



Foundation Document

Hamilton Grange National Memorial

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Mission of the National Park Service

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

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

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

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

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



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

Introduction

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

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

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



Part 1: Core Components

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

Brief Description of the Park

Hamilton Grange National Memorial preserves the home of founder Alexander Hamilton. Born and raised in the West Indies, Hamilton was orphaned in his early teens. Taken in as an apprentice to an international shipping company that was based on his home island, his talents were recognized by local benefactors who created a fund to provide him with a formal education. Hamilton came to New York in 1772 at age 17 to study at King's College (now Columbia University).

During this period, he was exposed to American patriots and became a supporter of their cause. As a student, he wrote defenses of the revolutionary cause and published in local newspapers. Soon thereafter, Hamilton was commissioned as a Captain of Artillery at the beginning of the Revolutionary War; subsequently, his abilities were again recognized and he was invited to become an aide-de-camp to General George Washington.

After the war, as a member of Congress, Hamilton was instrumental in creating the new Constitution. As co-author of *The Federalist* (more commonly known as the *Federalist Papers*), he was indispensable in the effort to adopt the Constitution. As the first Secretary of the Treasury (1789–95), he devised plans for funding the national debt, securing federal credit, encouraging expansion of manufacturing, and organizing the national bank. As an integral member of Washington's cabinet, he developed the concept of "implied powers," which allows the federal government to do things in support of the Constitution that are not specifically spelled out in it.

Hamilton commissioned architect John McComb, Jr., to design a Federal-style country home on a 32-acre estate in upper Manhattan. This house was completed in 1802, and the estate was named "The Grange" after Hamilton's father's ancestral home in Scotland. Unfortunately, Hamilton was only able to enjoy his home for two years. On July 11, 1804, Hamilton was fatally wounded in a duel with his personal and political rival, Vice President Aaron Burr.

Hamilton's family continued to occupy The Grange until 1833. In the late 19th century, as development of upper Manhattan advanced, the original location of The Grange was absorbed into the expanding New York City street grid. In 1889, the house was moved approximately 350 feet south to a site just north of the intersection of Convent Avenue and 141st Street. Here, the house was owned by the Episcopal Church and used by the congregation of St. Luke's Episcopal Church from the time of its move through the first quarter of the 20th century.

In 1924, Hamilton's home was acquired by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society and preserved as a memorial to Hamilton. A prominent statue representing Alexander Hamilton was acquired by the society from the Hamilton Society in Brooklyn and installed and rededicated at the site on October 19, 1936. In 1962 Congress resolved to establish Hamilton Grange National Memorial, and the property was acquired by the National Park Service. In the 1962 enabling legislation, Congress expressed its intent that Hamilton's home be relocated and "preserved in a fitting setting." To that end, in 2008 the National Park Service relocated the house to a site across 141st Street in St. Nicholas Park. Following its relocation the house was restored, and in September 2011 the house was reopened to the public.

Today, Hamilton Grange National Memorial comprises Hamilton's house on a one-acre site in St. Nicholas Park, a collection of museum objects including documents reflecting Hamilton's life and contributions to the founding and formation of the United States, and the second site of the house at 287 Convent Avenue where the Hamilton statue is located.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Hamilton Grange National Memorial was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on April 27, 1962 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

*HAMILTON GRANGE NATIONAL MEMORIAL
commemorates the life of Alexander
Hamilton and the role he played
in the establishment of the United
States through the preservation and
interpretation of his home, The Grange.*



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 Hamilton Grange National Memorial, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for Hamilton Grange National Memorial. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

