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THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION

WASHINGTON

Last Day - October 29

October 25, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

KEN COLE

SUBJECT:

Enrolled Bill H.R. 13157  
National Park System  
Omnibus Bill

Attached for your consideration is House bill, H.R. 13157, sponsored by Representative Taylor, which establishes seven new units of the National Park System, and authorizes appropriations of \$1,398,000 and \$18,774,200 for land acquisition and development, respectively.

Roy Ash recommends approval and provides you with additional background information in his enrolled bill report (Tab A).

However, OMB also states "Although somewhat higher than the Administration recommended, the funds authorized by this bill will have no impact on the fiscal year 1975 budget and can be adequately controlled thereafter through the budget process."

Secretary Morton, the Counsel's office (Chapman), and Bill Timmons all recommend approval.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign House bill, H.R. 13157 (Tab B).

APPROVED  
OCT 26 1974

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

OCT 23 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bill H.R. 13157 - National Park System  
omnibus bill  
Sponsor - Rep. Taylor (D) North Carolina and  
22 others

Last Day for Action

October 29, 1974 - Tuesday

Purpose

Establishes seven new units of the National Park System,  
and authorizes appropriations of \$1,398,000 and \$18,774,200  
for land acquisition and development, respectively.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget  
Department of the Interior  
Department of the Army  
Council on Environmental Quality

Approval

Approval

No interest

No objection

Discussion

H.R. 13157 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior  
to establish under varying conditions the following seven  
units of the National Park System and authorize appropriations  
as parenthetically noted.

1. Clara Barton National Historic Site, Montgomery  
County, Maryland (\$812,000 for development) --  
this house served as the national headquarters  
of the American Red Cross from 1897 until 1904,  
and also as the home of its founder, Clara Barton,  
during the latter years of her life. It was  
designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1965.



2. John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Oregon (\$400,000 for land acquisition; \$4,435,200 for development) -- about 14,400 acres of mostly State owned land that contains an extensive record of earth history, covering five epochs of the past 37 million years of the Cenozoic era, as displayed in its geology and paleontology. The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments has recommended that the area warrants inclusion in the National Park System.
3. Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, North Dakota (\$600,000 for land acquisition; \$2,268,000 for development) -- approximately 1,292 acres comprising five clustered archeological sites which contain significant physical remnants of a wide-spread aboriginal Hidatsa Indian culture that dominated this region of the Great Plains for several centuries.
4. Springfield National Historic Site, Massachusetts (\$5,300,000 for development) -- together with its impressive arms collection and other museum objects, the Springfield Armory portrays nearly 200 years of the arms industry's history in America and it can also be used to show the methods of modern arms manufacturing techniques. The Armory was designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1963.
5. Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, Alabama (\$185,000 for land acquisition; \$2,722,000 for development) -- totals about 60 acres which feature the buildings most intimately associated with the lives of Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver. The contributions of each of these men in the fields of education and science are universally recognized.
6. Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, New York (\$213,000 for land acquisition; \$2,737,000 for development) -- known as "Lindenwald," this property served as the home of Martin Van Buren, the eighth President of the United States, from 1841 until his death in 1862 and is the only

remaining structure intimately associated with his life and times. Lindenwald was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1961.

7. Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site, District of Columbia (\$500,000 for development) -- founded by Alice Paul, a leading advocate and activist in the Women's Rights Movement, the house has served since 1929 as the headquarters of the National Women's Party. Ms. Paul was instrumental in securing passage in 1919 of the constitutional amendment granting women the right to vote. The house was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972.

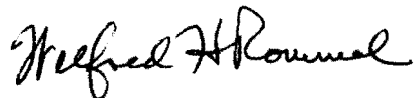
In its report on H.R. 13157, the House Interior Committee explained that:

"Each of the proposals included in H.R. 13157 was originally introduced as a separate proposal upon which individual hearings were held by the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation. Since none of the proposals was considered controversial, it was decided that all of them should be combined into one omnibus bill in order to conserve the time of the Committee, the House, and the Congress."

In its views letter on the enrolled bill, Interior concludes that:

"Except for the John Day Fossil Beds and the Sewall-Belmont House" . . . (Interior had recommended further study in both cases) . . . "this Department supported the establishment of the areas included in H.R. 13157 as units of the National Park System. While we continue to question the propriety of the inclusion of those two areas in the Park System, we believe that the other areas authorized by the bill fully justify the President's approval of this enrolled bill."

Furthermore, we note that the authorization in H.R. 13157 for the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site exceeded the Administration's recommendation by \$1,954,000. However, we share Interior's view that on balance the enrolled bill warrants approval. Although somewhat higher than we recommended, the funds authorized by H.R. 13157 will have no impact on the fiscal year 1975 budget and can be adequately controlled thereafter through the budget process.



Assistant Director for  
Legislative Reference

Enclosures



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

23 OCT 1974

Honorable Roy L. Ash

Director, Office of Management and Budget

Dear Mr. Ash:

The Secretary of Defense has delegated responsibility to the Department of the Army for reporting the views of the Department of Defense on enrolled enactment H. R. 13157, 93rd Congress, "To provide for the establishment of the Clara Barton National Historic Site, Maryland; John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Oregon; Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, North Dakota; Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Massachusetts; Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, Alabama; Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, New York; and Sewall-Beimont House National Historic Site, Washington, District of Columbia; and for other purposes."

The Department of the Army on behalf of the Department of Defense recommends approval of the enrolled enactment.

This act provides for the Secretary of the Interior to acquire by purchase with donated or appropriated funds, donation, exchange, or by transfer from another Federal agency such lands and interests in lands as provided in the act for the establishment as units of the national park system.

The enactment of this measure is recommended because the provisions thereof have no effect upon the military departments of the Department of Defense.

Approval of the enactment will cause no apparent increase in budgetary requirements of the Department of Defense.

This report has been coordinated within the Department of Defense in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Howard H. Callaway", is written over the typed name.

Howard H. Callaway  
Secretary of the Army



# United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

OUT 2 2 1974

Dear Mr. Ash:

This responds to your request for the views of this Department on the enrolled bill H.R. 13157, "An Act to provide for the establishment of the Clara Barton National Historic Site, Maryland; John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Oregon; Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, North Dakota; Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Massachusetts; Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, Alabama; Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, New York; and Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site, Washington, District of Columbia; and for other purposes."

We recommend that the President approve this bill.

Enrolled bill H.R. 13157 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire by purchase with donated or appropriated funds, by donation, exchange or by transfer from another Federal agency lands and interests in lands in seven new areas to be established as units of the National Park System.

## Clara Barton National Historic Site, Maryland

Located in Glen Echo, Maryland, the Clara Barton National Historical Site would commemorate the home, for the last twenty years of her life of the primary figure in the founding of the American Red Cross. From 1897 to 1904 the house was the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross of which Miss Barton was the President.

The structure was built partly with materials salvaged in Johnstown, Pennsylvania from emergency housing designed to store relief supplies and to accommodate Red Cross workers after a disastrous flood. The interior resembles a Mississippi riverboat, with railed galleries and a Captain's room. The building has continued in residential use since its construction with only minor modification.

The house was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1965 and is closely identified with the social history of our Nation. More recently, the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments recommended the establishment of the Clara Barton House as a national historic site.



*Save Energy and You Serve America!*



While we anticipate the donation of the 1.09-acre site, we estimate that incidental land acquisition costs will total \$47,450. Of this figure, approximately \$36,500 would cover the possible costs of relocation of eight residents of a section of the house which is now subdivided into apartments, and would also be used for possible reimbursement of a portion of the closing costs which will be incurred by the Friends of Clara Barton, the non-profit Association which now holds title to the house. The remaining \$10,950 would be applied towards administrative expenses and contingencies.

Proposals for development currently under consideration, based on April 1972 prices, are estimated to be \$812,000. This covers buildings and utilities, and primarily strengthening, restoring and stabilizing the house and restoring the grounds. The National Park Service intends to explore the possibility of receiving contributions for development of the site from the National Red Cross since restoration of the property and maintenance of the property as a national historic site should have great significance to its members. H.R. 13157 was amended by the Senate to authorize \$812,000 for both development and for acquisition.

