LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-SECOND CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

S. 489

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

JUNE 28, 1971

Printed for the use of the
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
66 308 WASHINGTON : 1971

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington, *Chairman*

CLINTON P. ANDERSON, New Mexico
ALAN BIBLE, Nevada
FRANK CHURCH, Idaho
FRANK E. MOSS, Utah
QUENTIN N. BURDICK, North Dakota
GEORGE McGOVERN, South Dakota
LEE METCALF, Montana
MIKE GRAVEL, Alaska

GORDON ALLOTT, Colorado
LEN B. JORDAN, Idaho
PAUL J. FANNIN, Arizona
CLIFFORD P. HANSEN, Wyoming
MARK O. HATFIELD, Oregon
TED STEVENS, Alaska
HENRY BELLMON, Oklahoma

JERRY T. VERKLER, *Staff Director*
WILLIAM J. VAN NESS, *Chief Counsel*
BERNARD C. HARTUNG, *Professional Staff Member*
CHARLES COOK, *Minority Counsel*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION

ALAN BIBLE, Nevada, *Chairman*

HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington
CLINTON P. ANDERSON, New Mexico
FRANK CHURCH, Idaho
FRANK E. MOSS, Utah

CLIFFORD P. HANSEN, Wyoming
PAUL J. FANNIN, Arizona
MARK O. HATFIELD, Oregon
HENRY BELLMON, Oklahoma

CONTENTS

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1971

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION, OF THE
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10:00 a.m., in room 3110, New Senate Office Building, Hon. Alan Bible (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Bible, Anderson, and Moss.

Also present: Thomas Nelson, Assistant Minority Counsel; and Bernard C. Hartung, professional staff member.

Senator BIBLE. The subcommittee will come to order.

Senator Percy, we are delighted to see you here. This is the time we have regularly set and noticed for an open public hearing on Senate bill S. 489, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Lincoln home national historic site in the State of Illinois.

The Lincoln home in Springfield is the only home President Lincoln ever owned. It was during his years of ownership of this home that the emerged from a small town lawyer to a figure of national importance.

Lincoln purchased the property in 1844 and except for the 2 years he served in Congress from 1847 to 1849 it was the Lincoln's home until they moved to the White House in Washington. The simple, comfortable house at the corner of 8th and Jackson Streets is intimately associated with those years of trial and growth of our famous President and it preserves the memory of the revered man who called it home.

It seems completely appropriate that this structure and the surrounding area be preserved as a national historic site in memory of a man who stands out as one of our greatest leaders.

The land acquisition cost for a 12.28-acre site is an estimated $2 million and the development costs will be approximately $5,800,000, of which $5,385,000 will be spent on buildings and utilities.

The bill introduced by Senator Percy, S. 489, for himself and Senator Stevenson, Senator Allott, Senator Goldwater and Senator Hatfield and the official report of the Department of Interior recommending its enactment, will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The material referred to follows:)

92D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 489

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 1 (legislative day, JANUARY 26), 1971

Mr. PERCY (for himself, Mr. STEVENSON, Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. GOLDWATER, and Mr. HATFIELD) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Lincoln Home National Historic Site in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, in order to preserve and interpret for the benefit of
4 the people the home of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield,
5 Illinois, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire
6 by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds,
7 or exchange, the property at the northeast corner of Eighth
8 and Jackson Streets, in the municipality of Springfield,
9 County of Sangamon, in the State of Illinois, including im-
10 provements thereon, together with such adjacent lands and

1 interests therein as the Secretary may deem necessary for
2 the establishment and administration of the property as a
3 national historic site. The Secretary is further authorized to
4 acquire by any of the above means personal property used
5 and to be used in connection with the national historic site.
6 SEC. 2. The property acquired pursuant to the first
7 section of this Act shall be known as the Lincoln Home
8 National Historic Site, and it shall be administered by the
9 Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Act of
10 August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supple-
11 mented (16 U.S.C. 1, 2–4), and the Act of August 21, 1935
12 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461–467).
13 SEC. 3. There are authorized to be appropriated such
14 sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this
15 Act, not to exceed however, $5,860,000 (February 1970
16 prices) for development of the area, plus or minus such
17 amounts, if any, as may be justified by reason of ordinary
18 fluctuations in construction cost as indicated by engineering
19 cost indices applicable to the types of construction involved
20 herein.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., May 12, 1971.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, United States Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Committee has requested a report on S. 489, a bill "To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Lincoln Home National Historic Site in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes."

We recommend the enactment of S. 489.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, the former home of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Illinois.

The Lincoln Home in Springfield is the only home President Lincoln ever owned. It was during his years of ownership of this home that he emerged from a small town lawyer to a figure of national importance. It was during this same period that some of the most important episodes of his life prior to his inauguration as President occurred. Here, Lincoln received a committee from the Republican Nominating Convention bearing the formal notification of his nomination as the party's candidate. During the campaign Lincoln received well-wishers at the home, and on February 6, 1861, gave a "grand levee" to bid farewell to his friends and fellow citizens on the eve of his departure for Washington.

Lincoln purchased the property in 1844, and except for the 2 years he served in Congress, 1847–1849, it was the Lincolns' home until they moved to the White House. The years Lincoln spent there were crucial ones in the development of the man and the growth of his reputation. The simple, comfortable house at the corner of 8th and Jackson Streets is intimately associated with those years of trial and growth and eloquently preserves the memory of the man who called it home.

The house was built in 1839 and was originally a one-story cottage with two attic rooms. Mrs. Lincoln in 1856 had the house enlarged to a full two stories with twelve rooms.