- Alexander Hamilton, one of our nation's founders, was a Revolutionary War leader, co-author of the Federalist Papers, signatory of the Constitution, first secretary of the treasury, and founder of the New York Post and the Bank of New York.
- Alexander Hamilton became the first U.S. Secretary of the Treasury in 1789 in which position he established the financial foundation of the newly established nation. His economic philosophies included developing a sound currency and creating a responsible fiscal policy for the United States. His interpretation of "implied powers" of the Constitution has been enshrined in law and precedent and has shaped the development of American government to this day.
- Built in 1801–02, The Grange was the home of Alexander Hamilton until his untimely death on July 11, 1804. Because he was actively involved in its design and construction, the house is a reflection of Hamilton's own rise from his humble beginnings to securing his place among the nation's elite.
- The home of Alexander Hamilton is one of only a few Federal Period houses still standing in the city of New York and is a rare example of noted architect John McComb, Jr.'s Federal residential architecture.
- Relocation and restoration of Hamilton's home was mandated by the Congress, in recognition of the impossibility of representing its historic appearance on the site where it stood in 1962. The extensive efforts to comply with the Congressional mandate and preserve the home were finally rewarded in 2011 when the newly sited national memorial was once again as Hamilton might have known it.



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 Hamilton Grange National Memorial:

- **The Home of Alexander Hamilton.** Alexander Hamilton’s Federal-style country house is believed to be the only house ever owned by Hamilton. Located in the Hamilton Heights section of Harlem in New York City, the house served as Hamilton’s home from 1802 until his death on July 11, 1804, and subsequently was owned by his family until 1833.
- **Museum Collections.** The park contains a number of collections related to Alexander Hamilton’s life and his home. These include early 19th century furnishings, objects related to the building’s history, and Alexander Hamilton memorabilia.
- **Preservation of the Home of Alexander Hamilton.** Relocation of Hamilton’s home to a more “fitting setting” was a requirement of Congress when the park was designated. Preservation efforts, not only for the move but for the house itself, provided opportunities for education, interpretation, and the advancement of preservation ideas and techniques.



Other Important Resources and Values

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

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Hamilton Grange National Memorial:

- **Commemorative Resources.** The park contains several commemorative elements including the Alexander Hamilton statue and commemorative roses and trees surrounding the Hamilton home. The bronze statue of Alexander Hamilton depicts the founder in 1788 holding a copy of the Constitution as he urges the New York State legislature to ratify it. The statue, sculpted by William Ordway Partridge, was commissioned by the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn and first exhibited at the 1893 World’s Columbian Exposition in Chicago. The statue is located at 287 Convent Avenue, the previous location of Hamilton’s home. Other commemorative resources include heritage roses, which are believed to have been cultivated from Hamilton’s genetic stock of flowers of that period, planted around the home and 13 sweet gum trees, similar to those planted by Hamilton to commemorate the original colonies. The rose garden is planted to specifications designed by Hamilton himself.
- **287 Convent Avenue.** Before being relocated to its current site, Hamilton’s home was located at 287 Convent Avenue. Today, the Convent Avenue site is maintained as a public garden through the First Bloom program in partnership with the National Park Foundation.

Related Resources

Related resources are not owned by the park. They may be part of the broader context or setting in which park resources exist, represent a thematic connection that would enhance the experience of visitors, or have close 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.

The following related resources have been identified for Hamilton Grange National Memorial:

- **Alexander Hamilton Educational Sites.** Other sites that offer the opportunity to learn more about Alexander Hamilton’s life and his contributions to the United States include Independence National Historical Park, Paterson Great Falls National Historical Park, Federal Hall National Memorial, Yorktown Battlefield at Colonial National Historical Park, Valley Forge National Historical Park, Princeton Battlefield State Park, Monmouth Battlefield State Park, and Fraunces Tavern Museum.
- **Homes of Alexander Hamilton.** Although The Grange is the only home Hamilton owned, he had a number of other residences during his lifetime that are still extant including Charles Town, Nevis (Hamilton’s birthplace), Christiansted National Historic Site in St. Croix, where Hamilton lived from age 10 to 18, Schuyler-Hamilton House, Livingston Manor, and Ford Mansion.
- **Trinity Church.** Alexander Hamilton’s gravesite, along with those of his wife and eldest son, is within the Trinity Church Cemetery.

