

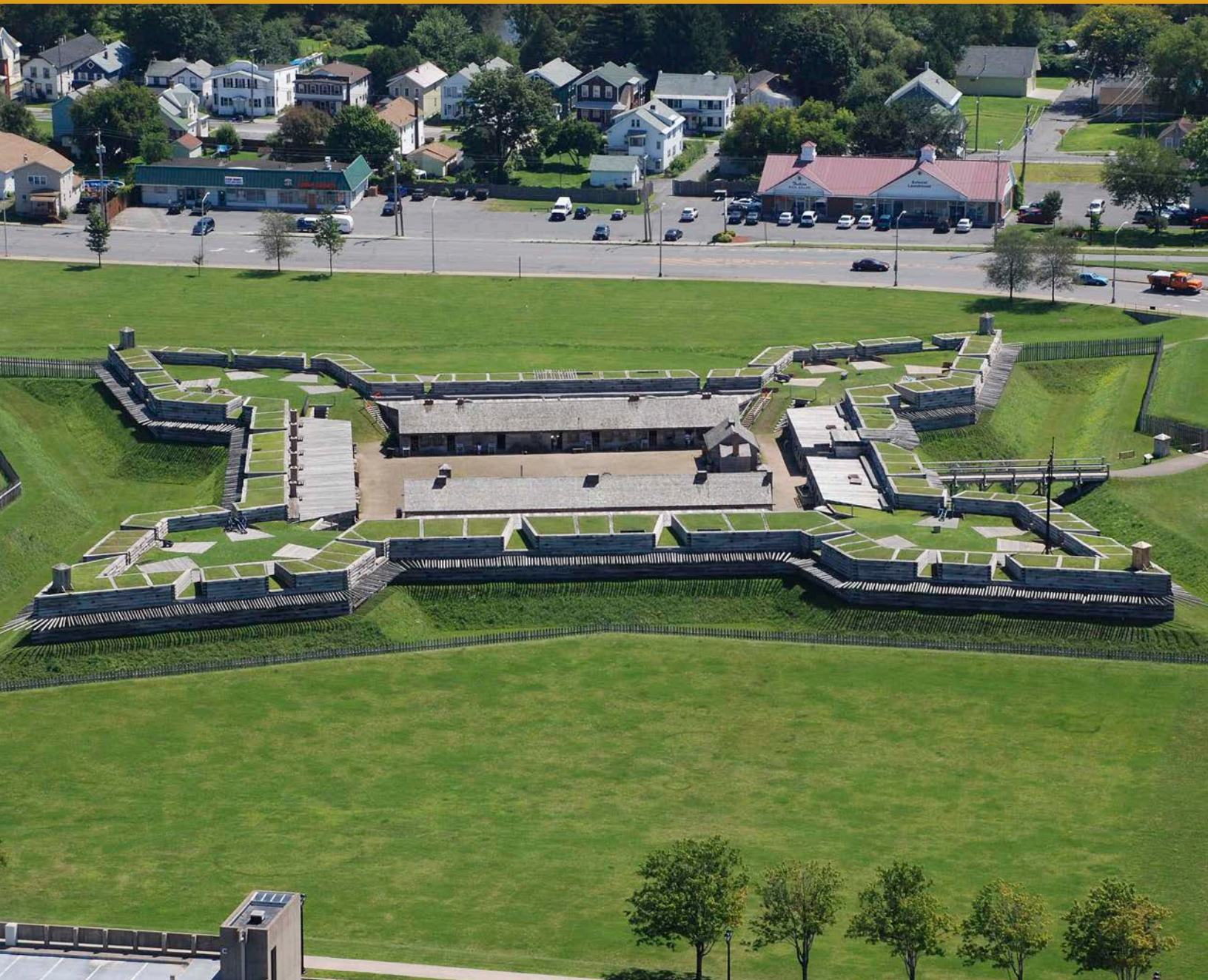


Foundation Document

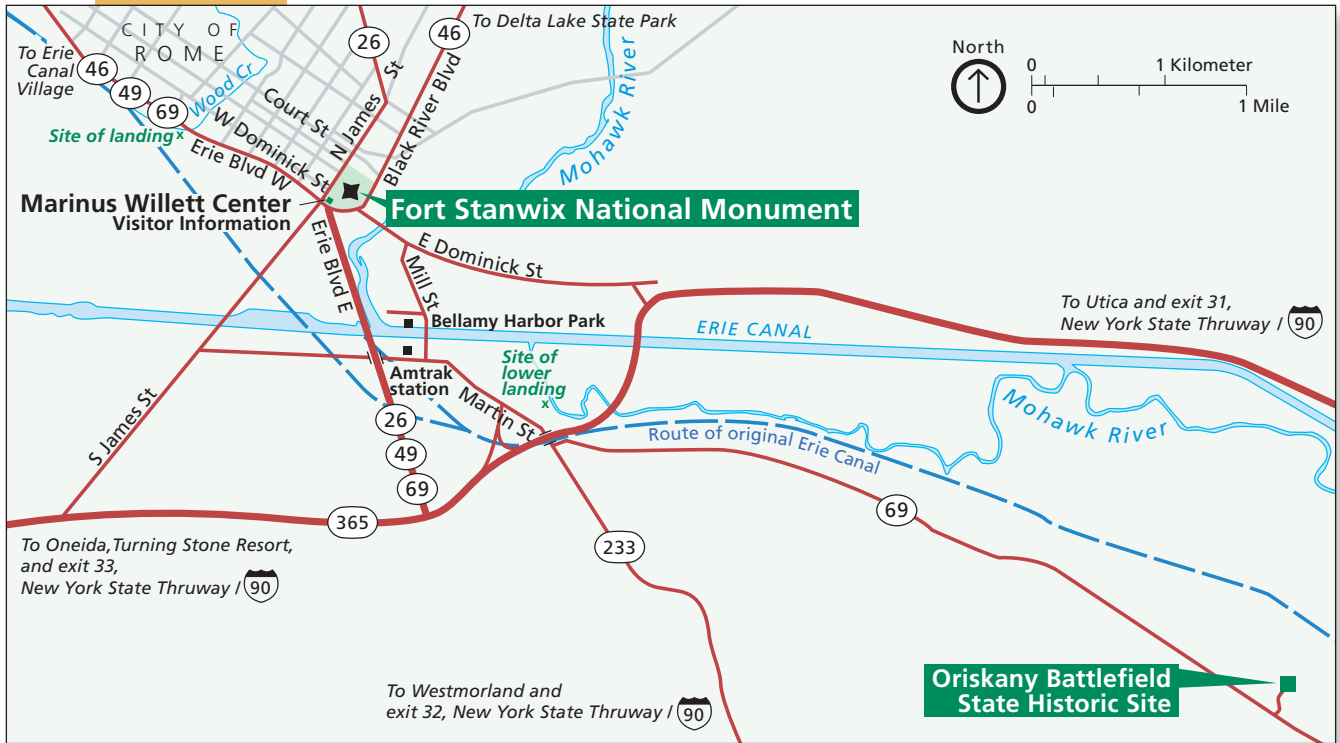
Fort Stanwix National Monument

New York

August 2016



Signatures
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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.