When the Lincolns went to Washington in 1861, they held a public sale of their household furnishings, some of which was bought by the Tiltons who rented the house. This furniture was taken to Chicago by the Tiltons in 1869 and was lost in the Great Fire of 1871. The rest of the Lincolns' household goods was eventually dispersed into the hands of private Lincoln collectors and museums. During the past several years much of the original furniture has been gradually returned to the Springfield home and this has been used as a nucleus in restoring the house as nearly as possible to its appearance while the Lincolns lived there.

Land acquisition costs for the 12.28-acre site are estimated at $2,002,000. Approximately 5.34 acres in the proposed area are privately owned, and contain 36 improvements which we propose be acquired. The improvements consist of 24 year-round residences, one service station, 11 commercial offices, and one church (which because of its compatible nature wth the area we do not propose be acquired). Buildings that are of the period of the Lincoln Home will be kept while the other structures will be removed to provide space for a visitors center, landscaping, and a parking area. The remaining area in the proposed site consists of streets and alleys, which would be donated by the city, and the one acre site where the Lincoln Home is located, which would be made available by the State of Illinois. Real estate taxes levied on the private properties to be acquired totalled $31,460, in 1969.

The city of Springfield has agreed to acquire 2.29 acres of the 12.28-acre area. To date the city has acquired .70 acre (approximately 31 percent) of the 2.29 acres.

Total development costs are estimated at $5,860,000, of which $5,385,000 will be spent on buildings and utilities, primarily for an orientation and headquarters area, visitor contact facility, and rehabilitation of the historic structures. The remaining $475,000 will be spent for such developments as a parking area and grounds improvement. Annual operating costs are estimated to be $281,600 in the first year and are expected to be about $502,400 by the fifth year. Enclosed is the man-year and cost data statement on the proposed historic site.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

HARRISON LOESCH,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Enclosure.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

(Proposed)

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Estimated Man-years of Civilian Employment and Expenditures for the First Five Years of Proposed New or Expanded Programs

	19CY	19CY+1	19CY+2	19CY+3	19CY+4
Estimated Man-years of Civilian Employment:					
Executive Direction:					
Superintendent (Park Manager), GS-12	1	1	1	1	1
Secretary, GS-6	1	1	1	1	1
Administrative Officer, GS-9	1	1	1	1	1
Clerk-Stenographer, GS-5	1	1	1	1	1
General Supply Clerk, GS-5		1	1	1	1
Total: Executive Direction	4	5	5	5	5
Substantive:					
Chief Park Ranger, GS-11	1	1	1	1	1
Museum Curator, GS-9	1	1	1	1	1
Clerk-Stenographer, GS-4		1	1	1	1
Park Technician, GS-7	1	1	2	2	2
Park Technician, GS-5	2	2	3	3	3
Park Aid, GS-4	1	1	4	4	4
Park Technician, IGS-4 (Seasonal)	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0
Park Aid, IGS-3 (Seasonal)	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0
Chief of Maintenance, GS-9	1	1	1	1	1
Foreman II, Grounds			1	1	1
Building Repairman	1	1	1	1	1
Maintenanceman		1	1	1	1
Caretaker			1	1	1
Janitors	1	1	2	2	2
Laborer	1	1	1	1	1
Laborer (Seasonal)	1.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Total: Substantive	14.0	18.0	28.0	29.0	30.0
Total, Estimated Man-Years of Civilian Employment	18.0	23.0	33.0	34.0	35.0
Estimated Expenditures:					
Personal Services	160,900	196,500	271,500	277,900	284,300
All Other	2,437,500	776,600	1,563,000	1,576,900	1,450,800
Total	2,598,400	973,100	1,834,500	1,854,800	1,735,100
Estimated Obligations:					
Land and Property Acquisition	2,003,000				
Development	313,800	753,300	1,500,300	1,359,400	1,204,200
Operations (Management, Protection, and Maintenance)	281,600	345,800	481,100	491,800	502,400
Total	2,598,400	1,099,100	1,981,400	1,851,200	1,706,600

Senator BIBLE. I am happy to recognize Senator Percy, the distinguished Senior Senator from Illinois.

Senator Percy, I will be happy to hear from you now.

Senator PERCY. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to be here this morning and I am honored to have my colleague, Congressman Findley, here.

Mr. Lincoln's home was in Springfield, of course, and this is Paul Findley's district. Mr. Findley is a very able Congressman, highly respected in that area and throughout the country and the State, and I would like, with your permission, to yield to Congressman Findley at this point for his comments.

Senator BIBLE. Very fine.

STATEMENT OF HON. PAUL FINDLEY, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Senator BIBLE. All right, you two have the floor and you can go in any order you wish. If you want Congressman Findley to go first, that will be fine. The record will show your appearance here this morning, Congressman Findley, and you may proceed.

Mr. FINDLEY. Thank you, very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Bible and Senator Percy, I am very very grateful for the opportunity to appear here and doubly so because of Senator Percy's courtesy in permitting a disabled veteran, let me put it that way, to go ahead of him as a witness.

We are having hearings in the Agriculture Committee on pesticides and I would like to get back, too, so I am very grateful indeed.

Mr. Chairman, S. 489 proposes that the area of Springfield, Ill., extending for one block in each direction from the Abraham Lincoln residence be acquired by the National Park Service, restored as it appeared in Lincoln's day and established, with appropriate facilities for visitor convenience, and operated as the Lincoln home national historic site. I introduced a similar bill in the House, H.R. 3117, which was sponsored by all of the members of the Illinois delegation in Congress, together with 55 other Representatives.

Senator BIBLE. What is the status of that bill? You have had your field hearings on it.