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 Hamilton Grange National Memorial:

- **Hamilton the Man.** Hamilton Grange is the lens through which we can view the career of Alexander Hamilton, an immigrant American from the Caribbean who rose from humble beginnings to make lasting contributions to the nation as a father of the federal government and the American economy. The Grange is Hamilton’s self-created monument to his career achievements, a mark of his acquired social status, a symbol of America as a land of opportunity, a refuge, a showplace, and a paradise comprising everything that was missing from his own background as a child, from a stable and loving family life to the refined, tasteful—and expensive—setting in which he entertained distinguished visitors from around the world.
- **Hamilton’s Role in Creating the New Nation.** As co-author of the Federalist Papers, Hamilton’s vision of a powerful federal government welded the semiautonomous states into a unified nation capable of managing growth across the North American continent and abroad. Hamilton’s role in the creation of the federal government and a strong economic system based on investment and industrial development made possible the rise of the United States to its present status. Federal fiscal policy and economic institutions were fundamental elements of his plan for a strong national government. Hamilton’s development and implementation of “implied powers” of the Constitution paved the way for a federal government that has the flexibility and mobility to adapt and change to allow for the nation to grow. To Hamilton, national survival and financial stability were so closely linked that he could not imagine one without the other.
- **Hamilton and New York City.** Hamilton’s contributions to the development of the city of New York included military, financial, and commercial enterprises that helped create the city as the world-renowned metropolis it is today.

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 Hamilton Grange National Memorial.

Special Mandates

- **Relocation of the Hamilton Home.** The Joint Resolution creating Hamilton Grange National Memorial, states “. . .the Secretary shall not establish the national memorial until he has satisfied himself that the lands which have been donated are sufficient to assure the relocation of the Grange . . .” Front and rear entrances had been removed, a window had become the entry door, the balustrade removed, and many interior alterations had been imposed on the historic structure. Compliance with this mandate was met in 2008 when the house was moved to its current location.

Administrative Commitments

For information about the existing administrative commitments for Hamilton Grange National Memorial, please see appendix B.

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	The Home of Alexander Hamilton
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1801–02, The Grange was the home of Alexander Hamilton until his untimely death on July 11, 1804. Because he was actively involved in its design and construction, the house is a reflection of Hamilton’s own rise from his humble beginnings to securing his place among the nation’s elite. • The home of Alexander Hamilton is one of only a few Federal Period houses still standing in the city of New York and is a rare example of noted architect John McComb, Jr.’s Federal residential architecture. • Relocation and restoration of Hamilton’s home was mandated by the Congress, in recognition of the impossibility of representing its historic appearance on the site where it stood in 1962. The extensive efforts to comply with the Congressional mandate and preserve the home were finally rewarded in 2011 when the newly sited national memorial was once again as Hamilton might have known it.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The house is located within St. Nicholas Park, a city park. The National Park Service holds a long-term easement with the City of New York for the land on which the house now stands. • The house is in good condition. The structure was rehabilitated following its move in 2008 to more closely resemble its original design. • New HVAC, electrical, plumbing, and security and fire protection and suppression systems were installed as part of the rehabilitation. • The piazza balustrades need to be replaced as do some of the shutters and parts of the roof. • The basement/ground floor level houses the visitor center, exhibits, and restrooms. The first floor of the house is open for tours. The second floor is closed to the public and used for staff office space. • The house is open for guided and self-guided tours Wednesday through Sunday. Tours can accommodate 15 visitors at a time. Schools are given priority during weekday mornings. Because of the increase in visitation, some visitors must wait for tours, which are on a first come, first served basis. Large tour buses can overwhelm current staffing levels at the park. • There is limited street parking surrounding the park. Buses frequently stop illegally in front of the home on 141st Street, causing neighbors to complain. • Public areas of the house are accessible to visitors. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park visitation increased following rehabilitation of the home. Visitation again increased significantly as a result of the popularity of the Broadway play, Hamilton.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased visitation places additional wear and tear on the house and has the potential to lead to accidental destruction. • The house has been the subject of vandalism—rocks thrown through windows are the greatest threat.

