



Foundation Document

George Rogers Clark National Historical Park

Indiana

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George Rogers Clark National Historical Park and Related Heritage Sites in Vincennes, Indiana



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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 401 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 archaeological 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 George Rogers Clark National Historical Park 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

George Rogers Clark National Historical Park is located within the city limits of Vincennes, Indiana, adjacent to the Wabash River. The 26.17-acre site contains the George Rogers Clark Memorial that commemorates the achievements of Lieutenant Colonel George Rogers Clark and his frontiersmen during the American Revolution. Following Clark's capture of British posts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia (in the Illinois country along the Mississippi River) in 1778, he led his small contingent of men in a daunting mid-winter march of 157 miles that culminated in the surrender of the British garrison at Fort Sackville on February 25, 1779. Clark's daring surprise capture of the fort is considered one of the greatest feats of the American Revolution. The event effectively checked British control of the region and was instrumental in the subsequent establishment of the Northwest Territory and American expansion west of the Appalachians. There are no surviving visible features of Fort Sackville, although the site of the fort (and potential archeological evidence) is believed to be in the immediate vicinity of the memorial building.

The park's Memorial Era (1927 to 1936) reflects the period extending from initial conceptual design through subsequent design development, construction, and installation of the memorial (completed in 1933), to its dedication in 1936 (National Register of Historic Places registration form, 2013). The memorial was the result of a design competition held by the George Rogers Clark Sesquicentennial Commission, established by Congress "for the purpose of designing and constructing at or near the site of Fort Sackville. . . a permanent memorial, commemorating the winning of the Old Northwest and the achievements of George Rogers Clark and his associates." In 1930, the commission selected the memorial building design submitted by the New York architectural firm of Hiron and Mellor, and construction began the following year. The building was designed in the Neoclassical Beaux Arts style, and is considered among the last major classical style structures built in the United States, and one of the largest and finest examples of such a memorial outside of Washington, D.C. William E.



Parsons (of the Chicago urban planning firm of Bennett, Parsons, and Frost) was selected as the architectural adviser for the memorial building and grounds. Parsons' design for the commemorative landscape reflected Beaux Arts aesthetic principles including the symmetrical arrangement of the grounds along a primary axial alignment extending from downtown Vincennes to the memorial building. Terraces, sculptures, plantings, green spaces, plazas, and broad vistas were all used to unify and accentuate the site's formal classical character, with the memorial building serving as the centerpiece of the site design. The Lincoln Memorial Bridge was also designed as an integral element of the memorial, providing a grand approach to the site from the north.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt formally dedicated the memorial on June 14, 1936. In 1966 the site was designated by Congress as George Rogers Clark National Historical Park and placed under the operation of the National Park Service; the property was formally transferred from the State of Indiana to the National Park Service in 1969. The memorial site is listed in the National Register of Historic Places at the national level of significance. Features and structures contributing to its significance include the memorial building, the expansive memorial grounds, the Wabash River retaining wall, the Francis Vigo terrace, the Lincoln Memorial Bridge approach (including its north and south terraces), and several artistic works both inside and outside of the memorial building. Among the artistic works are the bronze statue of George Rogers Clark inside the rotunda of the memorial building, the building's decorative bronze entrance doors, the seven murals on the building's interior walls, statues of Francis Vigo and Father Gibault, and bas relief carvings of American Indians on the bridge approach pylons. Since the period of its establishment in the 1930s, the site has undergone incremental changes that have altered to some extent the appearance of the designed landscape. Changes to historic views, the loss of some original vegetation plantings, the addition of NPS facilities (e.g., parking area, visitor center, and maintenance facility), and expansion of the park boundary have altered the appearance of the site. Some features of the original site plan were never implemented.

Visitors to the national historical park have opportunities to learn about George Rogers Clark and his accomplishments as well as regional and U.S. military and political history. Many also come to appreciate the monumental architecture of the memorial, the memorial landscape, and the scenic location of the historic site. The visitor center includes interpretive exhibits and a documentary film that interprets the story of George Rogers Clark and the site. The park is open year round except for major national holidays. The busiest tourist season occurs in April and May. Among the park's recreational users are pedestrian walkers and picnickers. Local school groups also visit the site for educational purposes. Located adjacent to an urban business and residential area bordering downtown Vincennes, the park provides open space and public gathering opportunities for city residents.

Views across the Wabash River to the Illinois side are primarily of undeveloped lands that remain largely intact from the early memorial period. These views are compatible with the historic setting. The Basilica of Saint Francis Xavier (also known as the Old Cathedral) is a national register-listed property located adjacent to the memorial grounds. The basilica and the Lincoln Memorial Bridge are both integral to the original site design, helping to define the spatial organization of the site and contributing to the broader history of the memorial. As part of the original design intent, the park also remains part of a network of historic sites attracting visitors along the Lincoln Heritage Trail. Important historic sites in Vincennes associated with the park include Grouseland (the home of Territorial Governor and later U.S. President William Henry Harrison) which is a national historic landmark. Other state historic site buildings dating from the area's territorial period are also associated with the memorial.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for George Rogers Clark National Historical Park 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 June 13, 1966 (P.L. 89-517) (see appendix A for enabling legislation). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

Located on the site of Fort Sackville, George Rogers Clark National Historical Park commemorates the accomplishments of George Rogers Clark and his associates during the American Revolution and the expansion of the United States into the Northwest Territory, while cooperating with partners in the preservation, renewal, and interpretation of the sites and structures in Vincennes associated with this story.



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 George Rogers Clark National Historical Park, 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 George Rogers Clark National Historical Park. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)



- The military campaign led by George Rogers Clark in 1778 and 1779—culminating in the capture of Fort Sackville along the Wabash River in Vincennes—was the most significant accomplishment of the American Revolution west of the Appalachian Mountains. The campaign advanced the cause of the American Revolution by effectively interrupting British war plans in the western theater.
- Clark's victory at Vincennes, and control of the western frontier by American forces throughout the remainder of the American Revolution, was critical to the acquisition of the Northwest Territory. Congressional approval of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 provided a unifying and enduring national strategy for the settlement and administration of new territories, profoundly influencing the patterns of westward expansion.
- The George Rogers Clark Memorial, located on the site of Fort Sackville, is the largest memorial on any American battlefield. The entire composition—including its landscaped grounds, statues, and the Lincoln Memorial Bridge approach—is an outstanding example of commemoration from the early to mid-20th century in America.



Fundamental Resources and Values

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

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

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for George Rogers Clark National Historical Park:

The Memorial Building.

Importance—The memorial building was completed in 1933 to commemorate George Rogers Clark's Revolutionary War accomplishments and the expansion of the United States into the Northwest Territory. The memorial was transferred from the State of Indiana to the National Park Service in 1969. The Beaux Arts Neoclassical-style building exhibits a granite exterior, Doric columns, inscribed entablature, ornate cornice, and other distinctive elements (e.g., bronze entrance doors with decorative detailing). The building serves as the centerpiece of the original site design that includes other surviving elements of the historic designed landscape, sculptures, artwork, and the Lincoln Memorial Bridge.

Designed Memorial Landscape.

Importance—The formally designed cultural landscape of George Rogers Clark National Historical Park was developed in conjunction with the memorial building as part of the overall commemorative concept for the site. The landscape exhibits Beaux Arts elements such as the symmetrical layout of the walkways and grounds along a primary axis extending from downtown Vincennes to the memorial. Similar to the memorial building itself, the designed landscape is critical to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. As an enduring aspect of the original design intent for the memorial building and landscape, the National Park Service perpetuates an atmosphere of respect that honors and conveys appreciation for the accomplishments of George Rogers Clark and his men.

Lincoln Memorial Bridge Approach.

Importance—The Lincoln Memorial Bridge, completed in 1932, was designed as an important commemorative element contributing to the overall memorial landscape. The bridge continues to provide a dramatic and panoramic approach across the Wabash River to the memorial grounds. Important features of the bridge approach include the north and south plazas and the pylons of carved granite depicting two American Indians. On the south plaza, facing the memorial, are three inscribed panels highlighting the importance of this site and the Wabash River.



Site of Fort Sackville.

Importance—Strategically located along the Wabash River in the frontier settlement of Vincennes, Fort Sackville was one of several Revolutionary War forts west of the Appalachian Mountains. Built by the British in 1777, the fort's capture by George Rogers Clark and his associates in 1779 affected the outcome of the American Revolution and influenced territorial expansion. Although the fortifications are no longer intact, the site retains historical significance for marking the beginning of the end of British domination in America's western frontier. During the 20th century the site of Fort Sackville was chosen as the location for the George Rogers Clark Memorial.

Murals.

Importance—Inside the memorial building rotunda are seven large-scale murals depicting the Clark expedition, the capture of Fort Sackville, and related historic events. Hung in 1934, the murals were painted during a two-year period by artist Ezra Winter with the help of six assistants. The murals are integral to the design of the memorial. Each mural measures 28 feet tall by 16 feet wide and was painted with oil paint on Belgian linen.



Other Important Resources and Values

George Rogers Clark National Historical Park 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 George Rogers Clark National Historical Park:

Partnerships with Related Heritage Organizations in Vincennes.

Importance—Several historic sites and buildings in Vincennes and the surrounding area are essential to telling the broader story of the development of the Northwest Territory. Partnership with the organizations managing these properties is an important consideration for NPS park managers in fulfilling the park’s legislative mandates and expanding opportunities for visitors to understand and connect with the significance of the resources.

Archeological Resources.

Importance—Archeological investigations conducted at the park have uncovered 18th, 19th, and 20th century artifacts, and it is possible that archeological evidence of prehistoric and historic American Indian communities exists within park boundaries. Future archeological investigations could reveal additional information important to the history of the site.



Historic buildings, Vincennes State Historic Sites. NPS photo.

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, drawn from the park's long-range interpretive plan, have been identified for George Rogers Clark National Historical Park:

Topic: Campaign and Consequences

Clark's campaign and the capture of Fort Sackville not only affected the outcome of the American Revolution but also influenced the aftermath of the war and territorial expansion.



Topic: Character and Success

Commemoration and interpretation of the campaign led by George Rogers Clark invites exploration of the personal traits that contribute to success.

Topic: Context for the Clark Campaign

The Clark Campaign is one milestone in the broad sweep of westward expansion, one of the most significant migrations in U.S. history, and contributes to our understanding of the 18th- and early 19th-century struggles for control of North America.

Topic: Clark Memorialization

As with many other national parks, the development of George Rogers Clark National Historical Park sheds light on what America values and how the nation chooses to commemorate the past.



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 George Rogers Clark National Historical Park.

Special Mandates

Cooperative agreements with related historic sites in Vincennes (July 23, 1966).

Section 2 of P.L. 89-517 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to "...enter into cooperative agreements with the owners of property in Vincennes, Indiana, historically associated with George Rogers Clark and the Northwest Territory for the inclusion of such property in the George Rogers Clark National Historical Park. Under such agreements the Secretary may assist in the preservation, renewal, and interpretation of the property." This provision enables the park to pursue this type of arrangement with neighboring historic sites, facilitating more integrated interpretation, financing, and technical assistance. While not so much a mandate as an authority, this provision is included here because it is specifically called out in the park's enabling legislation and because it identifies specific sites for potential partnership arrangements. A memorandum of understanding between George Rogers Clark National Historical Park and the Vincennes State Historic Sites has lapsed although the parties continue to cooperate and recognize the need for an updated partnership agreement.

Administrative Commitments

George Rogers Clark National Historical Park previously entered into several long-term administrative commitments that included provisions for maintenance, operations, interpretation, and other management concerns. A memorandum of understanding has lapsed with the Saint Francis Xavier Catholic Church regarding the operation of a floodlight on the front of the church. However, the floodlight is still in use and the conditions of the former agreement continue to be followed although the agreement needs to be updated. The only other valid agreement currently in place is with the State

of Illinois for routine mowing and maintenance of the Lincoln Heritage Trail Monument on the west side of the Lincoln Memorial Bridge. Cooperative partnership agreements are recognized by park managers as a vital part of operations, and negotiations to renew or draft new agreements will be a priority of the park over the next few years. The park has identified the need for other potential memorandums of understanding/agreement with the Old French House; Old Northwest Corporation; Spirit of Vincennes, Inc.; Grouseland; Vincennes Fire Department; Ouabache Trails Park; and Knox County Public Library.

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Parties to Agreement	Purpose	Notes
Enforcement of laws and investigations	MOU 6402-004	January 19, 1983	Unknown	City of Vincennes	The MOU was developed to clarify the responsibilities of each entity in the enforcement of laws and investigations	
Lincoln Memorial, IL	MOU 6402-007	May 1995	Current	Illinois Historic Preservation Agency	Illinois provides funding for park staff to do routine mowing and maintenance of the site	Current.
City Welcome Sign	MOU 6402-003	August 1988	2004	City of Vincennes	To allow the city to maintain a "Welcome to Vincennes" sign located on park property	Last agreement signed in 1999. Sign still is in place and agreement still followed.
Flood light	MOU 6402-002	August 1988	2003	St Francis Xavier Catholic Church	Spotlight used to light the front of the church	Light still in use and agreement still followed but needs revision and updating.
State Historic Sites	MOU 6402-006	January 1995	2005	Indiana DNR, Vincennes State Historic Sites	Partnership	Sites still work together; agreement update needed.
USS Vincennes Memorial	MOU 6402-005	April 1994	2004	The USS Vincennes Association	Maintenance and upkeep of the USS Vincennes Monument	The USS Vincennes Association has disbanded.
Interpretation	MOU	June 1996	2001	The Catholic Diocese of Evansville	Interpretation of the church and history related to the George Rogers Clark and Vincennes story	Covered many topics from Interpretation to maintenance.