Mr. FINDLEY. Yes, sir. The subcommittee had hearings in Springfield about 3 weeks ago. Prior to that, they had 1 day of hearings in Washington. They consider their hearings complete. The subcommittee counsel informed me yesterday they expect to have the mark-up on the bill next week and hope to advance it before the August recess to the House floor.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much.

Mr. FINDLEY. Unfortunately, the chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. Taylor, is presently in Bethesda Hospital with an ailment, so the exact schedule is really not clarified.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

Mr. FINDLEY. The Lincoln residence itself is the property of the State of Illinois. Parts of the surrounding area have been acquired by the city of Springfield with the view of ultimate restoration and development. The rest of the area is a mixture of commercialization and decay.

This proposal has the enthusiastic support of the citizens of Springfield, as well as local, county, and State officials.

Governor Ogilvie has written to the National Park Service "officially to inform you of my desire to help assure early passage of this legislation and establishment of the historic site."

The Sangamon County board of supervisors recently passed a resolution which states that "this board supports and recommends the enactment of H.R. 3117 or comparable legislation to establish the Lincoln home national historic site in the State of Illinois," which I would appreciate having in the record.

The city council of Springfield has affirmed its support on several occasions, most recently when it passed a resolution stating:

"The council assures the President and Congress of the United States and all other Federal agencies that in the event appropriate

legislation is enacted into law creating said Lincoln home national historic site, authorizing acquisition of and maintenance of the properties within said site by a Department of the Federal Government for such historic purposes, and funding the cost thereof, the city of Springfield will at the appropriate time convey all of its right, title and interest in and to any and all properties within said site owned by it to said appropriate Department of the Federal Government without charge."

Public support for the project is virtually unanimous. When the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs held hearings in Washington on April 5, all testimony received was favorable.

Subsequently, the committee held field hearings in Springfield on June 11 and heard statements presented by 22 witnesses. All were enthusiastic with the sole exception of one property owner.

Until now, the State of Illinois has maintained the home itself, as well as other Lincoln shrines in the area. These include his tomb in Springfield, the log cabin village at New Salem where he spent his young manhood, and the old State Capital Building in Springfield where he matured as a legislator and uttered his "House Divided" speech.

The State of Lincoln has recognized its great interest in preserving the memory of this great President by establishing, restoring and maintaining these shrines. Each is made readily available without charge to all visitors.

The financial burden of all this has been substantial and continues to be. This burden the people of Illinois cheerfully, yes proudly, bear, even though they might argue that the burden should be assumed by the Nation.

But the Lincoln Home area, the shrine most intimately connected with Lincoln, the shrine where visitors feel a closeness and inspiration as nowhere else remains unrestored, unpreserved, with visitor facilities totally inadequate considering the magnitude of international interest.

I believe it is time for the National Park Service to step in and assure once and for all that the home and the memory of Abraham Lincoln will be preserved in Springfield for all the generations to come.

Abraham Lincoln is simply too important to the Nation and the world to have his memory conditioned up the success or failure of private, city or State efforts at preservation.

While the people of Illinois have done their best to preserve that memory, only the National Park Service has the capability to assure that the Lincoln home and the surrounding area will continue to provide for future generations the same inspiration which it provided to Abraham Lincoln.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Congressman Findley. That was a very fine statement.

I appreciate your statement. I have no questions, but I want to commend the citizens of Illinois for keeping this property in repair and making it available to the Nation and the people of the world, because I think it is of national and international significance and I think it should be so recognized.

I have no questions of you. I know you have another commitment and I do appreciate your coming here this morning.

Mr. FINDLEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Anderson, do you have any questions?

Senator ANDERSON. No questions, thank you.

Senator BIBLE. All right, thank you very much.

We will be delighted now to hear from you, Senator Percy.

STATEMENT OF HON. CHARLES H. PERCY, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Senator PERCY. I very very much appreciate Congressman Findley coming over. He has been a great inspiration and source of strength in moving this project forward. I am certain we will have House support.

Because the House held hearings in Springfield, it seems it is certainly unnecessary for the Senate to do so and I thought I would show you some slides and take you out there visually in that manner to show you what the house looks like.

Senator BIBLE. Well, I have been in Springfield many times, although I do not know if Senator Anderson has, but although I have seen it I would appreciate seeing the slides just to see if the Bell & Howell machine works.

Senator PERCY. This is not a Bell & Howell projector. We seem to be having a great deal of difficulty. We try to also make them so one person can operate them, but we have three good engineers here to try to see if this competitive projector can be operated.

In the meantime, I will present my short statement.

I am pleased and honored to appear here today to express my strong support for S. 489, a bill to establish the Lincoln home national historic site in Springfield, Ill.

Springfield is an expanding city, increasingly urbanized and technologically developed. In one sense, this is a welcomed change; in another, it is not.

Commercialization now endangers the Lincoln home site and its surrounding area. Deterioration of the buildings threatens the continued availability of the home for visitation and study.

The State of Illinois, the city of Springfield, and local citizen groups have made sincere efforts to preserve the Lincoln home, but their work has not been entirely successful.

The funds are simply not available to provide a complete restoration of the Lincoln home site. It, therefore, seems appropriate, and I believe, urgently necessary, for the National Park Service to acquire the home and a surrounding four-block area and maintain it for the education and enjoyment of the many thousands of Americans who visit there each year.

The master plan presented by the National Park Service and approved by the Advisory Board on National Parks calls for a "unique and creative interpretive program to portray Lincoln's life and career in Springfield."

