



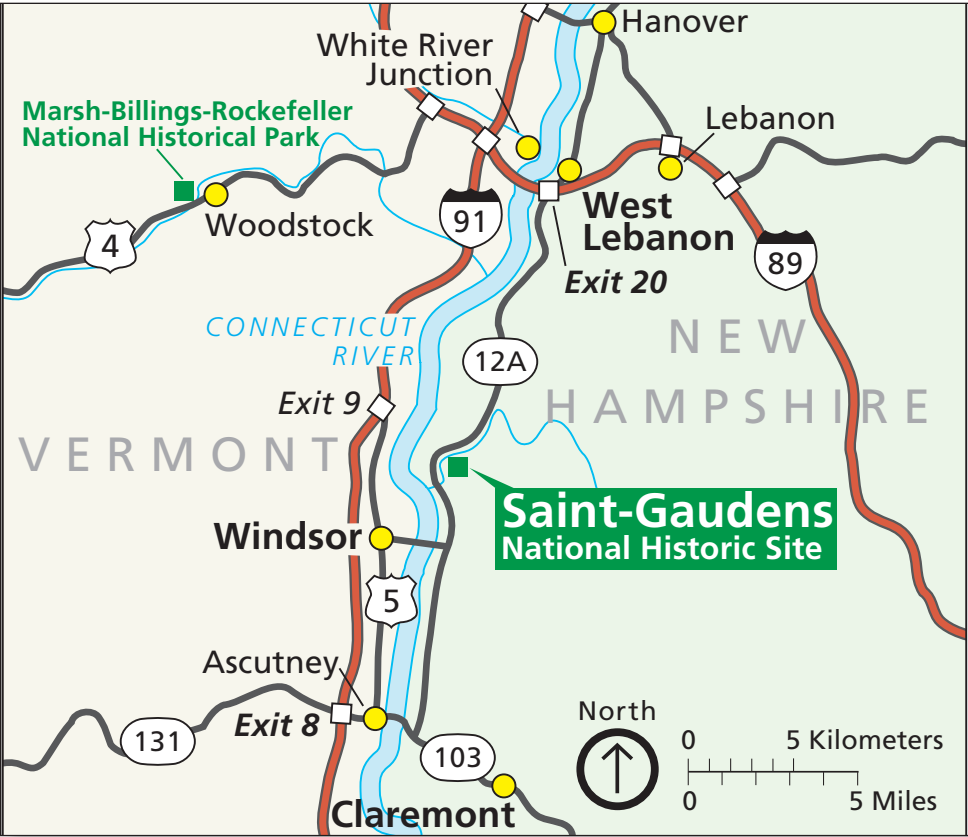
Foundation Document

Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site

New Hampshire

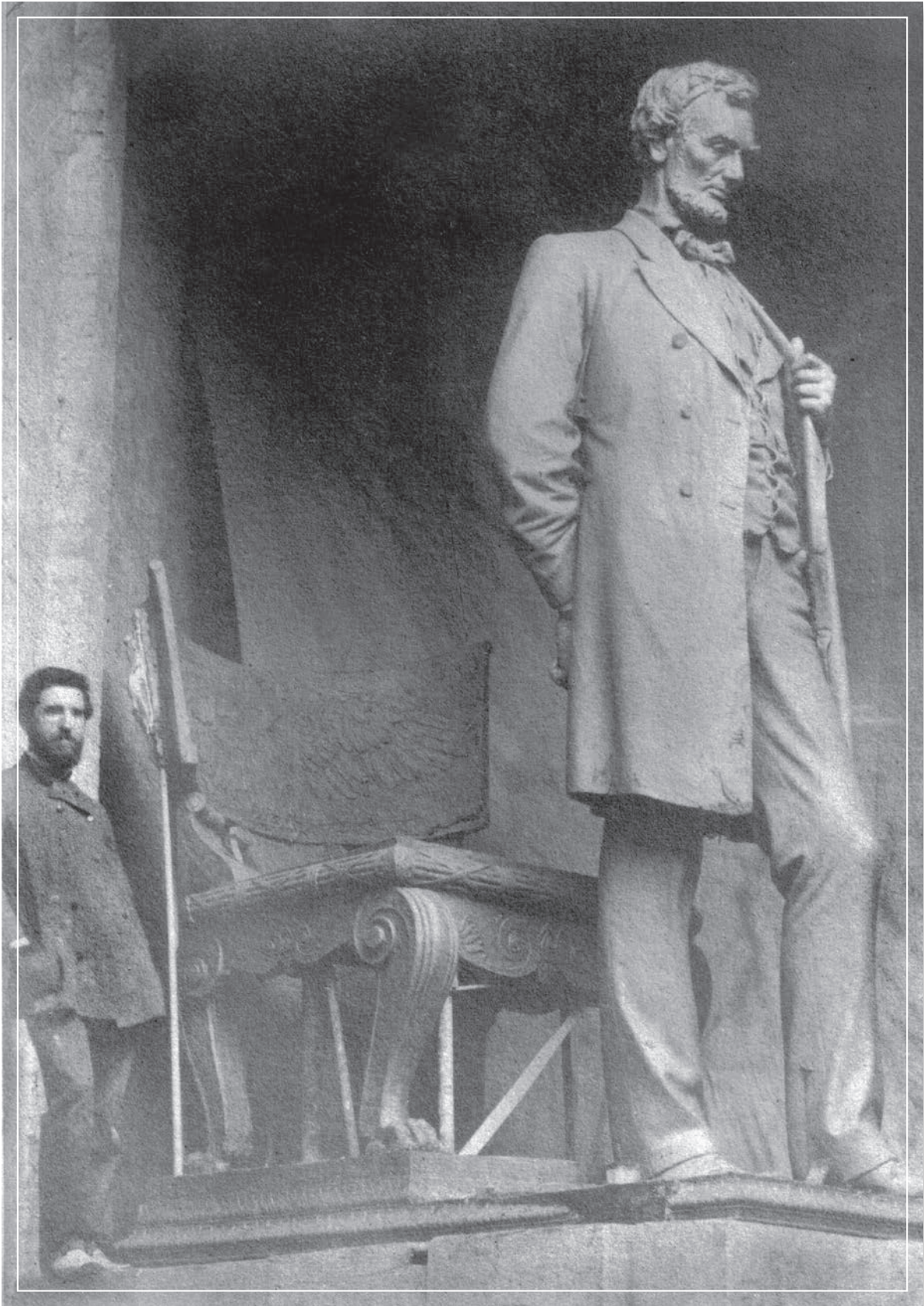
June 2015





Contents

Mission of the National Park Service	1
Introduction.	2
Part 1: Core Components	3
Brief Description of the Park.	3
Park Purpose	4
Park Significance	5
Fundamental Resources and Values	6
Other Important Resources and Values	8
Related Resources and Values	9
Interpretive Themes	9
Part 2: Dynamic Components	10
Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments	10
Special Mandates.	10
Administrative Commitments.	10
Assessment of Planning and Data Needs	11
Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values	11
Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values	22
Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs	26
Planning and Data Needs	26
Part 3: Contributors	29
Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site	29
NPS Northeast Region	29
Partners	29
Denver Service Center – Planning	29
Appendixes	30
Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site	30
Appendix B: Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site Interpretive Theme Matrix	32



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.



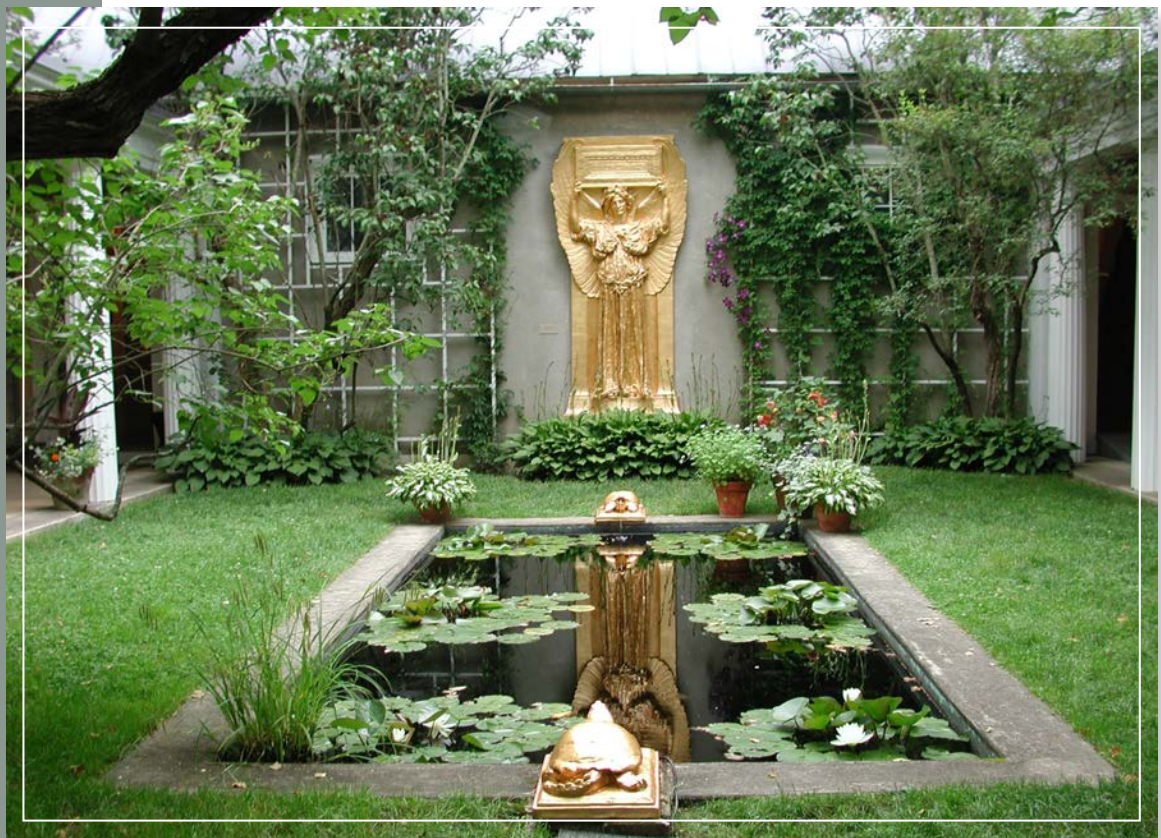
The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological 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 Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