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Parties to Agreement	Purpose	Notes
Curatorial and Museum service	Loan Agreement			MWAC	The Midwest Archeological Center maintains and stores some archeological resources for the park	

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

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

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

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

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

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

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

Fundamental Resource or Value	Memorial Building
Related Significance Statement	The George Rogers Clark Memorial, located on the site of Fort Sackville, is the largest memorial on any American battlefield. The entire composition—including its landscaped grounds, statues, and the Lincoln Memorial Bridge approach—is an outstanding example of commemoration from the early to mid-20th century in America.
Importance of FRV	<p>The memorial building was completed in 1933 to commemorate George Rogers Clark's Revolutionary War accomplishments and the expansion of the United States into the Northwest Territory. The memorial was transferred from the State of Indiana to the National Park Service in 1969. The Beaux Arts Neoclassical-style building exhibits a granite exterior, Doric columns, inscribed entablature, ornate cornice, and other distinctive elements (e.g., bronze entrance doors with decorative detailing). The building serves as the centerpiece of the original site design that includes other surviving elements of the historic designed landscape, sculptures, artwork, and the Lincoln Memorial Bridge.</p> <p>Note: This FRV also includes the statue of George Rogers Clark inside the memorial building. However, it does not include the murals that hang inside the memorial, which are collectively identified as a separate fundamental resource.</p>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Memorial Building
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall, the memorial building is in good condition. Completion of recent maintenance and repair projects (i.e., abatement of water infiltration) has improved the condition of the building. • The old heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system was replaced with a highly efficient, sustainable geothermal heating/cooling and lighting system. Completed in 2013, this project addressed poor air circulation and other issues. It is believed that a flue from an old boiler had contributed to the moisture issues in the rotunda. The life expectancy of the new system is 40 to 60 years. • Water infiltrating through the concrete terrace of the memorial building was a longstanding issue, first noted soon after construction. The effects of this water infiltration were especially evident in belowground portions of the building (overall damp conditions, the formation of stalactites and stalagmites, and the accelerated rate of decay of electrical and mechanical systems). This issue was addressed by a major water abatement project. The line item project addressed damaged waterproofing membranes and an inadequate drainage system. The extensive work was completed in 2009. • The roof was completed in July 2007 and is in good condition. There is an upper roof (over the rotunda) and a lower roof. The upper roof is copper and the lower roof is rubberized asphalt. The copper roof was inspected in spring 2013 and is in good condition (park staff estimates that it could last another 100 years). The rubberized asphalt roof has a 50-year life-span. • A lightning protection system was installed in 2013. • The original glass skylight panels were painted to highlight the colors of the murals. The painted panels began to peel shortly after installation, and the remaining panels were subsequently scraped by park staff to remove the color (probably in the 1930s). Several panes of glass have been broken or lost over time and have been replaced with plain glass that does not have the designs of the original panels. • The memorial is not universally accessible. Accessing it requires ascending a large flight of steps. Upon reaching the entrance, the historic doors are not wide enough to accommodate a modern wheel chair. Finding historically compatible solutions is challenging. The handrails on the flight of steps were added (reportedly during the 1970s) to improve access. To some degree these handrails detract from the historic design intent; however, they were implemented with consideration for the cultural landscape values, and the railings do improve access and safety. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The memorial is in better condition than it was five years ago due to the completion of projects addressing identified issues and threats (e.g., poor air circulation, moisture buildup, and potential lightning strikes). Recently installed HVAC and lightning protection systems have improved conditions. • The memorial requires continuous maintenance. For example, there is a near continuous need for repointing. This is anticipated to be a new Project Management Information System (PMIS) statement. • Increasingly, visitors notice and comment on the lack of accessibility to the memorial.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Memorial Building
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In several places, moisture seeping through masonry has resulted in staining. This is evident in certain sections of the exterior and interior masonry and on several columns. • Also related to moisture, there are calcite deposits on the interior walls of the memorial. • The condition of the aging doors and windows is a concern (they were installed in 1933). Air enters through cracks surrounding the doors and windows, which contributes to the buildup of interior moisture. Deteriorated housing and seals for the glass are contributing to moisture infiltration and these problems are likely to increase. • The entrance doors do not always function properly, which can present potential security and access issues. • Replacement of the sliding entrance doors is problematic. Like many of the park's architectural features, they were custom made and would therefore be difficult and costly to replace. The soft bronze construction makes working on them a delicate task. The curved glass on the front of the memorial building is also very difficult to replace. • Pigeons are roosting in front of the memorial building above the entry door, above the Doric columns and on other ledges and protrusions. This results in unsightly appearances and an increased maintenance workload for cleanup. • There is an issue with the presence of radon. The basement "failed" a radon test that was conducted prior to the replacement of the HVAC system. Air circulation issues in the basement were deemed a contributing factor. The decision was made to retest for radon after the completion of the HVAC systems. Park staff is working with the NPS Midwest Regional Office on this issue, and anticipate long-term testing will be required to obtain useful data once HVAC systems have stabilized. • Vandalism is always a threat. Usually the park experiences vandalism in the form of graffiti. • The new geothermal environmental control system now continuously circulates air throughout the building creating noise that is noticeable inside the building. This disrupts the overall sense of calm and respect that the memorial formerly enjoyed. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Now that the leakage of water into the basement has been addressed, there is an opportunity to provide more basement tours. • With the recent upgrades to the mechanical HVAC systems, there now is an opportunity to interpret "green" / energy efficient design and construction. • Opportunities are available for enhanced interpretation on a variety of topics. For instance, park staff has created a new audio program on the topic of architecture. They also envision audio tours in other languages, tours for children, etc. • There may be an opportunity to provide a virtual experience for those who cannot access the memorial building. This could enable visitors at the front desk of the visitor center to view inside the memorial building while others in their party are visiting the memorial. • There are recommendations to restore the original colors to the glass in the ornamental skylight or to replace the missing glass panels. NPS staff desire to restore the skylight to the original appearance intended by the artist/designer but this has been deferred to address other more immediate physical needs of the building. Plans to restore the skylight would include measures to filter incoming light to protect the murals from damaging ultraviolet rays. Light monitoring in the memorial building is also recommended.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Memorial Building
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated National Register of Historic Places documentation ("George Rogers Clark National Historical Park," 2013) provides information on history, design, and significance of the memorial. A proposal, "Restoration of the Art Glass Skylight," was submitted by Superintendent Terry DiMattio in 1989 in a letter of intent. The proposal was sent to several glass restoration services for estimates and an artist concept was created (stored in the park's curatorial collection.) A donation program was designed for the project but there is no evidence that the donation program was ever set up. "Cultural Landscape Report / Environmental Assessment – George Rogers Clark National Historical Park" 2008. The cultural landscape report (CLR) is consulted regularly by park staff. It provides recommendations related to the rehabilitation of the memorial grounds and plantings adjacent to the memorial building to more accurately reflect the original design intent from the Memorial Era period (1929–1936). The protection and enhancement of important viewsheds towards the memorial are other important considerations. 1967 master plan (the plan is dated and seldom used). "They Will Be Forever Glorified: The George Rogers Clark Memorial, Gateway Arch and the Commemoration of Western Expansion" (2013, unpublished master's degree thesis) by Jason Collins. Data from ongoing monitoring of the climate inside the building (e.g., humidity, temperature, and the relationship among climate data). Information from recent asbestos abatement project. During June 2011 the railroad tracks that run the length of the park and parallel to the memorial were removed. Negotiations with the railroad company may lead to the official abandonment of the tracks slated for the first quarter of 2014. A railroad restoration and regrading plan began in November 2013 and is slated to be completed in summer 2014. Detailed climate change information for the Midwest Region is found at this citation: NOAA. 2013. NOAA Technical Report NESD142-3. Regional Climate Trends and Scenarios for the U.S. National Climate Assessment: Part 3. Climate of the Midwest U.S. U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Washington, D.C.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A study or plan would be needed to guide the accurate replication of colored glass skylight panels. A pigeon control plan/study could identify strategies for addressing maintenance and clean-up issues associated with pigeon droppings that impact the appearance of the memorial building and grounds.
Data and GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance or strategy for the repair of the memorial building's doors and windows is needed. Assistance interpreting the data on climate control (park staff possesses a certain amount of knowledge about this already, but could use additional explanation in order to better put these data to use). Determine the approach to preserving the bronze work on the outside of the memorial (e.g., the artwork on the doors, around the windows, the railings along the steps that lead to the basement, etc.). Park staff has an extensive institutional memory concerning the maintenance and development of the memorial. A recorded oral history or similar documented interview with current and former staff would be useful for future park staff and the park's administrative history.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Memorial Building
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"> • 36 CFR 800 “Protection of Historic Properties” • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i>, Director’s Orders, and Secretarial Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</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</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (2008) • Secretarial Order 3289 “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” states that “Each bureau and office of the Department must consider and analyze potential climate change impacts when undertaking long-range planning exercises”

Fundamental Resource or Value	Designed Memorial Landscape
Related Significance Statement	The George Rogers Clark Memorial, located on the site of Fort Sackville, is the largest memorial on any American battlefield. The entire composition—including its landscaped grounds, statues, and the Lincoln Memorial Bridge approach—is an outstanding example of commemoration from the early to mid-20th century in America.
Importance of FRV	<p>The formally designed cultural landscape of George Rogers Clark National Historical Park was developed in conjunction with the memorial building as part of the overall commemorative concept for the site. The landscape exhibits Beaux Arts elements such as the symmetrical layout of the walkways and grounds along a primary axis extending from downtown Vincennes to the memorial. Similar to the memorial building itself, the designed landscape is critical to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. The original design intent for the memorial building and landscape is sustained by the National Park Service to perpetuate an atmosphere of respect that honors and conveys appreciation for the accomplishments of George Rogers Clark and his men.</p> <p>Note: This FRV does not include the Lincoln Memorial Bridge approach (i.e., bridge abutments and pylons, etc.), which is identified as a separate fundamental resource.</p>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Designed Memorial Landscape
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall condition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park staff is very alert to the importance of the cultural landscape and devotes significant effort and resources to preserving and maintaining it in good condition. • To an outside observer, the cultural landscape appears in great condition. There are few obvious noncontributing elements, and the landscape has been maintained at a high standard for a long time. • The 2008 cultural landscape report notes that the overall site retains a high degree of integrity with particular regard to location, design, setting, and association. It has a moderate degree of integrity with regard to materials, workmanship, and feeling as a consequence of incremental changes and degradation of some features over time. Changes affecting the landscape's integrity include construction of the visitor center in 1976 and other development that has altered views, patterns of circulation, and spatial organization. Much of the original vegetation planted for the designed landscape has deteriorated or died, and some features from the original site plan were never implemented. • The cultural landscape report includes a number of treatment recommendations—some of these have been implemented while others have not. In general, the park is working to implement these recommendations. • The overall condition of the cultural landscape is much better than it was a few years ago. • Vegetation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cultural landscape report defines contributing and noncontributing vegetation. • The memorial grounds include formally designed vegetation plantings installed during various periods of site development. Little of the original vegetation (pre-1934) exists today in large measure because of poor quality fill soils. • Since the completion of the cultural landscape report there has been a concerted effort to follow the treatment recommendations and to use new plantings and replacements to return to the original plan. • Mature little leaf linden (<i>Tilia cordata</i>) trees are dying. During the summer of 2013 three additional trees were lost and just two are left; the others are expected to die in a matter of years. The trees themselves were not original plantings but do reflect the original landscaping plan. Soil and wind conditions make it difficult for these trees to thrive. Redbud trees along Barnett Street were replaced with Purple Prince Crabapple trees during the summer of 2008. • During 2011 and 2012 the plantings around the memorial were replaced following the original plans. The park's gardener has created a new planting plan for the areas around the memorial in conformance with CLR recommendations and the original design intent for the memorial. • Overgrown and unmanaged hedges separating the memorial ground from the church cemetery were replaced and are being maintained as originally intended. A number of hedges were killed by drought during 2012 and have been replaced. • The soil is fill material of unknown origin (difficult growing medium for some plants, and also complicates archeology).

Fundamental Resource or Value	Designed Memorial Landscape
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small-scale features <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cultural landscape report defines contributing and noncontributing small-scale features. • Restoration of the Pierre Gibault statue is needed. A PMIS project statement has been prepared for the evaluation, cleaning, and restoration of this statue. • The Vigo statue, granite benches, steps, bridge features, and the retaining wall have attracted graffiti and vandalism in the past. Vigo's nose was broken off on two occasions and three fingers were also replaced. Despite prior damage, the Vigo statue is in overall good condition. • Other on-site memorials, monuments, plaques, and markers consist of the Gold Star War Memorial, Clark's Headquarters Marker (identifies the site used as a headquarters by Clark during the 1779 siege) , Fort Sackville Marker, Charles Gratiot Plaque, Ferry Landing Plaque, the USS Vincennes Monument , Vincennes in the American Revolution Marker, and the Name of Vincennes Sign. The memorials, monuments, plaques, and markers are generally in fair to good condition. There is some exhibit deterioration (e.g., the Clark's Headquarters Marker has a cracked base, and bronze corroding on the Fort Sackville Marker's plaque has marred the stone marker's appearance). • Benches are in reasonably good shape but are constant targets of skateboarders, which can chip the granite. Graffiti is also a threat for the benches. • Bronze lampposts providing grounds lighting: The poles were created for the memorial grounds and replacements are not available. The park has been seeking foundries to create new ones but has been unsuccessful in this search. One lantern and lamppost is missing. During 2005 the lampposts were converted from the original 220-volt bulbs to more efficient fluorescent bulbs. This required the addition of step-down transformers. The step-down transformers for each of the lampposts may need to be modified or replaced to better operate with the memorial's new electrical system. • Views <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary views to the memorial are mostly intact, as intended by the original site design. • The cultural landscape report identifies the visitor center as diminishing the integrity of the cultural landscape's historic views. • Pearl City is visible from the bridge approach, diminishing the more "wooded character" that was intended of that area. • Intended changes to the levee: The city is proposing changes to the levee as the current configuration does not meet U.S. Army Corps of Engineers standards and cannot be certified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. If the proposed changes take place it will restrict planting trees on a portion of the grounds behind the memorial. • Spatial organization and circulation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All or nearly all of the walkways have been replaced at one time or another but the historic alignments have been preserved. • Walkways have exposed aggregate surfaces as originally designed. Overall, the walkways are in good condition. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In general, the condition of the cultural landscape is improving as the park implements CLR recommendations. • The railroad spur has now closed and the tracks removed, which has improved the landscape. However, the present railroad grade and cut are not in conformance with the commemorative character of the landscape. • Routine maintenance of the cultural landscape is a continuous need and major projects are necessary from time to time (replanting trees and turf, maintaining site lighting, replacing sidewalks, etc.).

