved August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666).

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary is authorized to cooperate with the city of Providence, local historical and preservation societies, and interested persons in the maintenance and operation of the Roger Williams National Memorial, and he may seek the assistance of and consult with such city, societies, and persons from time to time with respect to matters concerning the development and operation of the memorial.

(b) The Secretary may accept on behalf of the people of the United States gifts of historic objects and records pertaining to Roger Williams for appropriate display or other use in keeping with the commemoration of the founding of the principles of freedom in the United States and of the historical events that took place in the city of Providence in connection therewith.

SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated not more than \$700,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in land and for the development of the Roger Williams National Memorial, as provided in this Act.

Approved October 22, 1965



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**Northeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation**  
**Roger Williams National Memorial**  
February 2017

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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.

*Meghan Kish*

*2/15/17*

**RECOMMENDED**

Meghan Kish, Superintendent, Roger Williams National Memorial

Date

*Brian Strack*

*2/16/17*

**APPROVED**

Brian Strack, Associate Regional Director, Northeast Region

Date



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

ROWI 435/135762  
February 2017



## Foundation Document • Roger Williams National Memorial