Part 1: Core Components

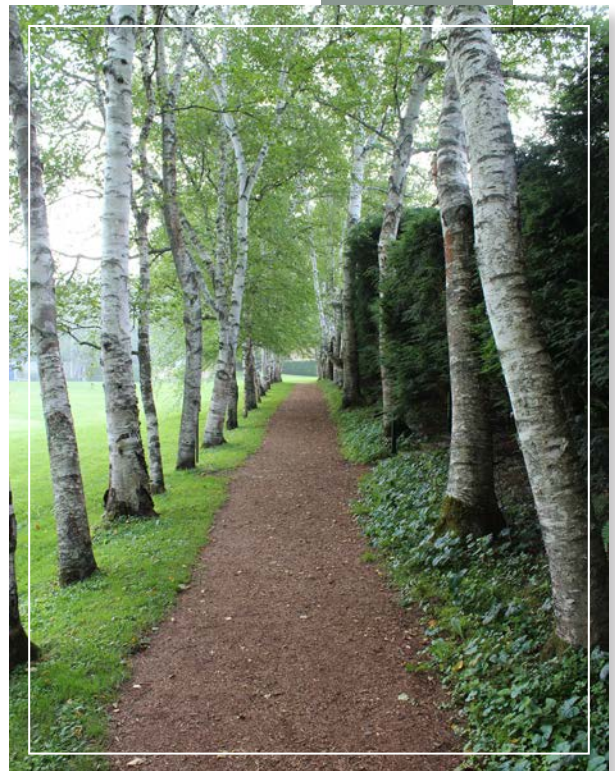
The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core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

Brief Description of the Park

Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site, located in Cornish, New Hampshire, preserves the home, studios, and gardens of one of the foremost American sculptors of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Augustus Saint-Gaudens. Both through the importance of his sculptural works and in the influence he exercised on his contemporaries, Augustus Saint-Gaudens secured a prominent place for himself in our nation's cultural history.

The park was established by Congress through Public Law 88-543 to preserve, protect, and interpret "historically significant properties associated with the life and cultural achievements of Augustus Saint-Gaudens" (1848–1907) and to promote the arts through events in the spirit of those conducted by Saint-Gaudens. In 1976, Public Law 94-578 amended the enabling legislation to increase the authorized boundary of the park by including 65 acres of woodland surrounding Blow-Me-Down Brook and Blow-Me-Down Mill for protection of the site. In 2000, Public Law 106-491 again expanded the authorized boundary to reflect management recommendations of the 1996 general management plan allowing the park to acquire the Blow-Me-Down Farm.

The park's authorized boundary consists of 365 acres of public and privately owned homesteads, cultivated landscapes, and woodlands overlooking the Connecticut River and Mount Ascutney. The historic core of the park is Augustus Saint-Gaudens's home, Aspet, his studio, and classically inspired gardens. Surrounding Aspet are the Saint-Gaudens Farm, Blow-Me-Down Pond and Mill, and Blow-Me-Down Farm. Blow-Me-Down Farm, Mill, and Pond are associated with Charles C. Beaman Jr., who was instrumental in bringing Augustus Saint-Gaudens to Cornish and establishing the Cornish Colony of artists. The park contains 19 historic buildings; 10 nonhistoric buildings; four cultural landscapes; a museum collection of more than 10,000 cataloged objects, including hundreds of original works of art; 1.5 miles of trails; two brooks; two ponds; and a quarter-mile of frontage along the Connecticut River.



Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Saint-Gaudens 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 August 31, 1964 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments, if applicable). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of SAINT-GAUDENS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE is to preserve and interpret the home, artwork, properties, and life of renowned sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens and to commemorate his, and the Cornish Colony of artists', contributions to the cultural development of the United States.

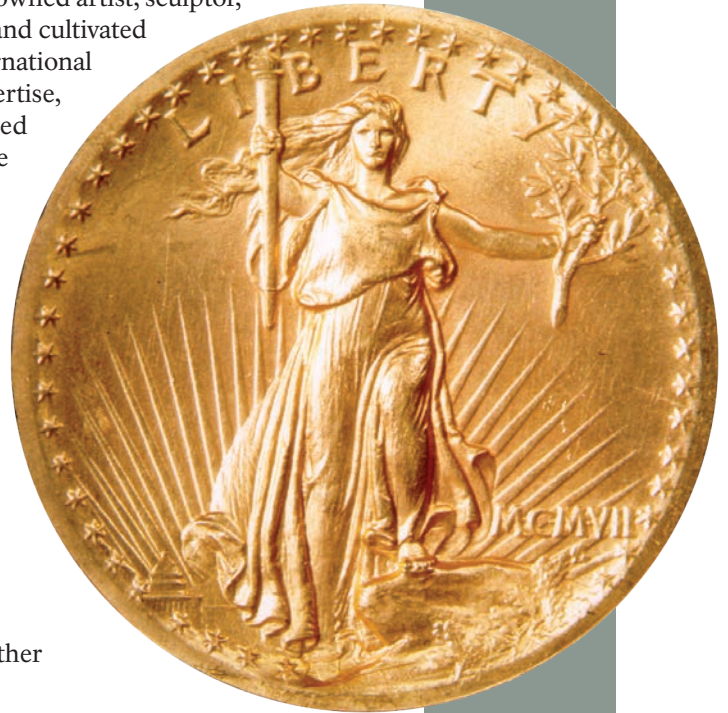


Park Significance

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 Saint-Gaudens 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 Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

- Augustus Saint-Gaudens was an internationally renowned artist, sculptor, teacher, and leader in American culture. He taught and cultivated other artists, advocated art for all, and brought international recognition to American art. His artistic vision, expertise, and involvement were sought by officials in the United States and Europe. Among his best known works are the *Shaw Memorial*, *Sherman Monument*, *Farragut Monument*, *Diana*, and the 1907 10- and 20-dollar gold coins.
- Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site contains the home, studios, gardens, and landscape of Augustus Saint-Gaudens during the peak of his productive career from 1885 to 1907. Originally chosen for its inspirational setting, Saint-Gaudens continuously cultivated the property into a physical expression of his classically inspired aesthetic ideals.
- Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site contains the largest collection of Saint-Gaudens's artwork in the world, along with furnishings, reproductions, and other contents of his home and studio.
- Saint-Gaudens was instrumental in forming the Cornish Colony. Among the earliest artists' communities in the United States, the Cornish Colony is best known for modernizing and applying classical European artistic and architectural traditions in America. The park contains a collection of artwork created by the Cornish Colony artists, as well as the historically related Blow-Me-Down Farm, a social hub of the artists.
- The Saint-Gaudens Memorial was created in 1919 to maintain a living memorial to Saint-Gaudens on the site of his home and gardens. The memorial was one of the earliest efforts in the United States to memorialize and promote an artist's legacy and set a precedent for future memorials of notable figures.



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 Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site:

- **Saint-Gaudens's Home and Studios** – The home and studios of Augustus Saint-Gaudens help tell the story of the sculptor, his work, social life, and influence on the arts community. These structures include Aspet (Saint-Gaudens's home), Little Studio, Ravine Studio, Stables, and the New Gallery Complex. Aspet (built around 1817) was remodeled by Saint-Gaudens and used as his home until his death in 1907. The Little Studio and Ravine Studio were both used by Saint-Gaudens as studio space, where much of his sculptural work was created.
- **Aspet Designed Landscape and Gardens** – The contemplative, peaceful nature of the landscape provides visitors with a sense of awe and the same inspiration that attracted Saint-Gaudens to the area in 1885. Later additions to the landscape added by the Saint-Gaudens Memorial would also contribute to the serene, contemplative nature of the site. Landscape features present at the homestead of Saint-Gaudens include the gardens, birch allée, walking paths, fountains, outdoor sculptures, specimen trees, hedges, and a dammed swimming hole along Blow-Me-Up Brook, which was built and used by Saint-Gaudens.





- **Archeological Resources** – The park contains a number of archeological resources, including fragments of Saint-Gaudens’s work and the foundation of the Studio of the Caryatids, which was once used by Saint-Gaudens.
- **Collections** – Artistic, historic, and archeological items along with archival material associated with Augustus Saint-Gaudens provide a broader understanding of the artist’s style and technical inventiveness as a sculptor. Collections associated with the Cornish Colony illustrate their influence on American arts.
- **Scenic Views** – Views to Mount Ascutney and the surrounding New Hampshire and Vermont landscapes provided great inspiration to Saint-Gaudens and other artists living in Cornish. Geography, topography, and various landscape features help visitors understand the artistic value of this area. Views from the main homesite of Saint-Gaudens to the surrounding mountain/valley landscape have a European resemblance (Umbria, Greece, or Tuscany). Views to Mount Ascutney are prominent from Aspet and the Little Studio.
- **The Cornish Colony Influence** – The Colony, consisting of Saint-Gaudens’s friends, relatives, and promising art students, formed an extended social network whose members personally and professionally benefited from one another. The Colony influenced national social and political movements of its era, such as civic and conservation movements, wildlife preservation, and open space movements. Additionally, the Colony cultivated an environment for the creativity and artistic accomplishment of artists from more than a dozen disciplines, influencing American and European art scenes.

Other Important Resources and Values

Saint-Gaudens 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 Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site:

- **Sites Associated with the Cornish Colony** – The historic Blow-Me-Down Farm, including the Blow-Me-Down Mill and Pond, was a central hub of the Cornish Colony where artists would gather for social events.
- **Saint-Gaudens Farm and Other Contributing Structures** – In addition to Aspet and Saint-Gaudens’s studios, the park contains several other historic structures, which are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. These structures include the Caretaker’s Cottage and Garage and the Saint-Gaudens Farm structures.
- **Natural Resources and Protected Species** – More than 80% of the national historic site is composed of natural areas, including upland forest, wetlands, fields, ponds, and streams. The park is home to more than 400 species of vascular plants, 21 species of fish, 20 species of reptiles and amphibians, 30 species of mammals, and more than 150 species of birds. Water features include the Connecticut River, the Blow-Me-Up and Blow-Me-Down Brooks, Blow-Me-Down Pond, and the Saint-Gaudens Farm Pond.