Fundamental Resource or Value	Designed Memorial Landscape
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance requires considerable effort because staff manages this historically significant cultural landscape in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's standards. Also, custom-designed elements are very difficult to replace. • The depth of fill material in the mall area and on Patrick Henry Square enables vegetation work and replacement without fear of damaging archeological sites. • The proximity of the park to downtown and to such large employers as the hospital makes the park an ideal place for lunch and for walkers. The landscape and sidewalks see lots of local visitors and use.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some are discussed above under "Conditions"—for instance, vandalism, skateboarding, the loss of planted vegetation, or identified threats to views. • Vulnerability of the sprinkler system is a major threat. The system is a patchwork of different time periods. Irrigation is critical to maintaining the vegetation in good condition. • Natural factors. When the Wabash River floods it washes away soil and creates unpleasant swampy conditions. (A 500-year flood would be expected to come right up to the foot of the memorial). Storms knock down trees (such as the little leaf lindens). • People. Skateboarding and vandalism (on Vigo statue and elsewhere) are threats. Landscape features have been damaged by accident, too—for instance vegetation being damaged by vehicles. The current missing lamppost was hit by a tractor crossing the bridge on Vigo Street. • The old railroad spur along the west boundary of the park has had rails and ties removed, which is a positive development. But it currently presents many issues (aesthetics, visitor use/safety, maintenance, etc.) The cultural landscape report recommends filling and regrading the railroad cut to provide a smooth transition from the memorial grounds to the retaining wall, the Vigo Statue, and the river. A regrading plan was contracted during 2013 and will be completed in 2014. CSX Railroad will consider abandonment of this spur during the first quarter of 2014. • The natural area across the river helps preserve the views and setting and is owned by the state of Illinois. The setting could be compromised if the property was sold. • Mean annual temperature is projected to increase 5°F –8°F by the end of the century. Warmer temperatures and other changes in climate may pose potential shifts in vegetation communities and an increase in invasive species, changing the viewsheds of the cultural landscape. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because the memorial landscape is a distinctive feature of this park that sets it apart from most other national parks, there is an opportunity for increased interpretation of the cultural landscape. Such factors as the design concept for the landscape, how the landscape has changed over time, etc., could be interpreted. This could be accomplished through a variety of means, including wayside exhibits and self-guided audio tours. • Opportunity to add interpretive wayside exhibits (perhaps 15 general locations have been identified in previous planning—such as the 1970 interpretive prospectus and 2012 long-range interpretive plan). There is an opportunity to act upon these recommendations.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Designed Memorial Landscape
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Cultural Landscape Report / Environmental Assessment – George Rogers Clark National Historical Park” 2008; the cultural landscape report is consulted regularly by park staff. • “National Register of Historic Places Registration Form – George Rogers Clark National Historical Park” 2013. • “Historic Structures Report – Historical Data” for the George Rogers Clark Memorial by NPS historian Ed Bearss, 1970. • Original design drawings (although many drawings are kept in the park’s archives, the set is not complete and many drawings are missing – some were missing long before NPS management of the park). • There is some information in the long-range interpretive plan and interpretive prospectus about interpretation of the cultural landscape (for instance, recommendations for waysides). • Detailed climate change information for the Midwest Region is found at this citation: NOAA. 2013. NOAA Technical Report NESDIC 142-3. Regional Climate Trends and Scenarios for the U.S. National Climate Assessment: Part 3. Climate of the Midwest U.S. U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Washington, D.C.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a strategy for irrigation (dealing with associated issues such as repair/ replacement of irrigation lines and fixtures). • Planting plans for various areas of the park are needed to ensure plantings are in keeping with the original design intent. • Archeological plan for the park – would identify areas investigated, plot them on GIS, and make informed calculations of where archeological resources are most likely to be found. • Determine the management approach for the old railroad grade. Planning for restoration of the railroad grade is in progress (started November 2013) and the park will need to see this plan through and ensure that it meets the park’s present and future needs. (Completion of this plan is slated for 2014.) • Need to plan with city on the development of a riverwalk. Park needs a plan of how the riverwalk will connect to park trails and sidewalks and how the park will plan to direct visitors along the walk and eventually to the military museum. • Several plans and documents note that the present location of the visitor center disrupts the historic landscape and the designed memorial experience. The park needs to begin planning for a new visitor center in a more appropriate location. • A manufactured gas plant was once on park grounds and buried contaminants from the plant are currently being monitored. A new monitoring plan was approved in November 2013, and the first phase of investigations is complete. On-site drilling to establish monitoring wells and to collect soil samples is scheduled to begin in January 2014. After sufficient monitoring is complete a plan must be developed for continued monitoring and/or remediation. The cost of this work/plan will be borne by the responsible parties through the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act process but will require continued park input. • Two properties on the west side of Second Street remain in private hands and present maintenance and viewshed issues for the park. The park desires to eventually acquire these properties. The park will need to expand the boundary to include these sites and pursue donation or other means of acquisition.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Designed Memorial Landscape
Data and GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utility data in a GIS format have been acquired that will assist maintenance operations (irrigation lines, sewer lines, etc.). Information from the Vincennes Water Division will be incorporated into the park atlas. • Abandonment of the railroad spur needs to be completed. CSX has stated that they have plans to investigate and hopefully abandon this section in early 2014. The park will need assistance with deeds and other requirements to make this official. • The park needs to map the sprinkler system as it now exists. There are several previous plans for the system but none are whole or completely accurate. Once mapped this information needs to be added to the GIS system.
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"> • 36 CFR 800 "Protection of Historic Properties" • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i>, Director's Orders, and Secretarial Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</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</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (2008) • Secretarial Order 3289 "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" states that "Each bureau and office of the Department must consider and analyze potential climate change impacts when undertaking long-range planning exercises"

Fundamental Resource or Value	Lincoln Memorial Bridge Approach
Related Significance Statement	The George Rogers Clark Memorial, located on the site of Fort Sackville, is the largest memorial on any American battlefield. The entire composition—including its landscaped grounds, statues, and the Lincoln Memorial Bridge approach—is an outstanding example of commemoration from the early to mid-20th century in America.
Importance of FRV	The Lincoln Memorial Bridge, completed in 1932, was designed as an important commemorative element contributing to the overall memorial landscape. The bridge continues to provide a dramatic and panoramic approach across the Wabash River to the memorial grounds. Important features of the bridge approach include the north and south plazas and the pylons of carved granite depicting American Indians.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall, the condition of the memorial bridge approach can be described as poor, but some features are in good condition. • The roadway and bridge are not NPS property and remain the property and responsibility of the States of Indiana and Illinois. • The arrival experience functions much as was originally intended (lighting has been changed on the bridge, but is still compatible). • Indiana State Road 441 (U.S. Business Route 50; Vigo Street in Vincennes) separates the northeastern portion of the park from the rest of the park. It is dangerous for visitors and staff to cross this road. • A room located under the flag plaza is used by the park for storage. This room experiences leakage similar to that formerly faced by the memorial. Likewise, there are stalactites and stalagmites growing in this room. • Sidewalks adjacent to the roadway and around the flag plaza are sinking and moving. This creates an unsafe walk surface with many trip hazards as well as pointing to erosion and structural problems below (all similar to the former problems of the memorial terrace). • The State of Indiana has indicated a desire to redesign the intersection of 2nd Street and Vigo Street (State Road 441). The redesign will include better handicapped access, crossings, and new traffic-control devices. The last plan presented to the park was turned down as it would require new and more power poles as well as more overhead wiring. The park will continue to work with the state and will require regional and other assistance on this planning process. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions are getting worse due to continued issues associated with poor drainage, water infiltration, and freeze/thaw. Potentially, there could be other factors creating these issues, but the park's experience with the memorial terrace suggests it is probably the same issue. • The original construction called for stainless steel anchors and pins, but these were replaced with iron and steel to lessen the cost of construction. Therefore the anchors, pins, and connectors continue to deteriorate and will continue to create rust staining on the stone.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Lincoln Memorial Bridge Approach
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor drainage and freeze/thaw cycles threaten the appearance and structural integrity of the bridge pylons. Water infiltration creates a similar issue to what the memorial previously faced—i.e., water drips into belowground rooms, resulting in damp conditions and buildup of stalactites/stalagmites. Large stones on the surfaces of the bridge pylons have shifted. Sand bed for the steps is washing away. Struts and anchors are deteriorating. • Corrosion stains have developed on the surface of the masonry. These stains are visible from far away and detract from the visitor experience. These stains are the result of rusting of the metal pieces that hold the stone to the bridge abutment. • There is a threat of facing stones becoming unattached and falling. This is a safety hazard (for pedestrians). • Carvings of American Indians on the granite pylons were dismantled and put back together during the 1980s, resulting in no staining on these segments. However, they continue to need attention. There is a need to realign some stones, to caulk most joints, and to provide for ongoing maintenance. During 2011 and 2012 the park staff was challenged by a small tree that persisted in growing out of a deteriorated joint in the stonework. • A well-used state highway crosses the memorial bridge. The park has experienced damage from drunk drivers, from the movement of heavy equipment, and from vehicular accidents. • Mean annual temperature is projected to increase 5°F –8°F by the end of the century. Changes in climate may result in more frequent freeze-thaw cycles in the winter, more extreme precipitation events, and other effects that may accelerate the weathering of the bridge approach and its features. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As with other sections of the memorial landscape, there is an opportunity for enhanced interpretation of the cultural landscape. For instance, the Indian relief carvings on the bridge pylons would be a good subject for interpretation. • Opportunity to create a safe pedestrian/bicycle connection between the two sections of the park, which is bisected by State Route 441. This should be coordinated with the site plan/management approach for the old railroad grade. • Opportunity to coordinate with the state of Indiana for maintenance/repair (States of Indiana and Illinois own the bridge, with Indiana taking the lead in maintaining the bridge itself).

Fundamental Resource or Value	Lincoln Memorial Bridge Approach
Related Resources and Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lincoln Memorial Bridge across the Wabash River is a significant historic structure completed in 1932. (The bridge approach identified by this FRV is a contributing element on the Indiana/Vincennes side.) The design for the Lincoln Memorial Bridge was conceived by William E. Parsons, architectural adviser for the memorial building and grounds, as an integral feature contributing to the designed landscape for the George Rogers Clark memorial. • From the time of its construction, the bridge has provided picturesque views across the Wabash to the memorial, with its arched spans often used by photographers to frame their photos of the memorial building. • As reflected by its name, the bridge also symbolically serves as a gateway commemorating the ferry crossing near this location by Abraham Lincoln and his family from Indiana to Illinois in 1830. • The concrete open-spandrel deck arch bridge consists of seven spans supported by six piers and the abutments. The broad arches of each span are complemented by additional decorative arches below the deck line. The 1020-foot-long bridge is considered the longest of its type in Indiana and retains good architectural integrity. • Other than the bridge approach (north and south plazas and pylons) that are managed by the National Park Service, the roadway and bridge remain the property and responsibility of the States of Indiana and Illinois. Indiana retains primary responsibility for bridge maintenance.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Cultural Landscape Report / Environmental Assessment – George Rogers Clark National Historical Park" 2008; the cultural landscape report is consulted regularly by park staff. • "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form – George Rogers Clark National Historical Park" 2013. • "Historic Structures Report – Historical Data" for the George Rogers Clark Memorial by NPS historian Ed Bearss, 1970. • Original blueprints of the bridge (park has these in its archives). • Jason Collins' graduate thesis provides some information about the bridge approach. • Detailed climate change information for the Midwest Region is found at this citation: NOAA. 2013. NOAA Technical Report NESDIC 142-3. Regional Climate Trends and Scenarios for the U.S. National Climate Assessment: Part 3. Climate of the Midwest U.S. U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Washington, D.C.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineering study and treatment plan for bridge approach (to determine why/where the water is getting in and how to address). This plan also must address the aging and deteriorating iron pins and connectors used in the construction and how to effectively and safely repair / remove / replace them. • Site planning for safe pedestrian/bicycle connection between the two portions of the park. Coordinate this with site plan/management approach to the railroad grade.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Lincoln Memorial Bridge Approach
<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"> • 36 CFR 800 "Protection of Historic Properties" • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006, Director's Orders, and Secretarial Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 • <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</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (2008) • Secretarial Order 3289 "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" states that "Each bureau and office of the Department must consider and analyze potential climate change impacts when undertaking long-range planning exercises"

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Site of Fort Sackville
Related Significance Statements	<p>The George Rogers Clark Memorial, located on the site of Fort Sackville, is the largest memorial on any American battlefield. The entire composition—including its landscaped grounds, statues, and the Lincoln Memorial Bridge approach—is an outstanding example of commemoration from the early to mid-20th century in America.</p> <p>The military campaign led by George Rogers Clark in 1778 and 1779—culminating in the capture of Fort Sackville along the Wabash River in Vincennes—was the most significant accomplishment of the American Revolution west of the Appalachian Mountains. The campaign advanced the cause of the American Revolution by effectively interrupting British war plans in the western theater.</p>
Importance of FRV	<p>Strategically located along the Wabash River in the frontier settlement of Vincennes, Fort Sackville was one of several Revolutionary War forts west of the Appalachian Mountains. Built by the British in 1777, the fort's capture by George Rogers Clark and his associates in 1779 affected the outcome of the American Revolution and influenced territorial expansion. Although the fortifications are no longer intact, the site retains historical significance for marking the beginning of the end of British domination in America's western frontier. During the 20th century the site of Fort Sackville was chosen as the location for the George Rogers Clark Memorial.</p>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The exact location of Fort Sackville is unknown, although it's presumed to be very close to the memorial building. Regardless of the condition of the archeological resources, the park is the actual site where Fort Sackville stood when it was captured by Clark and his associates. • The National Park Service does not know the condition of the archeological resources associated with Fort Sackville, but it is very likely that the site has been compromised by the construction of buildings, roads, and other improvements. • Sprinkler lines do not interfere with the resources, but park staff believe ground disturbance associated with the former installation of the sewer line and other utilities have impacted the site. • Fill dirt is overlaid on top of the archeological site. Park staff reports that generally, this fill dirt is approximately six to eight feet in depth. However, this depth is not uniform—in some places it may be as little as six inches deep. • Archeological investigations in the 1970s located potential Fort Sackville features but were not able to positively identify these features as being part of that fort. The fact that they found these features holds promise that archeological resources do still exist within the park. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the past three decades several archeological investigations associated with various construction and maintenance projects have provided snapshots of what lies beneath the ground surface. It is anticipated that no large scale archeological investigations will be undertaken in the near future. • The site is assumed to be stable because it is protected by a layer of fill dirt.