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Home of Alexander Hamilton
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have Eastern National staff the bookstore to allow NPS staff to perform other visitor services. Eastern National has seen a 347% increase in sales since Hamilton (the play) began. • Continue partnerships with preservation education schools (such as the Stephen T. Mather Building Arts and Craftsmanship High School).
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Structure Report (1980) and Addendum (2012).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use study. • Administrative history.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyclical maintenance plan. • Housekeeping plan for museum collections. • Security plan. • Strategic interpretive plan. • Visitor use management plan. • Vegetation maintenance plan.
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 • Clean Air Act of 1977 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • "Accessibility Guidelines" (36 CFR 1191.1) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alexander Hamilton, one of our nation’s founders, was a Revolutionary War leader, co-author of the Federalist Papers, signatory of the Constitution, first secretary of the treasury, and founder of the New York Post and the Bank of New York. • Alexander Hamilton became the first U.S. Secretary of the Treasury in 1789 in which position he established the financial foundation of the newly established nation. His economic philosophies included developing a sound currency and creating a responsible fiscal policy for the United States. His interpretation of “implied powers” of the Constitution has been enshrined in law and precedent and has shaped the development of American government to this day. • Built in 1801–02, The Grange was the home of Alexander Hamilton until his untimely death on July 11, 1804. Because he was actively involved in its design and construction, the house is a reflection of Hamilton’s own rise from his humble beginnings to securing his place among the nation’s elite. • The home of Alexander Hamilton is one of only a few Federal Period houses still standing in the city of New York and is a rare example of noted architect John McComb, Jr.’s Federal residential architecture. • Relocation and restoration of Hamilton’s home was mandated by the Congress, in recognition of the impossibility of representing its historic appearance on the site where it stood in 1962. The extensive efforts to comply with the Congressional mandate and preserve the home were finally rewarded in 2011 when the newly sited national memorial was once again as Hamilton might have known it.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collections owned by the National Park Service include Historic American Building Survey (HABS) drawings of The Grange and its architectural details, a collection of books and papers once belonging to Hamilton, and a few pieces of furniture owned by Hamilton. • The collection pieces on display in the visitor center are owned by the National Park Service. • The collection is in good condition. The newly rehabilitated house provides adequate environmental and fire suppression protection. • Collections (mostly artifacts) not on display are in museum storage facilities at Gateway National Recreation Area. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park visitation increased following rehabilitation of the home. Visitation again increased significantly as a result of the popularity of the Broadway play, Hamilton.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The exhibited period rooms of the house are small, and larger tour groups have the potential to accidentally damage display items. • There is the potential of theft of items on display in the period rooms. • Rocks thrown through the windows of the house have damaged collection items (i.e., pianoforte). <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand NPS collection or partnerships to borrow new pieces.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Furnishings Report (1986). • Scope of Collection Statement (2011).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housekeeping plan for museum collections. • Security plan.
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"> • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§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 Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III





Fundamental Resource or Value	Preservation of the Home of Alexander Hamilton
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation and restoration of Hamilton’s home was mandated by the Congress, in recognition of the impossibility of representing its historic appearance on the site where it stood in 1962. The extensive efforts to comply with the Congressional mandate and preserve the home were finally rewarded in 2011 when the newly sited national memorial was once again as Hamilton might have known it.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislation creating the memorial required the National Park Service to relocate Hamilton’s home and restore it to its 19th century appearance. Documentation of the move and rehabilitation is now part of the park’s archival collection. Exhibits within the house, as well as the structure itself, provide opportunities for the public to learn about the preservation of the house from planning through construction. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue partnerships with preservation education schools (such as the Stephen T. Mather Building Arts and Craftsmanship High School).
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic Structure Report (1980) and Addendum (2012). HABS documentation.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Preservation of the Home of Alexander Hamilton
<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 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • “Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities; Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Guidelines” (36 CFR 1191) • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and <i>Director’s Orders</i>)</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 13A: <i>Environmental Management Systems</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (2008) • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings</i>



Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Commemorative Resources
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hamilton statue is structurally in good condition but needs to be cleaned. • The Hamilton statue is located on the Convent Avenue site and surrounded by a fence to protect it from vandalism. • The Heritage Rose Society annually performs a pre-season inspection of the rose garden but has no formal agreement. Regular care and maintenance is performed by skilled volunteers. • The sweet gum trees are all in good condition and receive no specific care or maintenance. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to natural weathering, deterioration of the bronze statue is likely being caused by acid rain and air pollution. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housekeeping plan for museum collections. • Vegetation maintenance 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"> • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) <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> (§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

Other Important Resource or Value	287 Convent Avenue
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 287 Convent Avenue is in good condition. • The site is maintained as a partnership garden between the National Park Service and National Park Foundation. The National Park Service is responsible for mowing the grass, and regular maintenance of the First Bloom Garden is done by the Boys and Girls Club of Harlem. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue partnerships with local youth groups and communities for maintenance of the garden. • Provide local air quality health advisories for ozone and particulate matter to staff and visitors.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation maintenance 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 • “Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities; Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Guidelines” (36 CFR 1191) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • “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” • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (2008) • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</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 Hamilton Grange National Memorial and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Visitor Congestion and Crowding.** Since the opening of the Broadway play *Hamilton*, annual visitation at the memorial has substantially increased. It is not always possible to accommodate all visitors at once on tours, and a sign-up sheet is used for visitors waiting for tours. Large tour buses occasionally drop visitors off with no warning, which overwhelms the staff of the small visitor center. An evaluation of visitor use and establishment of strategies to manage congestion and demand would improve visitor experience.
 - *Associated planning and data needs:* Strategic interpretive plan, park partner action strategy, visitor use management plan, visitor use study, visitor experience and transportation assessment

- **Operational Efficiency and Management of Multiple Park Units.** Hamilton Grange National Memorial is one of nine NPS units within the Manhattan Sites Administration. All nine sites are in a single management group that shares staff and various administrative resources. The historic buildings and landscapes that make up these nine parks are woven into the urban fabric of New York City and spread over numerous city blocks. About 21 miles from the southernmost park to the northernmost park, it is a 1.5-hour commute one way. The large number of sites, their geographic distribution, and their various visitation levels create logistical challenges for meeting stewardship and maintenance objectives as well as providing appropriate staffing levels and visitor access. A comprehensive understanding of each site's maintenance, visitation, and staffing needs would guide management in balancing the operational needs of each park.
 - *Associated planning and data needs:* Business plan, park partner action strategy, visitor use study, information technology assessment and plan

Planning and Data Needs

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

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

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Cyclical maintenance plan	H	A regular maintenance plan would provide a schedule for preventive maintenance of the structure.
FRV, OIRV	Housekeeping plan for museum collections	H	This plan would provide regular maintenance guidelines for the park's collections. It would also include cyclic maintenance and conservation practices for the Hamilton statue.
FRV, Key Issue	Visitor use management plan	H	Using data collected during the visitor use study, this plan would evaluate appropriate types and levels of visitation. It would also set goals in regard to resource and infrastructure carrying capacity.
Key Issue	Park partner action strategy	M	By aligning park and partner goals, this strategy would define the future direction of the partnership. It could be used for a variety of partners in the nine Manhattan national parks to clarify park and partner roles and identify mutually beneficial strategies and actions and tools for implementation.
FRV	Security plan	M	This plan would address security and access issues.
FRV, Key Issue	Strategic interpretive plan	M	This plan would comprehensively rethink the visitor experience at the park following the recent growth in visitation.
FRV, OIRV	Vegetation maintenance plan	M	The plan would identify management strategies for the landscape surrounding the house and at the Convent Avenue site (excluding the First Bloom garden).
Key Issue	Business plan	L	A comprehensive business plan for the nine Manhattan national parks would provide a vision, goals, and operational priorities that address major organizational and administrative challenges. It would also address day-to-day operations, tasks, and activities for each park unit, as well as staffing capacity issues and management strategies for all nine park units.
Key Issue	Information technology assessment and plan	L	This plan would provide strategic guidance for developing and updating the aging IT infrastructure of the nine Manhattan park units. It would address the technology challenges and network security needs associated with managing multiple locations and the distribution of park staff in numerous buildings throughout New York City. It also would guide updating computer system networks while proactively identifying future needs.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV, Key Issue	Visitor use study	H	This study would include the nine Manhattan parks that are part of one administrative unit (the Manhattan Sites). It would inform management of visitor use patterns and assess the potential impacts of programs and activities.
FRV	Administrative history	M	This history would provide baseline information on the creation and development of the park. It would include the relocation of The Grange to its current location.
Key Issue	Visitor experience and transportation assessment	L	This assessment would establish a baseline for the quality of the transportation-related visitor experience, identify needs and strategies for improving the visitor experience, and develop performance measures to determine the effectiveness of those strategies.