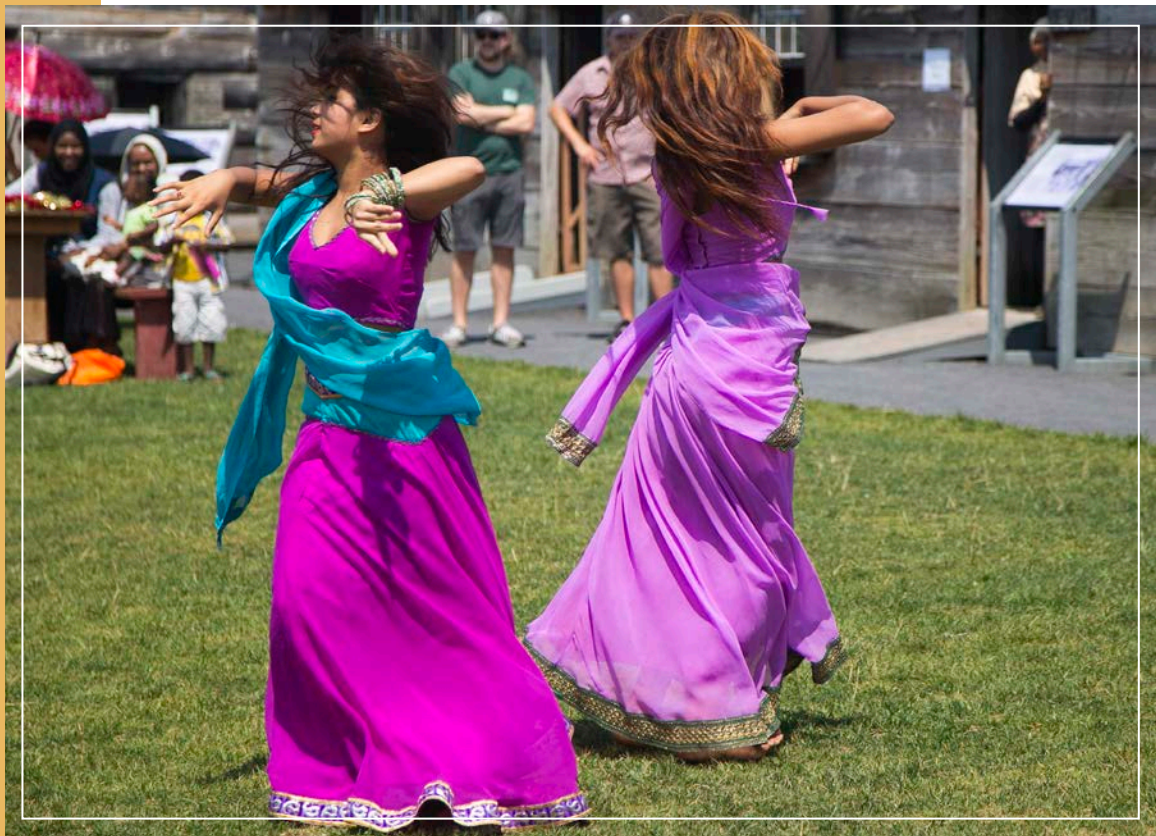
The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological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

Fort Stanwix National Monument occupies approximately 16 acres in the heart of downtown Rome, New York. It includes the archeological remains of Fort Stanwix, which was constructed in 1758 and burned in 1781; a 1970s earth and timber-clad, reinforced concrete partial reconstruction of the fort built on its original site; the Marinus Willett Collections Management and Education Center (built in 2005); and one-half mile of trails with wayside exhibits.

The site was established as a national monument in 1935. The fort reconstruction commenced in 1974, when an archeological study by the National Park Service was completed. The reconstructed fort was opened to the public in 1976, exhibiting a portion of the extensive archeological collections found on-site. The site of the fort, but not the reconstructed structure, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and is a national historic landmark, significant for the events that transpired there during the American Revolution and for the information potential of the archeological resources.

Fort Stanwix tells the story of the Oneida Carrying Place, a six-mile portage connecting the Mohawk River and Wood Creek. This portage was a vital link in water transportation between the Atlantic Ocean and the Great Lakes. The American Indians referred to this area as the “Great Carrying Place” or “Two Rivers Together.” The British built Fort Stanwix in 1758 during the French and Indian War (Seven Years’ War) to protect the Carry and to prevent the French from moving south from Canada into New York’s Mohawk Valley. It was abandoned by the British in 1766 and rebuilt by the Continental Army, renamed Fort Schuyler, in 1776. The following year, the Continental garrison refused to surrender during a 21-day siege by a contingent of British soldiers, Loyalists, foreign troops, and their Indian allies. Following the nearby Battle of Oriskany and the arrival of Continental Army reinforcements, the British withdrew. In 1781, fire destroyed part of the fort and it was decommissioned.

Significant treaties were signed at Fort Stanwix, including the 1768 Boundary Line Treaty and 1784 Treaty of Fort Stanwix. The State of New York also negotiated four land deals with the Oneida, Onondaga, and Cayuga Indians at the site in 1788 and 1790.

European-American settlement in the Rome area began after 1785 with the settlement of Lynchville, renamed Rome in 1819. The site of Fort Stanwix became the focus for Rome’s commercial and residential development, and gradually evidence of the fort disappeared under the city’s development.

The park hosts encampments that highlight the military in the French and Indian War and the American Revolution, programs, and special events. Many programs and events are conducted in partnership with multiple community organizations.



Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Fort Stanwix National Monument 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 21, 1935 (see appendix A for enabling legislation). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of FORT STANWIX NATIONAL MONUMENT is to preserve the location, resources, and stories associated with the military, political, and cultural events that occurred at and around the site of Fort Stanwix and to provide opportunities for visitor understanding, appreciation, and stewardship.



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 Fort Stanwix National Monument, 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 Fort Stanwix National Monument. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. During the American Revolution, the successful defense of Fort Stanwix and the Battle of Oriskany in 1777 undermined British strategy and helped to win European allies for the United States. The outcome of the siege of Fort Stanwix and the Battle of Oriskany are of great importance in American history and contributed to the American victory at the pivotal Battle of Saratoga.
2. Fort Stanwix was a key site in the global struggle for control of North America (including representing interests of Europeans, American colonies, and American Indians), most notably during the French and Indian War and the American Revolution.
3. Fort Stanwix (renamed Fort Schuyler during the American Revolution) was the site where the British, Americans, and American Indians negotiated major treaties in the 18th century. These treaties provide evidence of tension between European American migration pressures and the sovereignty of Indian nations. The treaties helped shape the tone of US and American Indian relations and still serve as the basis for contemporary US government policy regarding sovereign Indian nations.
4. The reconstructed fort and the site at and around the original Fort Stanwix reflect 18th-century military architecture and armaments and provide a place to understand the interaction of geography with military strategy and tactics.
5. Fort Stanwix National Monument reflects changing concepts and societal values related to memorialization and resource stewardship, particularly during the period of urban renewal and the fort's reconstruction in the 1960s and 1970s.



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 Fort Stanwix National Monument:

- **Fort Stanwix Archeological Sites**
- **Fort Stanwix National Monument Museum Collections**
- **The Reconstructed Fort, Parade Ground, and Landscape**

Other Important Resources and Values

Fort Stanwix National Monument 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 Fort Stanwix National Monument:

- **Marinus Willett Collections Management and Education Center**



Related Resources

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 associations with park fundamental resources and the purpose of the park. The related resource represents a connection with the park that often reflects an area of mutual benefit or interest, and collaboration, between the park and owner/stakeholder.