#### John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Oregon

H.R. 13157 would also authorize the Secretary to establish the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument in the State of Oregon, to be comprised of those lands now within the boundaries of Thomas Condon-John Day Fossil Beds State Park, Clarno State Park, and Painted Hills State Park, together with such other areas as the Secretary determines to be suitable for administration as part of the monument. Establishment of the monument is intended to preserve, protect, and interpret the extensive tertiary fossils found in the geological formations of these areas.

Land could be acquired for the monument by donation, purchase, or exchange. The monument could be established, however, only after the State of Oregon or its political subdivisions had transferred or agreed to transfer the three State parks mentioned above, for administration as part of the monument. The bill further requires the Secretary not to acquire a fee title interest to more than 1,000 acres of privately owned land except by donation or exchange. The bill also directs the Secretary to designate the principal visitor as the "Thomas Condon Visitor Center".

In our report to the Congress on this proposed new unit of the Park System, we recommended a deferral until we were able to assess the appropriateness of transferring the State units to Federal ownership.

### Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, North Dakota

The Knife River Indian Villages in North Dakota, clustered along the west bank of the Missouri River, contain the remnants of earth-lodge dwellings, cache pits, burials, fortifications, and travois trails, all in an excellent state of preservation and integrity. Archeological remains at the site span a period of several centuries.

In addition to their considerable archeological value, these villages have important historical associations. Lewis and Clark visited here often during their stay at nearby Fort Mandan in 1804-1805; and Sakakawea, a guide to the Lewis and Clark expedition, lived here. Alexander Henry, David Thompson, Lisa, Bradbury, Catlin, Maximillian, Bodmer, and John James Audubon were among the early visitors.

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments affirmed the National significance of the villages in 1964 when Big Hidatsa Village was recommended for a classification as "of exceptional value" and for Registered National Historic Landmark status.

We had estimated land acquisition costs for purchasing 550 acres in fee would be \$114,000 and development costs would be \$800,000. Annual costs of operation and maintenance would be \$150,000 five years after enactment of the bill. This would permit acquisition of the most significant of the remaining sites; the Big Hidatsa would be acquired in one parcel and the Lower and River Hidatsas in a separate detached parcel. H.R. 13157 would authorize \$600,000 for acquisition of 1,292 acres and \$2,268,000 for development for this historic site.

### Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Massachusetts

The proposed Springfield Armory National Historic Site would commemorate the important role of the Springfield Armory in the Nation's military history. For nearly 200 years, the armory was a center for manufacturing and development of small arms, producing weapons which achieved a justified reputation for quality, accuracy, and dependability. For a substantial portion of this time, the armory made Springfield the small arms center of the world. The site's history began in 1777, when Armory Square in Springfield was selected as the location for a magazine and laboratory for

the development, production, and storage of guns and powder. During the American Revolution, Armory Square was the site of important ordnance manufacturing and storage facilities; it served as a supply depot for the entire northern theater of war. Following the Revolutionary War, in 1794, Congress officially established the Springfield Armory. During the latter half of the 19th century, from the time of the destruction of the Harpers Ferry installation in 1861, until the Rock Island Arsenal began some production of rifles in 1904, the Springfield Armory was the sole supplier of military small arms manufactured by the U.S. Government. Most of the United States Armed Services small arms were developed in the laboratories at Springfield Armory until the time that the armory was deactivated as a military installation, in April 1968.

In April 1963, the Armory was dedicated as a National Historic Landmark. And at its 65th meeting in October 1971, the Secretary's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments "heartily endorse/d/ the establishment of the Armory Square portion of the Springfield Armory as the Springfield Armory National Historic Site."

Springfield Armory National Historic Site would encompass approximately 55 acres. The Department proposes to acquire in fee, through donation, 18.35 acres of land owned by the city of Springfield and a strip of 1.97 acres owned by the State of Massachusetts and utilized in conjunction with the college. The remaining 34.61 acres would remain in State ownership, constituting a "Preservation Control Area", pursuant to an agreement to be concluded with the State, that would preserve the historic appearance of the parade and the exterior of structures, including the Technical College, surrounding it. In addition, the Department would conclude an agreement with the Secretary of the Army concerning the arms collection and other museum objects now at the site.

Because land would be acquired entirely through donation, no land acquisition costs are involved. Development costs are estimated to be about \$5.3 million, based on February 1973 prices.

#### Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, Alabama

The national historical significance of Tuskegee Institute was recognized in 1965 when it was designated a national historic landmark. Tuskegee Institute is an ideal site for interpreting to the American public the history of Negro education and of the economic and social advancement of blacks in the post-Civil War period.

The appropriations authorizations contained in H.R. 13157 conform to these estimates. In addition, H.R. 13157 incorporates amendments recommended by this Department relative to this Historical Site.

Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site, Washington, D. C.

Title II of H.R. 13157 establishes the "Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site" in Washington, D.C. and authorizes the Secretary to enter into a cooperative agreement to assist in the preservation and interpretation of the site. The cooperative agreement, among other things, must allow the National Park Service right of access at reasonable times for the purpose of conducting visitors through the public portions of the site. There are authorized to be appropriated \$500,000 to carry out the purposes of Title II.

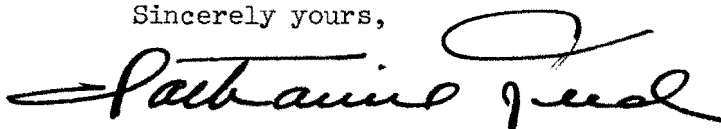
The Sewall-Belmont House is located at 114 Constitution Avenue, N.E., in Washington, D.C. It has served since 1929 as the headquarters of the National Women's Party, founded by Alice Paul. Ms. Paul was a leading advocate and activist in the women's rights movement whose enthusiasm and efforts were instrumental in securing passage of the constitutional amendment granting women the right to vote. In addition to the significance of the house to the women's rights movement, it has historic significance as the residence of Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury under Presidents Jefferson and Madison, and is believed to be the site of the only active resistance to the British Army in 1814 after the Battle of Bladensburg in their March on Washington. The property dates back to an original land grant in 1632 to Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore.

The Sewall-Belmont House was considered by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments at its meeting in Washington this April. At that time the Board recognized it as nationally significant in illustrating the history of the United States, and recommended that it be declared eligible for designation as a national historic landmark. The house was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972.

While recognizing the national significance of this site we reported to the Congress that "we believe that it would be premature to designate it as a historic site and enter into a cooperative agreement for its administration before a suitability and feasibility study has been completed regarding the costs of restoration and the appropriate means to interpret the resource for the benefit of public." Accordingly, we recommended substitute legislation to authorize such a study.

Except for the John Day Fossil Beds and the Sewall-Belmont House, this Department supported the establishment of the areas included in H.R. 13157 as units of the National Park System. While we continue to question the propriety of the inclusion of those two areas in the Park System, we believe that the other areas authorized by the bill fully justify the President's approval of this enrolled bill.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Patricia J. Neel". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior

Honorable Roy L. Ash  
Director  
Office of Management and Budget  
Washington, D. C. 20503

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

MEMORANDUM FOR W. H. ROMMEL  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

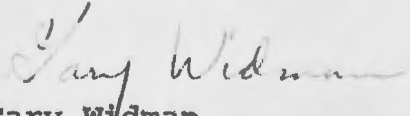
ATTN: Mrs. Garziglia

SUBJECT: Enrolled Bills

- (a) H.R. 14217, "To provide for increases in appropriation ceilings and boundary changes in certain units of the National Park System, to authorize appropriations for additional costs of land acquisition for the National Park System, and for other purposes."
- (b) H.R. 13157, "To provide for the establishment of the Clara Barton National Historic Site, Maryland; John Dan Fossil Beds National Monument, Oregon; Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, North Dakota; Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Massachusetts; Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, Alabama; Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, New York; and Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site, Washington, District of Columbia; and for other purposes."