Related Resources and Values

Related resources and values 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 association 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.

Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site's related resources include:

- **Other Original Works of Augustus Saint-Gaudens and the Cornish Colony** – Saint-Gaudens's original artworks are owned by many and located all over the world. The artworks, which include the *Shaw Memorial* (Boston Common, Boston), *Standing Lincoln* (Lincoln Park, Chicago), *Diana* (Philadelphia Museum of Art, Philadelphia), and the *Parnell Monument* (O'Connell Square, Dublin, Ireland), provide the opportunity for a wider audience to experience the artist's work.

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 Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site:

- **Augustus Saint-Gaudens: His Place in American Art and Memory** – Augustus Saint-Gaudens's classically inspired works changed the ways that people regarded American art and artists.
- **Saint-Gaudens: Artistic Pioneer and Innovator** – Saint-Gaudens's innovations in sculpting techniques and processes advanced American art and affected the techniques and works of artists around the world.
- **Saint-Gaudens's Life of Talent and Ambition** – Saint-Gaudens's artistic skill, personality, and political savvy pulled him from what might otherwise have been a life of obscurity and hard work and built a social network of peers and admirers and a home life in a significantly higher social standing than from where he was born.
- **The Cornish Colony of Artists** – Based in classical tradition, European aesthetics, and with inspiration drawn from the beauty of their base in the Connecticut River Valley, the Cornish Colony of artists—a progressive, loosely organized, and interdisciplinary network of friends and colleagues prominent in the arts and politics—sought to enrich their own lives and improve the lives of others through participation in art and social movements that contributed to American life and identity.

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 Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site.

Special Mandates

- **Legislated Advisory Group (August 31, 1964)** – Section 5 of Public Law (PL) 88-543 (the park’s enabling legislation) states that “the Saint-Gaudens Memorial having by its active interest preserved for posterity this important site, its structures, objects, and cultural values, the executive committee thereof shall, upon establishment of the Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site, serve in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of the Interior in matters relating to its preservation, development, and use (PL 88-543, sec 5).”

Administrative Commitments

- **General Agreement with the National Gallery of Art** – Since 1996, Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site has maintained a general agreement with the National Gallery of Art for the purposes of displaying and interpreting the park’s original plaster of the *Shaw Memorial*. The agreement has been renegotiated and signed every five years.
- **General Agreement with the Saint-Gaudens Memorial** – The park has maintained a general agreement with the Saint-Gaudens Memorial outlining roles and responsibilities for managing summer concerts and exhibitions programs at the park, as well as joint publicity and marketing. The agreement has been renegotiated and signed every five years.



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)

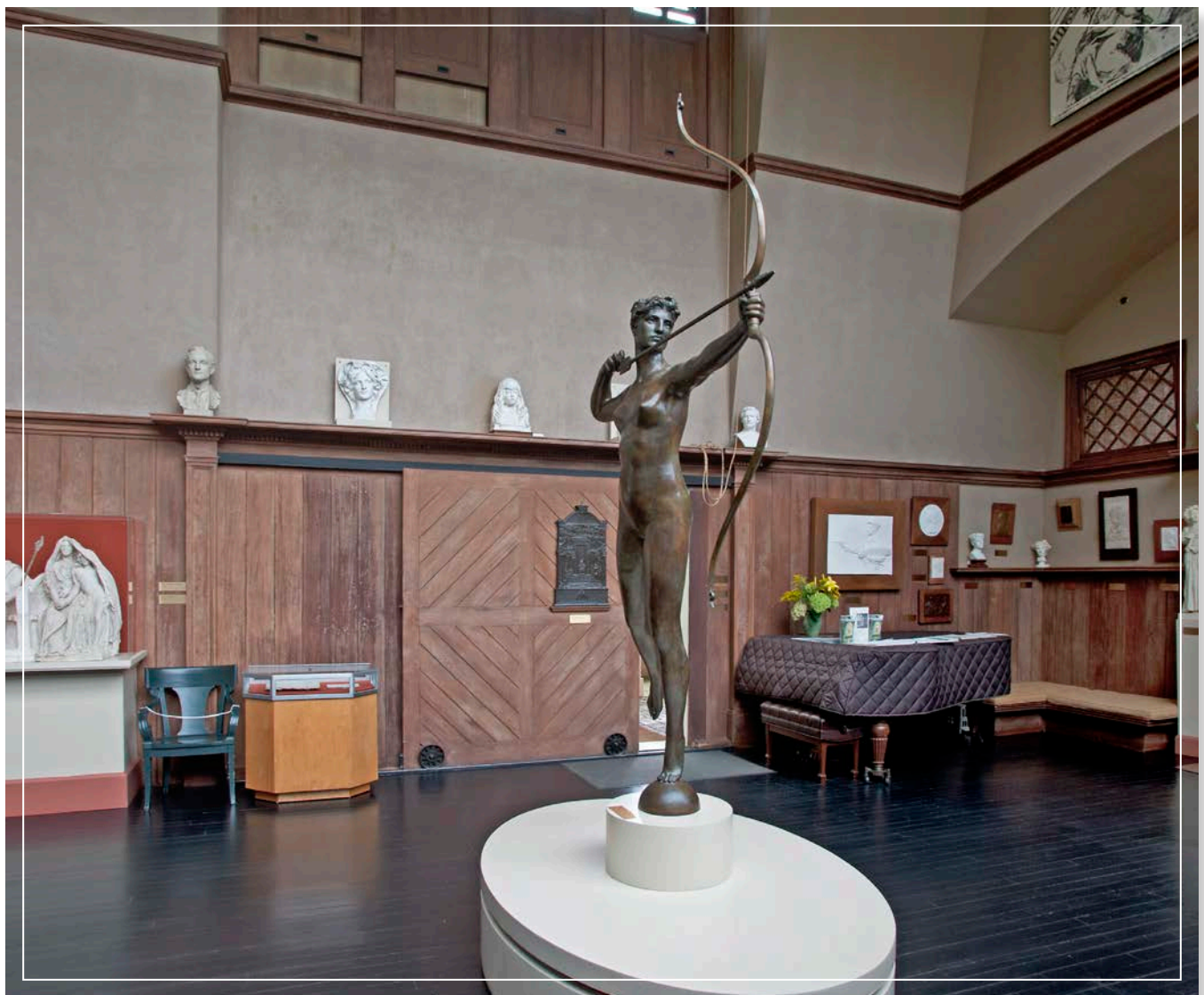
The analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

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	Saint-Gaudens's Home and Studios
Related Significance Statements	Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site contains the home, studios, gardens, and landscape of Augustus Saint-Gaudens during the peak of his productive career from 1885 to 1907. Originally chosen for its inspirational setting, Saint-Gaudens continuously cultivated the property into a physical expression of his classically inspired aesthetic ideals.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aspet, Little Studio, and Ravine Studio are all in good condition. Aspet and Ravine Studio are not universally accessible. • The first floor of Aspet is open to the public for NPS guided tours; the second floor is closed to the general public and used for storage. • The Little Studio is open for both guided and self-guided tours. The studio houses interpretive exhibits and is used for special events such as the summer concert series. • Ravine Studio is open for both guided and self-guided tours, but is primarily used for the artist-in-residence program. • The stables are in good condition and open to visitors as exhibit space. • Other contributing structures, such as the New Gallery, Atrium, and Picture Gallery, are used for interpretive exhibits. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park visitation has increased each year for the last four years. • The park has been evaluating the potential impacts from climate change on historic structures and landscapes. Continued warming trends and projected increases in precipitation will have significant impacts on historic structures, gardens, and other landscape features.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited funding and deferred maintenance. • Summer concert series requires exhibits to be frequently moved – potential to damage the structure itself and/or the exhibits. • Lack of fire suppression in the stables. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some special events that are currently held in the Little Studio could be moved to the Blow-Me-Down Farm. • Creation of additional partnerships could enhance visitor experience and provide additional sources of funding.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Register of Historic Places update, 2013. • Aspet and Little Studio historic structures reports and update, 2007.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan. • Security survey and plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Saint-Gaudens's Home and Studios
<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"> • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards 2006 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <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" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i>