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Site of Fort Sackville
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a city proposal to repair or replace the portion of sewer line that crosses park grounds. An environmental assessment is currently being prepared, which will analyze the impact on archeological and other resources. The preferred alternatives of the environmental assessment include lining the existing pipe or using a pipe-bursting technique to replace it without trenching. • The site of a former manufactured gas plant is within the park. Waste (coal sludge) from plant operations is buried and thought to be stable. The site is being studied and new monitoring wells and soil sampling will be done during 2014. Archeological resources could be disturbed or destroyed should it be found necessary to remove waste materials • There also is a slight risk of coal sludge movement that also could potentially affect archeological resources associated with Fort Sackville. • While climate change is not likely to be a major threat for this resource, it is important to be aware that effects of climate change may include an increase in extreme precipitation events, which may result in damage to archeological sites located in areas in or near floodplains. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the past three decades several archeological investigations associated with various construction and maintenance projects have provided snapshots of what lies beneath the ground surface. It is anticipated that no large scale archeological investigations will be undertaken in the near future.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical accounts. British commanding officer Henry Hamilton's journal is quite detailed and describes the site. (Hamilton's journal was the source for a diagram of Fort Sackville used on the interpretive wayside outside the visitor center). • "Fort Sackville Revisited." (Paper presented by William L. Potter at the first Northwest Territory Alliance Revolutionary History Symposium.) The park has a handout available to visitors with a synopsis of his information dated April 7, 2000. • <i>Fort Sackville Revisited: Being a Reevaluation of Historical and Archaeological Information relating to the Old Fort and the Town of Vincennes</i>, by William L. Potter. • Curtis Tomak's 1970–71 archeological investigations. • "Cultural Landscape Report / Environmental Assessment – George Rogers Clark National Historical Park" 2008. • "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form – George Rogers Clark National Historical Park" 2013. • <i>Fort Sackville Reconstructed: A Study</i>. Published October 1974 by Myron P. Boehm. (Boehm presented a scale drawing of Fort Sackville that was based on 1967 research by Edwin C. Bearss. In turn, Bearss' plan was based on a 1778 drawing by Henry Dovernor [or Dovernor]). • Detailed climate change information for the Midwest Region is found at this citation: NOAA. 2013. NOAA Technical Report NESD1C 142-3. Regional Climate Trends and Scenarios for the U.S. National Climate Assessment: Part 3. Climate of the Midwest U.S. U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Washington, D.C.

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Site of Fort Sackville
Data and GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional archeological and/or historical research. • Compilation of existing historical information (annotated bibliography or similar). • There is a need to evaluate all the archeological investigations conducted to date and to use them to draw conclusions about the site's potential for archeological resources. This needs to be completed by a trained and experienced archeologist.
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"> • 36 CFR 800 "Protection of Historic Properties" • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i>, Director's Orders, and Secretarial Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</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</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> (2004) • Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (2008) • Secretarial Order 3289 "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" states that "Each bureau and office of the Department must consider and analyze potential climate change impacts when undertaking long-range planning exercises"

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Murals
Related Significance Statement	The George Rogers Clark Memorial, located on the site of Fort Sackville, is the largest memorial on any American battlefield. The entire composition—including its landscaped grounds, statues, and the Lincoln Memorial Bridge approach—is an outstanding example of commemoration from the early to mid-20th century in America.
Importance of FRV	Inside the memorial building rotunda are seven large-scale murals depicting the Clark expedition, the capture of Fort Sackville, and related historic events. Hung in 1934, the murals were painted during a two-year period by artist Ezra Winter with the help of six assistants. The murals are integral to the design of the memorial. Each mural measures 28 feet tall by 16 feet wide and was painted with oil paint on Belgian linen.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A report documenting an on-site examination of the murals with treatment recommendations was provided by the Chicago Conservation Center in 2011. The report noted that the murals were in generally sound condition but that a moderate layer of grime had accumulated on the mural surfaces. Incidences of damage to particular murals were noted. A 20%–30% increase in brightness was predicted if the murals were cleaned. The use of an aqueous cleaning solution was recommended. • Two of the murals have areas that no longer adhere to the wall. This is slated to be corrected when the murals are next cleaned. • In places, the seals around the edges of the murals have deteriorated. This could allow an opportunity for moisture to seep in and contribute to deterioration. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The murals continue to age, with corresponding loss of brightness over time due to grime build-up on surfaces. • The murals will continue to attract dust and other air impurities. They will continue to lose contrast and brightness and will need to be reevaluated and cleaned from time to time. • Very good interpretive panels have recently been added. These effectively interpret the murals and would be easy to change/update because they are not permanent. • The new HVAC system offers the opportunity for better control of temperature and humidity, creating an environment suited to the long-term preservation of the murals. The new air filtration and humidifier systems are much cleaner than the old system and should result in less grime build-up on mural surfaces.

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Murals
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ultraviolet light is a threat to the murals and the windows are filtered to protect against UV damage. Filtering for the lower windows was replaced during the summer of 2012 but the upper windows need to be replaced. • The potential for water leaking onto the murals is a concern, as is the potential for dirt and dust to accumulate. • Due to past issues with moisture inside the building, in some places the limestone in the walls has flaked. Potentially, pieces could fall and damage the murals. (This possibility is discussed in the Chicago Conservation report; the recommendation was to allow the process to happen rather than undertake intervening measures). • Humidity and temperature are well controlled at the moment, but there is always some threat of moisture accumulation that could lead to damage (see above under "Conditions"). • The caulk around the edges of the murals is badly degraded and no longer holding a seal. Removal of the old caulk and replacement with new caulk was recommended in the Chicago Conservation Center report as an immediate stabilization measure to prevent moisture entry behind the canvases. Moisture intrusion behind the murals is an immediate threat to the condition of the murals. • Long-term recommendations in the Chicago Conservation Center report discuss the delamination along the edge of Mural IV and Mural V and the need to re-adhere using appropriate conservation adhesives. A protective varnish coating was recommended to be applied after cleaning and grime removal. While climate change is not likely to be a major threat for this indoor resource, it is important to be aware that effects of climate change may include changes in moisture availability, extreme heat, and extreme precipitation events, which may accelerate weathering and deterioration of the surrounding memorial structure, increase the effect of humidity on the murals, and may change the type and number of pests prevalent in the area. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity to keep the murals in good shape through cyclic cleaning and other maintenance. A PMIS project for cleaning in 2014 has been approved and formulated. The park is waiting for approved project funding. • The audio tour should be rewritten. Currently it does not effectively interpret the murals (includes more facts than interpretation). • Opportunity to translate the tour into multiple foreign languages. • Opportunity to develop an audio tour for children. • Opportunity to develop a descriptive tour of the memorial, statue, and murals for the visually impaired.

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Murals
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Mural Evaluation and Treatment Recommendation by the Chicago Conservation Center</i> (2011). This report contains a wealth of information including recommendations for actions that should be taken (projects are already on the “project list”). • Harpers Ferry Report (Nitkiewicz’s memorandum report of March 27, 1972). This was a report from the first time the murals were cleaned in 1971. The Chicago Conservation Center used it as a reference to inform their work. • The 1970 “Historic Structures Report – Historical Data” for the George Rogers Clark Memorial by NPS historian Ed Bearss provides information about the murals (e.g., size, how they were painted etc.). • A survey and inspection was completed by Intermuseum Laboratory in 1994. This report confirmed the buildup of “grime” since the previous cleaning, but did not recommend cleaning at that time. • A set of studies for these murals (i.e., draft paintings used to develop the murals) are housed at George Rogers Clark Elementary School, Charlottesville, Virginia (George Rogers Clark’s birthplace). The study paintings are unsigned and lack documentation. • “An Initial Condition Assessment of Mural Paintings in the Memorial Building at George Rogers Clark National Historical Park” prepared by David H. Arnold, Conservator at Harpers Ferry Center-Museum Conservation Services, February 16, 2011.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An inspection/conservation assessment and treatment plan is needed that would identify routine evaluation and future assessment schedules and actions for long-term preservation of the murals. • Detailed climate change information for the Midwest Region is found at this citation: NOAA. 2013. NOAA Technical Report NESDIC 142-3. Regional Climate Trends and Scenarios for the U.S. National Climate Assessment: Part 3. Climate of the Midwest U.S. U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Washington, D.C.
Data Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional general knowledge about the murals is needed. • Continued collection of environmental monitoring data by park staff for the Memorial Building (e.g., temperature, relative humidity, light monitoring) is critical for future condition assessments and project development.
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"> • 36 CFR 800 “Protection of Historic Properties” • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 • <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</i> • Director’s Order 24: NPS Museum Collection Management and Museum Handbook • Director’s Order 28: Cultural Resource Management • Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (2008)

Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Partnerships with Related Heritage Organizations in Vincennes
Related Significance Statement	Clark's victory at Vincennes, and control of the western frontier by American forces throughout the remainder of the American Revolution, was critical to the acquisition of the Northwest Territory. Congressional approval of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 provided a unifying and enduring national strategy for the settlement and administration of new territories, profoundly influencing the patterns of westward expansion.
Importance of OIRV	Several historic sites and buildings in Vincennes and the surrounding area are essential to telling the broader story of the development of the Northwest Territory. Partnership with the organizations managing these properties is an important consideration for NPS park managers in fulfilling the park's legislated mandates and expanding opportunities for visitors to understand and connect with the significance of the resources.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need for partnerships is mandated as part of George Rogers Clark National Historical Park's legislated authorization. The park previously entered into several long-term administrative agreements with organizations managing other historic sites in Vincennes. These agreements variously included provisions for maintenance, operations, interpretation, resource sharing, event planning and other management concerns (see "Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments" in part 2 of this foundation document). • No formal partnership agreements currently exist between the park and other organizations and some former agreements have lapsed. A memorandum of understanding between George Rogers Clark National Historical Park and the Vincennes State Historic Sites has lapsed although the parties continue to cooperate and recognize the need for an updated partnership agreement. • A memorandum of understanding has lapsed with the Saint Francis Xavier Catholic Church regarding the operation of a floodlight on the front of the church. The floodlight is still in use and the conditions of the former agreement continue to be followed although the agreement needs to be updated. • The only other valid agreement currently in place is with the State of Illinois for routine mowing and maintenance of the Lincoln Heritage Trail Monument on the west side of the Lincoln Memorial Bridge. • Similar to George Rogers Clark National Historical Park, partnership organizations are experiencing funding and staffing shortages that hinder their operations. Visitation of these non-NPS sites is generally lower than for George Rogers Clark National Historical Park. • The 2012 long-range interpretive plan identifies the need to coordinate interpretation to more effectively tell the larger story that links the area's related historic sites and structures. Additional park staffing would free up critical time for achieving this objective. • Cooperative partnership agreements are recognized by park managers as a vital part of operations, and negotiations to renew or draft new agreements will be a priority of the park over the next few years. The park has identified the need for other potential memorandums of understanding/agreement with the Old French House; Old Northwest Corporation; Spirit of Vincennes, Inc.; Grouseland; Vincennes Fire Department; Ouabache Trails Park; and Knox County Public Library.

Other Important Resource or Value	Partnerships with Related Heritage Organizations in Vincennes
	<p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the foreseeable future, organizations managing the area's related heritage sites are anticipated to experience declining revenues with corresponding reductions in staff. All of the sites rely on volunteers to provide many visitor services. • Funding will probably continue to be limited to carry out preservation maintenance and other needed treatments of historic buildings and structures. The condition of structures is likely to deteriorate over time without appropriate treatment. • Reduced funding and staff levels also limit the ability of organizations to provide effective site interpretation. • Future (planned) expansion of the Indiana Military Museum could perhaps bring more tourism to Vincennes, and may encourage overnight trips, enabling visitors to more deeply explore local history—to visit and learn more about these related sites and structures. The military museum tends to draw those who have some military connection, although this is a large segment of the population. • George Rogers Clark National Historical Park will continue to host a site managers' meeting every other month. During these meetings site managers from the various heritage sites discuss upcoming activities to help coordinate efforts and resource sharing as well as to avoid scheduling overlapping events. The meetings were initiated during the mid-1980s. • All of the sites are tending toward the adoption of NPS standards for interpretation. George Rogers Clark National Historical Park has worked with the sites to improve interpretation over the years. There is general acceptance of the need for all organizations to enhance interpretation with acknowledgement that the National Park Service can provide leadership in historical site interpretation. Park staff has presented interpretive training sessions to employees and volunteers of all of the sites and plan more for the future. Park partners have also been granted access to the Eppley Training Center's interpretive training programs.