This is in response to your request of October 17, for our views on the two above-mentioned enrolled bills.

The Council has no objection to the approval and enactment of these bills.

  
Gary Widman  
General Counsel

Last Day - October 29

October 25, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

KEN COLE

SUBJECT:

Enrolled Bill H.R. 13157  
National Park System  
Omnibus Bill

Attached for your consideration is House bill, H.R. 13157, sponsored by Representative Taylor, which establishes seven new units of the National Park System, and authorizes appropriations of \$1,398,000 and \$18,774,200 for land acquisition and development, respectively.

Roy Ash recommends approval and provides you with additional background information in his enrolled bill report (Tab A).

However, OMB also states "Although somewhat higher than the Administration recommended, the funds authorized by this bill will have no impact on the fiscal year 1975 budget and can be adequately controlled thereafter through the budget process."

Secretary Morton, the Counsel's office (Chapman), and Bill Timmons all recommend approval.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign House bill, H.R. 13157 (Tab B).

Last Day - October 29

October 25, 1974

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THE PRESIDENT

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Secretary Morton, the Counsel's office (Chapman), and Bill Timmons all recommend approval.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign House bill, H.R. 13157 (Tab B).

## THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.: 695

Date: October 23, 1974

Time: 12:00 Noon

FOR ACTION: ✓ Michael Duval  
Phil Buchen  
Bill Timmonscc (for information): Warren K. Hendriks  
Jerry Jones  
Paul Theis

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date Friday, October 25, 1974

Time: 2:00 p.m.

SUBJECT: Enrolled Bill H.R. 13157 - National Park  
System omnibus bill

## ACTION REQUESTED:

☐ For Necessary Action☒ For Your Recommendations☐ Prepare Agenda and Brief☐ Draft Reply☐ For Your Comments☐ Draft Remarks

## REMARKS:

OK Mike Duval 10/23/74  
Please return to Kathy Tindle - West Wing

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

Warren K. Hendriks  
For the President

## THE WHITE HOUSE

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WASHINGTON

LOG NO.: 695

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Time: 12:00 Noon

FOR ACTION: Michael Duval  
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## REMARKS:

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*No objection*  
*D.C.*PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

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Warren K. Hendriks  
For the President

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K. R. COLE, JR.  
For the President

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ACTION

Last Day - October 29

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THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

KEN COLE

SUBJECT:

Enrolled Bill H.R. 13157  
National Park System  
omnibus bill

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Roy Ash recommends approval and provides you with additional background information in his enrolled bill report (Tab A).

~~We have checked with~~ Secretary Morton, the Counsel's office (Chapman) and Bill Timmons <sup>who</sup> recommend approval.

RECOMMENDATION

Omb That you sign House bill, H.R. 13157 (Tab B).

~~OMB~~ also states  
\*I than the Administration recommends  
Although somewhat higher  
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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

OCT 23 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bill H.R. 13157 - National Park System  
omnibus bill  
Sponsor - Rep. Taylor (D) North Carolina and  
22 others

Last Day for Action

October 29, 1974 - Tuesday

Purpose

Establishes seven new units of the National Park System,  
and authorizes appropriations of \$1,398,000 and \$18,774,200  
for land acquisition and development, respectively.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget

Approval

Department of the Interior

Approval

Department of the Army

No interest

Council on Environmental Quality

No objection

Discussion

H.R. 13157 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior  
to establish under varying conditions the following seven  
units of the National Park System and authorize appropriations  
as parenthetically noted.

1. Clara Barton National Historic Site, Montgomery  
County, Maryland (\$812,000 for development) --  
this house served as the national headquarters  
of the American Red Cross from 1897 until 1904,  
and also as the home of its founder, Clara Barton,  
during the latter years of her life. It was  
designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1965.

PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CLARA BARTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, MD.; JOHN DAY FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT, OREG.; KNIFE RIVER INDIAN VILLAGES NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, N. DAK.; SPRINGFIELD ARMORY NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, MASS.; TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, ALA.; AND MARTIN VAN BUREN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, N.Y., AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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AUGUST 14, 1974.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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Mr. HALEY, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,  
submitted the following

## REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 13157]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 13157) to provide for the establishment of the Clara Barton National Historic Site, Md.; John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Oreg.; Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, N. Dak.; Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Mass.; Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, Ala.; and Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, N.Y., and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 2, line 25, strike out "Condon John" and insert in lieu thereof "Condon—John".

Page 3, line 4, strike out "exchange;" and insert in lieu thereof "exchange: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall designate the principal visitor center as the 'Thomas Condon Visitor Center';".

Page 6, line 10, strike out "\$800,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,130,000".

## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of H.R. 13157<sup>1</sup> and its identical companion (H.R. 13427) is to authorize the establishment of six new units of the national park system:

Clara Barton National Historic Site, Maryland, the home of the founder of the American Red Cross.

John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Oregon, a recognized site containing a valuable fossil field.

Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, North Dakota, the sites of certain ancient Indian Villages characteristic of this region.

Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Massachusetts, the oldest manufacturing arsenal in the United States.

Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, Alabama, including the home of Booker T. Washington and the laboratory of George Washington Carver.

Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, New York, home of the eighth President of the United States.

Each of the proposals included in H.R. 13157 was originally introduced as a separate proposal upon which individual hearings were held by the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation. Since none of the proposals was considered controversial, it was decided that all of them should be combined into one omnibus bill in order to conserve the time of the Committee, the House, and the Congress. A brief explanation of each proposal follows:

## CLARA BARTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

*Purpose*

One objective of H.R. 13157 is to authorize the establishment of the Clara Barton National Historic Site. This feature of the bill is the product of proposals introduced by Representative Saylor (H.R. 1892); Representatives Gude, Saylor, Taylor of North Carolina, and Skubitz (H.R. 2841); Representatives Gude, Abzug, Boggs, Chisholm, Grasso, Green of Oregon, Griffiths, Heckler of Massachusetts, Mink, and Sullivan (H.R. 9609 and H.R. 9713).

*Description and Location*

The proposed Clara Barton National Historic Site is located in Glen Echo, Maryland, on land purchased by Clara Barton during the 1890's, for construction of her house.

It is an interesting structure in that it was partially built with materials salvaged from the tragic Johnstown Flood. The interior of the house resembles a Mississippi riverboat with its large center hall, the Captain's room and tiers of rooms facing an open gallery. As originally built, the house contained 36 rooms to accommodate Red Cross workers who needed a place to rest and 38 large closets where large quantities of emergency relief supplies could be stored.

<sup>1</sup> H.R. 13157 and H.R. 13427 were co-sponsored by Representatives Taylor of North Carolina, Haley, Hosmer, Skubitz, Johnson of California, Sebelius, Mink, Stephens, Ketchum, Bingham, Cronin, Selberling, Won Pat, Udall, Melcher, Abzug, Andrews of North Dakota, Boland, Conte, Fish, Gude, Nichols, Ullman, King, and Don H. Clausen.

Miss Barton occupied the rooms overlooking the C & O Canal, and her office, reception room, and dining room were located at the end of the center hall. The rest of the building served a dual function of home and National Headquarters of the American Red Cross from 1897 to 1904. Throughout the house, there are many objects associated with the life of Clara Barton. It still contains much of the furniture that she used and some of her personal possessions (including clothing, jewelry, gifts from foreign countries and mementoes from her days with the Red Cross).

While the house has not remained unchanged since her death, the modifications have been relatively insignificant. The house is now maintained by "The Friends of Clara Barton"—a non-profit organization formed to preserve the property more than a decade ago.

The principal purpose of this historic site is, of course, to tell the early story of the American Red Cross through the interpretation of the life and times of its founder—Clara Barton. She was a remarkable person who dedicated her life and energies to help others in times of need—both at home and abroad, in peacetime as well as during military emergencies. Glen Echo was her home for the last 20 years of her life and this structure illustrates her dedication and concern for those less fortunate than herself.