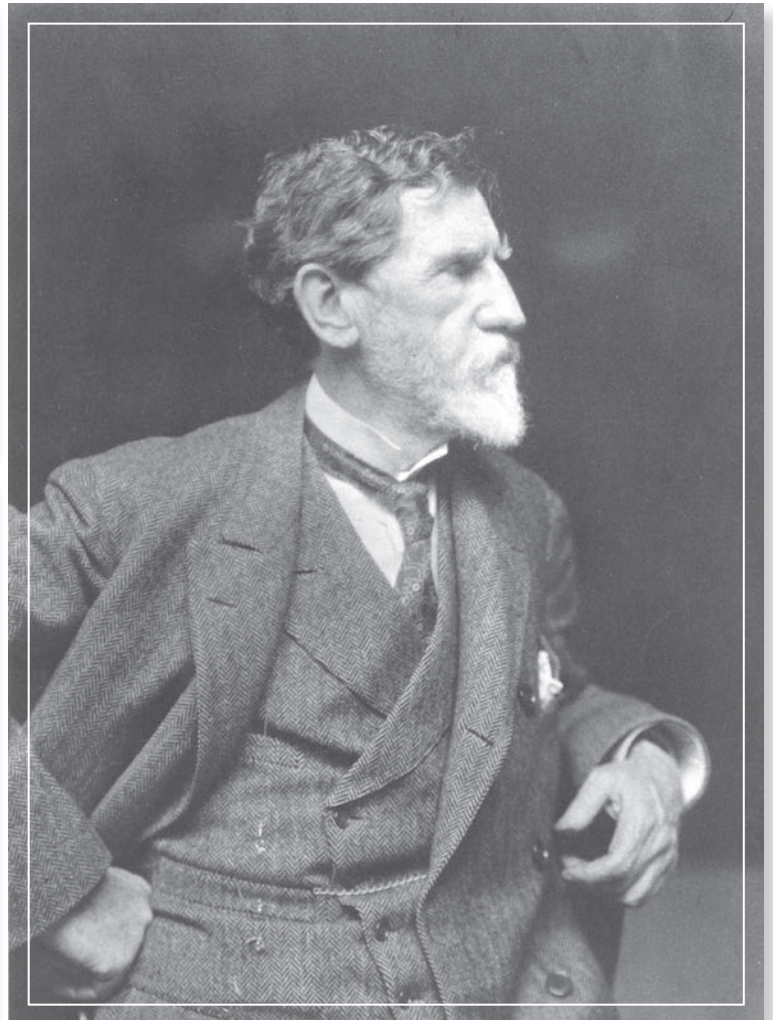
Fundamental Resource or Value	Aspet Designed Landscape and Gardens
Related Significance Statements	<p>Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site contains the home, studios, gardens, and landscape of Augustus Saint-Gaudens during the peak of his productive career from 1885 to 1907. Originally chosen for its inspirational setting, Saint-Gaudens continuously cultivated the property into a physical expression of his classically inspired aesthetic ideals.</p>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cultural landscape retains much of its appearance from the days of Saint-Gaudens. Augusta and Augustus Saint-Gaudens were responsible for reshaping the farmland and pastures into more formal grounds, including terraces, fences, outdoor sculptures, a golf course, gardens, specimen trees, pools, fountains, and numerous hedges. The historic character and design intent that Augustus Saint-Gaudens had for the landscape surrounding Aspet is visible today, evidenced by the intact spatial relationships between the buildings and garden rooms and the preserved rural setting. The Aspet cultural landscape is considered to be in good condition. The gardens surrounding Aspet are open year-round during daylight hours for visitation. Many areas of the gardens are not universally accessible. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Park visitation has increased each year for the last four years. The park has been evaluating the potential impacts from climate change on historic structures and landscapes. Continued warming trends and projected increases in precipitation are expected to have significant impacts on historic structures, gardens, and other landscape features. Climate change has resulted in a longer growing season and earlier blooming times. The longer growing season adds to maintenance demands, though this has not been quantified. Warmer overall temperatures increase the risk of the arrival of certain invasive species, both plant and animal. Increased severity/frequency of storm events also has cultural landscape resource impacts. Increased moisture may impact historic structures, which are components of the cultural landscape. Storm runoff will probably cause sediment deposition to accelerate at Blow-Me-Down Pond, causing increased loss of the open water habitat, thus directly impacting the historic appearance of the pond as part of the Blow-Me-Down Mill cultural landscape.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited funding – continued delay of maintenance/repair. Nonnative and invasive plants and animals (insects). The park has nearly two-thirds of a mile of hemlock and white pine hedge, and the hemlock woolly adelgid has been found in Sullivan County. In order to protect these hedges, the park will have to develop a treatment and management plan. Climate change. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of the cultural landscape report treatment plan allows for additional areas of the landscape and gardens to be rehabilitated to a historically accurate state.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspet cultural landscape report: volume I (1993), volume II (2010), and volume III (2013). Hedge management plan, 2008. Phase I archeological investigations at the Studio of the Caryatids, 1991. Exotic plant management plan, 2002.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Aspet Designed Landscape and Gardens
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan. • Security survey and plan. • Landscape preservation and maintenance plan. • Climate change scenario planning.
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"> • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards 2006 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>



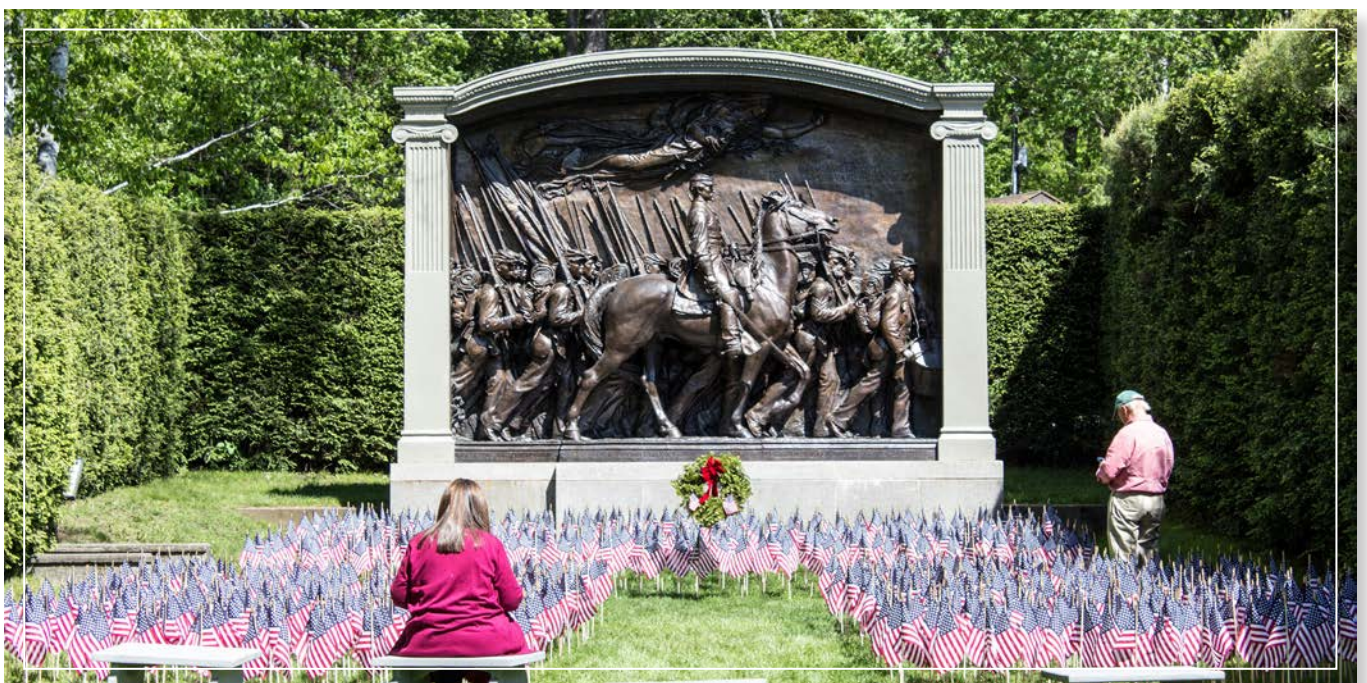
Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
Related Significance Statements	Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site contains the home, studios, gardens, and landscape of Augustus Saint-Gaudens during the peak of his productive career from 1885 to 1907. Originally chosen for its inspirational setting, Saint-Gaudens continuously cultivated the property into a physical expression of his classically inspired aesthetic ideals.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park has 51 documented archeological sites in the Archeological Sites Management Information System. Forty-five of the sites are in good condition, 2 are in fair condition, 2 are destroyed, and 2 are in unknown condition. The park also preserves archeological resources in its museum collection. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been little, if any, change in the resource condition of the park's documented archeological sites and museum collection artifacts since they were first assessed by the National Park Service and future condition change is not anticipated.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased storm frequency and intensity and the potential for erosive forces to impact documented and/or undocumented archeological resources. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New research and documentation opportunities that result in greater understanding and knowledge in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of American Indian occupation or land use at Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site. Sections of Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site where intact, discrete, stratified historic deposits survive from the pre-Saint-Gaudens period. Subsurface features (wells, privies, refuse sheet middens, etc.) survive from the period before Saint-Gaudens's ownership. Archeological evidence that can be linked through documentation with the previous owners and occupants of the property. Techniques and materials used in the process of landscape modification and garden construction under Saint-Gaudens instruction. Archeological record from the studios concerning Saint-Gaudens's creative process. Sequence and orientation of outbuildings at Aspet in the period between 1880 and 1950. Complete history of industrial land use on Blow-Me-Down Brook.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2006 archeological overview and assessment of the Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site. 1995 archeological investigations at former Studio of the Caryatids.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archeological surveys of Aspet and surrounding landscape. Site examination survey of the schoolhouse site. Archeological overview and assessment, archeological survey, and geophysical survey for Saint-Gaudens Farm and Blow-Me-Down Farm.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archeological investigative needs funding strategy.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
<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"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Museum Act (16 USC 18f through 18f-3) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (<i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> and <i>Director's Orders</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • <i>NPS Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Collections
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Augustus Saint-Gaudens was an internationally renowned artist, sculptor, teacher, and leader in American culture. He taught and cultivated other artists, advocated art for all, and brought international recognition to American art. His artistic vision, expertise, and involvement were sought by officials in the United States and Europe. Among his best known works are the <i>Shaw Memorial</i>, <i>Sherman Monument</i>, <i>Farragut Monument</i>, <i>Diana</i>, and the 1907 10- and 20-dollar gold coins. • Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site contains the largest collection of Saint-Gaudens's artwork in the world, along with furnishings, reproductions, and other contents of his home and studio. • Saint-Gaudens was instrumental in forming the Cornish Colony. Among the earliest artists' communities in the United States, the Cornish Colony is best known for modernizing and applying classical European artistic and architectural traditions in America. The park contains a collection of artwork created by the Cornish Colony artists, as well as the historically related Blow-Me-Down Farm, a social hub of the artists.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artwork in the park collections consist of 6,500 items, including cameos, sculptures, paintings, drawings, or decorative arts. All items are in collections storage, on display, or on loan to other museums. Historic furnishings and household items are also in storage or on display throughout the site. • All surveyed collections are in good condition. Many paintings, textiles, and historic furnishings have not been surveyed. • The curatorial storage building is in good condition, but is currently being used to house noncollections items as well as historic collections. • The collections include major pieces of outdoor sculptures: the original 1881 sandstone (bluestone) base and 1994 bronze cast of the <i>Farragut Monument</i>, recent bronze casts of the <i>Adams Memorial</i> and the <i>Amor Caritas</i>, and a bronze cast of the fourth iteration of the <i>Shaw Memorial</i>. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increased interest in the story of the Cornish Colony continues to expand collections as additional artworks are acquired. • The park has been evaluating the potential impacts from climate change on historic structures and landscapes. Continued warming trends and projected increases in precipitation are expected to have significant impacts on historic structures, gardens, and other landscape features.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of adequate storage for noncollections items creates overcrowding issues in the curatorial storage facility. Noncollections items overflow into maintenance and conservation space. • Outdoor sculptures require extra conservation efforts due to continual exposure to weather extremes. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blow-Me-Down Farm could provide space for noncollections storage, which could free up space in the curatorial storage facility. • Provide educational opportunities by introducing visitors to the works of Saint-Gaudens and the artistic traditions of the Cornish Colony. • The park is becoming the preeminent repository for Cornish Colony artwork to accompany the world's largest collection of Saint-Gaudens artwork held by the park. • The park will continue to explore opportunities to place elements of its collection on long-term loan to reputable museums around the country, both to free up space in storage and to get works of art on public view. • Develop opportunities to leverage the park's unparalleled collection to create an endowment for perpetual care and maintenance and for other purposes.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Collections
Related Resources and Values	Though the park has no control over Saint-Gaudens's public monuments located outside of the park boundary, these monuments are important elements of Saint-Gaudens's artistic history. Some of these monuments are threatened by neglect or climate change. The park should develop relationships to facilitate the continued care and preservation of these monuments and provide necessary technical expertise.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection management plan, 2009. • Scope of collections.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey and assessment of conservation needs for paintings, textiles, and historic furniture collections.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum storage plan. • Security survey and plan. • Climate change scenario planning.
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"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Museum Act (16 USC 18f through 18f-3) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "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 <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities" • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III