Part 3: Contributors

Hamilton Grange National Memorial

Barbara Applebaum, Chief of Interpretation
Laura Brennan, Park Ranger
Michael Callahan, Park Ranger
Jimmy Cleckley, District Ranger
Michael H. Frazier, Historian
Jennifer Ladd, Park Ranger
Steve Laise, Chief of Cultural Resources (former)
Shirley McKinney, Superintendent
Vladimir Merzlyakov, Park Ranger
Daniel Prebutt, Park Ranger
Don Stanko, Park Ranger
Liam Strain, District Ranger

NPS Northeast Region

Christine Arato, Regional Historian (former)
Amanda Jones, Community Planner, Project Lead
Eric Kreusch, Cultural Anthropologist/Archeologist (former)
Jim O'Connell, Community Planner (retired)
Stephen Spaulding, Director, Historic Architecture, Conservation, and Engineering Center
Sara Wolf, Director, Northeast Museum Services Center (retired)

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Laura Watt, Contract Editor, Denver Service Center—Planning Division

Partners

Renee Barnes, Program Director, National Parks of New York Harbor Conservancy

Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Hamilton Grange National Memorial

76 STAT.] PUBLIC LAW 87-438—APR. 27, 1962

57

Public Law 87-438

JOINT RESOLUTION

Providing for the establishing of the former dwelling house of Alexander Hamilton as a national memorial.

April 27, 1962
[H. J. Res. 449]

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to take such action as may be necessary to provide for the establishment of the former dwelling house of Alexander Hamilton (commonly known as The Grange), situated in New York, New York, as a national memorial. However, the Secretary shall not establish the national memorial until he has satisfied himself that the lands which have been donated are sufficient

Alexander Hamilton national memorial.
Establishment.

to assure the relocation of The Grange and administration and interpretation of the national memorial.

Designation as Hamilton Grange National Memorial.

SEC. 2. (a) The national memorial established by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to this joint resolution shall be designated as the Hamilton Grange National Memorial and shall be set aside as a public national memorial to commemorate the historic role played by Alexander Hamilton in the establishment of this Nation.

39 Stat. 535.
16 USC 1-4.

(b) The National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall administer, protect, and develop such memorial, subject to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes", approved August 21, 1935, as amended.

49 Stat. 666.
16 USC 461-467.
Appropriation.

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, but not more than \$460,000, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of section 1 of this joint resolution.

Approved April 27, 1962.

PUBLIC LAW 96-607—DEC. 28, 1980

94 STAT. 3539

Public Law 96-607
96th Congress

An Act

To provide, with respect to the national park system: for the establishment of new units; for adjustments in boundaries; for increases in appropriation authorizations for land acquisition and development; and for other purposes.

Dec. 28, 1980
[S. 2363]

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

National Park System, amendment.