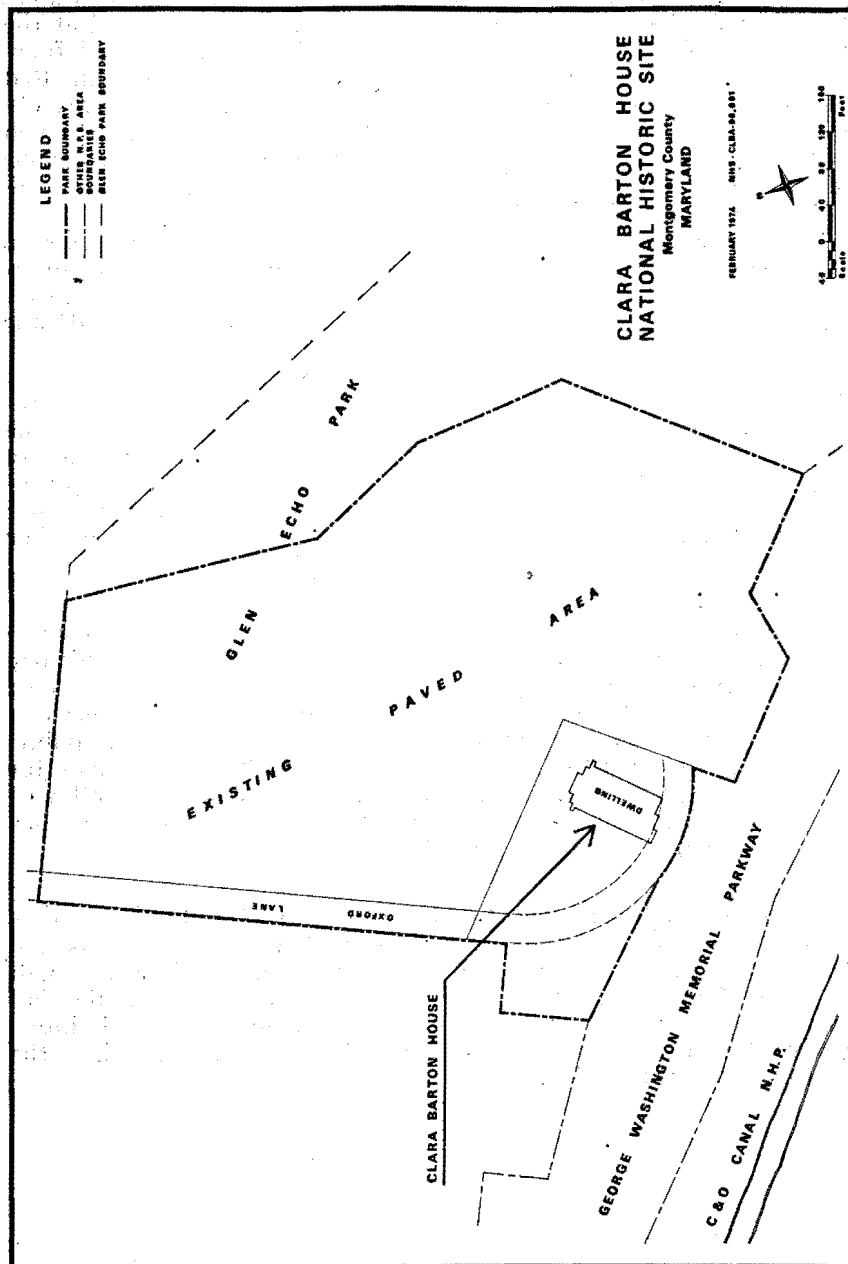
*Legislative Background*

In 1965, the Clara Barton was recognized as a national historic landmark because of its close association with the social history of the Nation. More recently, the Secretary's Advisory Board of National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments has recommended the establishment of the national historic site. At public hearings on this proposal on November 26, 1973, a spokesman for the Department of the Interior favored the proposal and all witnesses testifying recommended its enactment. Similar legislation has already been approved by the State.

*Cost*

As recommended by the Committee, the real property will be acquired by donation and certain other Federally owned lands will be included in the historic site. Some expenditures, however, will be required to prepare the property for the volume of public visitation that is anticipated, to restore the house, and to provide interpretive facilities. For these purposes, H.R. 13157 authorizes the appropriation of \$812,000.





## JOHN DAY FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT

*Purpose*

One of the objectives of H.R. 13157 is to authorize the establishment of the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument. This legislation is the outgrowth of the consideration of a similar measure (H.R. 1252) by Representative Ullman.

*Description and Location*

The proposed John Day Fossil Beds National Monument is located in north-central Oregon in Grant and Wheeler Counties. As recommended it comprises about 14,400 acres several noncontiguous units.

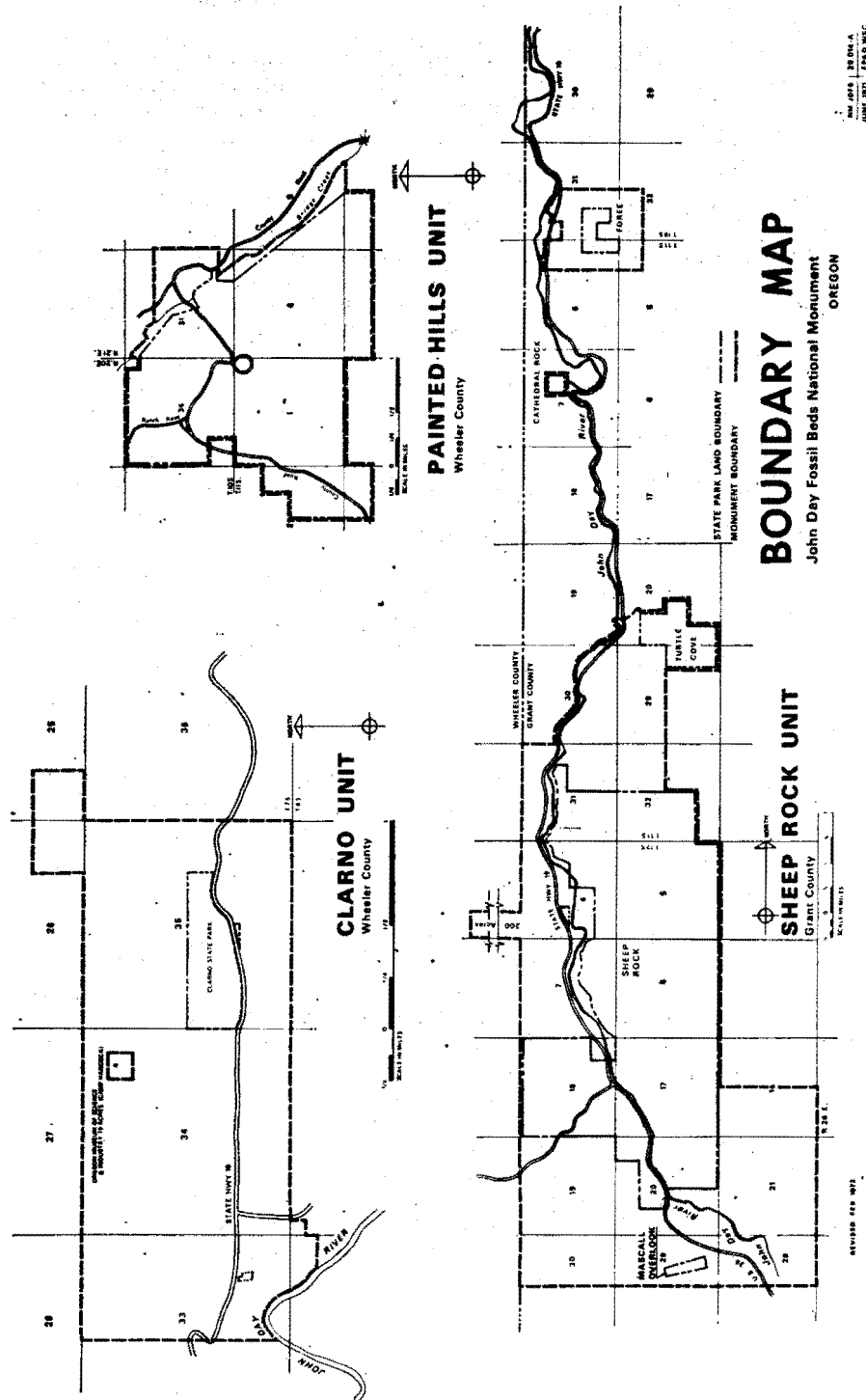
The primary significance of the John Day area lies in its extensive record of earth history as displayed in its geology and paleontology. Physiographically, it falls within the classification of the Columbia River Plateau natural history theme.