Fundamental Resource or Value	Scenic Views
Related Significance Statements	Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site contains the home, studios, gardens, and landscape of Augustus Saint-Gaudens during the peak of his productive career from 1885 to 1907. Originally chosen for its inspirational setting, Saint-Gaudens continuously cultivated the property into a physical expression of his classically inspired aesthetic ideals.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mount Ascutney remains visible from various locations within the park, much as it was during the time of Saint-Gaudens. Communications towers on Mount Ascutney are visible from the park. • Views to the hills in Vermont have changed dramatically due to maturation of the trees on the park property, as well as the open field on the Vermont side of the river reverting to forest. • The view to the south of Aspet (Dingleton Hill) also has dramatically changed due to pastures reverting to forest. • The park's night skies provide an experience that is rare in the northeastern portion of the United States. On clear nights, the arms of the Milky Way are clearly visible in the skies above the park. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telecommunications needs are expected to continue to increase and potentially require additional infrastructure development/tower construction.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential development of adjacent properties could create visual intrusions during the day and impact night skies. • Continued construction of telecommunications towers within the viewshed. • Uncontrolled vegetative growth could negatively impact the park's viewshed. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued active cooperation with local communities and governments to protect viewsheds from intrusive elements (infrastructure, communications towers, etc.). • Scenic easements with neighboring land owners and Mount Ascutney State Park.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aspet cultural landscape reports.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viewshed inventory and analysis.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
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"> • Clean Air Act of 1977 (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 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.4) "Park Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§3.1) "General" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.7) "Air Resource Management" • NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77 • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.10) "Lightscape Management"

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Cornish Colony Influence
Related Significance Statements	Saint-Gaudens was instrumental in forming the Cornish Colony. Among the earliest artists' communities in the United States, the Cornish Colony is best known for modernizing and applying classical European artistic and architectural traditions in America. The park contains a collection of artwork created by the Cornish Colony artists, as well as the historically related Blow-Me-Down Farm, a social hub of the artists.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cornish Colony of artists continued to exist and contribute to the national arts scene through World War I. While the Colony no longer formally exists, the community surrounding the park remains active in the arts scene. The natural elements that initially drew Saint-Gaudens and other artists to the area—gardens, rural landscapes, and proximity to and views of the Connecticut River Valley and Mount Ascutney—still provide inspiration for artists today. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent acquisition of the Blow-Me-Down Farm has increased visitor interest in the Cornish Colony. Development of Blow-Me-Down Farm into an arts education and heritage center would strengthen interest in the Cornish Colony and develop interpretive opportunities about the Colony.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of historical studies and a comprehensive interpretive plan could hamper the park's ability to fully incorporate the story of the Cornish Colony into current park programming. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The recent addition of the Blow-Me-Down Farm provides an opportunity to highlight the achievements of the Colony and incorporate educational opportunities similar to those experienced by the Cornish Colony artists. Expansion of the park's interpretive programming creates additional opportunities for new partnerships.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development concept plan for Blow-Me-Down Farm.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cornish Colony historic resource study. Revised long-range interpretive plan. Cultural landscape report for Blow-Me-Down Farm and Mill. Historic structure reports for Blow-Me-Down Farm.
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 (16 USC 470) "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <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" NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i>

Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Sites Associated with the Cornish Colony
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Blow-Me-Down Mill foundation is in poor condition. The Blow-Me-Down Pond Dam and Stone Arch Bridge are in good condition. The Stone Arch Bridge adjacent to the mill complex is in good condition and was recently repaired. The mill is currently used for storage and closed to visitors. No utilities presently serve the building. The condition of the Blow-Me-Down Farm structures ranges from poor to good. Structures are currently vacant and closed to visitors. No fire protection or security systems exist in any of the buildings. The cultural landscape surrounding Blow-Me-Down Mill is considered to be in fair condition due to the increase in wetland vegetation and sediment deposition that has significantly altered the appearance of the pond. The grounds of Blow-Me-Down Farm are currently only open for special events. Blow-Me-Down Farm's agricultural fields are currently under a 20-year agricultural lease set to expire in 2029. Views from Blow-Me-Down Farm to the Connecticut River were established when the previous owners cleared a small patch of wooded area along the southern portion of the property. The park continues to maintain views of the river. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public interest in visiting the Blow-Me-Down Farm has been high since its acquisition.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of fire suppression and security systems in the historic structures. Structural deficiencies in the Blow-Me-Down Mill structure and dam. Limited funding – continued delay of maintenance/repair. Fire and vandalism (Blow-Me-Down Farm and Mill). Lack of tenants/use (Blow-Me-Down Farm and Mill). Bat infestation (Beaman Barn). Invasive vegetation. Continued sediment deposition in Blow-Me-Down Pond and surrounding wetland areas. Regrowth of wooded areas along the Connecticut River and surrounding forests, obscuring historically important views. Increased storm frequency and intensity and the potential for erosive forces to impact undocumented archeological resources. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of new leasing and use opportunities for Blow-Me-Down Farm Creation of additional partnerships. Blow-Me-Down Farm provides appropriate outdoor space for some special events, concerts, etc. In addition to potential archeological resources related to the Cornish Colony, the Blow-Me-Down Farm has a high potential of containing pre-contact archeological resources.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic structures reports: Blow-Me-Down Mill, 2010. Adaptability study of the Blow-Me-Down Mill, 1992. Condition assessment report for Blow-Me-Down Farm, 2012.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archeological overview and assessments. Geophysical surveys. Archeological surveys.

Other Important Resource or Value	Sites Associated with the Cornish Colony
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan. • Historic structures reports for Blow-Me-Down Farm structures. • Cultural landscape report for Blow-Me-Down Farm and Blow-Me-Down Pond. • Long-range interpretive plan update for the Blow-Me-Down Farm. • Cornish Colony historic resource study. • Fire protection and security system plan. • Transportation/access plan. • Education program planning and studio/classroom space planning. • Trails plan.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards 2006 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>



Other Important Resource or Value	Saint-Gaudens Farm and Other Contributing Structures
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Caretaker's Cottage is in good condition and the Garage is in fair condition. The Caretaker's Cottage is used for administrative offices and the Garage is slated for use as a location to hold visitor workshops during inclement weather. The condition of structures located at Saint-Gaudens Farm is good. The main house on Saint-Gaudens Farm is used for park housing, while the remainder of the structures is used by the park. All are closed to the public. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of adequate maintenance funds for care and maintenance of structures. Lack of fire suppression in Caretakers Cottage and Garage, Saint-Gaudens Farm buildings. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrades to structures, such as the Caretaker's Garage, could provide more adequate space to conduct park programs, such as sculpture workshops.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic structures reports: Stables (2010), Caretaker's Cottage and Garage (2010).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archeological overview and assessment. Archeological survey.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of the historic structures reports Saint-Gaudens Farm structures. Accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan. Cultural landscape report for Saint-Gaudens Farm. Security survey and plan.
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"> Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards 2006 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i>

Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Resources and Protected Species
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The natural vegetative communities are in healthy condition and are regularly monitored for pests and nonnative species. Hazardous trees are removed as needed. Water quality in the park's streams and ponds is monitored regularly. Siltation in the park's ponds is an ongoing issue. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similar climate change issues as seen with the cultural landscape. Climate change is also resulting in increased erosion, nonpoint source pollution, and possible species composition change.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued threat of the spread of nonnative species. Off-site groundwater contamination from agricultural use and development. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the park's vital signs monitoring with Northeast Temperate Network to include additional parameters.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A biological inventory of breeding birds, 2003. Amphibian and reptile inventory, 2001. Baseline water quality data inventory and analysis, 2000. Exotic plant management plan.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Siltation monitoring. Inventory and monitoring (species and vegetative) of Blow-Me-Down Farm.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management plan for restoration of historic appearance of Blow-Me-Down Pond and requisite compliance documentation. Climate change scenario planning.
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 National Invasive Species Act of 1996 Clean Water Act of 1972 Clean Air Act of 1977 (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. 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 <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.4.1) "General Principles for Managing Biological Resources" NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.7.2) "Weather and Climate" NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i>

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 which still affect them indirectly. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Accessibility** – Many structures in the park are not accessible, and a study needs to be undertaken to determine the potential of retrofitting those structures for accessibility.
- **Cultural Resource Management** – National register contributing features in many areas of the park require treatment studies, archeological assessments, primarily historic structures reports, and cultural landscape reports. A historic resource study on the Cornish Colony of artists is critical to incorporate that story into the existing park long-range interpretive plan, interpretive exhibits, and visitor programming.
- **Partnerships** – Blow-Me-Down Farm presents significant programmatic opportunities that the National Park Service cannot and should not handle alone. Partnerships for meeting programmatic and rehabilitation responsibilities will be key.
- **Climate Change** – The park is noticing impacts from a changing climate on buildings and landscape features. Climate change scenario planning, as well as mitigation strategies, will be key to the park's continued care and preservation of park resources.
- **Museum Storage** – Providing acceptable museum storage space to a continually growing collection is important.
- **Sustainability Planning** – With the addition of Blow-Me-Down Farm to the park in 2010, with no accompanying base budget increase, the park increased its footprint by nine historic structures and 42 acres of land with no additional staff to help provide for care and maintenance. Planning for a sustainable operation in a constrained budget environment will be key to the park's future success.