The following related resources have been identified for Fort Stanwix National Monument:

- **Oriskany Battlefield State Historic Site, Oriskany, New York**—The Battle of Oriskany was fought in 1777 between the Continental militia and the British and their Indian allies. The battle helped lift the siege of Fort Stanwix, and sundered the Great Law, which had prevented Iroquois from taking up arms against each other. Oriskany Battlefield State Historic Site is managed in partnership with Fort Stanwix National Monument.
- **Steuben Memorial State Historic Site, Remsen, New York**—The Steuben Memorial honors the “Drillmaster of the American Revolution,” Baron Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben. After the war, New York State deeded him a large parcel of land in appreciation for his military contributions. In 1804, his remains were transferred to what is now known as the “Sacred Grove,” where a large monument marks Baron von Steuben’s final resting place. Steuben Memorial is managed in partnership with Fort Stanwix National Monument.
- **Herkimer Home State Historic Site, Little Falls, New York**—This historic site was the home of General Nicholas Herkimer, who commanded the Tryon County Militia at the Battle of Oriskany and received a mortal wound at that battle. General Herkimer is interpreted by NPS rangers as part of the broader military campaign at Fort Stanwix and Oriskany in 1777.
- **Rome Historical Society and Museum, Rome, New York**—The Rome History Society was established in 1936. The Society owns a museum and collections related to the themes of Fort Stanwix. It leases administrative space for Fort Stanwix National Monument. The Rome Historical Society is the custodian of the Lower Landing, the Fort Bull site, and the Tomb of Unknown Revolutionary War Soldiers. The Rome Historical Society is the official friends group of Fort Stanwix National Monument.
- **Fort Bull Site, Rome, New York**—Fort Bull, a British fort, was built to protect the Oneida Carry and was a predecessor of Fort Stanwix. It was attacked and destroyed by French troops and their Indian allies in 1756, during the French & Indian War. A marker commemorates the Fort Bull site.
- **Tomb of Unknown Revolutionary War Soldiers, Rome, New York**—Across the street from the Rome Historical Society and Fort Stanwix National Monument, the tomb may contain human remains from the 1777 siege.
- **Two archeological sites on park property may be related to the Underground Railroad.** They are the Barnard-Mudge Mansion, where William Tallman lived and harbored freedom-seekers. The other site is related to the stage lines operated by Marcus L. Kenyon, probably from the Stanwix Hall Hotel stables, which helped freedom-seekers get passage to Oswego and then into Canada. These structures were demolished in the 1970s.
- **Gansevoort Historic District, Rome, New York**—Abutting the Fort Stanwix National Monument boundary, this historic district includes a site where British troops developed siege lines during the 1777 siege of Fort Stanwix. A historic marker indicates this site.



- **Historic Lower Landing Place, Rome, New York**—The site of a British fortified camp for the 1777 siege of Fort Stanwix.
- **Western Inland Lock Navigation Canal, Rome, New York**—The canal connected the Mohawk River and Wood Creek at Oneida Carry in 1797 and was a precursor of the Erie Canal in surmounting the Oneida Carry.
- **Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor**—This park unit encompasses New York’s canal system and the communities that grew along its shores. Fort Stanwix lies within the Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor and collaborates on multiple programs and projects with the Corridor.
- **Johnson Hall State Historic Site, Johnstown, New York**—Home (1763) of Sir William Johnson, the leading British person in the colonial Mohawk Valley. Johnson played a significant role in allying the Iroquois and the British in achieving victory over France to control North America.
- **Saratoga National Historical Park, Stillwater, New York**—Site of the first significant American military victory during the Revolution. Here in 1777 American forces defeated a major British army, an event that led France to recognize the independence of the United States and enter the war as a decisive military ally. The Battle of Saratoga was part of a broader British invasion of New York that included the actions at Fort Stanwix and Oriskany.
- **North Country National Scenic Trail**—The 4,000-mile-long North Country National Scenic Trail links scenic, natural, historic, and cultural areas in seven northern states. The trail stretches from the Missouri River in North Dakota to the shores of Lake Champlain in New York. Fort Stanwix National Monument is a stop on the trail.
- **Mohawk River Trail**—The Mohawk River Trail is a multiuse waterfront trail along the Mohawk River that spans from Bellamy Harbor Park on the Erie Canal to Delta Lake State Park. A portion of the trail goes through Fort Stanwix National Monument. The Mohawk River represents a critical piece of the story of Fort Stanwix.

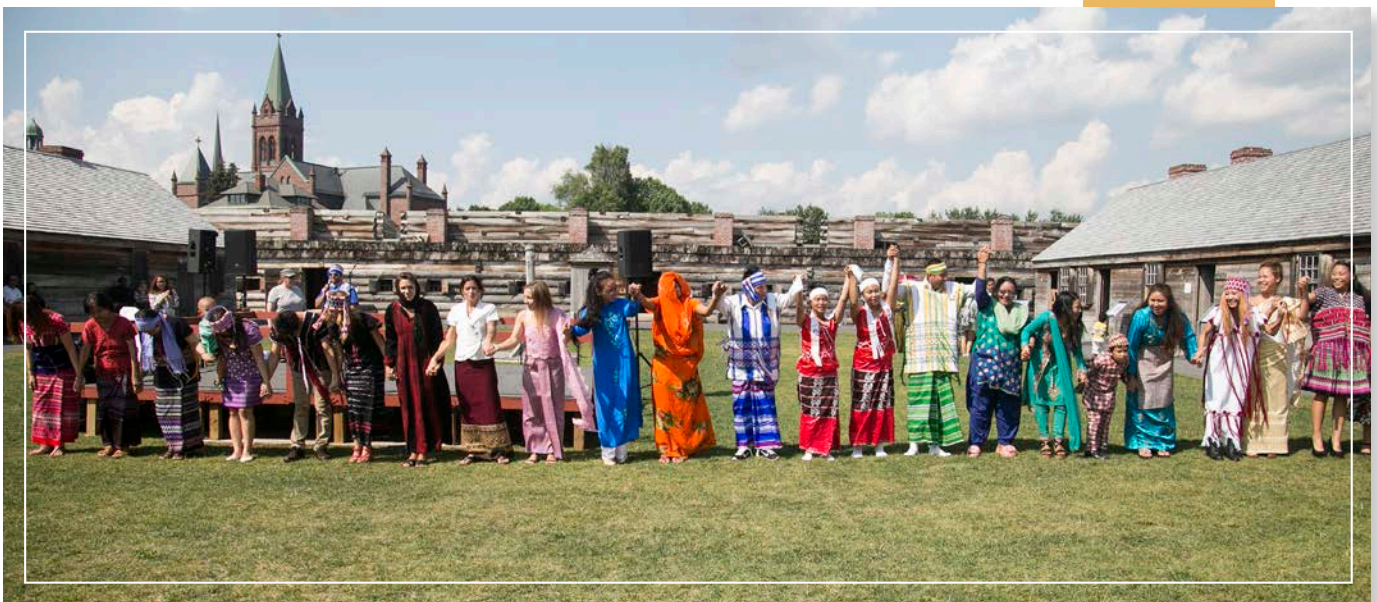
Interpretive Themes

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 Fort Stanwix National Monument:

1. **The Struggle for North America**—Fort Stanwix, from first contact through the end of the fort's useful military life in 1781, represents the high stakes and lasting ramifications of the global contest of nations (European and American Indian) for economic and political control of the Oneida Carrying Place, the Mohawk Valley, and the rich resources of North America.
2. **Fort Stanwix during the American Revolution**—During the American Revolution, the successful defense of Fort Stanwix in 1777 undermined British strategy and helped win European allies for the United States.
3. **Cultures in Contact and Conflict**—A controversial pattern of alliance and betrayal among European, American, and Indian nations evolved at and around the site of Fort Stanwix with lasting ramifications for all.
4. **The History of Commemoration at Fort Stanwix**—The history of commemoration of the events related to Fort Stanwix illustrates changing societal values and evolving norms of memorialization and resource stewardship.