Other Important Resource or Value	Partnerships with Related Heritage Organizations in Vincennes
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The continued deterioration of structures without concerted preservation maintenance and treatments presents concerns that the historical integrity of these properties may be compromised or lost over time. • The nature and level of funding varies from site to site, depending on the management entity. For instance, the staff at Vincennes State Historic Sites is presently low (approximately three full-time staff). State of Indiana cultural sites have been moved to Indiana State Museums and Historic Sites. The Old Northwest Corporation is a nonprofit organization. • Visitors passing through the area are not likely to stop at many of these sites or consider them primary destinations. Visitation for these sites is typically lower than for George Rogers Clark National Historical Park. • While climate change is not likely to be a major threat for these sites and structures, it is important to be aware that effects of climate change may include changes in moisture availability, extreme heat, and extreme precipitation events, which may accelerate weathering and deterioration of structures. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreements with St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church, Vincennes State Historic Sites, and Grouseland are identified by park staff as important for interpreting the history of the American Revolution and westward expansion. Agreements could also be developed regarding maintenance, vegetation management, technical assistance for the treatment of aging and deteriorating structures, interpretation, and other shared concerns. • The funding shortages facing agencies and organizations may encourage the development of mutually beneficial partnerships between the National Park Service and other organizations to coordinate efforts to accomplish common objectives. • As identified in the long-range interpretive plan, there is an opportunity (a requirement of the park's legislation) to better work with partner organizations for the purposes of coordinated interpretation—i.e., to more effectively tell the larger story that unites the associated sites and historic properties. • There are opportunities to expand the scope of interpretive activities with partners to include the implications of European American settlement in the Northwest Territory on American Indian populations and others (i.e., French residents and other ethnic/cultural groups, women, etc.). • The opportunity for a riverwalk that would connect the park and other historic sites has been discussed for many years. The City of Vincennes has received a grant for this project and leads the planning effort. • The former railroad spur that cuts across the western perimeter of the park is slated for abandonment during early 2014. The park has funded a restoration and regrading study of this site—the study will investigate the feasibility of a multiuse trail that could connect the riverwalk to the French Commons, the site of the Spirit of Vincennes Rendezvous, and ultimately the Indiana Military Museum. • The George Rogers Clark National Historical Park visitor center could be repurposed to serve as a hub for conveying the entire story of the Northwest Territory as outlined in the long-range interpretive plan. • The park would continue to provide assistance to partnership sites for special events and functions and would seek their assistance with park events. • Vincennes has a convention and visitors bureau with two full-time employees. The bureau provides some funding for events and could assist with efforts to publicize events and activities.

Other Important Resource or Value	Partnerships with Related Heritage Organizations in Vincennes
Related Resources and Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grouseland – the home of William Henry Harrison while he was the territorial governor. The house is owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution but is operated by the Grouseland Foundation. Grouseland is a national historic landmark. It is in stable condition but needs preservation maintenance. This popular visitor destination is regularly open to the public. • Territorial Capitol (part of Vincennes State Historic Sites) – the structure retains some original beams but otherwise not much original historic fabric remains. The Capitol is open to the public and is a visitor attraction. It has been extensively researched. It had been altered in the past and has been restored to a condition more characteristic of its historic appearance. • Old State Bank (part of Vincennes State Historic Sites) – the building dates from the late 1820s—second oldest bank building in the state of Indiana. The state has good museum/interpretive plans for the structure. Open on an occasional basis. • Elihu Stout Print Shop (part of Vincennes State Historic Sites) – the building is a reconstruction/reproduction but it may include original timbers. Open to the public. Elihu Stout's story is very important to the history of the Old Northwest. (Original timbers may be from Francis Vigo's house.) • Jefferson Academy (part of Vincennes State Historic Sites) – this is a modern replica building. The story of the Jefferson Academy is important to the story of the Northwest Territory—a school for Indians and the predecessor of Vincennes University. • Fort Knox II (part of Vincennes State Historic Sites) – the fort is not reconstructed but a low log palisade outlines the configuration of the historic fort. Fort Knox II has been the site of extensive archeological research. Vincennes was the starting point for the Tippecanoe campaign and a strategic point during the War of 1812. • Old French House – owned by the nonprofit Old Northwest Corporation (the friends group for the Vincennes State Historic Sites). The home of French fur trader Michel Brouillet (1774–1838), this house is an excellent example of a French Creole cottage, typical of those built by French settlers in the Mississippi Valley in the 18th and early 19th centuries. Built about 1806, the small cottage exhibits “posts on sill” construction. • Basilica of St. Francis Xavier (Old Cathedral) – owned by the Catholic diocese of Evansville, Indiana. The parish is very active and aware of the church's place in history. The national register-listed church is in very good condition and it is open to the public. Approximately six years ago, the church's interior was restored to its 1880s appearance. The present church structure was built during the late 1820s and early 1830s. It is the fourth Catholic Church building in Vincennes history. This property and adjacent land have been the sites for French Catholic churches since the town's founding in 1732. The church is also known for its exceptional historic library, which contains an estimated 12,000 rare books and documents. • Of the sites and structures discussed above, the following are most integral to the stories of the American Revolution and westward expansion and are specifically listed in the parks enabling legislation: Basilica of St. Francis Xavier, Indiana Territorial Capitol, and Grouseland.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park retains several versions of previous partnership agreements that have expired. • Archeological reports are anticipated to exist for several of the heritage sites that have been archeologically investigated. For instance, extensive investigations have been conducted at Fort Knox II State Historic Site. • Grouseland is beginning a furnishings plan.

Other Important Resource or Value	Partnerships with Related Heritage Organizations in Vincennes
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinated interpretive planning among partners would effectively link their interpretive efforts with George Rogers Clark National Historical Park to strengthen the larger interrelated story that all strive to convey to the public. A visitor use study would benefit George Rogers Clark National Historical Park by providing current information on visitor use patterns and preferences to remain relevant and attract new audiences. Information could be shared with partners in efforts to strengthen overall understanding of visitation patterns and issues regarding the area's historic sites.
Data Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to update formal agreements between the park and its partners.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified <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>

Other Important Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
Related Significance Statement	The military campaign led by George Rogers Clark in 1778 and 1779—culminating in the capture of Fort Sackville along the Wabash River in Vincennes—was the most significant accomplishment of the American Revolution west of the Appalachian Mountains. The campaign advanced the cause of the American Revolution by effectively interrupting British war plans in the western theater.
Importance of OIRV	Archeological investigations conducted at the park have uncovered 18th, 19th, and 20th century artifacts, and it is possible that archeological evidence of prehistoric and historic American Indian activities and communities exists within park boundaries. Future archeological investigations could reveal additional information important to the history of the site.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although limited archeological investigations have occurred (e.g., 1970–1971 investigation led by Curtis Tomak), understanding of the park’s archeological resources is incomplete. The exact location of Fort Sackville is not known, although research points to the high probability of it being at or near the present memorial building. Although a variety of archeological resources have been identified, park staff anticipate that aside from Fort Sackville, it is unlikely that other archeological resources would be nationally significant (previous ground disturbance has probably compromised the integrity of archeological resources). Although accounts vary, approximately six to eight feet of fill dirt is overlaid on top of the site in the vicinity of the memorial building. However, this depth is not uniform. In some places it may be as little as six inches deep. The fill material itself contains cultural material and artifacts from the source procurement / excavation site(s) that further confuses the archeological context of the memorial grounds. The site has been compromised by the construction of buildings, roads, and other improvements. Resources associated with the original church may be on site. Gravesites are probably located on the site, including that of American Captain Joseph Bowman. In addition to Fort Sackville, there were two other forts on this site at different times: the ca. 1732 French fort (Post Vincennes), and the American Fort Knox No. 3 (1813–1816). There may be resources associated with the post-Civil War manufactured gas plant, which was located in the park. Resources associated with an old brothel, poorhouse, infirmary, and other miscellaneous resources may be present. More resources are likely to be discovered by future archeological investigations or inadvertent discoveries resulting from ground-disturbing projects. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site is presumed to be relatively stable and is protected by overlying fill dirt. Generally, there is an increasing awareness of the importance of archeological resources among park staff.

Other Important Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a city proposal to retrench the sewer line. An environmental assessment is being prepared that will analyze the impact on archeological resources. Different alternatives are being proposed—the park hopes that trenching will not be required. • The park contains the site of a manufactured gas plant that operated until the 1930s. Buried coal sludge and/or other contaminants related to this site may potentially exist that could affect the integrity of archeological resources. Upon completion of a site investigation of the manufactured gas plant site, a remediation and/or monitoring plan will be developed. Archeological resources could be affected by removal or treatment of contaminated materials. Archeological assessments, construction monitoring, and other appropriate archeological mitigation measures would be carried out as necessary. • Several water, drainage, and other utility lines run through the park. Excavations to access these utility lines are periodically required. • A proposed parking lot project will be subject to National Historic Preservation Act section 106 compliance and is not anticipated to create additional impacts on archeological resources. • While climate change is not likely to be a major threat for this resource, it is important to be aware that effects of climate change may include an increase in extreme precipitation events, which may result in damage to archeological sites located in areas in or near floodplains. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity to pull together and synthesize the scattered archeological information in a more comprehensive way. • Additional archeological investigation or historical research could uncover more information about resources from various historic periods—including the commemorative period of the 1930s. • Services of the Midwest Archeological Center are available. Dawn Bringelson knows the park well.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park has a number of small archeological reports conducted for different project areas, but this information is scattered. A comprehensive study has not been conducted. • “An Archeological Overview and Assessment of George Rogers Clark National Historical Park” by Robert K. Nickel, MWAC, 2002. • Curtis Tomak 1970–71 archeological investigations. • Historical information (plat maps, deeds, Henry Hamilton’s journals, Sanborn maps, etc.). • Vincennes University’s Shake Learning Resources Center has city directories, photographs, and other resources. • Detailed climate change information for the Midwest Region is found at this citation: NOAA. 2013. NOAA Technical Report NESDIC 142-3. Regional Climate Trends and Scenarios for the U.S. National Climate Assessment: Part 3. Climate of the Midwest U.S. U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Washington, D.C.

Other Important Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
Data and GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pull together and comprehensively summarize the scattered archeological research and knowledge. Create a GIS overlay of where investigations have been completed. A second overlay should address areas of known disturbance—open trenched sewer lines, water lines, known basement areas, areas the park has opened for maintenance or other projects, etc. • Perhaps a need to pull together a better, more comprehensive summary of site history (comprehensive site chronology). Sanborn maps are available for the site for several dates. • Additional archeological and/or historical research, which may include ground penetrating radar or other methods. • Map analysis: overlay of historic maps and other datasets (GIS format or otherwise). • Sanborn maps and other historical data about previous land uses needs to be incorporated into GIS maps as overlays.
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"> • 36 CFR 800 “Protection of Historic Properties” • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006, Director’s Orders, and Secretarial Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 • <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> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (2008) • Secretarial Order 3289 “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” states that “Each bureau and office of the Department must consider and analyze potential climate change impacts when undertaking long-range planning exercises”

Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

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

The staff of George Rogers Clark National Historical Park faces a variety of issues that must be addressed now or through future planning. This list is not meant to be all-inclusive and these issues may change over time.

Old Railroad Spur (Including Access across Indiana State Route 441). The abandoned railroad spur that parallels the western boundary of the park and the Wabash River presents a key issue for park management with regard to visitor use/safety, aesthetics, and maintenance. Tracks have been removed (June 2011) but the railroad grade and remaining ballast in the excavated cut continue to impede access from the memorial to the river. The railroad cut also visually intrudes on the setting of the memorial landscape. The cultural landscape report (page 112) notes that from the time of initial planning for the memorial, the spur has been viewed as having a negative effect on site circulation where the memorial grounds connect to the riverfront. Although the spur predates the memorial, it is not considered a feature contributing to the overall significance of the site. The cultural landscape report recommends (page 123) that the railroad cut be filled and regraded to provide a smooth transition between the mall area of the memorial and the retaining wall.

An engineering study / site plan for the railroad spur would benefit the park by evaluating treatment options and other related concerns such as providing safe and universally accessible pedestrian / bicycle access across (under) State Route 441 at the end of the Lincoln Memorial Bridge. The highway divides the core memorial grounds from the northern portion of the park (i.e., Patrick Henry Square), and crossing the road near the bridge can be dangerous for pedestrians because of restricted sight lines. Options for the railroad grade may present opportunities for developing safe access and improved connections between designed portions of the park, associated Vincennes heritage sites, and the proposed riverwalk in cooperation with the city and park partners.

Park staff initiated a railroad regrading study in November 2013 that is scheduled to be completed in summer 2014. Upon completion of the study, the park will evaluate the best options and recommendations and will seek funding to implement the plan.

Staffing Levels. The park is presently operating at reduced full-time equivalent staffing levels due to attrition and limited funding to staff key positions. Because of limited staff availability, park personnel occasionally alternate between operating the memorial building and the visitor center, requiring that whichever facility is unstaffed at the time be temporarily closed. Although appropriate staffing levels are a common concern throughout the national park system, additional park staff would improve operations and management, particularly in the areas of interpretation, education, resource protection, and maintenance. Additional staff would enable the park to more effectively coordinate curriculum-based educational programs and activities, and better engage with partnership organizations to achieve mandated objectives. An Operations Formulation System request for the park was funded during 2010 for the park to acquire a curriculum coordinator to work with schools and programing. This funding increase appears in the Green Book but has yet to be realized.

Partnerships. Coordinated partnership with organizations managing related heritage sites in Vincennes is an important priority for the park, particularly with regard to interpretation. The need for partnerships is mandated as part of the park's legislated authorization. Additional park staffing would free up critical time for achieving this objective. The 2012 long-range interpretive plan identifies the need to coordinate interpretation to more effectively tell the larger story that links the area's related historic sites and structures.