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.

Related to an FRV?	Planning Need	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
X	Accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan	H	The park is overdue for an accessibility study, which would include access to buildings and outdoor areas such as the gardens and walkways as well as interpretive media. Needed parkwide.
X	Museum storage plan	H	The park has many museum-related resources and materials that cannot be adequately stored in the space available. The plan would help identify storage options.
X	Security plan and survey	H	Needed to ensure that all buildings and collections are secured in accordance with NPS policies. Survey Blow-Me-Down Farm.
	Cultural landscape report, Blow-Me-Down Pond	H	Critical to address landscape treatment options. Possibly combine with geophysical and archeological surveys.
	Cultural landscape report, Blow-Me-Down Farm	H	Critical to address landscape treatment options. Possibly combine with geophysical and archeological surveys.
X	Historic structure reports for all park structures	H	Critical information prior to engaging in repair-rehabilitation, capital improvement, or potential line item construction projects.
	Partnership strategy	H	Partnerships play a key role in planning for a sustainable operation in a constrained budget environment.
	Transportation/access planning – Route 12A / Blow-Me-Down Mill / Blow-Me-Down Farm	H	Critical safety issue regarding how to get visitors on foot across Route 12A. Parking and safe entrance and egress at the mill is also an issue.
X	Landscape preservation and maintenance plan	H	Needed for the historic Aspet landscape.
X	Archeological investigative needs funding strategy	H	Funding strategy needed to help plan for park's archeological needs.
X	Long-range interpretive plan	H	The current long-range interpretive plan is 12 years old, outdated, and does not reflect the acquisition of Blow-Me-Down Farm and the interpretive opportunities there.
	Blow-Me-Down Pond restoration plan	H	Needed to restore the aquatic health and historic appearance of the pond.
X	Education program planning / classroom space planning	M	The park is in need of studio/classroom space to accommodate the increasing amount of visiting school groups that want their students to do hands-on sculpture activities with the Sculptor-in-Residence and also for the adult sculpture classes. Plan also needed for accommodating large buses.
X	Update museum accreditation	M	The park is one of the few NPS museums accredited through the American Association of Museums. The park's accreditation must be reviewed periodically in order to remain current. The next review will be in 10 years.
X	Climate change scenario planning	M	Climate change program to prepare the initial documentation, and then need to initiate the plan.
X	Parkwide preservation maintenance plan	M	Provide a more informed strategy for prioritizing preservation needs, preparing project proposals, and seeking funding.
	Trails plan at Blow-Me-Down Farm	L	Information needed to expand the park's hiking trail system and provide additional recreational opportunities and access to the Connecticut River. Also an opportunity to address access to Blow-Me-Down Farm from the river (i.e., canoe and kayak).



Related to an FRV?	Data Need	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
X	Visitor use monitoring (current/on-going) – regional use patterns	H	Important management tool, share with concessions and other partners.
X	Archeological surveys of Aspet and surrounding designed landscape	H	Phase I site locational survey within 50ft buffer zone around Aspet; investigation using hand-excavated trenches into earthen terraces to document the fabric and construction techniques of these historic features; investigation using hand-excavated trenches to locate features such as historic paths that are shown in historic photographs; reconnaissance survey with site locational testing to locate any additional early historic industrial resources associated with Blow-Me-Down Brook; survey of archeological resources associated with the ravine; survey to identify evidence of earlier buildings near the Caretaker's Cottage.
	Siltation monitoring	M	Needed to support restoration and prevention of future siltation of the Blow-Me-Down Pond.
	Inventory and monitoring for Blow-Me-Down Farm	M	The Blow-Me-Down Farm has the high potential for threatened and endangered species. Baseline inventory and monitoring has not been completed.
	Historic resource survey	M	Needed to put historic resources for the park into context.
	Archeological overview and assessment; archeological survey; geophysical survey – Saint-Gaudens Farm	M	Important baseline information that is presently lacking. Possibly combine with cultural landscape report.
	Archeological overview and assessment; archeological survey; geophysical survey – Blow-Me-Down Farm	M	Important baseline information that is presently lacking. Possibly combine with cultural landscape report.
X	Viewshed inventory and analysis	M	Inventory and evaluation of scenic views and vistas, including scenic quality assessment, visibility analysis, and importance values for the visitor experience.

Part 3: Contributors

Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site

Henry Duffy, Curator

Rick Kendall, Superintendent

April May Preston, Administrative Officer

Greg Schwarz, Chief of Interpretation

Steve Walasewicz, Chief of Resource Management & Maintenance

NPS Northeast Region

Joanne Blacoe, Interpretive Planner

William Griswold, Archeologist

Amanda Jones, Community Planner

Helen Mahan, Community Planner

Terrence Moore, Chief, Planning & Compliance (former)

Partners

Byron Bell, President, Saint-Gaudens Memorial

Joseph McCann, Vice President, Saint-Gaudens Memorial

Cheston Newbold, Community Liaison, Saint-Gaudens Memorial

Lisa Niven, Executive Director, Saint-Gaudens Memorial

Charles Platt, Trustee, Saint-Gaudens Memorial

Caroline Storrs, Trustee, Saint-Gaudens Memorial

Daniel Scully, Trustee, Saint-Gaudens Memorial

Denver Service Center – Planning

Ken Bingenheimer, Editor

Tabitha Carver-Roberts, Editor

John Paul Jones, Visual Information Specialist

Wanda Lafferty, Editor

Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site

Public Law 88-543

An Act to authorize establishment of the Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site, New Hampshire, and for other purposes. (78 Stat. 79)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that, in order to preserve in public ownership historically significant properties associated with the life and cultural achievements of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, the Secretary of the Interior may acquire, by donation from the Saint-Gaudens Memorial, a corporation, the sites and structures comprising the Saint-Gaudens Memorial situated at Cornish, New Hampshire, and by donation or purchase with donated funds not to exceed three acres of adjacent lands which the Secretary of the Interior deems necessary for the purposes of this Act, together with any works of art, furnishings, reproductions, and other properties within the structures and on the memorial grounds.

SEC. 2. (a) In accordance with the Act entitled “An Act to create a National Park Trust Fund Board, and for other purposes,” approved July 10, 1935 (49 Stat. 477), as amended, the National Park Trust Fund Board may accept from the Saint-Gaudens Memorial the amount of \$100,000 and such additional amounts as the corporation may tender from time to time from the endowment funds under its control, which funds, when accepted, shall be utilized only for the purposes of the historic site established pursuant to this Act.

(b) Nothing in this Act shall limit the authority of the Secretary of the Interior under other provisions of law to accept donations of property in the name of the United States.

SEC. 3. When the sites, structures, and other properties authorized for acquisition under the first section of this Act and endowment funds in the amount of \$100,000 have been transferred to the United States, the Secretary of the Interior shall establish the Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site by publication of notice thereof in the Federal Register.

SEC. 4. (a) The Secretary of the Interior shall administer, protect, develop, and maintain the Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site subject to the provisions of this Act and in accordance with 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 provisions of 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).

(b) In order that the Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site may achieve more effectively its purpose as a living memorial, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to cooperate with the Saint-Gaudens Memorial, the American Academy of Arts and Letters, and other organizations and groups in the presentation of art expositions and festivals and other appropriate events that are traditional to the site.

SEC. 5. The Saint-Gaudens Memorial having by its active interest preserved for posterity this important site, its structures, objects, and cultural values, the executive committee thereof shall, upon establishment of the Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site, serve in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of the Interior in matters relating to its preservation, development, and use.

SEC. 6. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, but not more than \$210,000 for development, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Approved August 31, 1964.

Public Law 94-578

An Act to provide for increases in appropriation ceilings and boundary changes in certain units of the National Park System, and for other purposes. (90 Stat. 2732) (P.L. 94-578)

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

TITLE I-ACQUISITION CEILING INCREASES

SEC. 101. The limitations on appropriations for the acquisition of lands and interests therein within units of the National Park System contained in the following Acts are amended as follows:

(10) Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site, New Hampshire: section 6 of the Act of August 31, 1964 (78 Stat. 749), is amended by adding a new sentence as follows: “For the acquisition of lands or interest therein, there is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$80,000.”

TITLE II-DEVELOPMENT CEILING INCREASES

SEC. 201. The limitations on appropriations for development of units of the National Park System contained in the following Acts are amended as follows:

(7) Saint Gaudens National Historic Site, New Hampshire: section 6 of the Act of August 31, 1964 (78 Stat. 749), is amended by changing “\$210,000” to “\$2,677,000”.

TITLE III-MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 306. Section 3 of the Act of August 31, 1964 (78 Stat. 749), authorizing the establishment of the Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site, New Hampshire, is amended by adding the following sentence: “Following such establishment the Secretary may acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange not to exceed sixty-four acres of lands and interests therein which he deems necessary for addition to the national historical site and which, when acquired, shall become a part of the site.”.

Approved October 21, 1976.

Public Law 106-491

To amend the Act which established the Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site, in the State of New Hampshire, by modifying the boundary and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Public Law 88-543 (16 U.S.C. 461 (note)), which established Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site is amended—

(1) in section 3 by striking “not to exceed sixty-four acres of lands and interests therein” and inserting “279 acres of lands and buildings, or interests therein”;

(2) in section 6 by striking “\$2,677,000” from the first sentence and inserting “\$10,632,000”; and

(3) in section 6 by striking “\$80,000” from the last sentence and inserting “\$2,000,000”.

Approved November 9, 2000.