The record of the area extends through at least the past 37 million years of the Cenozoic era, beginning with the Tertiary and progressing through the past one million years of the Quarternary period. These are divided into five epochs or chapters, all represented within the boundaries of the proposal—late Eocene, Oligocene, Miocene, Pliocene, and Pleistocene.

Four geologic formations of major importance are excellently exposed. In order of progression up through time, they are the Clarno, John Day, Mascall, and Rattlesnake. The record begins at a time when the climate of the region was sub-tropical in character, and extends upward through a warm temperate climate; eras of volcanism in the Cascade Range, the Ice Age, and into the present semi-arid climate. Both plant and animal fossils, attesting to the great climatic and geologic changes that have occurred, are present in great variety.

While there are other paleontological areas within the National Park System, they generally cover but one epoch or chapter of earth history. None of these areas possess the diversity of life history that is present in the John Day area; thus the John Day proposal does not duplicate other areas, but fills an existing gap in the System.

The opportunity offered by the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument to interpret natural history for the benefit of the general public has been attested to by several recognized authorities, such as Dr. Thomas Condon, the first to study the geologic history of the area. Dr. Condon stated "... any record of the past as authoritative ... covering an extensive range, and filled with minute detail of events, can hardly fail to be instructive." Also, Dr. J. C. Merriam, who studied the area intensively as early as 1899, stated: "Although there are other geological sections, particularly in the western United States, which furnish as remarkable a history ... there are probably none in which the relations of the various chapters to each other are more evident than they are in the record inscribed on the walls of the John Day Canyon." Another noted paleontologist, R. W. Chaney, has stated "No region in the world shows a more complete sequence of Tertiary land populations, both plant and animal, than the John Day Basin."



### Legislative Background

Public hearings were held on this proposal on December 11, 1973. At that time spokesmen for the Department of the Interior acknowledged that "these fossil beds possess unquestioned national significance," but they recommended that further action be deferred until a determination could be made as to whether a national monument should be established in recognition of, and for the protection of, these values. Although it was expected that an Administration recommendation would be promptly forwarded to the Congress during this session, as promised, no further communication has been received. Notwithstanding this fact, the Committee believes that it is the function of the Congress to determine, as a matter of policy, whether or not such areas are desirable. It is the function of the Executive Branch to make its recommendations and to carry out the programs and policies enacted by the Congress and approved by the President.

In this case, it is widely agreed that the area merits inclusion in the National Park System. In fact, the Secretary's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments—a panel of experts created to advise the Secretary on national park proposals—specifically recommended such action as recently as 1971 and the Governor and Legislature of the State have indicated support for the proposal.

Some concern has been expressed about wildlife management in the monument. The Committee fully expects the Secretary to consult with the State concerning game control requirements and, if wildlife management measures are required, it is anticipated that he will cooperate with the State in developing a mutually satisfactory management program.

### Cost

Most of the lands involved in this proposal are already in public ownership and the bill specifically limits the acquisition of private lands, in fee, to no more than 1,000 acres. In making this recommendation the Committee felt that it allowed the Secretary ample authority to acquire, from willing sellers where possible, any lands which he deems essential to public use and enjoyment of the monument. Adequate protection of the remaining private lands (about 3,770 acres) can be assured through the acquisition of scenic easements.

The State of Oregon owns more than half of the lands involved (almost 7,600 acres). The legislation requires that these lands be acquired by donation and the State Legislature has approved a measure authorizing their conveyance to the United States. The remaining lands (2,035 acres) are already Federally owned.

As recommended by the Committee, \$400,000 is authorized to be appropriated for land acquisition; however, the Committee feels that the expenditure of this amount may be reduced by the acquisition of less-than-fee interests. For development, the bill authorizes \$4,435,200. When appropriated, these monies will be used to install facilities needed by the visiting public, for interpretive projects, and for administrative and maintenance facilities.

# KNIFE RIVER INDIAN VILLAGES NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

## Purpose

The provision relating to the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site is the outgrowth of a proposal (H.R. 5199) introduced by Representative Mark Andrews. It authorizes the creation of a unit of the national park system to preserve certain historic and archeological remnants of the culture and agricultural lifestyle of the Plains Indians.

## Description and Location

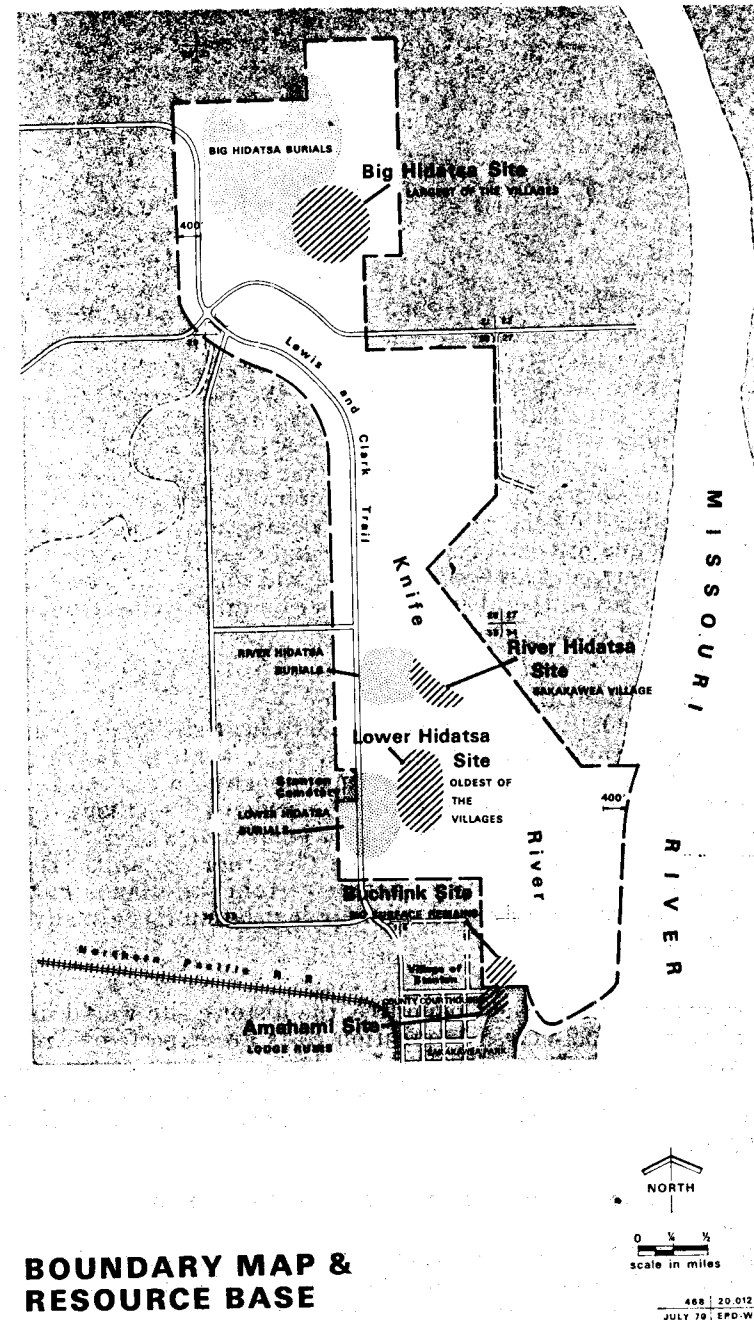
The area involved in this legislation is located at the confluence of the Knife and Missouri Rivers in Mercer County, North Dakota, where four historic Hidatsa Indian villages are clustered. Archeologically, these villages are outstanding surviving physical remains of a widespread aboriginal culture that dominated this region for several centuries. Historically, the area is considered the most important existing site where the adaptation to a horticultural buffalo-hunting subsistence took place.