Part 2: Dynamic Components

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

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

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

There are no special mandates for Fort Stanwix National Monument.

Administrative Commitments

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation: In 2008, the National Park Service established a cooperative management agreement with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Preservation for management and staffing of Oriskany Battlefield State Historic Site and the Steuben Memorial State Historic Site. Through this agreement, the National Park Service provides visitor services and maintenance at Oriskany Battlefield and Steuben Memorial.





Rome Historical Society: Fort Stanwix National Monument concluded a friends agreement in fiscal year 2015 (FY 2015) with the Rome Historical Society. Fort Stanwix National Monument recognizes that strengthening partnerships with community organizations such as the Rome Historical Society will yield success for the park. The National Park Service and Rome Historical Society have a desire to work collaboratively to accomplish mutually beneficial goals and create cohesive visitor experiences that advance the missions of both entities. This includes a collaborative centennial exhibition that will showcase museum collections from the Rome Historical Society and Fort Stanwix National Monument; collaborative planning, marketing, programming, and training; and sharing human and cultural resources.

Oneida Indian Nation of New York: In 2002, the National Park Service signed a general agreement with the Oneida Indian Nation of New York to promote mutual cooperation and assistance with resource protection, interpretation, and public relationships.

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	Fort Stanwix Archeological Sites
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent archeology (2013) demonstrates the existence of significant archeological features at the park. Current Archeological Sites Management Information System data indicate the archeology is in good condition. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since the reconstruction of Fort Stanwix in 1976, the archeological site has remained stable. There have been recent archeological excavations at the site. In 1996, Fort Stanwix National Monument initiated a program of ethnographic resource documentation focused on associations between American Indians and other ethnic or associated groups with ties to Fort Stanwix National Monument and Oriskany Battlefield. This program continues to this day.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Known archeological resources at Fort Stanwix National Monument need to be protected from unauthorized excavation and vandalism. There is potential for municipal infrastructure / utility line relocation and street realignments that could affect Fort Stanwix National Monument. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional archeological surveys will identify new resources on park lands and potentially in partnership with communities, to assess and document their significance for optimum preservation. Research into park archeology can improve NPS and visitor appreciation and understanding of the histories at and around Fort Stanwix. The park has underway a historic resource study of the treaties signed at Fort Stanwix in the 18th century (to be completed in FY 2016). The park is also undertaking an ethnographic overview and assessment with an emphasis on the ethnographic significance of the Fort Stanwix treaties (to be completed in FY 2017).
Stakeholder Interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Associated Indian nations City of Rome, New York Rome Historical Society and Museum Colleges and universities Archeology associations New York Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct further archeological testing in the north and east lawn areas. Organize and process GIS data from multiple sources. Create a GIS database of structural and other features, past and present, based on archeology, historic maps, and current conditions. Archeological identification survey to identify and evaluate the significance of resources at and around the park. Conduct historical research focusing on the 19th- and 20th-century land use history of the Fort Stanwix National Monument area. Update National Register of Historic Places nomination for Fort Stanwix National Monument.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Fort Stanwix Archeological Sites
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"> • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management • Director's Order 28A: Archeology • The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation • The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes



Fundamental Resource or Value	Fort Stanwix National Monument Museum Collections
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Fort Stanwix National Monument museum collections, including archives, number approximately 700,000 items. They pertain to both the 18th-century fort occupation (1758–1781) and the 19th- and 20th-century City of Rome, New York (1796–1970). The archeological collection consists of materials primarily recovered during the late 1960s and early 1970s excavations of the Fort Stanwix site. The park’s archeological collection is among the most significant set of artifacts from an 18th-century fort. The fort’s collections are in storage and on partial display at the Marinus Willett Collections Management and Education Center. The military archeology of the site is primarily documented in the report <i>Casemates and Cannonballs: Archeological Investigations at Fort Stanwix National Monument</i> (1975). Based on information in the 2014 Interior Collections Management System database for the park, approximately 49.2% of the collection is in good to excellent condition, 50.8% is in poor to fair condition. Fort Stanwix National Monument has a current scope of collection statement. The 2014 Checklist for Preservation and Protection of Museum Collections shows 75.6% of standards being met in the collection facility. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park’s collection storage plan and collection management plan are being coordinated with national and regional collection management plans as they are enacted.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park must continue to be vigilant against vandalism and theft of museum collections. Over-packed and improperly packed storage boxes must be rehoused to arrest compression damage to fragile museum collections. Storage of other park museum collections must be done with care to prevent introducing pests and other environmental hazards. The park must remain vigilant and quickly repair malfunctions of buildings and facilities to prevent creation of unstable environmental conditions and pest infestations. Permanent exhibit of museum collections is counter to appropriate artifact preservation. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information in the Interior Collections Management System database for the park needs to be continually updated for both collection accountability and research purposes. The research potential of the museum collections is enormous and would benefit from promotion and partnerships with academia. Research in the 18th century museum collections has the potential to alter and augment understanding of the histories at and around Fort Stanwix. There is an opportunity to establish rotating exhibits or develop more temporary exhibits in order to share more of the collection.
Stakeholder Interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Associated Indian nations Rome Historical Society and Museum City of Rome, New York New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Colleges and universities
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection condition survey.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Fort Stanwix National Monument Museum Collections
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update historic furnishings report. • Update security and fire protection plan. • Update emergency operations plan. • Update housekeeping and integrated pest management plan. • Exhibit artifact preservation rotation plan. • NPS Northeast Region consolidated museum collection storage plan.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • 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 (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III