Appendix B: Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site Interpretive Theme Matrix

Augustus Saint-Gaudens: His Place in American Art and Memory (Saint-Gaudens's role and contribution to American and world art). Augustus Saint-Gaudens's classically inspired works changed the ways that people regarded American art and artists.	
Concepts and Ideas Examples of the concepts and ideas that may be explored within each theme. Concepts and ideas are written as objectives.*	Topics and Stories Examples of topics and stories that could be included in this theme.*
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore Saint-Gaudens's (1848–1907) contributions to and impact on American art and artists. Discuss his roles and influences on art in America and Europe. • Explain how Saint-Gaudens and his works shifted perceptions of American art and artists. • Explore the history and artistry of the works of Saint-Gaudens. Put each into the context of his life and times, including notable works such as: the Shaw Memorial; the 1907 gold coins; Standing Lincoln; <i>Sherman Monument</i>, <i>Farragut Monument</i>, Puritan monuments; <i>Adams Memorial</i>; <i>Diana</i> weathervane; and bas relief portraiture. • Describe and illustrate how Saint-Gaudens's works constructed a united American identity and national consciousness. • Explore the role of Saint-Gaudens's public sculpture in commemoration and memory—especially as it was used to shape public opinion and memory of the American Civil War. • Explain how Saint-Gaudens's public works shape(d)/influence(d) how Americans view(ed) the people depicted and view the Civil War (especially Union heroes) and America's place in the world. • Show images of the coinage created by Saint-Gaudens, explain what it represented at the time, what it represents now (considered by many the most beautiful US coin), and what the lasting significance has been of putting his art into the hands and pockets of the people through coins. Explain what it meant that Theodore Roosevelt invited a sculptor (Saint-Gaudens) to create the coin. • Describe the public planning projects, both big and small, (such as the 1901–1902 McMillan Commission, one of the earliest city planning efforts in Washington, DC, and the 1893 Columbian Exhibition in Chicago) that Saint-Gaudens was involved in, the context of how he became involved in planning, and what those plans meant to artists and the American public at the time, and what they mean today. • Explore the context for Saint-Gaudens's work; the era in which he lived and worked. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notable Saint-Gaudens public and private works and the stories behind them including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Shaw Memorial</i> (54th Mass) • <i>Standing Lincoln</i> monument • <i>Seated Lincoln</i> monument • <i>Admiral David Glasgow Farragut Monument</i> • <i>Adams Memorial</i> • <i>Diana</i> weathervane • <i>The Puritan Monument</i> • 1907 gold US coin and other coins • Bas relief portraiture • <i>General William T. Sherman Monument</i> • General John A. Logan • <i>Amor Caritas (Angel with a Tablet)</i> • Robert Louis Stevenson bas relief portrait • Saint-Gaudens's contributions to the Gilded Age culture and his contributions to the arts in America • Saint-Gaudens influences on American and European art • Sculptures and memorialization of Civil War heroes and other notable Americans • Nationalism • Saint-Gaudens's commitment to and influence on art education • Coinage • Private commissions

Augustus Saint-Gaudens: His Place in American Art and Memory (Saint-Gaudens's role and contribution to American and world art).

Augustus Saint-Gaudens's classically inspired works changed the ways that people regarded American art and artists.

Concepts and Ideas

Examples of the concepts and ideas that may be explored within each theme. Concepts and ideas are written as objectives.*

- Explore Saint-Gaudens's contributions to and impact on to American art and artists. Explain the significance and prestige brought to American art by Saint-Gaudens acceptance into the *Ecole des Beaux-Arts* and his winning the gold medal at the 1900 *Exposition Universelle* (Paris).
- Describe how Saint-Gaudens changed art education in America. Compare and contrast how arts education in America changed as a result of Saint-Gaudens's influence.
- Describe Saint-Gaudens role as a teacher of sculptors and his public and behind-the-scenes role as a booster for American arts.
- Discuss Saint-Gaudens's roles and influences in both in America and Europe. To provide context, contrast the European and American art scenes (before, during, and after Saint-Gaudens's time); their respective strengths, aspirational goals, government influence, access to the general public, and other aspects of the respective art scenes Saint-Gaudens worked in and between.
- Describe and show significant private commissions and explain what is important about them.
- Describe how the "living" legacy of Saint-Gaudens is perpetuated through the National Park Service and the memorial's sponsorship of public exhibits, events, publications, and programs.

Topics and Stories

Examples of topics and stories that could be included in this theme.*

- Public, civic planning projects:
 - McMillan commission/plan and the National Mall (as open space)
 - 1893 Chicago Columbian Exposition (artistic advisor); design of the obverse of the Fair's commemorative medallion
- Colleagues and collaborators (for example):
 - Stanford White
 - McKim, Mead, and White
- Students
- Ecole des Beaux-Arts
- 1900 Paris Exposition Universelle
- Romanticism, classism
- Creativity, inspiration
- Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site as the largest worldwide collection of information about Saint-Gaudens life and work
- The Saint-Gaudens Memorial and support of the "living legacy" of Saint-Gaudens
- Artist-in-Residence program



Saint-Gaudens: Artistic Pioneer and Innovator (Pioneering artistic techniques)

Saint-Gaudens's innovations in sculpting processes advanced American art and affected the techniques and works of artists around the world.

Concepts and Ideas	Topics and Stories
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the impact that Saint-Gaudens's craftsmanship, pioneering work, and innovations in the sculpting process transformed, shaped, and affected the works of artists around the world. Track how Saint-Gaudens became a master of nearly every type of sculptural technique he tried—mastering cameos at a young age; bringing bronze, plaster, stone, and wood to life; and one of the finest practitioners of bas relief sculpture. Describe influences on Saint-Gaudens and trace his personal growth, influence, and development as an artist. Show how he changed sculpture and sculptural presentation. Describe and demonstrate Saint-Gaudens's innovative sculpting methods and explain what was innovative about them. Describe and illustrate how Saint-Gaudens pioneered a merging of sculpture and architecture. Explore the value of art to interpret history and its emotive power to narrate, describe, and experience a person or event from long ago. Demonstrate the sculpting processes and production methods used by Saint-Gaudens and his contemporaries. Compare and contrast sculptural methods for different types of media. Explain how and why copies were made and reduced. Describe Saint-Gaudens's commitments to arts education. Describe his roles and commitment as a teacher of sculptors and his public and behind-the-scenes roles as a booster for American arts. Trace how Saint-Gaudens became a leader among American artists and felt responsible to share his time and talents by teaching younger art students. Experience the studio environment that Saint-Gaudens created. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Saint-Gaudens innovations and methods for sculpting Sculpting processes and techniques (in various media) Saint-Gaudens personal development, growth, and influence as an artist The studios designed and constructed by Saint-Gaudens at Aspet People: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studio assistants (male and female) and their work (including ones that went on to successful careers) Models and their relationships with the artist Students Sculpture used for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coins used in trade for goods and services Weathervanes used to show wind direction Sculpture on buildings used to ornament and decorate Garden sculpture used as fountains or ornaments Portraits used to remember someone Public monuments used to commemorate a person or event Tombstones used to document or memorialize a person's life Copies and reductions of various pieces Artist-in-Residence Program Artistic process that can be experienced by watching or interacting with artists and sculptor-in-residence or by participating in art programs

Saint-Gaudens's Life of Talent and Ambition (Personal life and relationships)

Saint-Gaudens's artistic skill, personality, and political savvy pulled him from what might otherwise have been a life of obscurity and hard work and built a social network of peers and admirers and a home life in a significantly higher social standing than from where he was born.

Concepts and Ideas	Topics and Stories
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore Saint-Gaudens's character and describe how his personal aesthetics affected his art, the Cornish Colony, and influenced others. • Trace Saint-Gaudens's rise from immigrant beginnings and how talent, hard work, ambition, relationships, and political savvy provided him access and enabled him to create and work within professional and social networks. • Describe the multinational, multistudio sculpture business that Saint-Gaudens and his wife, Augusta, ran from rural Cornish, New Hampshire. • Describe the effect that "networking" and founding and participating in the Cornish Colony had on Saint-Gaudens. Explore the Colony's role in Saint-Gaudens's personal and professional life. • As context, describe Saint-Gaudens's personal life and members of his family. Describe his upbringing and what family life was like at Aspet and other places. • Explore his family relationships—with his wife, Augusta, his son, Homer, his mistress of more than 20 years, Davida Clark, and their son, Louis (Novy), and his relationships with other contemporaries. • Describe the role of shock and scandal in the life of the artist. • Explain the role that European connections had for Saint-Gaudens; his Irish and French connections; Irish nationalism and other influences. • Relate Saint-Gaudens's and the family's personal life through his preserved and furnished home, Aspet, and the grounds and gardens around the property that he envisioned, designed, and created. • Explore the noteworthy artistic contributions of Saint-Gaudens's brother, Louis St. Gaudens, and other relatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saint-Gaudens's life in Cornish, Paris, New York, and Rome and how it influenced his personal aesthetic, life, and his art • Augusta Saint-Gaudens and her role in the couple's art "business" • Details of Saint-Gaudens's personal life, including childhood, origins, family, wife, children, and mistress of more than 20 years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents and birth family • Augusta Saint-Gaudens • Davida Johnson Clark • Homer Saint-Gaudens • Louis (son of Davida Clark) • Pets: dogs, horses, goats • Household help, gardeners • Neighbors, community • Saint-Gaudens wife, Augusta, and their personal and professional relationships • Davida Clark, Saint-Gaudens's extramarital affair, illegitimate child, and supporting two families for more than 20 years • Cornish Colony and its individual members and collective significance • Assistants • Saint-Gaudens's personal charisma • Artistic careers of Saint-Gaudens's relatives and his relationships with them • Relationships with American political, business, and social elites (presidents to captains of industry) • Aspet, studio, stables, landscape, etc

The Cornish Colony of Artists

Based in classical tradition, European aesthetics, and with inspiration drawn from the beauty of their base in the Connecticut River Valley, the Cornish Colony of artists—a progressive, loosely organized, and interdisciplinary network of friends and colleagues prominent in the arts and politics—sought to enrich their own lives and improve the lives of others through participation in art and social movements that contributed to American life and identity.