More than 650,000 visitors each year come to the Lincoln home and its related sites. A careful restoration and reconstruction of the four-block area is therefore planned to insure its preservation and to give

it a living quality reminiscent of the times. The historic zone is bordered on the north and south by Capitol Avenue and Edwards Street and on the east and west by Nineth and Seventh Streets.

In this map this is covered up, we tried to show its proximity. It shows its proximity to the airport and State capital. There is Lincoln's home at No. 1 in the heart of the city. The two-story frame home will be restored to reflect the spirit of the late 1800's.

Many of the original Lincoln furnishings will be brought back from various museums in the State to be placed among the remaining items found in the home in 1861 when the Lincoln's moved to Washington.

Other period buildings in the four-block area will also be reconstructed and the thoroughfare of Eighth and Jackson Streets will be confined to pedestrian traffic only.

Under Park Service control the Lincoln home will provide for children and adults a more extensive interpretation and educational experience through the use of guided tours, audio recordings, and special information centers.

S. 489 provides for an authorization of $5,860,000 for acquisition and development of the area. I can assure you that as ranking minority member on the Senate Interior Appropriations Subcommittee, I'll have an opportunity to study carefully the specific funding requirements of this project.

It has been of great concern to me during our deliberations over various National Park Service programs, that Illinois does not have a single National Park Service area within its boundaries. Of only five States not having Park Service locations, Illinois is the largest in population.

We in Illinois have been proud to share a significant portion of the Lincoln heritage, to recall that Lincoln's home in Springfield was the only home he ever owned and the place of his early rise to leadership. It was with great reluctance that his family moved from Springfield to Washington in 1861 for Lincoln to take the oath of office as President.

It was in Springfield that Lincoln had developed as a skillful country lawyer, an able politician, and a gallant statesman. He maintained throughout his life a deep appreciation for the simple life of his farming neighbors as well as a respect and confidence in the land and its people.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that we, in Congress and the executive branch, have a responsibility to properly preserve the Lincoln home site, as we have the homes of other distinguished Presidents.

We simply cannot allow this landmark of our past and of a great President escape us.

Governor Ogilvie, Mayor Howarth of Springfield, and many public officials, historians and private citizens are enthusiastic to cooperate with the National Park Service in the restoration of the Lincoln Home.

I urge this committee give favorable considerable to S. 489.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Senator Percy, that is a splendid statement. I have no questions.

Well, do you have any type of visitors' count, a count of the number of visitors that have gone annually to the site over the last several years?

Senator PERCY. 650,000 a year.

Senator BIBLE. About 650,000?

Senator PERCY. Yes, on an average.

I think we can show you the slides now.

Senator BIBLE. All right, fine.

[Showing of slides.]

Senator BIBLE. Senator Percy, I have just one question. Is that chair original?

Senator PERCY. Well, one of the purposes of the project is that we know there are some original furnishings and we would like to get them back. Some of this is original and some is not.

Senator BIBLE. All right, Senator Percy, thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS F. FLYNN, ACTING DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE; ACCOMPANIED BY ERNEST LEE CONNALLY OF THE OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHEOLOGY; AND MIKE GRISWOLD, CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF LEGISLATIVE COORDINATION AND SUPPORT

Mr. FLYNN. With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I would like to have Dr. Ernest Lee Connally of the Office of History and Archeology and Mr. Mike Griswold, Chief of the Division of Legislative Coordination and Support, accompany me.

Senator BIBLE. You may come forward. We are well acquainted with you people.

All right, you have been recognized and identified for the record.

Mr. FLYNN. Mr. Chairman, we are pleased to appear before you today to present our views on S. 489, "To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Lincoln home national historic site in the State of Illinois and for other purposes."

In the interest of time I would like to request my statement be put in the record.

Senator BIBLE. You can read it because it is short.

Mr. FLYNN. The Department recommends enactment of this legislation.

Abraham Lincoln came to Springfield, Ill., a little-known attorney and left the town nearly a quarter of a century later as President-elect of the United States.

During the intervening years as the man matured and his reputation grew, his roots in this community became deep and strong. His home, at the corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets, was the only one he ever owned. Purchased in 1844, it was enlarged in 1856, 6 years before the Lincoln family left it for Washington and the Presidency.

The State of Illinois has owned the home since 1887; it was designated a national historic landmark in 1964, and in 1969 the Secretary's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments recommended its establishment as a national historic site.

Although its historic importance has long been recognized, there are as yet no adequate interpretive facilities at the Lincoln Home in Springfield.

On the proposed 12.28-acre national historic site, we would reconstruct three houses and three barns and restore the existing period

homes within a four-block area in order to recreate the setting and atmosphere that Lincoln knew as a resident of Springfield.

The land acquisition cost is estimated at $2,003,000. This is the cost of acquiring 5.13 acres, including 36 improvements.

These improvements consist of 24 year-round residences, one service station, and 11 commercial offices. Real estate taxes on the private properties to be acquired totalled $31,460 in 1969. While the 18 period buildings in the four-block area will remain, the incompatible structures will be removed to create a harmonious atmosphere and to allow construction of a small visitor center, landscaping, and parking facilities.

The city of Springfield has agreed to purchase and donate 2.29 acres of private land and will also donate 3.33 acres consisting of streets, walks, and alleys. The State of Illinois will make available the 1.08-acre site of the home itself. Thus we have an instance where local, State and Federal governments can work harmoniously together toward a common goal.

Total development costs are estimated at $5,860,000, with annual operating costs of $502,400 by the fifth year after establishment. The estimate for development costs is based on construction indices as of February 1970, and we note that section 3 of the bill contains the escalator clause that would take into account any fluctuation in construction costs.