No formal partnership agreements exist at present and some former agreements have lapsed. Agreements with St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church, Vincennes State Historic Sites, and Grouseland would be important for interpreting the history of the American Revolution and westward expansion. Agreements could also be developed regarding maintenance, vegetation management, technical assistance for the treatment of aging and deteriorating structures, interpretation, and other shared concerns. Partnership organizations are facing similar funding and staffing limitations that hinder their operations, and visitation of these non-NPS sites is generally lower than for George Rogers Clark National Historical Park. These factors may encourage the development of mutually beneficial partnerships between the National Park Service and other organizations.

Opportunities to Enhance Interpretation. The park's museum exhibits in the visitor center are dated and their interpretive effectiveness is limited. Information is sometimes in error, misleading, or not inclusive of diverse points of view. The technology used in support of the park's interpretive media is also in need of updating. The park could benefit from an exhibit plan that proposes options for revitalizing the exhibits and bringing them up to date. The development and placement of outside wayside exhibits that conform to the 2012 long-range interpretive plan recommendations (and do not unnecessarily intrude on the cultural landscape) should also be considered. There are opportunities to interpret the historic designed landscape through waysides, self-guided audio tours on various topics such as architecture, and the development of other interpretive programs or media. Programs in different languages or those targeted for specific audiences such as children could also be developed.

Maintenance and Protection of Fundamental Resources and Values. Park staff often face challenges as they carry out ongoing maintenance and protection of the memorial building, the designed cultural landscape, and other park resources contributing to the site's national register significance. Contributing resources must be maintained and preserved in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's standards, requiring coordinated efforts to ensure they are conducted in a fashion that does not diminish the integrity of character-defining elements such as formal vegetation plantings, historic building materials, and potential archeological resources. Preservation of the commemorative features and qualities that contribute to the memorial design is always at the forefront of park maintenance considerations.

It is becoming increasingly difficult for park staff to replace worn or missing architectural features such as original door and window hardware for the memorial building and site features such as the lampposts. Many of the former manufacturers no longer exist, and there are few remaining suppliers of original or custom-made items. There is a pressing need to identify reliable preservation fabricators and suppliers as the memorial building and landscape structures/features continue to age and deteriorate. Deteriorating seals around the memorial building's windows and doors, for example, may contribute to elevated humidity levels in the building that pose threats to the condition of the murals.

There is also a need to collect information regarding the condition, operation, and location of utilities. This information, currently known to only a few park employees, should be mapped (i.e., retained as GIS data) and readily accessible for future reference by park staff. Leaking water lines are a recurring problem, and GIS mapping data would facilitate the maintenance of the irrigation system and the memorial landscape in good condition.

The park staff may also benefit from a streamlined section 106 compliance approach (i.e., programmatic agreement) that would expedite compliance for routine actions such as vegetation management and limited ground excavations. Clarification of actions that may be excluded from detailed compliance review under the nationwide NPS section 106 programmatic agreement (2008) would also be beneficial.

Buried Industrial Material. A manufactured gas plant was once on park grounds that operated until the 1930s. Buried waste material from the plant is currently being monitored. Although believed to be stable at the present time, the waste material could affect the integrity of archeological resources (e.g., the site of Fort Sackville) or pose environmental threats should it seep or migrate through soil layers. A new monitoring plan was approved in November 2013, and the first phase of investigations is complete. On-site drilling to establish monitoring wells and to collect soil samples is scheduled to begin in January 2014. After sufficient monitoring is complete a plan would be developed for continued monitoring and/or remediation. The cost of this work/plan will be borne by the responsible parties through the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act process but will require continued park input.

Other Potential Issues.

Noise—Maintaining noise at appropriately low levels suited to the park’s “atmosphere of respect” can be difficult to achieve. Noise can be elevated at times by vehicle traffic and other urban activities near the park, by visitor use (sometimes difficult to encourage quiet behavior), and by “white noise” inside the memorial building emanating from the environmental control system.

Levee—Proposed upgrades to the levee by the City of Vincennes could affect the section of the earthen structure on NPS lands in the southern portion of the park. There may be jurisdictional issues with the Brevoort Levee Commission. Of particular concern is the disposition of the vehicle road that presently breaches the levee and provides access to Pearl City.

Sewer line upgrade—The City of Vincennes plans to upgrade a sewer line that crosses the park. An environmental assessment is being prepared that will assess alternative approaches (e.g., open trenching or trenchless methods). There is a possibility that the project could disturb presently unidentified archeological resources if trenching is required.

Potential land donation—Currently, the park has interest in acquiring two adjoining residential properties for viewshed protection. The parcels are not in the park’s authorized boundary and a boundary adjustment would be required. The properties would have to be donated to the park, and one of the landowners has expressed interest in donating his property.

Climate change—Climate change, and its direct and indirect effects, makes it increasingly difficult to manage historic resources and historical conditions. Reference conditions, and possibly our judgment about resource condition or trend, may evolve as the rate of climate change accelerates and the park responds to new, changing conditions. Management for climate change requires the park to anticipate plausible but unprecedented conditions. In this context, the National Park Service is instructed to incorporate climate considerations in decision processes and management planning as parks consider adaptation options that may deviate from traditional practices.

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.

High Priority Planning and Data Needs.

Engineering study and treatment plan for bridge approach—The Lincoln Memorial Bridge Approach, constructed in 1933, is identified among the park’s fundamental resources and values. Water infiltration has resulted in structural stability and public safety concerns. There is evidence of concrete deterioration in the interior chamber below the deck of the north terrace, and granite facing stones along the exterior walls of the approach structure have been displaced, posing safety threats to visitors and pedestrians walking below the wall. There is also noticeable corrosion staining of the granite facing of the bridge approach walls that detracts from its appearance. An engineering study and treatment plan would identify options for correcting water infiltration issues and preserving the structural integrity, appearance, and safety of the bridge approach.

Treatment of the abandoned railroad spur (access across State Route 441)—An engineering study / site plan for the treatment of the abandoned railroad spur along the park’s western boundary is needed to assess options for correcting safety and accessibility issues associated with the railroad cut. The railroad spur is visually incompatible with the designed memorial landscape, and options for filling and/or regrading the cut would be in keeping with the original site design. It would also allow opportunities to develop safe and accessible pedestrian/bicycle access across State Route 441 at the eastern end of the Lincoln Memorial Bridge, and enhance connections with the northern portion of the park (Patrick Henry Square) and the larger memorial, the proposed riverwalk, and associated heritage sites in cooperation with local partners.

Strategy for repair of memorial building doors and windows—The doors and windows of the memorial building are largely custom-made from bronze, and are among its character-defining architectural features. The memorial building is an FRV, and ongoing preservation maintenance of the building (in conformance with *The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*) is necessary to retain its historical appearance and integrity. Maintenance of the doors and windows is increasingly difficult as seals fail, allowing humidity to penetrate the building and potentially threaten the condition of the murals. Mechanical features (e.g., door latches, hinges, door frames) face continued deterioration from use and weathering, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to replace these custom-made or historic items as original manufacturers and suppliers are no longer available. Building security can also be compromised as doors and windows continue to deteriorate.

Technical assistance with the preparation of a section 106 programmatic agreement—Park staff has identified the need for streamlined compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act to address such routine actions as vegetation management and limited ground excavations to repair utilities. To fulfill this requirement, a programmatic agreement with the Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and perhaps other concerned parties would streamline compliance and hopefully result in cost and time savings for the park. Clarification of actions that may or may not be excluded from detailed compliance review under the nationwide NPS section 106 programmatic agreement (2008) would also be beneficial. Not only would a programmatic agreement be expected to address specific compliance requirements for routine undertakings, but it could provide approved guidance ensuring that actions are carried out in a fashion that fully considers the protection and preservation of resources and features contributing to the park's national register significance. Because of the diverse range of resources and defining characteristics comprising the memorial building and the designed memorial landscape, it is important that all contributing elements be maintained and preserved in accordance with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.

Medium Priority Planning and Data Needs.

Visitor use study—A visitor use study would enable the park to gain greater insight into evolving visitor demographics (e.g., age groups, place of origin) and visitor preferences for experiencing the park (e.g., ranger-led tours, electronic media). The previous visitor use study is dated, and the park would benefit from current information on its users to remain relevant and attract new audiences. Development outside the park is likely to influence visitation patterns as a result of new area attractions (Indiana Military Museum), employment opportunities drawing people to the Vincennes area, and other factors. Information could be shared with park partners in efforts to strengthen overall understanding of visitation patterns regarding the area's historic sites.

Mapping utility system data in GIS format—Information regarding the condition, operation and location of the city's aging utility systems that traverse park grounds is not systematically documented. It is often known or accessible to only a few park employees. The information should be digitally recorded in a GIS or similar format to facilitate the retrieval and sharing of data among park and city staff. This capability will be available through the development of the digital park atlas. The information would facilitate the coordination of resource protection issues (e.g., avoidance of potential archeological resources) as well as streamline efforts to identify and resolve maintenance issues.

Maintenance of the irrigation system—Maintenance of the park's sprinkler irrigation system in good working order is essential for preserving vegetation contributing to the memorial landscape, and also allows the park to demonstrate leadership in water conservation. However, the irrigation system has experienced recurring leaks that are often difficult to locate and correct. The irrigation system should be maintained in a systematic fashion to achieve operational efficiencies, and the mapping of system data in a GIS format would facilitate the sharing and transmittal of information among a broader segment of park and city personnel. It may be more cost effective to comprehensively upgrade or replace the irrigation system rather than to continue to conduct piecemeal or stopgap repairs.

Coordinated interpretive planning with partners—As part of the park's legislated mandate and purpose, George Rogers Clark National Historical Park is directed to carry out interpretive activities in partnership with other historic site managers in the area. However, the ability of the park and area partners to effectively carry out coordinated interpretation is presently limited by staff and funding shortages. Enhanced partnerships would be mutually beneficial, expanding visitor experiences and allowing opportunities to present the intertwined stories of the national historical park and those of other heritage sites in a more comprehensive fashion.

Lower Priority Planning and Data Needs.

Treatment of decorative memorial building features—A preservation treatment strategy is necessary to address the maintenance of decorative / artistic elements such as the bronze relief detailing on the memorial building doors, window surrounds, and the exterior stair railings leading to the memorial basement. These features are exhibiting noticeable evidence of weathering and deterioration that detracts from the appearance of the building.

Historic resource study and archeological synthesis—Park staff would benefit from a historic resource study, an annotated bibliography, or similar document that would comprehensively synthesize the historical record and information available for the site. Although an archeological overview and assessment was completed by Robert Nickel in 2002, previous archeological data regarding known resources and site probabilities (e.g., the site of Fort Sackville) could also be compiled and digitally mapped; sensitive archeological information would continue to be restricted and only available to researchers on a need-to-know basis. The document(s) would serve as a reliable reference to assist interpretation and research, and could identify data gaps in the park's historical/ archeological record that may provide direction for future research.

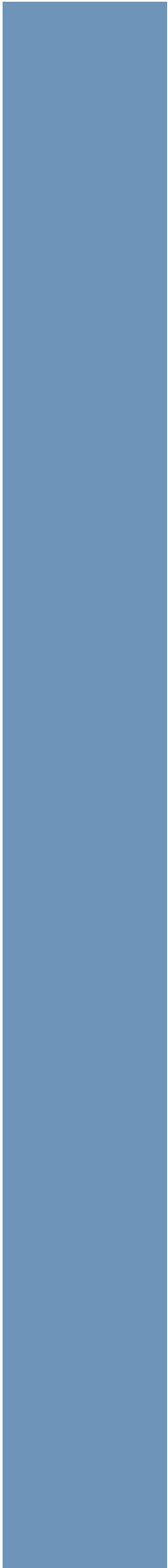
Museum exhibit plan—The park's interpretive objectives could be enhanced by a museum exhibit plan that proposes upgraded improvements to the current visitor center exhibits. The exhibits are dated and information is occasionally in error or does not represent divergent viewpoints. The plan would support recommendations proposed in the long-range interpretive plan (2012).

Monitoring / remediation plan—A manufactured gas plant was once on park grounds and buried waste material from the site is currently being monitored. Although believed to be stable at the present time, the waste material could affect the integrity of archeological resources (e.g., the site of Fort Sackville) or pose environmental threats should it seep or migrate through soil layers. A new monitoring plan was approved in November 2013, and the first phase of investigations is complete. On-site drilling to establish monitoring wells and to collect soil samples is scheduled to begin in January 2014. After sufficient monitoring is complete a plan would be developed for continued monitoring and/or remediation. The cost of this work/plan will be borne by the responsible parties through the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act process but will require continued park input.

Other Planning and Data Needs

The following planning and data needs were identified during the foundation workshop but were not ranked as priority needs or considered necessary to address the park's most pressing issues. They may nevertheless receive future consideration as needs and priorities change.

- A study or plan would help guide the accurate replication of colored glass skylight panels in the memorial building.
- Additional research on the conservation of the memorial building murals is needed including condition assessments and recommendations for regular maintenance.
- Additional archeological investigations (perhaps including ground penetrating radar) and historical research would assist efforts to more accurately identify the locations and nature of Fort Sackville and other archeological sites.
- An overlay of historic maps (e.g., Sanborn insurance maps), perhaps in digitized format, would assist analysis of the development and evolution of site features (and potentially could be integrated with the park atlas).

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- The park needs to identify appropriate authorities to proceed with work on the levee.
 - Project planning is necessary to guide the implementation of universal accessibility recommendations for the park.
 - A study could identify strategies for addressing maintenance / clean-up issues associated with pigeon droppings that impact the appearance of the memorial building and grounds.
 - Park staff has an extensive institutional memory concerning the maintenance and development of the memorial. A recorded oral history or similar documented interview with current and former staff would be useful for future park staff and the park's administrative history.
 - Vegetation planting plans for various areas of the park would help ensure that plantings continue to reflect the original design intent for the memorial landscape.
 - The park has interest in acquiring two adjoining residential properties for viewshed protection. The parcels are not in the park's authorized boundary and a boundary adjustment would be required including suitability and feasibility assessments. The properties would have to be donated to the park, and one of the landowners has expressed interest in donating his property.
 - Potential relocation of the visitor center to improve operations and the setting of the memorial landscape would entail necessary studies and associated planning.