Concepts and Ideas	Topics and Stories
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the context for establishment of the Cornish Colony of artists (1885–1930). Explore the goals and purposes of the Colony. Describe Saint-Gaudens as the central figure of the Cornish Colony. Explain how, beginning around 1885, he attracted a summer colony of artists (relatives, friends, promising students from the Art Students League of New York) that grew into a single extended social network. Describe how that social network was personally and professionally beneficial for Saint-Gaudens and its other members. Describe how the Colony saw itself as a center for the reapplication of classical ideals in American art. Describe how during the Cornish Colony's peak years (about 1895 through WWI) the colonists made Cornish one of the most artistically and intellectually rich places in America. Describe how the Cornish Colony's role as one of many artist colonies established during that period. Explain what distinguished the Cornish Colony from other artistic enclaves of the time that were also based in and drew inspiration from the natural environment. (For example, the Dublin Colony and other movements in New York State, New England, and the Pennsylvania Pocono Mountains; commonly with ties to New York City and colonies located in rural environments.) Differentiate the Cornish Colony from other artist colonies of the era. Explain how it was an interdisciplinary, loosely organized ("organic"), and relaxed group of friends and colleagues that lacked the formal planning, school, and classes that characterized other colonies. Place the Cornish Colony into the historical context of the American art and intellectual scene. Connect the Cornish Colony and describe the role/influence of its members to significant social and political movements of the era such as civic and conservation movements; YMCA; wildlife preservation; National Park movement, Appalachian Trail and open space movements; scouting; women's suffrage; and others. Describe the effect of the American conservation movement on members of the Cornish Colony. List and describe the members of the Cornish Colony; who they were and what shared principles and goals brought them and kept them together. Describe the personal and professional relationships between colony members. Describe the influences the Colony had on significant creative and public figures and what they brought to and took from the Colony. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interdisciplinary character of the Colony Colony members and visitors including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> painters Stephen and Maxfield Parrish, Thomas Dewing poet Percy MacKaye American author Winston Churchill sculptor William Zorach landscape designer Ellen Shipman artist and architect Charles A. Platt composer Arthur Whiting actor Ethel Barrymore dancer Isadora Duncan editor Maxwell Perkins President Woodrow Wilson Saint-Gaudens's relationships with and influence on members of the Colony Saint-Gaudens's relationships within social clubs and societies Saint-Gaudens's involvement with other artistic disciplines Activities such as Masque of the Golden Bowl, pageants, tea dances, dinners, recreation and sporting events including skating, baseball, golf, the Casino Charles Cotesworth Beaman and Blow-Me-Down Farm Dublin Colony and other, similar artistic colonies and social movements The importance and effect of the natural environment New York City and European art scenes

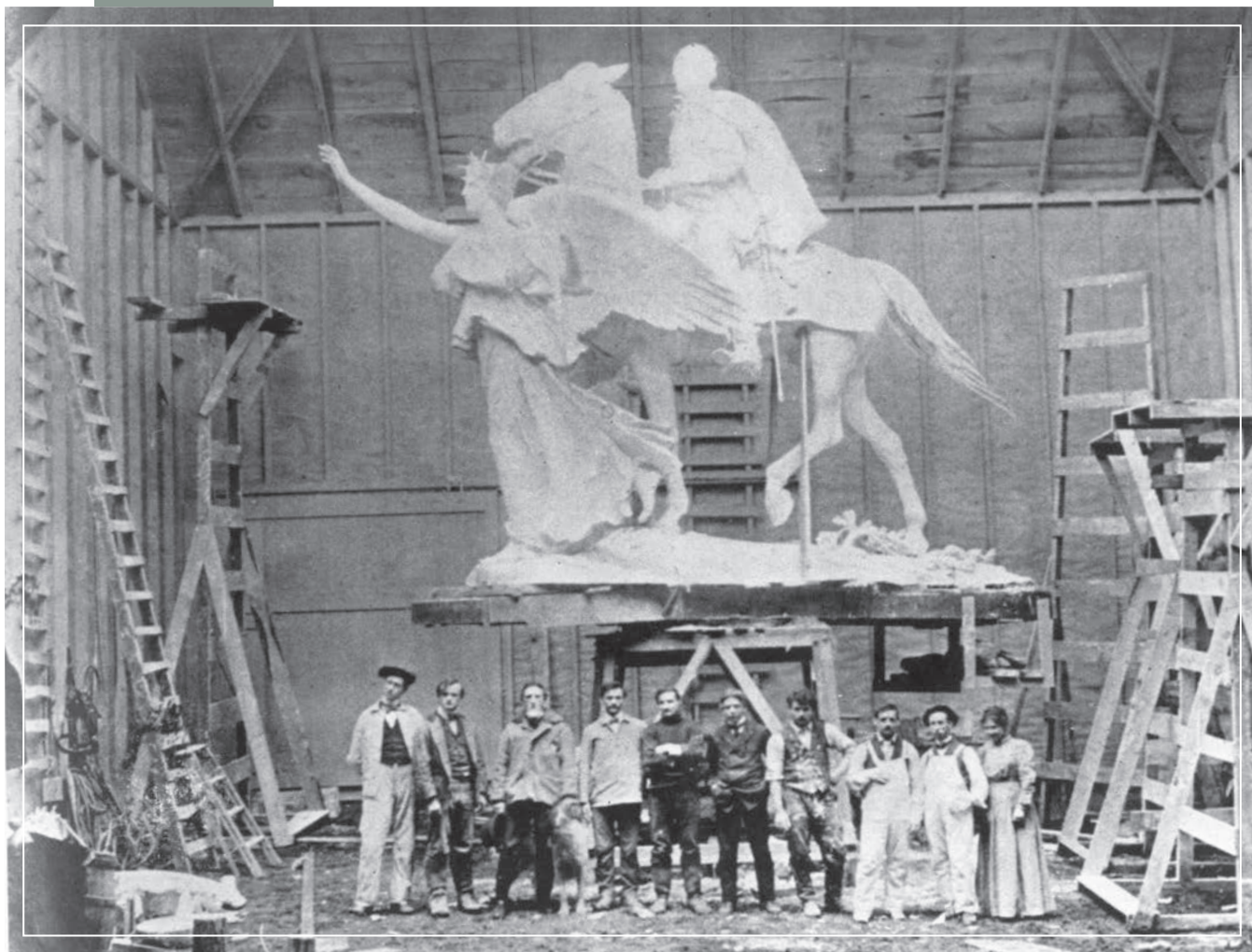
The Cornish Colony of Artists

Based in classical tradition, European aesthetics, and with inspiration drawn from the beauty of their base in the Connecticut River Valley, the Cornish Colony of artists—a progressive, loosely organized, and interdisciplinary network of friends and colleagues prominent in the arts and politics—sought to enrich their own lives and improve the lives of others through participation in art and social movements that contributed to American life and identity.

Concepts and Ideas	Topics and Stories
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand how the Colony cultivated an environment for creativity and artistic accomplishment for artists from more than a dozen creative disciplines. Describe how members of the Colony individually and collectively influenced the New York, American, and European societies and art scenes. Explain the role that natural beauty, gardens, rural landscapes, and proximity to and views of the Connecticut River Valley and Mount Ascutney played in the life, artistic aesthetics, inspiration, and art produced by the Colony. Compare and contrast the two main environments of members of the Colony—19th-century urban New York and rural New Hampshire. Describe how Saint-Gaudens found New Hampshire to be clean, quiet, peaceful, beautiful, and a source of health and inspiration. Describe the demise of the Colony; the circumstances, world context, and how something that was once fashionable and innovative began to seem old-fashioned to a new generation. Explain the role of New York attorney and patron of the arts Charles Cotesworth Beaman in attracting Saint-Gaudens to New Hampshire (renting, then selling him the Blow-Me-Up Farm property in 1885 which later became Aspet). Describe how Beaman's land, his rentals to artists, and connections were key factors to establishing the Cornish Colony. Explore the positive and negative impacts that the Colony had on the towns of Cornish and Plainfield. (At its peak about 40 permanent or summer colony families lived in the area, and at least 80 artists visited the Colony during its 45-year existence.) Describe the economic effects the Colony had on the depressed farming area; providing full-time and part-time employment; and patronizing local merchants. Explore the lives and fortunes of local people who supported and worked for the Colony. Explain the impacts Colony members had on local (Cornish and Plainfield) society and culture including: supporting libraries, dramatic productions, town beautification projects, the Meriden Bird Club, and Sanctuary and the Plainfield Mothers' and Daughters' Club (one of the first clubs in the United States to provide a platform for discussions and lectures about the arts; clubs are still in existence). Describe the reasons for and the impact of the commercial enterprises created by the Colony—the grist mill and creamery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Art Students League of New York The development of a culture of citizenship and conservation Social, civic, patriotic, and conservation movements of the era and the movements connected to colony members, such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> YMCA Conservation Preservation movements (birds, bison, others) National Parks and public/open space Chautauqua movement Neighbors and community members who interacted with the Colony; lives of the network of workers that existed to support the Colony Economic impact of the Cornish Colony on the local area The Colony's existence over time Demise of the Cornish Colony Windsor, Vermont and Plainfield, New Hampshire Town libraries, dramatic productions, beautification projects, Meriden Bird Club, and Sanctuary and Mothers' and Daughters' Club Modern work of the Saint-Gaudens Memorial that continues the spirit of the artist's legacy through events, exhibits, publications, and programs Artist-in-Residence program (compare to Cornish Colony)

*These concepts, ideas, and topics are a representative, partial list. They represent *some* examples representing *types* of stories that *could* illustrate the concepts. They are not all-inclusive nor are they intended to exclude any topic. A park interpretive theme is successful only if other topics and stories can be included within it.

- **About the Matrix:** The sections in the matrix allow people with different learning styles and interests to get a broad picture of what may be encompassed in a particular theme in ways that a theme statement cannot do alone.
- **Concepts and Ideas:** “Concepts and Ideas” are written as objectives to provide managers and interpreters with guidance and consistency to directly align personal services, exhibits, or media with park significance. The concepts and ideas are designed to be added to or changed as new information comes to light. Park interpretive themes should be relatively timeless, so the list of concepts/ideas and topics/stories can be added to or changed without having to change the theme. Because the objectives can be used for programs, exhibits, and media, they can also save effort and eliminate the stress that comes with the pressure to develop new, original themes for every interpretive program or product.
- **Testing the Themes:** When testing interpretive themes to guide the park interpretive program now and for the future, the question to answer is not, “what’s missing?” In fact, there should be a lot missing, and the concepts, ideas, topics, and stories can only be validated if people can begin to see many possibilities for other representative topics and stories that could be included under a concept.



Northeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site

June 2015

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

Rick Kendall, Superintendent, Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site

Date



APPROVED

for Michael Caldwell, 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.

SAGA 428/128860A

June 2015

Foundation Document • Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site



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