Mr. Chairman, at this time, I would like to have Mike Griswold go over to the chart and explain the land acquisition and development programs for the area.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Mr. GRISWOLD. Mr. Chairman, this map depicts the four-block area which centers around the intersection of Jackson Street and Eighth Street.

Senator BIBLE. Where is the home?

Mr. GRISWOLD. The home is on the corner right here in the yellow square.

Senator BIBLE. All right. Fine.

Mr. GRISWOLD. The yellow depicts lands which the State of Illinois owns, including the Lincoln home site, and the blue depicts the land which the city of Springfield intends to acquire and in the instance of these three areas right here they have actually completed that acquisition to donate to the National Park Service, and the green indicates the streets, the alleyways, and other properties which are already owned by the city.

Senator BIBLE. You mean the light green, because you have a dark green?

Mr. GRISWOLD. Yes, the olive.

Senator BIBLE. All right.

Mr. GRISWOLD. The white depicts private properties we will acquire with the $2,003,000. The green property is the Grace Lutheran Church which would be permitted to stay there as unacquired inholding as long as it is used as a church.

This makes up the entire four-square-block area, 12.28 acres.

Senator BIBLE. Before you go to the next picture, come back to the first one.

How many individual ownerships do you have?

Mr. GRISWOLD. There are 36 individual properties.

Senator BIBLE. Point them out.

Mr. GRISWOLD. They are the ones in the white.

Senator BIBLE. What is the average size of those lots?

Mr. GRISWOLD. This portion right here is 120 feet in that direction and 152 feet here. This lot is 40 feet and this one is 40 feet and 60 feet and 60 feet.

Senator BIBLE. What kind of structures are on these lots, the ones in private ownerships? I understood from Senator Percy's testimony we had this situation.

Mr. GRISWOLD. We have 24 structures used as year-around residences, an older residential area. Although some are residential structures, the apartment buildings are somewhat newer than the general period of construction. There is one gas station and there are 11 structures used as law offices, doctors' offices, and other professional uses.

Some of them are rather modern, one quite modern in this block, but most of them are older structures, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. How about the apartment house, how large is the apartment house?

Mr. GRISWOLD. There are several structures used as apartment buildings and the number of apartments range from five to six or seven apartments in a building. These are small, and there are no imposing structures on the four square blocks.

Senator BIBLE. How much are the individual homes or residences in the area, are they $10, or $15, or $20, or $30, or $40,000 homes? The Washington homes as an average are the highest priced homes in the world.

Mr. GRISWOLD. Maybe we could furnish it for the committee files, because I do not have individual appraisal figures with me for the various properties.

We have 36 properties.

Senator BIBLE. Do you have pictures of those homes?

Mr. GRISWOLD. No, sir.

Senator BIBLE. A picture might better tell the story. I understand why you don't want to disclose all of the values when you are setting the overall acquisition cost. They ought to be easily obtained if you don't have them now and you can furnish us just with pictures of the typical homes in that area.

Mr. GRISWOLD. We have included in this booklet, Mr. Chairman, a picture of the street scene there.

Here are additional pictures that have been handed to me, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. What street is this on, this picture?

Mr. GRISWOLD. That is looking up Eighth Street.

Senator BIBLE. Where is Eighth Street?

Mr. GRISWOLD. That is the street running in front of the Lincoln home.

Senator BIBLE. Is this in the "taking" area?

Mr. GRISWOLD. Yes, sir.

Now this is one of the homes that would be retained.

Senator BIBLE. This home here would be retained?

Mr. GRISWOLD. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Why?

Mr. GRISWOLD. That is the Ninean-Edwards home, which is a period home. It was not in that location at the time the Lincoln's lived there,

but it was about six blocks to the west. That home had an involvement in the private life of Lincoln.

This is Mr. Al Banton, Superintendent of the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial.

Senator BIBLE. You probably know more about this than a lot of the Park people that are trying to testify.

Mr. BANTON. Abraham Lincoln married Mary Todd in the front parlor of the Ninean-Edwards home.

Senator BIBLE. That is this home right here?

Mr. BANTON. That one is a reconstruction.

Senator BIBLE. I understand.

Very well, now what about this home?

Mr. BANTON. This home is one of the original buildings we would retain. There have been many additions made, but it was at the site in 1860.

Senator BIBLE. All right, it was at the site in 1860.

Now you have shown two additional homes. Will you retain other homes than those two?

Mr. GRISWOLD. We would retain 18 period structures including the Lincoln home and several of the back buildings—stable type buildings—in the four-square-block area. The intention is to reconstruct precisely the four corners at the intersection of Eighth and Jackson and then along Eighth Street to remove all nonperiod homes to try to bring back an atmosphere, at least in exterior appearance, of the quiet street on which the Lincolns lived for 17 years.

Senator BIBLE. Then, you will have to take down all the telephone poles?

Mr. GRISWOLD. Yes, sir; they will be taken down and any utilities needed will be underground. The surface of the street will be restored to materials which would appear similar to those in use when the Lincolns lived there.

Senator BIBLE. In effect, what you are attempting to do is to do to Lincoln's Home in Springfield what has been done so extremely well at Williamsburg?

Mr. GRISWOLD. I would say this is very much the same type of situation, sir; to bring back the pedestrian, quiet, residential atmosphere.

The difference primarily would be that the interior of most of the homes within the Lincoln Home area would not be restored to their period furnishings.

Senator BIBLE. Very well, you may proceed.

Mr. GRISWOLD. Mr. Chairman, in order to orient you, the Lincoln home area, the four-block area here is in very close proximity to the Lincoln law office and second U.S. Circuit Court where he practiced law, which are contained in the same building.