The term "Knife River Villages" refers to the archeological sites where the Knife River joins the Missouri. These villages are identified as the Buchfink site, the Lower Hidatsa, Big Hidatsa, River Hidatsa, and Amahami Villages. They were important not only as a place where the adaptation to agriculture took place, but as a hub for trading—both between tribes and with white fur traders—and as a major source of horses which were so important to the culture of the Plains Indians.

The Buchfink Site has been cultivated and has no visible surface remains, but archeologists believe the occupation level to be a few feet underground. This site represents the earliest demonstrable occupation on the Knife River.

The Lower Hidatsa, River Hidatsa, and Big Hidatsa villages, being two to three centuries younger than the Buchfink site and spared modern cultivation, are all plainly visible. They consist of numerous circular depression of varying widths, with indications of cache pits in and between the lodges. The River Hidatsa and Big Hidatsa villages exhibit the remains of fortified earthworks. The villages range from approximately 5 to 23 acres in size. The village sites themselves, and such features as ancillary cemeteries, fortification remnants, and cache pits, comprise the principal physical resources of the area. Also associated with these rings is a wealth of artifacts.

The Amahami Village, which was occupied at the time of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, has been seriously compromised by recent gravel-quarrying operations, but continues to offer some possibilities for interpretation. It does prove, however, the importance of protecting these important sites from destruction by including them in the national park system.



**BOUNDARY MAP &  
RESOURCE BASE**

These Hidatsa villages are outstanding historically, as well as archeologically, because of their associations with a succession of famous explorers, fur traders, scientific observers, artists, and other early travelers. Lewis and Clark visited these villages often during their stay at nearby Fort Mandan in 1804-1805; Sakakawea, the Indian woman who became a famous member of their expedition, lived here. Alexander Henry, David Thompson, Lisa, Bradbury, Catlin, Maximillian, Bodmer, and Audubon are among the notable river travelers to these villages.

The archeological and historic resources of the Knife River villages offer abundant opportunities for interpretation. Possible themes include: a horticultural/buffalo-hunting subsistence; an eastern woodlands aboriginal farming culture adapting to the environment of the northern Great Plains; the adoption by American settlers of techniques and new crops developed by the Indians; the evolution of house types, village patterns, fortifications, and burial methods; the villages as hubs of trading activity between Indian tribes and non-Indians; the advent of extensive use of the horse in Plains cultures; the villages as scenes for hostile confrontations between the Hidatsa and Canadians, French, Spanish, Americans, and other tribes; the villages as points of contact with Lewis and Clark, and other famous travelers, writers, and artists in history; and finally, the story of the factors which led to the ultimate decimation of the Hidatsa and the abandonment of their villages in 1845.

#### *Legislative Background*

Some Members of the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation met informally in November, 1973, to hear statements concerning this legislation. Later, in January, 1974, a public hearing was conducted on the proposal. At that time, spokesmen for the Department of the Interior testified in favor of a somewhat smaller proposal, but agreed that the area is worthy of national recognition. Similarly, statements submitted on behalf of the Governor of North Dakota, as well as a measure offering to donate certain state lands indicates State approval of the proposal. Similar legislation has already been approved by the Senate.

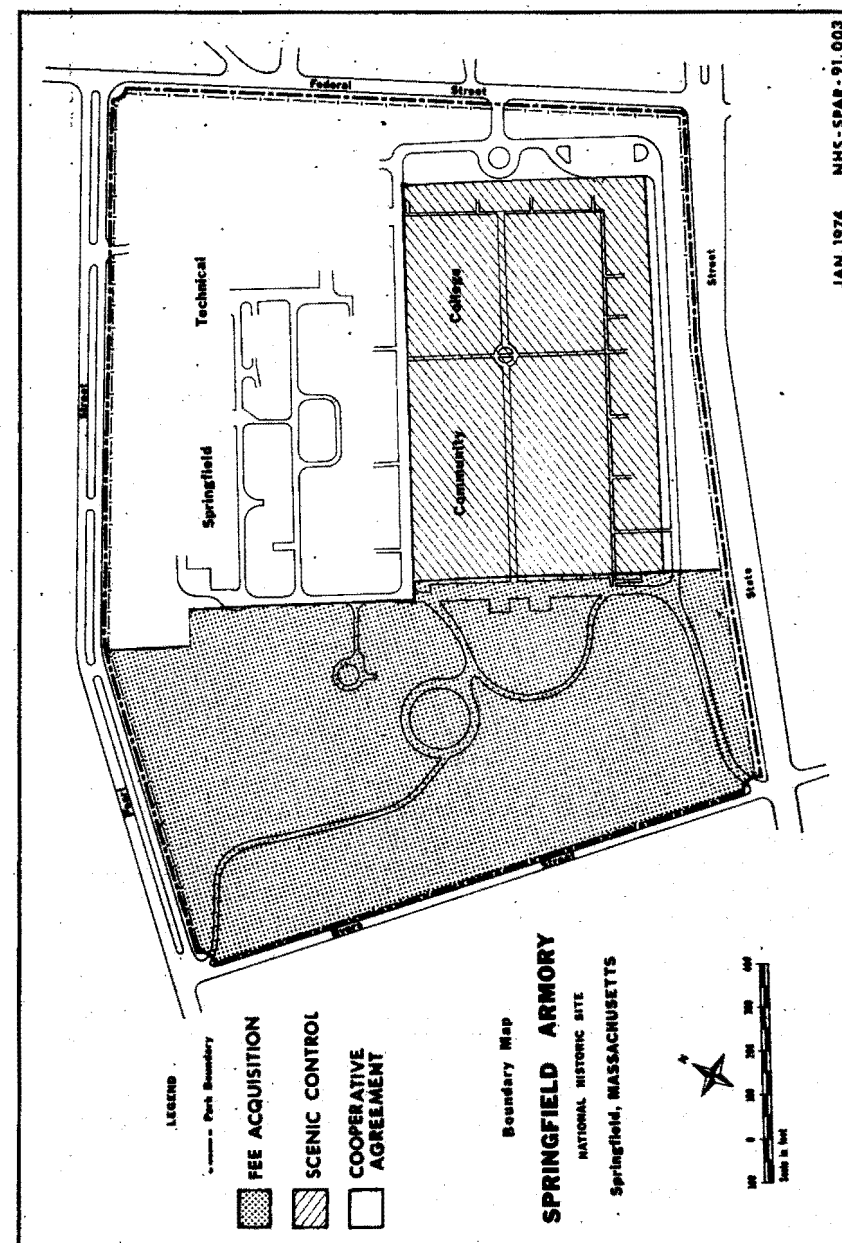
#### *Cost*

As recommended by the Committee, the historic site would include approximately 1,292 acres. Acquisition costs are expected to require the investment of about \$600,000. In addition, the necessary visitor facilities, archeological investigations, restoration work and interpretive facilities will ultimately require the expenditure of an additional \$1,130,000.

#### SPRINGFIELD ARMORY NATIONAL HISTORY SITE

#### *Purpose*

H.R. 13157 includes a provision authorizing the establishment of the Springfield Armory National Historic Site. This provision results from the consideration of H.R. 329 by Representatives Boland and Conte.



### *Description and Location*

Located in Springfield, in the western part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the Springfield Armory is surrounded by an urban environment. Notwithstanding this fact, because of its size and shape and its elevation above the adjacent lands, it has retained its identity. Its basic architectural composition has not changed much over the past 100 years—the tree-covered parade ground and most of the historic buildings which once served the housing, administrative, manufacturing and storage needs of the armory still remain.