TITLE II

HAMILTON GRANGE NATIONAL MEMORIAL

SEC. 201. Section 3 of the Joint Resolution of April 27, 1962 (76 Stat. 57) is amended by changing "\$460,000" to "\$960,000".

102 STAT. 4640

PUBLIC LAW 100-701—NOV. 19, 1988

Public Law 100-701
100th Congress

An Act

Nov. 19, 1988
[H.R. 4212]

To amend the Joint resolution of April 27, 1962, to permit the Secretary of the Interior to establish the former home of Alexander Hamilton as a national memorial at its present location in New York, New York.

Historic
preservation.
Conservation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Joint resolution of April 27, 1962 (76 Stat. 57), is amended by striking all after the resolving clause and inserting the following:

“SECTION 1. HAMILTON GRANGE NATIONAL MEMORIAL.

16 USC 431 note.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—In order to provide for the benefit, inspiration, and education of the American people, there is hereby established the Hamilton Grange National Memorial (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the ‘memorial’) in the State of New York.

“(b) MAP.—The memorial shall consist of the lands and interests in lands and improvements as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Hamilton Grange National Memorial Boundary Map’ numbered 416/80,002 and dated June 1988.

“SEC. 2. ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY.

“The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the ‘Secretary’) is authorized to acquire lands, interests in lands, and improvements thereon within the boundaries of the memorial by donation. The Secretary is authorized to reimburse the owner not more than \$15,000 for administrative costs directly related to the transfer of ownership of this property. The Secretary may also acquire by the donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds or by exchange, personal property associated with and appropriate for interpretation of the memorial.

“SEC. 3. ADMINISTRATION OF MEMORIAL.

“The Secretary shall administer the memorial in accordance with the provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act of August 21, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4) and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461). In administering the memorial, the Secretary shall—

“(1) provide for the interpretation of the life of Alexander Hamilton;

“(2) preserve and interpret the history of The Grange, home of Alexander Hamilton; and

“(3) present the history of the United States as a young Nation.

“SEC. 4. GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.

“Within 3 complete fiscal years after the enactment of this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate a general management plan for the memorial. The

plan shall be prepared in accordance with section 12(b) of the Act of August 18, 1970 (84 Stat. 825; 16 U.S.C. 1a-1—1a-7). Such plan shall identify appropriate facilities for proper interpretation of the site for visitors.

“SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act, but not to exceed \$2,500,000 for development.”.

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law or any order of land classification based thereon, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to consider an application for desert land entry covering approximately 280 acres of public lands, 105 of which constitute a part of a scenic easement area of the Dinosaur National Monument, Utah, as identified on a map entitled “Desert Land Entry—Dinosaur National Monument—October 1, 1987”. If the applicant meets the requirements of section 3 of this Act, the Secretary shall issue a patent to the applicant in accordance with the Desert Land Entry Act (43 U.S.C. 321 et seq.). Such patent shall reserve to the United States a right-of-way 200 feet in width for the Dinosaur National Monument entrance road.

Public lands.
Patents and
trademarks.
Utah.
16 USC 431 note.

SEC. 3. The Secretary shall not issue a patent to the lands described in section 2 until the applicant has: (a) complied with the requirements of the Desert Land Entry Act; and (b) conveyed to the United States, at no cost, title to scenic easements for purposes of Dinosaur National Monument on lands identified by the National Park Service as tracts 07-114, south half; 07-115, the complete tract.

SEC. 4. The scenic easements acquired by the Secretary and any patents issued by him under this Act shall be subject to the restrictions set forth in the scenic easement deed dated March 16, 1967, and filed in the records of Moffat County, Colorado, at pages 2 and 3 of book 341 of the deed of records of the county.

Patents and
trademarks.

Approved November 19, 1988.

SEC. 776. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS; HAMILTON GRANGE, NEW YORK.