Senator BIBLE. What has been done with the Lincoln office where he practiced?

Mr. GRISWOLD. That has been restored by a private group and for a fee you may go into the building. I understand it has been a relatively good restoration. They do have the building air-conditioned, which of course was not the case at the time.

On the third floor are Lincoln's offices and on the second floor is the courtroom where he practiced. This is very close, just across the

block, from the old Capitol Building. The old Capitol Building recently has undergone an extensive renovation and reconstruction of the interior, and the exterior has been restored with the original material to its period condition.

Senator BIBLE. What is it used for now, the old Capitol?

Mr. GRISWOLD. It is used for people to visit and to have artifacts exhibited. It is one of the historic structures.

Here is where Lincoln delivered his "House Divided" speech.

Senator BIBLE. Where is the present Capitol?

Mr. GRISWOLD. The present Capitol is located some six or seven blocks to the west of the Lincoln Home site.

Here is the depot, several blocks to the northeast, where Abraham Lincoln gave his farewell address when he left Springfield to go to his inauguration.

Senator BIBLE. What is it used for now?

Mr. GRISWOLD. It is open for display. I have a picture of it here, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. There is still a railroad running through it?

Mr. GRISWOLD. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. It is right on the railroad tracks then?

Mr. GRISWOLD. Yes, sir; it is.

Senator BIBLE. The railroad is one of those that is fortunate enough to still be operated?

Mr. GRISWOLD. At least for freight, yes, sir.

One other thing before I leave this map, you will notice that to the north of the Lincoln Home area is a complex of municipal buildings. They have a small area with a fountain very tastefully done, which provides a convenient buffer on the north side of the site.

The next chart is a development plan for the four-block area. The primary point is the center of the intersection with the Lincoln Home immediately on the northeast corner of the intersection of East Jackson and Eighth Street.

These streets here would be closed to all vehicular traffic. Vehicles needed for servicing and maintenance might go through a removable barrier into the alleyways but not across these streets. Once the streets are closed we will not have motor vehicles on them.

The homes along Eighth Street which were period homes will be retained and the exterior at least will be restored as faithfully as we can.

There are two additional buildings which are not on Eighth Street, which will be retained. One is a home on Capitol Street right here and another is a home at the corner of Edwards and Seventh, which we will use for our headquarters building, keeping the exterior in its current configuration.

Along the back side of the lots, where they do not currently exist, we'll reconstruct the carriage houses, stable buildings which were back there. These can be used to house maintenance equipment, things which are needed to operate this area without having to have a shop elsewhere.

The half blocks which are toward Ninth Street will be restored to a park-like atmosphere. Now, the visitor to the Lincoln Home comes to a parking lot here and his first introduction to the home is from the rear.

We intend to reverse it and have this parking off Seventh Street for visitors and a bus staging area off Seventh Street.

Senator BIBLE. The church then is in the upper-left-hand corner?

Mr. GRISWOLD. Right here; yes, sir. There will be a visitor contact facility where people can come and get an interpretive story about the sites they are going to see and about Lincoln and his home life here in Springfield.

Then they will walk down Jackson Street just as Lincoln did as he came home, approaching the home from the front.

Senator BIBLE. The Capitol is over to the west?

Mr. GRISWOLD. The Capitol was to the northwest and the law offices were to the northwest.

Mr. Chairman, many times there have been in excess of two-score school buses at one time discharging school children to visit the site. The streets around there cannot absorb this type of impact. They can't absorb it now.

So what we suggest is a staging area where the school kids will be let out and the buses will go to a central parking area, possibly at the State fairgrounds. There we will have radio or telephone contact so when the group is ready to be picked up we can get their bus back to the staging area.

The parking lot here would not be adequate, we don't believe, to handle all visitor parking that will be needed. This would be a 70-car parking lot here. However, in the municipal complex two blocks to the north is a parking structure which is used at below design capacity and it has capacity to be expanded to twice the current size.

We believe, all in all, that the four-square-block area will provide the type of buffering from the influences of commercialization which are on this side and this side and somewhat aging residential area to the south and will preserve this home in a context which is not isolated from the modern day Springfield but at least having a transition zone, so we are not surrounded and buffetted by this urbanization.

You will see the homes much as they were in Lincoln's day.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. I have no additional questions.

Senator Anderson, any questions?

Senator ANDERSON. No.

Senator BIBLE. I think you have made a fine presentation.

Now, there is a series of very technical questions which the staff has suggested about the title and some reservations have been made about when the State of Illinois obtained it, which would seem to be a problem, and it might require some type of legislative act to clear it up so that the title that the U.S. Government gained was an absolute fee simple title with no reservation, because the original gift, I think, was in perpetuity and in trust for the State of Illinois. That is as I understand it.

But these are technical questions and there are seven technical questions or rather eight technical questions and I will furnish you with a copy of these questions and you can expedite them, Mr. Flynn, and get the answers back as quickly as you can.

I do have three additional questions and I think either you or the superintendent could give us the answers to these three questions.

Please explain the status of the church which is within four blocks. What is the status? What is the title? Who holds it?

Mr. FLYNN. The Grace Lutheran Church holds title.

Senator BIBLE. Is it held in perpetuity for church purposes?

Well, that could be studied, too. The purpose of the question is this: I think it is highly unlikely, but you want to avoid future encroachments for intrusion. What if the Lutheran Church should sell this to some commercial enterprise?

Mr. FLYNN. Well, at that point we would have authority to acquire it.

Senator BIBLE. Has any historic site been discussed with the members of the church?