For nearly two centuries, the Springfield Armory developed and produced weapons that had a reputation for quality, accuracy and dependability. Although it started out as a small effort when the local citizens of Springfield were asked to produce 20 firearms for the Massachusetts Committee for Safety in 1776, in time it became the small arms center of the world. In 1794, the Congress selected Springfield, Massachusetts, and Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, as the nation's first arsenals. At Springfield, the first official United States weapon—the U.S. Model 1795 Flintlock Musket—was produced. It was one of a dozen flintlocks to be manufactured during the early history of the armory.

After the Harpers Ferry facility was destroyed in 1861, the Springfield Armory grew in national importance. It developed and manufactured the U.S. Carbine Model 1873—the first “Springfield Rifle”—which was the first breech-loading rifle accepted by the Government as a standard military weapon. This was followed in 1903 with the famous “03.” Springfield which was used during World War I. Until it was deactivated in 1968 it continued to improve its weapons—including the manufacture of the M-1, which served around the world during World War II and during the Korean War, and the M-14, the last of the Springfields, which continues in use today.

Recognizing the interest in, and significance of, its history, a museum was established at the Armory in the early 1870's. Today it houses the largest collection of military small arms in the world. It includes examples of every gun manufactured at the armory from the flintlock musket produced in 1795 to the M-14. It contains examples of weapons produced at Harpers Ferry and weapons produced by other American arms manufacturers, as well as weapons developed in other countries. A full series of automatic rapid-fire weapons—from the first Gatling model to the modern single barrel 20 MM cannon—is on display, as is the most comprehensive collection of Confederate weapons in existence. Also included is the original Blanchard lathe—the lathe that revolutionized the gun making industry by making it possible to mass produce gunstocks.

While no longer in use to produce these weapons, the Springfield Armory can tell an impressive story of the arms industry in America and can be used to show the methods of modern manufacturing techniques—including the assembly line technique and the use of interchangeable parts.

### *Legislative Background*

This feature of the legislation is the outgrowth of public hearings on H.R. 329 by Representatives Boland and Conte. On December 10,

1973, the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation heard the Department explain the basic features of the proposal and indicate its approval of the legislation. Other witnesses representing the City of Springfield and the Springfield Armory Museum testified in favor of the creation of this national historic site. Similarly, this legislation has the support of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the endorsement of the Secretary's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments.

The Committee recognizes the importance of establishing effective cooperative agreements to assure the integrity of the site and the availability of the arms collection of interpretation in conjunction with the site. An agreement with the Department of the Army has been negotiated to assure the continued loan of the arms collection on a renewable, long-term basis; its execution awaits the enactment of this legislation. Similarly, the Committee has been advised that a suitable cooperative agreement has been negotiated with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the Springfield Technical Community College to protect the historic values of the site which will not be transferred into Federal ownership. In fact, the legislation requires such an agreement before the historic site can be established.

### *Cost*

As recommended, this national historic site will include approximately 55 acres of land. Of this, slightly over 20 acres are to be donated to the United States (including the Commanding Officers' Quarters, the Master Armorer's Quarters, and the Main Arsenal). The remaining acreage (about 35 acres), is to be managed as a preservation control zone pursuant to the agreement between the Secretary of the Interior and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Since no lands are to be purchased, H.R. 13157 contains no appropriation authorization for land acquisition.

Development of the site, however, will require a significant investment over a period of several years. Some restoration of the historic structures and grounds is required and facilities to accommodate visitor use of the site will be necessary. Interpretive exhibits, a complete inventory of the arms collection, and a systematic program for the preservation and restoration of the collection of artifacts will be undertaken. It is estimated that these costs will ultimately require the investment of \$5,300,000.

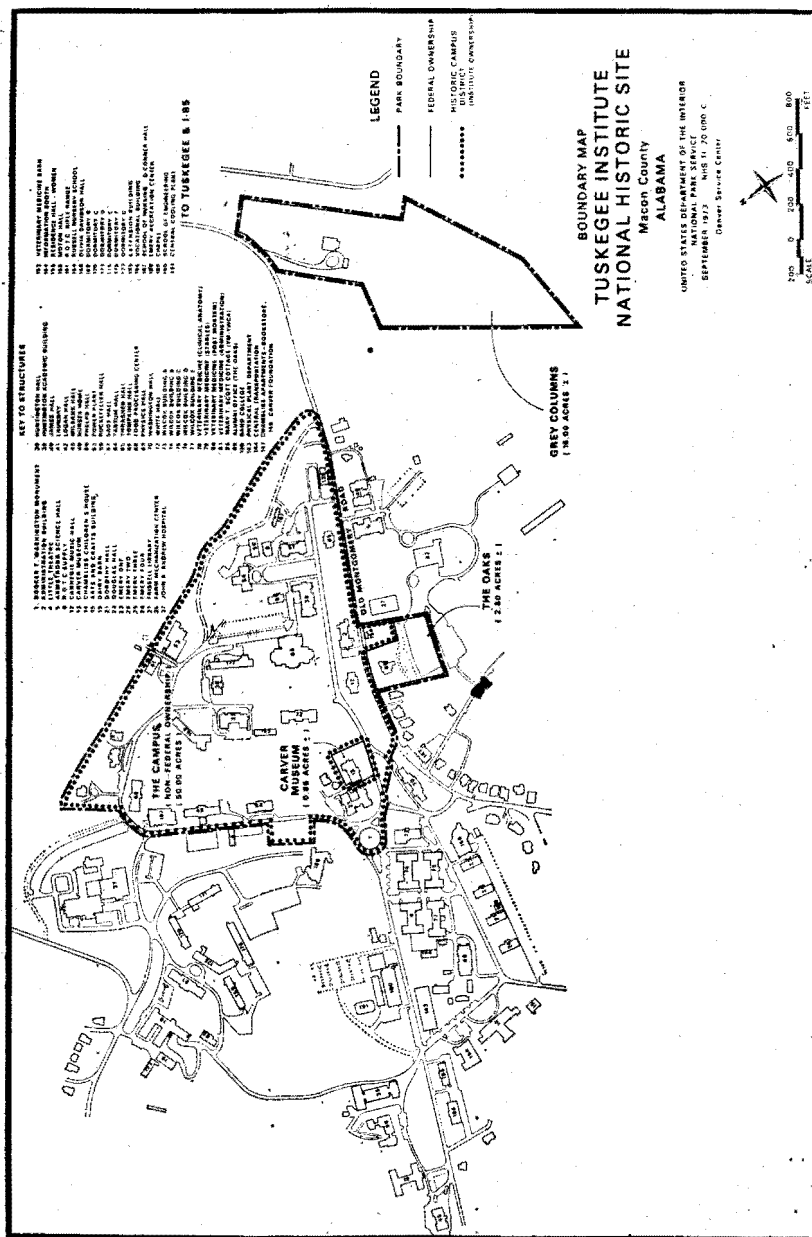
### *TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE*

### *Purpose*

H.R. 873 by Representative Nichols and H.R. 2422 by Representative Seiberling had as their objective the establishment of Tuskegee Institute National Historical Park. Similarly, the provisions of H.R. 13157 recognize the historical significance of Tuskegee Institute and two famous individuals who contributed so much to its success—Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver.

### *Description and Location*

Located in Macon County, Alabama, on the outskirts of Tuskegee, Tuskegee Institute was founded in 1881. Since that time it has become perhaps the most famous educational institution for the advancement of education of black Americans in the Nation.



Beginning in rural Alabama, it initially consisted of two or three buildings, but it represented hope and opportunity for freed slaves seeking to overcome ignorance and poverty.

Tuskegee Institute grew from need. Money was not readily available in the early days, so much of the progress depended upon the skill and dedication of the students and faculty. Students made bricks in their own kiln and erected most of the early buildings. By 1884, Porter Hall was completed and a second building, Alabama Hall, was under construction. Before the death of Booker T. Washington, the founder of Tuskegee Institute, 20 buildings were constructed by student labor from brick hand-made on the campus, the student body had grown to over 1,500, and the campus had grown to 1,900 acres.