(a) Congress finds that—

(1) Alexander Hamilton, assisted by James Madison and George Washington, was the principal drafter of the Constitution of the United States;

(2) Hamilton was General Washington’s aide-de-camp during the Revolutionary War, and, given command by Washington of the New York and Connecticut light infantry battalion, led the successful assault on British redoubt number 10 at Yorktown;

(3) after serving as Secretary of the Treasury, Hamilton founded the Bank of New York and the New York Post;

(4) the only home Hamilton ever owned, commonly known as “the Grange”, is a fine example of Federal period architecture

114 STAT. 1549A-46 PUBLIC LAW 106-387—APPENDIX

designed by New York architect John McComb, Jr., and was built in upper Manhattan in 1803;

(5) the New York State Assembly enacted a law in 1908 authorizing New York City to acquire the Grange and move it to nearby St. Nicholas Park, part of the original Hamilton estate, but no action was taken;

(6) in 1962, the National Park Service took over management of the Grange, by then wedged on Convent Avenue within inches between an apartment house on the north side and a church on the south side;

(7) the 1962 designation of the Grange as a national memorial was contingent on the acquisition by the National Park Service of a site to which the building could be relocated;

(8) the New York State legislature enacted a law in 1998 that granted approval for New York City to transfer land in St. Nicholas Park to the National Park Service, causing renovations to the Grange to be postponed; and

(9) no obelisk, monument, or classical temple along the national mall has been constructed to honor the man who more than any other designed the Government of the United States, Hamilton should at least be remembered by restoring his home in a sylvan setting.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Alexander Hamilton made an immense contribution to the United States by serving as a principal drafter of the Constitution; and

(2) the National Park Service should expeditiously—

(A) proceed to relocate the Grange to St. Nicholas Park; and

(B) restore the Grange to a state befitting the memory of Alexander Hamilton.

Public Law 106-482
106th Congress

An Act

Nov. 9, 2000
[H.R. 5478]

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire by donation suitable land to serve as the new location for the home of Alexander Hamilton, commonly known as the Hamilton Grange, and to authorize the relocation of the Hamilton Grange to the acquired land.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2 of Public Law 87-438, as amended by Public Law 100-701; 102 Stat. 4640; 16 U.S.C. 431 note) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(a) IN GENERAL.—” before “The Secretary of the Interior”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(b) RELOCATION OF HAMILTON GRANGE.—The Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation from the City of New York, New York, a parcel of land or suitable interests in such land, not to exceed 1 acre, to serve as the new location for the home of Alexander Hamilton, commonly known as the Hamilton Grange, and to relocate the Hamilton Grange to such land. The acquired land or interests in land shall be in close proximity to the original location of Hamilton Grange and shall be added to and administered as part of the memorial.”

New York.

Approved November 9, 2000.

Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start – Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
General Agreement Interpretation Alexander Hamilton Awareness Society	Interpretation and education	1/11/2017 – 1/11/2022	Alexander Hamilton Awareness Society	Educational and interpretive programming
Eastern National	Cooperative association agreement	10/2014 – 10/2020	Eastern National	Cooperative association agreement to allow sales of items
National Parks of New York Harbor Conservancy Friends Agreement	Friends agreement	2/22/2012 – 2/22/2018	National Parks of New York Harbor Conservancy	One year extension in 2017. Replaced general agreement to promote Hamilton Grange and other national parks in the New York City area



**Northeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation
Hamilton Grange National Memorial**

August 2018

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.



August 3, 2018

RECOMMENDED

Shirley McKinney, Superintendent, Hamilton Grange National Memorial

Date

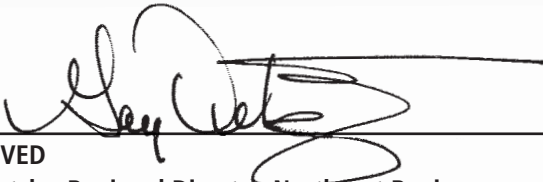


8.8.18

RECOMMENDED

Joshua Laird, Commissioner, National Parks of New York Harbor

Date



August 13, 2018

APPROVED

Gay Vietzke, 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.

HAGR 416/147537

August 2018

Foundation Document • Hamilton Grange National Memorial