Part 3: Contributors

George Rogers Clark National Historical Park

Frank Doughman, Superintendent

Doug Blome, Maintenance Supervisor

Terri Utt, Administrative Officer

Leo Finnerty, Park Ranger

Pamela Nolan, Park Guide

Jason Collins, Park Ranger

Tony Hunter, Maintenance Worker

Midwest Region

Natalie Franz, Planner

Ruth Heikkinen, Chief of Planning

Denver Service Center

Tom Gibney, Project Manager

Steve Whissen, Cultural Resources Specialist

Don Wojcik, Natural Resources Specialist

Steve DeGrush, Community Planner

Charles Notzon, Project Specialist (Economics)

Laura Pernice, GIS Specialist

Nell Conti, GIS Lead

Ken Bingenheimer, Editor

Damien Joseph, Visual Information Specialist



Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for George Rogers Clark National Historical Park

February 1928 Senate Report (accompanying and amending Senate Joint Resolution 23)

Calendar No. 287

70TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 277

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK MEMORIAL

FEBRUARY 9, 1928.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. FESS, from the Committee on the Library, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. J. Res. 23]

The Committee on the Library, to which was referred the resolution (S. J. Res. 23) providing for the participation of the United States in the celebration in 1929 of the 150th anniversary of the conquest of the Northwest Territory by George Rogers Clark authorizing an appropriation for the construction of a permanent memorial in the city of Vincennes, State of Indiana, and for other purposes, having had the same under consideration, reports favorably thereon with the recommendation that it pass, with the following amendments:

On page 4, line 7, strike out all after the section number through the word "authorized" in line 8 and insert in lieu thereof "Such authorization of appropriation".

On page 4, line 18, strike out "Be it further provided that before" and insert in lieu thereof "Before".

On page 4, line 19, after "herein" insert "authorized to be".

On page 5, line 1, after the comma insert "and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury,".

On page 5, after line 6, insert the following:

SEC. 6. The Secretary of the Treasury shall represent the Federal Government in the construction of said memorial. The supervising architect to be selected by the George Rogers Clark Memorial Commission shall consult and advise with the said Secretary, and the said Secretary shall examine and approve all contracts for the construction of said memorial and the construction of any work paid for in whole or in part by the funds herein authorized to be appropriated out of the Treasury of the United States. No funds herein authorized to be appropriated shall be expended without the approval of the plans and contracts by the Secretary of the Treasury and no contracts shall be in excess of the appropriations herein authorized and authorized by the State and local authorities. Said Secretary shall, at all times, have full and free access to all books, records, and accounts of the George Rogers Clark Memorial Commission for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the funds appropriated by the Federal Government are being expended for the purposes herein set forth and in accordance with the

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GEORGE ROGERS CLARK MEMORIAL

provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved February 23, 1927, entitled "An act providing for the acquisition of land, the construction and establishment of the George Rogers Clark memorial thereon and creating the George Rogers Clark Memorial Commission and prescribing its rights, powers, and duties, fixing a tax levy and making an appropriation, providing for the acceptance and expenditure of Federal funds and prescribing the duties of the department of conservation, prescribing penalties and declaring an emergency."

On page 5, line 7, strike out "6" and insert in lieu thereof "7".

On page 5, line 7, strike out "It is further provided that no" and insert in lieu thereof "No".

On page 5, line 13, strike out "7" and insert in lieu thereof "8".

On page 5, line 13, strike out "It is further provided that if" and insert in lieu thereof "If".

In his annual message to the present Congress, President Coolidge calls attention to the importance of the George Rogers Clark victory in the history of the Nation, stating that the Federal Government may well make some provision for the erection, under its own management, of a fitting memorial at that point; that this victory gave the Nation the old Northwest Territory now comprising the States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota; and by means of that, the prospect of the extension of the Nation to the Pacific coast.

The language of the President is as follows:

February 25, 1929, is the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the capture of Fort Sackville, at Vincennes, in the State of Indiana. This eventually brought into the Union what was known as the Northwest Territory, embracing the region north of the Ohio River between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi River. This expedition was led by George Rogers Clark. His heroic character and the importance of his victory are too little known and understood. They gave us not only this Northwest Territory but by means of that the prospect of reaching the Pacific. The State of Indiana is proposing to dedicate the site of Fort Sackville as a National shrine. The Federal Government may well make some provision for the erection under its own management of a fitting memorial at that point.

The purpose of this legislation is to establish a permanent memorial at Vincennes, Ind., to memorialize the conquest of the old Northwest Territory by George Rogers Clark and his Revolutionary soldiers and to provide for an historical, patriotic, and educational celebration in 1929 on the occasion of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of such conquest.

The success of the military expedition organized and commanded by George Rogers Clark to conquer the strong and well-equipped British garrisons in the Northwest is one of the most remarkable and outstanding achievements of the Revolutionary War. The difficulties encountered and the obstacles overcome by the small band of patriots during the campaign west of the Alleghenies were graphically described at the hearings before the Joint Committee on the Library. With the capture, on February 25, 1779, of Fort Sackville in what is now the city of Vincennes, Ind., the British control and domination in the Northwest was terminated. As a result of this conquest by George Rogers Clark the land which now comprises five great and densely populated States and part of a sixth was included in the territory which became ours by the treaty of 1783.

Further, as was brought out at the hearings, the immediate effect of the capture of the British garrisons by Clark and his followers

was to prevent the materialization of the British plan of an Indian crusade in the spring of 1779 against the border settlements. If this plan had been carried out Washington's armies in the field would have been seriously depleted, as the sharpshooters from the frontiers, who made possible the victories of Cowpens and Kings Mountain, would have been needed to defend their homes against the Indians.

The proposed memorial, on the site of the former Fort Sackville, would therefore be of national and not merely of local interest. The Indiana legislature has enacted legislation creating a George Rogers Clark Memorial Commission and appropriating to it sufficient revenue from taxation for the State's share of the cost of the Clark Memorial. The legislation was passed by the Indiana House of Representatives unanimously and received only one dissenting vote in the Indiana Senate. It was signed by the governor on February 23, 1927, and became a law with his signature.

The Act of the State Legislature imposed a general property tax of four mills on each \$100 for two years, amounting to more than \$400,000. In addition special legislation was enacted to authorize the city of Vincennes and Knox County, in which Vincennes is situated, to make available \$100,000, each, for purposes in connection with the memorial project. Indiana and Illinois are preparing to join in an agreement for the building of a new bridge across the Wabash River on a Federal highway, the Indiana end of the bridge, it happens, touching the site of Fort Sackville. The two States are therefore agreed to a design of bridge that will be in harmony with the memorial. The entire cost of the bridge will be paid out of funds of the two States wholly apart from the memorial.

The site of Fort Sackville now is occupied by mills and warehouses, and some dwellings and small businesses. It has been ascertained by official appraisal that most, if not all of the State appropriation will be required to buy the site.

The George Rogers Clark Memorial Commission is empowered to buy, and, if necessary, to condemn for purchase, the site of Fort Sackville; to conduct a celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the taking of Fort Sackville and the acquisition of the old Northwest, and, with all customary public restrictions as to the public contracts, to construct the memorial.

The George Rogers Clark Memorial Commission, is required by the Indiana law, to conduct a competition of architects for selection of an architect to carry out its plan for the memorial. It is authorized to receive an appropriation from the Federal Government and to use it for these purposes only.

Under the provisions of this resolution and the tentative plans outlined by the George Rogers Clark Memorial Commission, the memorial itself will cost approximately a million and a half dollars and the cost of the historical and educational celebration, depicting the occupation of the Northwest by Clark and his followers and the subsequent settlement and development of the Ohio and Wabash Valleys, is estimated at about \$250,000.

The principal feature of the proposed memorial is a hall of history in which may be recorded the history of the development of the Northwest Territory down to the present day. Plans for this structure have been submitted to the George Rogers Clark Commission at its request. They are set out in detail in the hearings accom-

panied by a statement and report by the architect. In the opinion of the committee, the memorial and its contents would be of great educational and historical value in addition to the commemorating, in a fitting manner, and at an historical spot, the heroic Clark expedition which is unparalleled in the history of the United States.

The proposed legislation is supported by various patriotic and historical organizations whose representatives appeared at the hearings on the resolution. Among its proponents may be named the Daughters of the American Revolution, the National Education Association, the Supreme Convention of the Knights of Columbus, the Kentucky Historical Society, the Lincoln Centennial Association of Springfield, Ill., the Illinois State Historical Society, the George Rogers Clark Commission of Indiana, the Indiana Historical Society, and the Sons of the American Revolution. Letters of indorsement have been received by the committee from many organizations and individuals and there has been favorable editorial comment from leading newspapers. The interest in the proposed memorial is not confined, however, to those States which were formerly a part of the Northwest Territory, but it is apparent that many persons and organizations in other sections of the country are in favor of the proposed legislation.

The act of the Indiana Legislature, referred to in this report, is as follows:

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK MEMORIAL ACT OF THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE

CHAPTER 22.—ACTS OF THE INDIANA GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1927

AN ACT Providing for the acquisition of land, the construction and establishment of the George Rogers Clark Memorial thereon; creating the George Rogers Clark Memorial Commission and prescribing its rights, powers, and duties; fixing a tax levy and making an appropriation; providing for the acceptance and expenditure of Federal funds; and prescribing the duties of the department of conservation, prescribing penalties, and declaring an emergency

[H. 159. Approved Feb. 23, 1927]

RECITAL

Whereas the expedition of George Rogers Clark into the territory northwest of the River Ohio in 1778-79 culminating in the capture of Fort Sackville at Vincennes on February 25, 1779, resulted in the acquisition by the new United States of the great Northwest Territory, now comprising five States and part of a sixth, and having more than one-fifth the population and one-fourth of the wealth and resources of the United States; and

Whereas the Clark expedition was the one military campaign of the Revolutionary War west of the Appalachian Mountains; and

Whereas the State of Indiana has a particular interest in commemorating the revolution in the west because the site of Fort Sackville, the most historic spot in the United States west of the Allegheny Mountains, is within her boundaries; and

Whereas the Indiana Historical Society has initiated a movement for the commemoration of Clark and his men by the appointment of the George Rogers Clark Commission for the commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the conquest of the old Northwest Territory, which commission already has laid out a program for commemorating the Clark expedition on the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary, occurring in 1929; and

Whereas in accordance with this program there has been introduced before the Congress of the United States a resolution authorizing a Federal appropriation of \$1,750,000 for the construction of a national memorial on the site of Fort Sackville, provided that the State of Indiana or its political subdivisions furnish and provide the site for the memorial; and

Whereas there was never greater need than now exists for the revival of the principles which found their expression in the American war for independence; therefore,

May 1928 Senate Joint Resolution 23 (authorizing appropriations for the George Rogers Clark Memorial and the Sesquicentennial Commission)

CHAP. 722.—Joint Resolution Providing for the participation of the United States in the celebration in 1929 and 1930 of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the conquest of the Northwest Territory by General George Rogers Clark and his army, and authorizing an appropriation for the construction of a permanent memorial of the Revolutionary War in the West, and of the accession of the Old Northwest to the United States on the site of Fort Sackville, which was captured by George Rogers Clark and his men February 25, 1779.

May 23, 1928.
[S. J. Res. 23.]
[Pub. Res., No. 51.]

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established a commission to be known as the George Rogers Clark Sesquicentennial Commission (hereinafter referred to as the commission) and to be composed of fifteen commissioners, as follows: Three persons to be appointed by the President of the United States; three Senators by the President of the Senate; three Members of the House of Representatives by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and six members of the George Rogers Clark Memorial Commission of Indiana to be selected by such commission.

Northwest Territory
Sesquicentennial.
Commission estab-
lished.
Composition.

724

SEVENTIETH CONGRESS. SESS. I. CHS. 722, 724. 1928.

Sum authorized for a memorial in Vincennes, Ind., commemorating winning of Old Northwest, and achievements of George Rogers Clark in Revolutionary War.
Post, p. 587.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,000,000 to be expended by the commission in cooperation with the George Rogers Clark Memorial Commission of Indiana, the county of Knox, Indiana, the city of Vincennes, Indiana, and such other agencies, public or private, as the commission may determine, for the purpose of designing and constructing at or near the site of Fort Sackville in the city of Vincennes, Indiana, a permanent memorial, commemorating the winning of the Old Northwest and the achievements of George Rogers Clark and his associates in the war of the American Revolution: *Provided*, That the State of Indiana shall furnish the site for such memorial and that full, complete, and absolute title to the land shall be vested in the State of Indiana, free and clear of all liens and encumbrances, and that the State of Indiana shall assume, without expense to the Federal Government, the perpetual care and maintenance of said site and the memorial constructed thereon, after such memorial shall have been constructed.

Proviso.
State of Indiana to furnish site, and assume maintenance of the memorial.

Acceptance of gifts authorized.

SEC. 3. The commission may in its discretion accept from any source, public or private, sums of money to be added to the amount herein authorized to be appropriated for said memorial, or gifts for its embellishment.

Approval of expenditures.

SEC. 4. All expenditures of the commission shall be allowed and paid upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the chairman of the commission, but no expenditure shall be made or authorized by the commission except with the approval of a majority of the commissioners.

No Federal liability for debts of State, etc.

SEC. 5. The United States shall not be held liable for any obligation or indebtedness incurred by the State of Indiana, the George Rogers Clark Memorial Commission of Indiana, the county of Knox, Indiana, the city of Vincennes, Indiana, or any other agency or officer, employee or agent thereof, for any purpose for which the commission may under the provisions of this resolution make expenditures.

Plans, etc., to be approved by Commission of Fine Arts.

SEC. 6. Before any of the funds herein authorized to be appropriated shall be expended, the plans and designs of the said memorial shall be approved by the National Commission of Fine Arts.