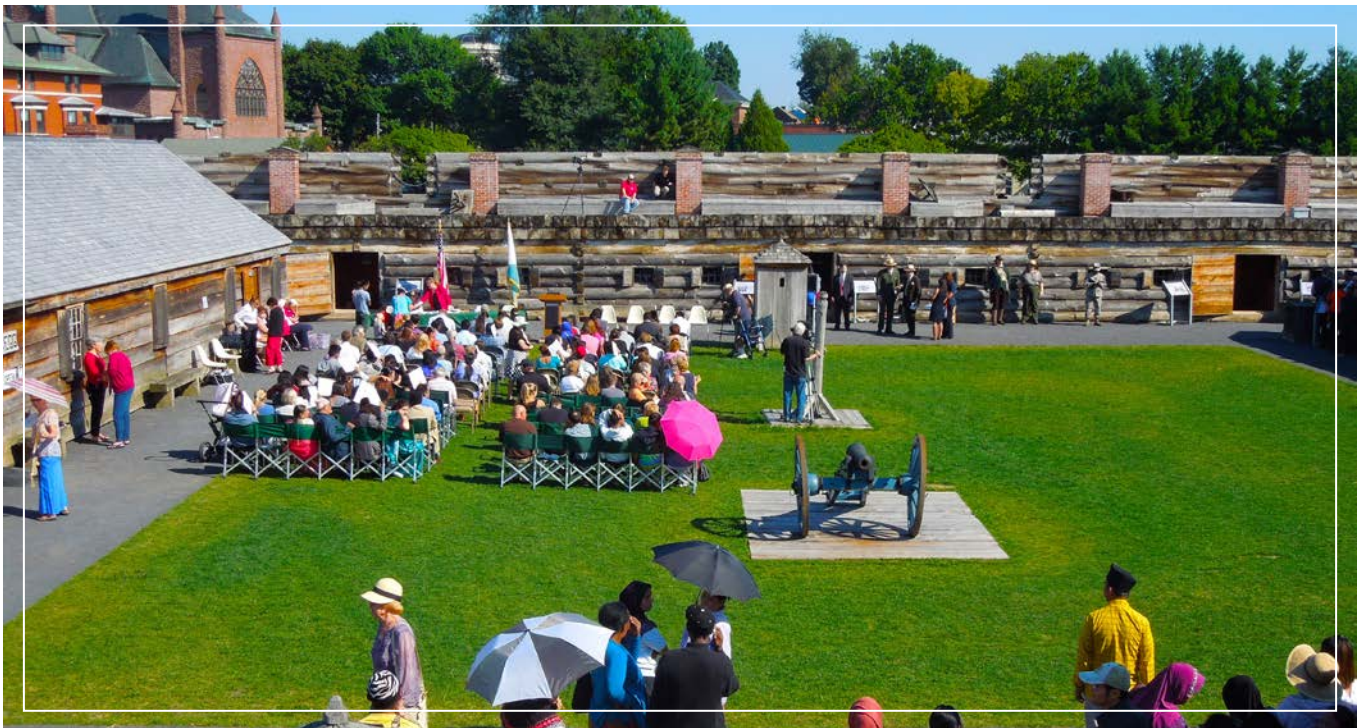




Fundamental Resource or Value	Reconstructed Fort, Parade Ground, and Landscape
Related Significance Statement	Significance statements 4 and 5.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the reconstructed fort was largely completed in 1976, its primary significance lies in its being an interpretive device for understanding the original Fort Stanwix. • The fort is an earth and timber-clad, reinforced concrete structure. • Based on the NPS Facility Condition Index (FCI), the fort and the three freestanding buildings inside the fort are considered to be in good condition. • Only the small guard houses are rated as fair. • Inside the reconstructed fort are historically furnished rooms. • The Gregg Barracks, inside the reconstructed fort, serves as a visitor contact station, showing a short film about daily life in the fort. • The various casemates, sentry box guard houses, barracks, and other reconstructed structures have Asset Priority Index (API) ratings ranging from 25 to 83 and Facility Condition Index (FCI) ratings ranging from 0.006 to 0.464. • The maintained landscape of the fort and bastions has an API rating of 70 and an FCI rating of 0.000. • The Great Lawn (glacis) has an API rating of 88 and an FCI rating of 0.000. • The main trail has an API rating of 77 and an FCI rating of 0.700. • Much of the area is lawn. • The park is not attempting to present an “accurate representation of what once existed there” (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> §5.3.5) because the landscape was indifferently maintained during the period of historical significance. • A half-mile-long interpretive trail provides five wayside exhibit panels and posts with instructions to access a cell phone tour. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing maintenance of the reconstructed fort has been effectively sustaining the structure. • Twenty-first century visitors, living in the midst of societal trends of life-long learning, globalization, and the digital era, interact with information, each other, and the world differently than previous generations.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Reconstructed Fort, Parade Ground, and Landscape
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2013, the National Center on Accessibility assessed the accessibility of Fort Stanwix National Monument. The report identified physical and programmatic barriers and recommendations to deal with them, which are being addressed. • The fort, built of wood (southern yellow pine and tamarack), is 40 years old, and structural decay is becoming evident. The heating and ventilation system in the fort should be upgraded to prevent mold and mildew from developing in the rooms. Log roofs over casemates (and their linings) need to be repaired or replaced to maintain structural integrity or else the interior of the buildings will be threatened. • The security system in the fort needs to be upgraded to reduce false alarms and catch intruders in the fort. • The landscape around the fort has shown signs of small sink holes and also settling of the berms and counterscarp in the ditch area. Significant damage is being caused by voles. • The parade ground area consists of a dirt/sand/stone material that becomes soft during rainstorms. After each rainfall material is washed into the drain in the middle of the parade ground. A harder parade ground surface would reduce this impact. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities exist to maximize 21st century visitor engagement through more flexible and adaptive use of space to increase customization, user-control, and participation. • The half-mile Loop Trail that circumvents the fort is a recreational amenity that could be enhanced. • The park completed an accessibility assessment in 2015 and is completing a work action plan to correct identified deficiencies. • The park has made significant strides related on cost-saving (greener) measures across park facilities. Opportunities to continue and increase sustainable practices exist throughout the park. • There is an opportunity to explore partnership engagement in the Federal Lands Access Program of the Federal Highway Administration to help connect communities to the park's trail system.
<p>Stakeholder Interests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associated Indian nations • Oriskany Battlefield State Historic Site • Steuben Memorial State Historic Site • Northern Frontier Project, Inc. • New York State's Mohawk Valley Heritage Corridor • Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor • City of Rome, New York • Rome Area Chamber of Commerce • Rome Historical Society and Museum • Oneida County Tourism • Colleges and universities • Fort Drum United States Army • Historical reenactor and living history groups • North Country Trail • Mohawk River Trail
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic resource study.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Reconstructed Fort, Parade Ground, and Landscape
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term preservation plan for the reconstructed fort. • Trail plan to integrate Fort Stanwix National Monument and its Loop Trail into city/ regional trails and enhance the Loop Trail. • Ethnographic overview and assessment. • Update security and fire protection plan. • Update housekeeping and integrated pest management plan. • Update emergency operations plan. • Collaborative action and marketing plan with city, state, and other partners. • Comprehensive wayside plan.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director's Order 80: <i>Real Property Asset Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>



Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Marinus Willett Collections Management and Education Center
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Marinus Willett Collections Management and Education Center (Willett Center) serves as the park's visitor center. The facility houses exhibits, audiovisual presentations, a museum store, and a climate-controlled museum collections storage area for a collection of more than 700,000 objects. Exhibits interpret the strategic significance of the fort's location on the Oneida Carry, momentous events, noteworthy people, and the treaties that were signed between the nascent United States and American Indian tribes. The exhibits and audiovisual program provide vignettes of four composite characters with different perspectives of the American Revolution as experienced at Fort Stanwix. The API rating is 100 and the FCI rating is 0.010. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since the Willett Center's opening in 2005, the park's collections have been stored in a state-of-the art facility and have been exhibited to the public. Twenty-first century visitors, living in the midst of societal trends of life-long learning, globalization, and the digital era, interact with information, each other, and the world differently than previous generations.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Willett Center lacks plans that are current in relation to security, fire protection, emergency operations, and housekeeping. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The <i>Northeast Region Museum Collection Curatorial Facility Plan (2005)</i> designates Fort Stanwix National Monument as a site for storing collections from other parks in the Northeast Region. The <i>NPS Park Museum Collection Storage Plan (2006)</i> made a similar designation for Fort Stanwix National Monument. There is substantial storage space available in the Willett Center for collections at other parks. Museum collections from the Martin Van Buren National Historic Site and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation are already stored there. Opportunities exist to maximize 21st-century visitor engagement through more flexible and adaptive use of space to increase customization, user control, and participation. There is an opportunity to provide technical assistance and support to partner and stakeholder groups with regional subject matter expertise in the historic preservation, fire protection, and physical security areas.
<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"> Update security and fire protection plan. Update housekeeping and integrated pest management plan. Update emergency operations 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"> None identified <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>NPS 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>

Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

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

The following are key issues for Fort Stanwix National Monument and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- The park seeks to build a stronger community presence through collaborative partnerships with the City of Rome, New York State, and nonprofit organizations.
 - *Associated planning need:* Develop a collaborative park action plan with partners.
- There are recreational and interpretive opportunities that could be derived from integrating the park and its Loop Trail with city/regional trails.
 - *Associated planning need:* Develop a trail plan to integrate the park and its Loop Trail with city/regional trails as well as enhance the experience of the Loop Trail.
- There is a potentially broader context for understanding the history of Fort Stanwix in the Rome, New York, community and at other historic sites in the region. A comprehensive effort in developing wayside exhibits could enhance appreciation of Fort Stanwix in the Mohawk Valley region.
 - *Associated planning need:* Develop a comprehensive wayside plan to enhance visitor experience and make connections with regional resources related to the fort.
- Since the reconstructed fort has existed for four decades, preservation needs are significant. Therefore, a long-term preservation strategy is needed for the reconstructed fort.
 - *Associated planning need:* Develop a long-term preservation plan for the reconstructed fort.
- The park is seeking opportunities to increase visitation and public support for the park and its resources. The park believes that the NPS centennial and the 40th anniversary of the Fort Stanwix National Monument reconstruction, both taking place in 2016, provide timely opportunities to expand public outreach.
 - *Associated planning need:* Enhance public outreach to increase visitation and public support for the park and its resources. Tie these efforts to the 2016 NPS centennial and the 40th anniversary of the Fort Stanwix National Monument reconstruction.



- The interpretive experience at Fort Stanwix National Monument would be enhanced by a better understanding of the ethnographic significance of the site in its connection to native peoples, who lived, fought, and developed important treaties in the area of Fort Stanwix.
 - *Associated planning need:* Complete an ethnographic overview and assessment to better understand the ethnographic significance of Fort Stanwix.
- Interpretive and scholarly knowledge at Fort Stanwix National Monument would benefit from archeological research of areas that have yet to be surveyed at and around Fort Stanwix.
 - *Associated data need:* Archeological surveys are needed to better understand, interpret, and preserve archeology at and around Fort Stanwix.

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 and Key Issue	Collaborative action and marketing plan with city, state, and other partners	H	Need for collaborative plan for actions and marketing with partners.
FRV and Key Issue	Long-term preservation plan for reconstructed fort	H	The reconstructed fort is 40 years old and needs a long-term strategy for its preservation.
FRV and Key Issue	Trail plan to integrate Fort Stanwix National Monument and its Loop Trail into city/ regional trails and enhance the Loop Trail	H	The City of Rome has numerous walking/biking trails, including the Erie Canalway. Fort Stanwix National Monument should connect with them. The Loop Trail is a local amenity. A plan is needed to enhance the amenities and access to the half-mile Loop Trail circumventing the fort.
FRV and Key Issue	Comprehensive wayside plan	H	Improved signage and waysides can enhance the visitor experience and make better connections within the local region.
FRV and Key Issue	Ethnographic overview and assessment	H	To better understand the ethnographic significance of the Fort Stanwix treaties between the United States and Indian tribes.
FRV	NPS Northeast Region consolidated museum collection storage plan	H	Needs updating.
FRV and OIRV	Update security and fire protection plan	M	This plan would cover both the reconstructed fort and the Marinus Willett Collections Management and Education Center.
FRV and OIRV	Update housekeeping and integrated pest management plan	M	This plan would cover both the reconstructed fort and the Marinus Willett Collections Management and Education Center.
FRV and OIRV	Update emergency operations plan	M	This plan would cover both the reconstructed fort and the Marinus Willett Collections Management and Education Center.
FRV	Exhibit artifact preservation rotation plan	M	Such a rotation plan is needed.



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	Organize and process GIS data from multiple sources	H	The park has a large amount of GIS data from multiple sources and projects that needs organizing and processing to make it more useful for park operations, the park atlas, planning, and resources management.
FRV and Key Issue	Archeological identification survey to identify and evaluate the significance of resources at and around the park	M	To better understand, preserve, and interpret archeological resources.
FRV	Update historic furnishings report	M	Historic furnishings report dates from 1975.
FRV	Update National Register of Historic Places nomination for Fort Stanwix National Monument	M	The National Register of Historic Places nomination for Fort Stanwix National Monument (1981) should be updated to reflect current scholarship and conditions at the site.
FRV	Collection condition survey	M	Survey of collection conditions requires updating.
FRV	Conduct further archeological testing in the north and east lawn areas	M	Further testing in the north and east lawn areas of the park should be designed to identify locations with potentially significant archeological resources as well as locations where no significant archeological resources exist.
FRV	Create a GIS database of structural and other features, past and present, based on archeology, historic maps, and current conditions	M	The creation of a GIS database of structural and other features, past and present, based on archeology, historic maps, and current conditions, could be used to reconstruct the development of the site through time. This would be a valuable resource for historical and archeological research and management as well as for interpretation.
FRV	Historic resource study	M	Complete the study to help realize the interpretive and educational potential of the site and inform resource management and preservation.

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	Conduct historical research focusing on the 19th- and 20th-century land use history of the Fort Stanwix National Monument area	L	Historical research focusing on the 19th- and 20th-century land use history of the Fort Stanwix National Monument area would provide the necessary context for evaluating the national register eligibility and significance of any surviving archeological resources dating to that period located on the property. Such a context would also be useful for evaluating the significance of the extensive collection of 19th-century artifacts found at the fort site, and for using the collection for research and interpretation.



Part 3: Contributors

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation for Fort Stanwix National Monument

APPENDIX A:

[PUBLIC LAW-No. 291-74th CONGRESS]

[S. 739]

AN ACT

To provide for the establishment of a national monument on the site of Fort Stanwix in the State of New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when title to the site or portion thereof at Fort Stanwix, in the State of New York, together with such buildings and other property located thereon as may be designated by the Secretary of the Interior as necessary or desirable for national monument purposes, shall have been vested in the United States, said area and improvements, if any, shall be designated and set apart by proclamation of the President for preservation as a national monument for the benefit and inspiration of the people and shall be called the “Fort Stanwix National Monument”: *Provided,* That such area shall include at least that part of Fort Stanwix now belonging to the State of New York.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept donations of land, interests in land and/or buildings, structures, and other property within the boundaries of said national monument as determined and fixed hereunder, and donations of funds, for the purchase and/or maintenance thereof, the title and evidence of title to lands acquired to be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided,* That he may acquire on behalf of the United States out of any donated funds, by purchase at prices, deemed by him reasonable, or by condemnation under the provisions of the Act of August 1, 1888, such tracts of land within the said national monument as may be necessary for the completion thereof.

SEC. 3. That the administration, protection, and development of the aforesaid national monument shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916, entitled “An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes”, as amended.

Approved, August 21, 1935.