In other words, has the designation of a historic site for this church been discussed?

Was this church where President Lincoln attended?

Mr. FLYNN. No, sir, this church was built in 1892.

Senator BIBLE. You have heard the earlier questions and can you throw light on them?

Mr. BANTON. No.

Senator BIBLE. Well, all we want, as we proceed on this, may be the answer suggested by Mr. Flynn is enough of a safeguard. It would not be desirable to arrange to acquire this property if the church decides to sell, unless conditions were acceptable to all concerned. I am not suggesting they would sell because they would probably be the last to do it, but you can provide the answers.

I understand Mr. Garvey was a witness here who opposed the historic site.

Can you give me the basis of his opposition, unless he is here and then he can speak for himself?

Is Mr. Garvey here?

All right, he is not here.

Mr. GRISWOLD. Mr. Garvey owns three properties adjacent to the Lincoln home. One is to the north of the home and two are across the street. They are commercial properties, gift shops or commercial museums.

Senator BIBLE. I see.

Well, without objection, we will ask the staff to extrapolate the testimony from the House side that was developed on this point because I suppose in the hearing in Springfield he testified personally and gave his objections there?

Mr. GRISWOLD. That he did.

Senator BIBLE. So his testimony will be the best evidence of how he feels and what his objections are. I do not contemplate having a field hearing in Springfield. I don't think it is indicated. I do intend to invite the fellow members of my subcommittee to make a trip to Springfield within the period, right after the Fourth of July recess or some convenient weekend to take a look at them and walk over there. That is to get a better feel.

I am not going to have a hearing. I think we have done this rather successfully. We had just finished the same type of handling of a problem of a gateway and I think this works out very well.

So I suggest that sometime in the July or the August recess, because I think this is some legislation which should move forward rather quickly.

One last question. What commercial ventures would be permitted within this "taking" area?

Mr. GRISWOLD. We intend to have no commercial venture within the four-block area.

Senator BIBLE. No commercial ventures. How many are there now?

Mr. GRISWOLD. There are three commercial properties within the four-block area now and all three owned by Garvey Enterprises.

Senator BIBLE. And these are gift shops and a museum?

Mr. GRISWOLD. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Two gift shops?

Mr. GRISWOLD. Yes, two gift shops and a museum. This is not to say, Mr. Chairman, that some of the buildings might not be used for professional offices.

We intend to restore the exterior of all of these period homes and those which will not be open for public visitation might be used for either offices of associations that are associated with Lincoln or we might have the interior of them used on a leaseback arrangement for professional offices.

There is always a possibility there might be residential use of one or more of the properties.

Senator BIBLE. That anticipates the next question. Will some of the homes be used by organizations and you say it is likely or possible?

Mr. GRISWOLD. We contemplate it, yes.

Senator BIBLE. If you do, how will they be chosen?

Mr. GRISWOLD. They would have to be associations, Mr. Chairman, or at least the priority of choosing would favor associations which have as their prime purpose the perpetuation of aspects of Lincoln life or associated period.

There is an Abraham Lincoln Association, there is a regiment of men who maintain the period Union Army uniforms and perform at civic occasions and things of this nature. This type of association would be given preference in allocation of space.

Senator BIBLE. Now, do you have any of what type of rental they would pay?

Mr. GRISWOLD. No, sir; we have not tackled this problem. We do know it is possible on a leaseback arrangement to realize a return of up to $40,000 a year on the properties.

Senator BIBLE. From the "taking" area?

Mr. GRISWOLD. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. You have projected it to bringing in that much revenue?

Mr. GRISWOLD. Up to that much.

Senator BIBLE. What other obligations would they take? I suppose they would bind themselves to keep the exterior of the home in the same condition as it was in the period that is involved here?

Mr. GRISWOLD. These are things we would attempt to negotiate in any occupancy agreement.

Senator BIBLE. I will ask the staff to furnish you or you can come up at the conclusion of this hearing and secure these from Tom Nelson, who is handling this for the minority staff member, who is a successor of yours at the staff level, and answer the questions as quickly as you can.

Mr. FLYNN. We will be happy to.

Senator BIBLE. Do we have further witnesses on this bill?

If not, the hearings on this bill are closed subject to the furnishing of the additional answers and we will now proceed to our next bill.

(Resolutions follow:)

RESOLUTION REAFFIRMING THE COUNCIL'S INTENT TO COOPERATE IN ESTABLISHING THE LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE AND ITS PREVIOUS OFFER TO DONATE CERTAIN CITY OWNED LANDS AS CONTAINED IN RESOLUTION ADOPTED JANUARY 19, 1971

Whereas the City of Springfield, Illinois (hereinafter referred to as the "City") has by various Resolutions, Ordinances, and other actions by its elected officials and its citizens expressed its interest in preserving the historic integrity of the Lincoln Home Area; and

Whereas the City has previously expressed its interest in cooperating in the establishment of the Lincoln Home National Historic Site which is the subject of current legislation under consideration by Congress; and

Whereas a public hearing was held on Friday, June 11, 1971 in the City by a special sub-committee of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs which is presently considering legislation to establish the Lincoln Home National Historic Site; and

Whereas during said hearing Congressman Roy Taylor, Chairman of the special sub-committee, requested the City to reaffirm its intention to donate City owned property within the boundaries of the proposed Lincoln Home National Historic Site: Now, therefore, be it *Resolved* by the Council of the City of Springfield, Illinois:

1. The Council reaffirms Resolution Number 13–1–71 entitled "RESOLUTION APPROVING LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE: AND OFFERING DONATION OF LANDS" adopted by a previous City Council on January 19, 1971 and by such reaffirmation pledges to donate all of its right, title, and interest to City owned land in the Lincoln Home Area to an appropriate agency of the Federal Government at an appropriate time folowing the establishment of the Lincoln Home National Historic Site by the passage and implementation of appropriate legislation therefore.