No fees to be imposed.

SEC. 7. No fee or charge of any character shall be imposed or made for admission to the said memorial or the grounds on which it may stand after the memorial shall have been completed and accepted by the commission.

Termination of Commission.

SEC. 8. The commission shall cease and terminate June 30, 1931.
Approved, May 23, 1928.

May 1966 House Report (accompanying the enabling legislation for establishment of the George Rogers Clark National Historical Park)

89TH CONGRESS <i>2d Session</i>	}	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	}	REPORT No. 1562
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AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO ACCEPT A DONATION BY THE STATE OF INDIANA OF THE GEORGE ROGERS CLARK MEMORIAL FOR ESTABLISHMENT AS THE GEORGE ROGERS CLARK NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

MAY 31, 1966.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 9599]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 9599) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept the donation of the State of Indiana of the George Rogers Clark Memorial for maintenance by the United States as a national historic site, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following language:

That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept the donation by the State of Indiana of approximately seventeen acres of land comprising the George Rogers Clark Memorial in Vincennes, Indiana, for establishment and administration as the George Rogers Clark National Historical Park.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior may enter into cooperative agreements with the owners of property in Vincennes, Indiana, historically associated with George Rogers Clark and the Northwest Territory for the inclusion of such property in the George Rogers Clark National Historical Park. Under such agreements the Secretary may assist in the preservation, renewal, and interpretation of the property.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior shall administer, protect, develop, and maintain the George Rogers Clark National Historical Park in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August, 25 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), as amended and supplemented.

Amend the title so as to read:

A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept a donation by the State of Indiana of the George Rogers Clark Memorial for establishment as the George Rogers Clark National Historical Park, and for other purposes.

50-008

2 GEORGE ROGERS CLARK NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PURPOSE

The principal purpose of H.R. 9599, by Congressman Denton, is to provide for the creation and administration of the George Rogers Clark National Historical Park in the city of Vincennes, Ind.

NEED

White settlement of Vincennes began in the early 1730's when the French, under the leadership of Lt. Francois Margane Brissot, Sieur de Vinsenne, established a small fort, a chapel, and a few log huts on the Wabash River at the Piankeshaw Indian village of Chippecoke. This outpost was lost to the English in 1763 when the Treaty of Paris, which ended the French and Indian wars, was signed. The fort was enlarged and strengthened by the English and renamed Fort Sackville.

Fort Sackville became a center of British and Indian activity against the colonists during the American Revolution. The importance of getting it and the territory surrounding it into American hands was clear. It was George Rogers Clark (born 1752, died 1818) who conceived the plan, induced Gov. Patrick Henry, of Virginia, to support it, and led the 175-man expedition which captured in turn Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes in 1778-79 and then went on to consolidate his gains and to prevent the British from retaking control of the country west of the Alleghenies. To him more than anyone else, the historians are agreed, the young Nation owed Britain's cession of the Northwest Territory when the Treaty of Paris was signed in 1783.

Even as short a summary as this makes clear the justification for including a national memorial to George Rogers Clark among the sites administered by the National Park Service. The proposal contained in H.R. 9599 is that the United States accept as a donation the fine memorial to him that already exists in Vincennes. Built between 1928 and 1936, partly at the expense of the State, Knox County, and the city of Vincennes and partly at the expense of the United States, it is located on 17 acres of land on the banks of the Wabash close to, if not actually on, the site of Fort Sackville and is presently administered by the State of Indiana.

Though George Rogers Clark's exploit is the most dramatic episode in the history of Vincennes, it is far from the only one. As the history outlined above indicates, the town was important in the pre-Revolutionary contests between the British and the French and Indians. In addition, there remain in it several important historical structures which, under the terms of the amended bill, may be included within the new historical park if suitable arrangements can be concluded between their owners and the Secretary of the Interior. If these become a part of the historical park, the Secretary of the Interior will be authorized to assist in their interpretation, preservation, and renewal. The three most important of these structures are the capitol of the Territory of Indiana which, at the time it was so named in 1800, included the whole of the former Northwest Territory except the State of Ohio; St. Francis Xavier Cathedral, built 1824-34 on a site which had been used continuously from 1749 to that time for missionary activities; and Grouseland, built by William Henry Harrison as his home during the time he was Governor of the Territory of

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK 3

Indiana, 1800-12. The owners of the first two of these have already indicated their willingness to enter into appropriate cooperative arrangements. There is thus an opportunity for the National Park Service, through the development of this historical park, to display to the people of the whole country the remains of an outstanding segment of their historical heritage which deserves to be remembered and kept intact.

COST

The acquisition costs for the George Rogers Clark National Historical Park will be nil. Development expenses will, it is estimated, amount to about \$300,000. Annual operating costs, given present wage and salary levels, will be about \$50,000.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

The committee recommends an amendment striking all below the enacting clause of the bill and substituting new language, the contents of which have already been outlined in this report.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORT

The favorable report of the Department of the Interior, dated January 27, 1966, is set forth below:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., January 27, 1966.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. ASPINALL: Your committee has requested a report on H.R. 9599, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept the donation of the State of Indiana of the George Rogers Clark Memorial for maintenance by the United States as a national historic site.

We recommend the enactment of H.R. 9599 if it is amended in accordance with the enclosed draft bill.

The George Rogers Clark Memorial in Vincennes, Ind., honors the heroic military achievements of Clark during the American Revolution. It is an imposing memorial near the site of Fort Sackville, the historic British fortification which Clark, then a lieutenant colonel of the Virginia Militia, captured in a surprise attack on February 25, 1779, with a force of only 127 men. When developed, maintained, and interpreted in accordance with the Department's plans, we believe that the memorial will constitute an extremely worthwhile addition to the national park system. The addition of the memorial to the system is fully justified on the grounds of its national historical significance.

Started in 1928 and dedicated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on June 14, 1936, the memorial consists of 17 large Doric columns in a circular, domed structure. Its entryway is a monumental granite doorway facing east. Inside is a bronze statue of Clark, executed by sculptor Hermon A. MacNeil. On the walls are seven large murals depicting events in Clark's career and the history of the old Northwest Territory.

July 1966 enabling legislation establishing George Rogers Clark National Historical Park (Public Law 89-517)

Public Law 89-517

AN ACT

July 23, 1966
[H. R. 9599]

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept a donation by the State of Indiana of the George Rogers Clark Memorial for establishment as the George Rogers Clark National Historical Park, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept the donation by the State of Indiana of approximately seventeen acres of land comprising the George Rogers Clark Memorial in Vincennes, Indiana, for establishment and administration as the George Rogers Clark National Historical Park.

George Rogers Clark National Historical Park, Ind.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior may enter into cooperative agreements with the owners of property in Vincennes, Indiana, historically associated with George Rogers Clark and the Northwest Territory for the inclusion of such property in the George Rogers Clark National Historical Park. Under such agreements the Secretary may assist in the preservation, renewal, and interpretation of the property.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior shall administer, protect, develop, and maintain the George Rogers Clark National Historical Park in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), as amended and supplemented.

Administration.

Approved July 23, 1966.

Appendix B:

Atmosphere of Respect

The foundation planning team initially identified “Atmosphere of Respect” as a fundamental resource and value to reflect the commemorative intent behind the original site design for the memorial building and landscape. This FRV acknowledged the ongoing efforts of the park staff to sustain and convey respect and honor for the accomplishments of George Rogers Clark and his men through effective site management, preservation actions, and interpretation. After research and careful consideration, the decision was subsequently made to fold the concept of this FRV into that of the designed memorial landscape. However, the information in this table has been retained as a reference to assist future managers and to document the deliberations of the planning team.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Atmosphere of Respect
Importance of FRV and Relationship to Significance	<p>The memorial building and adjoining portions of the landscape were designed to convey an atmosphere of respect. The park continues to maintain this atmosphere to heighten visitors’ feelings of appreciation and respect for the historic accomplishments of George Rogers Clark and his men. This “atmosphere of respect” is also appropriate given the site’s history as a Revolutionary War battlefield.</p>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall, the imposing memorial building and the elegant, formal design of the landscape command respect and attention. • This atmosphere applies to the inside of the memorial building and to the designed memorial landscape (i.e., to the historic designed portion of the memorial grounds). The National Park Service is trying to promote this atmosphere in these portions of the park. • Visitor use: The National Park Service has placed some very limited controls on visitor use to promote this atmosphere. For instance, weddings are allowed only during certain times and in designated areas. • Concentrated visitor use occurs from mid-April to mid-May when about 400 to 500 school children visit the park daily. • The park encourages people to go elsewhere for incompatible recreational activities such as Frisbee or football. But some participants in high school sports programs such as track are allowed to run through the memorial area. (Management strategies to promote an atmosphere of respect may need to be reassessed so that they are applied consistently). • The new geothermal environmental control system continuously circulates air throughout the building, creating “white noise” that is noticeable inside the building. This disrupts the overall sense of calm and respect that the memorial formerly conveyed. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cultural norms and expectations for public behavior at the memorial are expected to evolve. • The quiet, contemplative aspects of the memorial and site are likely to become increasingly rare and perhaps valued more by the public as the park provides a haven within an urbanized environment.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Atmosphere of Respect
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise from the surroundings: The park exists in an urban area. There is an active train line nearby, a very busy highway that passes through the park, and other city roads nearby. Vehicle noise is especially prevalent, but other urban use sounds are also common. Noise inside the memorial: The new HVAC system creates constant noise. It can be a challenge to encourage visitors to act respectfully and quietly. The evolving cultural expectations and norms for how people should behave in public spaces present a challenge for interpretation. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an opportunity to let people know that they are in a commemorative environment, a place that should be respected. The park could explore ways to achieve this through interpretation. There is an opportunity to influence appropriate visitor behavior by continuing to maintain the condition of the memorial landscape and building at a high level. Park staff could pursue ways to reduce park-generated noise from sources such as machinery, HVAC systems, vehicles, roadways, and alarms. Equipment could be replaced with quieter alternatives or retrofitted to reduce noise generation.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An “atmosphere of respect” is not specifically referenced in the park’s enabling legislation. However, it can be argued that the overall memorial design concept for the building and grounds implicitly incorporated this “atmosphere” to suitably commemorate the accomplishments of George Rogers Clark. The existing visitor use statistics are outdated, and collection of new data would assist efforts to improve management of visitor use and experience. Visitor counts from the visitor center and from the memorial are available. However, park staff expect usage of the site by daily walkers and other visitors to be much higher than those that only go into the buildings.
Planning and Data/GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitor use study to obtain better data on visitor use and experience. Define management strategies related to this FRV (i.e., where and how to manage for the atmosphere of respect—what types of activities should be allowed, etc.)
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Park authority for sustaining an atmosphere of respect is reflected in NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i>, section 8.2:</p> <p>“...the National Park Service will encourage visitor activities that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> are appropriate to the purpose for which the park was established; and are inspirational, educational, or healthful, and otherwise appropriate to the park environment; and will foster an understanding of and appreciation for park resources and values, or will promote enjoyment through a direct association with, interaction with, or relation to park resources; and can be sustained without causing unacceptable impact to park resources or values. <p>The primary means by which the Service will actively foster and provide activities that meet these criteria will be through its interpretive and educational programs, which are described in detail in NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i>, chapter 7.”</p>

Appendix C:

Management Actions

The following issues and topics were identified during the foundation planning workshop and by subsequent discussions that were determined not to require specific planning and data needs to be carried out. They nevertheless represent important considerations and action items for park managers to address. The management actions listed here represent only a small portion of the broad range of park actions that require both immediate and long-term management consideration:

Curriculum-based educational programs—Curriculum-based educational programs (NPS interpretation thematically linked to the objectives of local school curricula) are an “A Call to Action” item that is supported by park staff. Development of appropriate programs would provide an opportunity to reach a greater portion of the local school-age population and instill stewardship values. Program development would support recommendations in the long-range interpretive plan (2012).

Climate control data— Park staff could benefit from additional technical expertise in interpreting and applying climate control monitoring data collected in the memorial building.

Wayside exhibits—There are opportunities to develop interpretive wayside exhibits that would be placed at appropriate locations to improve visitor understanding and appreciation of site history, the memorial landscape, the memorial building, and other site features. The wayside exhibits would be developed in accordance with recommendations of the park’s interpretive prospectus (1970) and long-range interpretive plan (2012).

Levee modification—Proposed upgrades to the levee by the City of Vincennes could affect the section of the earthen structure on NPS lands in the southern portion of the park. The park needs to identify appropriate authorities to proceed with work on the levee, and there may be jurisdictional issues with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Of particular concern is the disposition of the vehicle road that presently breaches the levee and provides access to Pearl City.

Cyclic maintenance of statues, monuments, and markers—Assessments and cyclic maintenance of the park’s statues, monuments, markers, plaques, and other related features would be undertaken to ensure these are maintained in good condition and in a fashion that preserves their historical/artistic integrity.

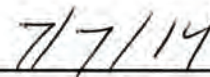
Collections inventory / status update—Park staff have indicated that the collections contain few items of importance. However, it may be useful to update the inventory of collections items and assess their condition.



Midwest Region Foundation Document Recommendation George Rogers Clark National Historical Park

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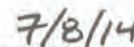
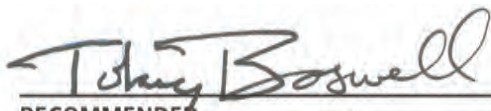
This Foundation Document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the Midwest Regional Director.



RECOMMENDED

Frank Doughman, Superintendent, George Rogers Clark National Historical Park

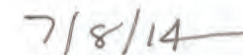
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RECOMMENDED

for Ruth Heikkinen, Planning Division Chief, Midwest Regional Office

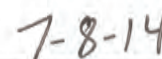
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RECOMMENDED

Sandra Washington, Associate Regional Director,
Cultural Resources, Planning, Construction, Communications and Legislation

Date



APPROVED

Patricia S. Trap, Acting Regional Director, Midwest 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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