Appendix B: Fort Stanwix National Monument Interpretive Themes Matrix

Theme 1 - The Struggle for North America	
Fort Stanwix, from first contact through the end of the fort’s useful military life (ca.1781), represents the high stakes and lasting ramifications of the global contest of nations (European and American Indian) for economic and political control of the Oneida Carrying Place, the Mohawk Valley, and the rich resources of North America.	
Concepts	Topics and Stories
These are examples of concepts that may be explored within each theme. They are written as objectives.	Examples of topics and stories that could be included in this theme.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illustrate how from its initial construction in 1758 through its abandonment in 1781, the physical presence of the fort itself caused controversy between the British, American, and Six Nations Indian groups that affected travel, trade, and military actions on the Oneida Carry. • Describe how and why, for centuries, the Oneida Carrying Place, a six mile portage connecting the Mohawk River and Wood Creek, served as a vital link for those traveling by water from the ocean to the Great Lakes. (Explore the rich trade, wealth, and prestige this route made possible.) Describe how, for thousands of years, the ancient trail that connects the Mohawk River and Wood Creek served as a vital link for people traveling between the Atlantic Ocean and Lake Ontario. • Describe the travelers who used this well-worn route through Oneida Indian territory to carry trade goods and news, as well as diseases, to others far away. • Describe how archeological remains and ethnographic/historic accounts document this prehistoric and historic trade and transportation route. • Place Fort Stanwix into geographic context and political importance as an outpost built to guard transportation, commerce, and military interests in the portage on the main waterway that connected the Atlantic seacoast to the interior and the Mohawk River, to the east, with Wood Creek, to the west, Wood Creek led to Oneida Lake and ultimately to Oswego on Lake Ontario. • Trace how, when Europeans arrived, nations fought for control of the carry, the homelands of the Six Nations Confederacy, and the rich resources of North America. Describe, then compare and contrast the roles that the region played for each of the European and American Indian nations. • When Europeans arrived they called this trail the Oneida Carrying Place and inaugurated a significant period in American history—a period when nations fought for control of not only the Oneida Carrying Place, but the Mohawk Valley, the homelands of the Six Nations Confederacy, and the rich resources of North America as well. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global conflict • Major players—Great Britain, France, Colonists, American Indians, Spain, the Netherlands and Germany • European interest in North America • American Indian tribes and confederations • Six nations confederacy • Seneca Nation • Cayuga Nation • Onondaga Nation • Oneida Nation • Mohawk Nation • Tuscarora Nation • American Indian tribes in other parts of the country • Treaties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1768 Boundary Line Treaty • 1784 Treaty of Fort Stanwix • Personal agency (power to make decisions) • Westward expansion and the concept of the American frontier • Forward base operating strategy • Power, influence and economics • Power of women, especially in the Oneida Nation

<p style="text-align: center;">Concepts</p> <p>These are examples of concepts that may be explored within each theme. They are written as objectives.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Topics and Stories</p> <p>Examples of topics and stories that could be included in this theme.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare and contrast the ambitions of the European and American Indian nations for the region (why this place in particular was considered to be critical and valuable). Place the nations' various military and diplomatic strategies, relationships, and actions into the context of the struggle for power on the regional, national, and international levels. Describe how local events relate to the broader, global context. • Illustrate how the military presence on the Oneida Carry forever affected the ancestral homelands of the Six Nations Confederacy. • Show how local events such as the 1777 Siege of Fort Stanwix and the Battle of Oriskany had repercussions and implications beyond the region and the time they happened. Describe how these events affected national events such as the outcome of the American Revolution, and international implications such as the French alliance and international support for American independence. • Explore how the geography of the region affected transportation, and how trade had a direct impact on the fort's construction. • What was the function of the fort in trade and commerce – as a presence on the landscape rather than a defensive structure? What was the role of a fort in peacetime? • Place the chronology of military strategy and diplomatic history in the context of regional, national, and international relationships. For example, illustrate and describe the inability of Fort Stanwix, despite its presence on America's northwest frontier, to protect American settlements from the British raids carried out between 1778 and 1781. • Illustrate how the European need for control over the homelands of the Six Nations Confederacy led to the downfall of a long-standing peace amongst native people throughout New York State. • Discuss the role of a fort as a symbol of power on the landscape. Compare Fort Stanwix with other regional forts such as the early Carry forts – Bull, Wood Creek, Newport, and Craven. What made this location the focus of so much activity and attention? Why put the fort here? • Illustrate how from its initial construction in 1758 through its abandonment in 1781, the physical presence of the fort itself caused controversy between the British, American, and American Indian people that affected travel, trade, and military actions on the Oneida Carry. • Show how this is a complex story—especially from the perspectives of the many nations with interests in the outcome. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade and commerce • Communications • Cultural beliefs • Political beliefs • Religious beliefs • Diplomacy • Geography – and its role in strategy/battle/siege • Disease • Ethnographies • Governor Jonathan Trumbull • Philip Schuyler • Sir William Johnson • Molly Brant • Roof Family • Archaeology • Museum Collection and artifacts • Women • Children • Military families • Military life • Sacrifice • Survival • Homefront • Battlefield • Loss of resources/allies/family • Opportunity/Initiative • Four perspectives/existing stories • Military • Civilian • Nationalities of participants

Theme 2 - Fort Stanwix During the American Revolution	
During the American Revolution, the successful defense of Fort Stanwix in 1777 undermined British strategy and helped win European allies for the United States.	
Concepts	Topics and Stories
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illustrate how the siege of Fort Stanwix and the Battle of Oriskany are components of a broad, international global contest of nations for economic and political control of the rich resources within the Mohawk Valley region of New York and the northern frontier during the 18th and early 19th centuries. • Describe how, during the American Revolution, the successful defense of Fort Stanwix and the Battle of Oriskany in 1777 undermined British strategy and helped to win European allies for the United States. Connect how the outcome of the siege of Fort Stanwix and the Battle of Oriskany contributed to American victory at Saratoga and the resulting alliance with France. Illustrate the significance and impact of the American alliance with France in the outcome and over the course of the war for independence. • Explore the complex choices and alliances made by American Indians during the American Revolution—choosing sides, changing loyalties, promises made and broken. • Describe how cultural resources (archeological and historic documents) provide the basis for what we know about what the siege was like for those inside and outside the fort. • Place the Oneida Carrying Place into context during various time periods. Describe the major milestones and key players in the story of Fort Stanwix. Provide insight into the personal and group motivations for desire to control the main east/west transportation route through New York. Describe how control of the region was critical to trade, communication and transportation in the region (and beyond). • Describe the role of geography on military strategy and tactics (including the common pattern of European militaries for protecting a trade route using a large fort and several smaller forts). • Describe the siege experience from British, American, Loyalist, and American Indian perspectives. • Describe how we know what the fort looked like, and what level of research is needed for the National Park Service to undertake such a project of reconstruction (perhaps compare/contrast to other efforts that were not as science-based). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeology • Excavations • Historical record: artifacts, archival records, etc. • How are cultural resources used to study military strategy and tactics over time • Reconstruction of fort • French alliance • Choosing sides/loyalties • Officer’s journals • Liberty • What is Patriotism? • British overconfidence • Resolve/Perseverance • Tactics/Strategy • Sir John Johnson • Molly Brant at Canajoharie • Survival • Home front • Power of relationships • Relationships – personal and relationships between nations • Loss – of resources, allies, family • Opportunity/Initiative • Four perspectives (existing stories) • Military strategy • Siege • Saratoga • Oriskany • Steuben • Military strategy • Role of command and control in siege and their success or failure • People such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St. Leger • Burgoyne • Clinton • Sullivan