2. The Council pledges specifically to donate that land which the City has acquired or will acquire through three Open Space Project grants from the Department of Housing and Urban Development being Lincoln Home Area Open Space Projects number Ill. OSC–134, Ill. OSC–171, and Ill. OSC–246.

3. The City Coordinator is hereby directed to provide certified copies of this Resolution and the Resolution it reaffirms to Congressman Paul Findley, U.S. Senator Charles H. Percy, U.S. Senator Adlai E. Stevenson, III, Congressman Roy Taylor, and other appropriate individuals.

Passed June 22, 1971; Signed June 22, 1971; Recorded June 22, 1971.

/s/ WILLIAM C. TELFORD,
Mayor.

Attest:

/s/Buraldine Daykin, *City Clerk.*

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
) SS.
SANGAMON COUNTY)

I, Buraldine Daykin, City Clerk of the City of Springfield, in the County and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of *A Resolution reaffirming the Council's intent to cooperate in establishing the Lincoln Home National Historic Site and its previous offer to donate certain city owned lands as contained in resolution adopted January 19, 1971*, passed by the City Council of the City of Springfield at a meeting held June 22, 1971, as appears from the records of my office.

Given under my hand and seal of said City of Springfield, this 24th day of June, 1971.

BURALDINE DAYKIN,
City Clerk.

RESOLUTION APPROVING LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORICAL SITE: AND OFFERING DONATION OF LANDS

Whereas the City of Springfield, Illinois, home of Abraham Lincoln for a quarter-century, is the place where, in his words, he "passed from a young man to an old man," and his Home at the Northeast corner of 8th and Jackson Streets in Springfield is the only home he ever owned; and

Whereas the current struggle of humanity to gain the same individual freedoms of which Lincoln spoke more than a century ago, has caused his words, couched in his timeless style, to be even more meaningful now than then; and as a result thereof Lincoln has passed from a sectional to international hero, one of the great men of world history; and

Whereas one result of the Lincoln phenomena is that of itself, without advertising or promotion The Lincoln Home has become an important historic site, attracting 700,000 and more visitors annually, many from foreign lands; and

Whereas this worldwide interest has encouraged citizens to attempt sale of an unlimited variety of foods, drinks, souvenirs and exhibits almost on the doorstep of the Lincoln Home. As a result and notwithstanding continuous effort of the Springfield City Council to maintain the historical character of the area, it is deteriorating into a condition of miscellaneous commercialization and rooming houses, materially detracting from its historic and inspirational purpose; and no effective local or State procedures exist to prevent continued deterioration; and

Whereas a 1969 survey team of the National Park Service and the Department of Interior recommended federal acquisition of the 4-block area surrounding the Lincoln Home, restoration thereof to its February 11, 1861 appearance; and subsequent maintenance by the Park Service as the "Lincoln Home National Historic Site" and

Whereas the Lincoln Home, its auxiliary buildings, the residential building and lot immediately north thereof, and approximately three-fourths of the half-block immediately East of the Lincoln Home presently are owned and maintained by the State of Illinois; and informally the Honorable Richard B. Ogilvie, Governor of the State of Illinois, has agreed that without charge the State would convey said properties to the Federal government for such public purposes; and

Whereas the City of Springfield now owns or is about to acquire under Federal Open Spaces Grants the East one-half of the block immediately South of Lincoln Home, and other lots and Buildings thereon in the area totaling approximately five sixths of a block; and is willing to convey such properties that it so acquires to the Federal government for such public purposes without charge; and

Whereas implementation of such Acquisition, Restoration and Maintenance Program would preserve perpetually for Americans and all citizens of the world, now and in the future, a vital part of our nation's heritage; to wit: The twin principles that governments exist for the benefit of the people and not vice versa; and that "the people" actually means all people without exclusion.

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved* by the Council of the city of Springfield:

1. This Council restates its approval of said 1969 report and recommendations of the National Park Service and Department of Interior; and this Council urges the Congress and President of the United States to enact such legislation as will permit accomplishment of said recommendations.

2. This Council assures the President and Congress of the United States and all other Federal agencies that in the event appropriate legislation is enacted into law creating said Lincoln Home National Historic Site, authorizing acquisition of, and maintenance of, the properties within said site by a Department of the Federal government for such historic purposes, and funding the costs thereof, the City of Springfield will at the appropriate time convey all of its right, title and interest in and to any and all properties within said site owned by it, to said appropriate department of Federal government, without charge.

3. This Resolution shall be placed upon the records of the City of Springfield; and a copy thereof forthwith shall be delivered by the City Clerk to the President and to all members of Congress.

Passed: January 19, 1971; Signed: January 19, 1971; Recorded: January 19, 1971.

NELSON HOWARTH,
Mayor.

Attest:

Buraldine Daykin, *City Clerk.*

STATE OF ILLINOIS }
SANGAMON COUNTY } SS.

I, Buraldine Daykin, City Clerk of the City of Springfield, in the County and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of *Resolution approving Lincoln Home National Historical Site: and offering donation of lands* passed by the City Council of the City of Springfield at a meeting held January 19, 1971 as appears from the records of my office.

Given under my hand and seal of said City of Springfield, this 11th day of June, 1971.

Buraldine Daykin,
City Clerk.

(Whereupon, at 10:55 a.m., the hearing adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.)

○