Concepts	Topics and Stories
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the role of scientific and historic research behind what the visitor sees today at the park? How is historic preservation an important part of what they can see and learn here today? • Illustrate the actions taken by locals (including loyalists, American Indians, and the Tryon County Militia) during the Siege of 1777 and how the results of these actions affected the direction of the continuing war in New York State. • Explore the role of American Indians during the American Revolution as they are revealed in the stories of the siege, the carry, and events at Fort Stanwix. • Describe military strategy and objectives of Burgoyne and Gates. Illustrate how the flaws in the overall British military strategy and objectives in the Campaign of 1777 resulted in Fort Stanwix being the “fort that never surrendered.” • Illustrate how archaeology informs the reconstruction of Fort Stanwix, and the understanding of events that happened here. Show how the fort could never have been reconstructed without archeological research and ethnographic and historic records now curated on site, and specifically what we know about the events that occurred here based on the archeological evidence. • Explain how Fort Stanwix was described as “the fort that never surrendered,” and under the command of Col. Peter Gansevoort, successfully repelled a prolonged siege, in August 1777, by British, German, Loyalist, Canadian, and American Indian troops and warriors commanded by British Gen. Barry St. Leger. Explain how the failed siege, combined with the battles at Bennington, and Saratoga thwarted a coordinated effort by the British in 1777, under the leadership of Gen. John Burgoyne, to take the northern colonies, and led to American alliances with France and the Netherlands. • Illustrate how the fort exemplified 18th century military architecture. • Illustrate how the archaeology done at Fort Stanwix in the 1970s contributed to the ability of the National Park Service to reconstruct the fort accurately. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical research methods (archeology, ethnography, archives, artifacts, etc.) • Impermanence/change • Conservation methods • Preservation and stewardship – role of preservation and interpretation of collections • role of excavations/ethnography/archives/identifying patterns/etc. in the investigation of historical record • Philip Schuyler • Marinus Willett • Benedict Arnold • Peter Gansevoort • Goose Van Schaick • Nicholas Herkimer • Molly Brant • Mrs. McCarthy (childbirth) • Museum Collection and artifacts • Women • Children • Military families • Military life • Sacrifice • Survival • National Identity • Devastation of Mohawk Valley • Homefront • Battlefield • Loss of resources/allies/family • Opportunities/initiative • Four perspectives (existing stories) • Military • Civilian • Nationalities of participants

Cultures in Contact and Conflict	
A controversial pattern of alliance and betrayal among European, American, and Native peoples evolved at and around the site of Fort Stanwix with lasting ramifications for all.	
Concepts	Topics and Stories
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the uneasy alliances between Europeans and American Indians brought about by controversial patterns of migration and immigration. • Compare and contrast the policy and purpose behind vs. the results of colonial and US Indian treaties and border proclamations to illustrate how Europeans used these tools toward the goal of expansion and containment (reservations). • Describe the intent and impact of 1768 and 1784 treaties. Compare and contrast the ideal with the realities of these treaties. Describe any modern ramifications of the treaties. • Describe the opportunities for national expansion created as a result of the signing of the 1784 and subsequent treaties. This includes, but is not limited to, the settlement of military land grants and the construction of the Erie Canal. • Consider how curated historical documents, such as treaties, and archeological evidence of trade practices reflect their own times and illustrate the changing social climate in the Colonies, and later the United States. • Debate and evaluate the impact of the treaties negotiated at the site in 1768 and 1784 that established boundary lines, created reservations, ceded native lands, and set precedents that generally applied to interaction with native tribes in other parts of the country. • Show how Fort Stanwix was used by the United States, just after securing independence from Great Britain, as the location for the first effort to establish formal US relationships with Indian peoples. • Illustrate how the 1784 Treaty of Fort Stanwix directly influenced the creation of the American Indian reservation system and the tragic diaspora of American Indian people. • Explore the effect of the containment and diaspora on American Indian people—individually and within their tribes and communities over time. • Explain the role that troops from Fort Stanwix played in the 1779 Clinton-Sullivan Campaign and the impacts on the Six Nations. • Describe the US policy and actions that prevented their self-determination. Profile some of the key players on both sides that influence the struggle for Indian self-determination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sir William Johnson • Treaties of 1768 and 1784 • Migration • Immigration • Expansion • Displacement/diaspora • Diplomacy • Trade (evidence of trade) • Compromise • Loyalty • Promise • Trust/distrust • Identity • Role of written documents in understanding the past • Regional relationships • Role of the fort as venue for diplomatic discussion • People: military officers, diplomats, priests, ministers, chiefs, sachems, war chiefs • Molly Brant • Roof Family • Archaeology • Museum Collection and artifacts • National Identity • Homefront • Treaty of Canandaigua • Loss of resources/allies/family • Opportunity/initiative • Four perspectives (existing stories) • Military • Civilian • Nationalities of participants • National Interest • Exploitation • Sovereignty/Self • Containment • Limits/boundaries • Erosion of rights • Alliances • Betrayals • Self-determination • Manifest Destiny (later) • Entitlement • Settlement • Frontier • Allegiance

Commemoration and Memorialization – The history of commemoration of the events related to Fort Stanwix illustrates changing societal values and evolving norms of memorialization and resource stewardship.	
Concepts	Topics and Stories
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Sites Act: Explore the background and effects of the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and its relationship to Fort Stanwix. • Urban Renewal: Describe the relationship between the urban renewal movement and the reconstruction of Fort Stanwix. Illustrate how the societal trends (expansion and urbanization) affected how Fort Stanwix was commemorated over time. • Explain the historiography and interpretation of Fort Stanwix and its related historical events. Illustrate how societal movements and norms have affected commemoration of historical sites in general and how these social interpretations have affected interpretation of Fort Stanwix and its stories. • Describe the “civil war” nature of the conflicts in and around Fort Stanwix and how the victors wrote the original narratives. • Trace movements for commemoration of the American Revolution from the 18th to the 21st centuries. Compare and contrast how social values and norms reflect how people have interpreted history. Debate the effects that an idealized view of the creation of the United States and the effect this view has had in commemoration, memorialization, and interpretation at Fort Stanwix. • Describe how nostalgia and local legends affect how visitors understand the history of Fort Stanwix. Describe how the power of nostalgia and local legends affect how Oriskany was commemorated over time. • Compare and contrast the perspectives on commemoration held by different groups related to Fort Stanwix and the Battle of Oriskany. • Explore how the concept of civil war in the Mohawk Valley affected the commemoration and memorialization of revolutionary war related historic sites. • Compare how American Indian records (such as wampum and oral histories) of events reflect, reinforce, or vary in perspective from European American accounts of the events in and around Fort Stanwix. Discuss how these records have affected commemoration of these events from the American Indian perspective. • Discuss how questions about lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer status of national heroes affect the remembrance of those heroes, particularly Von Steuben. • Archeology: Describe the impact of archeology on the commemoration and memorialization of Fort Stanwix and surrounding areas. Explore how artifacts have been used to discover the past and how artifacts show interaction of cultures from the 18th century Mohawk Valley area. Describe how archeology was used to develop plans to reconstruct the fort. Explain how artifacts and archeology have influenced commemoration efforts. • Examine how memorialization affected the transition of the Von Steuben estate into a state historical site. Examine how memorialization affected the transition of Oriskany battlefield into a state historic site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flag story • Location of original fort • Rome’s involvement • Fort reconstruction • Shifting interpretation of the fort • Siege events • Oriskany monument • Oriskany story • Popular Culture • Native American perspectives • Urban renewal • Nostalgia • Steuben Memorial • Artifacts • Von Steuben • Archaeology • Museum Collection and artifacts • Sacrifice • National Identity • Fort Stanwix Act • Historic Sites Act (1935) • Four perspectives (existing stories) • Opportunity/initiative • 150th anniversary • Bicentennial anniversary • Local folklore • Steuben estate plans • Oriskany Memorial • 1784 treaty



Northeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation Fort Stanwix National Monument

August 2016

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

RECOMMENDED

Frank Barrows, Superintendent, Fort Stanwix National Monument

Date

APPROVED

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.

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