Today, Tuskegee Institute is a coeducational, professional, scientific and technical institution containing 161 buildings and 19 dormitories and having an enrollment of more than 3,000. It is not the intent of this legislation to change the important educational role of the Institute, but to utilize it to tell the story of the transition which was evolved for black Americans since the Civil War. No other place in the national park system can interpret this phase of the Nation's history and few places could provide a better opportunity for students and visitors alike to understand this aspect of our cultural growth.

As contemplated by H.R. 13157, Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site would include four components totaling about 60 acres:

- (1) The Historic District, a 50-acre tract comprising many of the historic structures on the campus, will remain in active use, but will be administered by the Institute under a cooperative agreement assuring the historical integrity of the area.
- (2) The Oaks, a 2.8-acre site containing the home of Booker T. Washington, which will be used to interpret the life and times of the founder of Tuskegee Institute.
- (3) Carver Museum, a small parcel of land (something less than an acre) containing a museum established by George Washington Carver in 1938 and including a laboratory where he conducted many of his experiments.
- (4) Grey Columns, a 16-acre tract containing a well-preserved antebellum mansion which will be used as the interpretive visitor center.

It is appropriate that the national historic site should feature buildings intimately associated with the lives of Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver. The contributions of each of these men are universally recognized.

Booker T. Washington is remembered as the renowned educator, humanitarian and Negro leader who showed that people with energy and determination could succeed regardless of their origin. Born a slave, he had a driving desire for knowledge that led him into the field of education and science. Consequently, when the opportunity arose to establish the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Alabama, he was a natural choice. To this modest school, he brought hope, leadership and a belief in the ability of people to help themselves. He taught his students trades, and crafts, and modern agricultural techniques, but he also taught them to be surveyors, engineers, and edu-



cators. As a result they gained practical experience, a sense of accomplishment and pride. Because of his belief that black and white could benefit by working together he helped to create an atmosphere of racial harmony and cooperation that was needed in his time as it is today. His leadership, energy and philosophy made him many friends and a respected citizen.

Similarly, George Washington Carver contributed a great deal to Tuskegee Institute. Also born a slave, he was determined to get an education. He became a rather accomplished musician and artist, but his principal interest was botany and agriculture. His fame grew after he joined the Tuskegee faculty in 1896 as he developed uses for the peanut and experimented with soy beans and sweet potatoes. Because he applied his knowledge for the benefit of those who needed it, small farms throughout the South learned practical information about new agricultural techniques through bulletins he published.

#### *Legislative Background*

This legislation is the outgrowth of proposals introduced by Representatives Nichols and Seiberling during this Congress. In the 92nd Congress, however, hearings were held by the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, on a similar proposal. Public hearings were conducted by the Subcommittee on this matter on December 10, 1973. At that time, spokesmen for the Department of the Interior and for Tuskegee Institute expressed their support for the legislation. Earlier, when several Members of the Subcommittee visited the site (August, 1973), the support of State and local officials and the community-at-large became apparent.

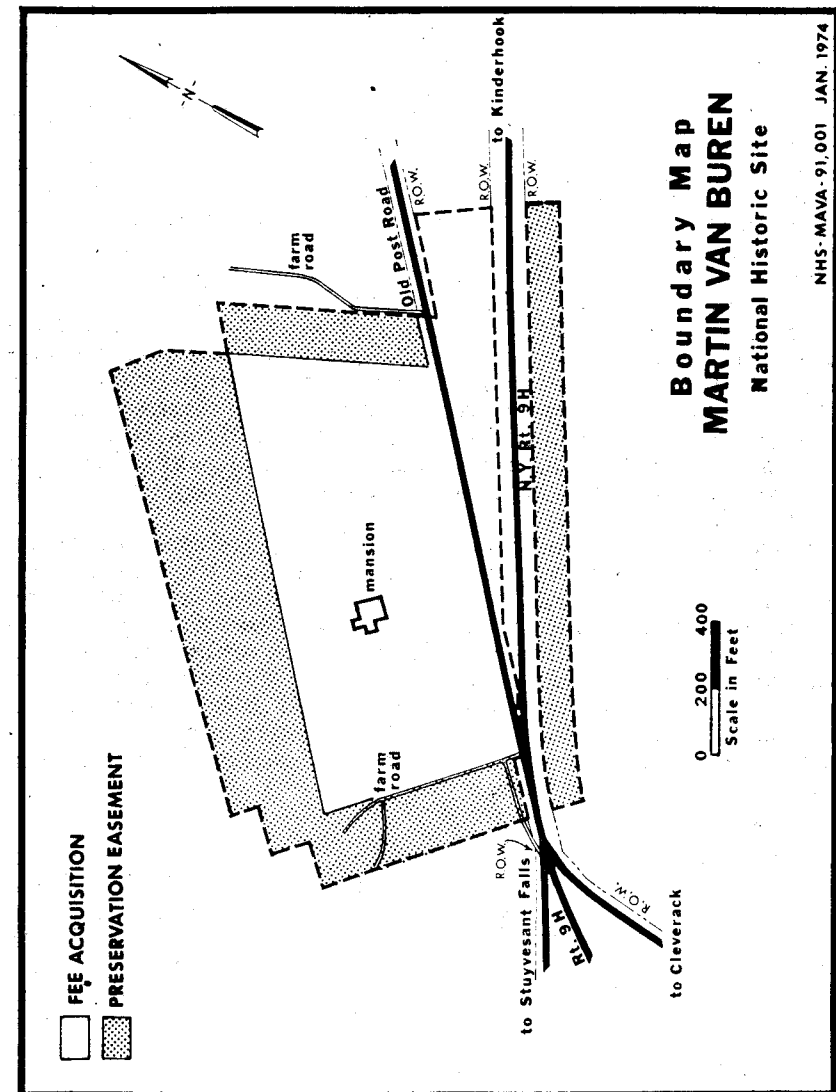
#### *Cost*

Some of the principal properties involved—The Oaks and the Carver Museum—are to be donated to the United States by Tuskegee Institute. The historic district will be retained by the Institute and managed and maintained under a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service. The only property to be acquired is the site of the visitor center, Grey Columns, which is expected to require the expenditure of \$185,000 from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. In addition, the relocation of a roadway presently traversing the historic district, the rehabilitation and restoration of the Oaks and the Carver Museum will require a further investment—presently estimated to be \$2,722,000.

MARTIN VAN BUREN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, N.Y.

#### *Purpose*

The purpose of the proposed national historic site as initially suggested by H.R. 2032 by Representative King and H.R. 6513 by Representative Fish is to interpret the life and public service of Martin Van Buren—the eighth President of the United States. “Lindenwald”, as it is commonly known, was his home from 1841 until his death in 1862 and is the only remaining structure intimately associated with his life and times.



### *Description and Location*

Located near Kinderhook in Columbia County, New York, "Lindenwald" is about 25 miles south of Albany and approximately 100 miles north of New York City. It is a scenic, rural setting within easy reach of other nationally significant historic places, including the Saratoga National Historical Park near Schuylerville and the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Sites in Hyde Park. In the nearby environs are numerous other historically interesting places. The Van Schaak Mansion, the School House of Ichabod Crane, the Van Alen House and the House of History all symbolize local pride in the history and culture of this region.

"Lindenwald" was not built by Martin Van Buren, but he left his mark on it. Originally constructed in 1797 as a 2½ story, brick structure of the Federal type, it has undergone many significant alterations over the years. The first major alteration occurred in the early 19th century when a large ballroom was created by rearranging some interior features—perhaps one of the first van Buren changes. In 1849, the former President added a new wing on the rear of the house and had the four-story brick tower and a heavily styled Victorian front porch constructed.

Basically, the structure is sound, though some features will require attention before public use of the site is feasible. It is contemplated that the main residence and certain of the outbuildings will be restored or reconstructed to the setting as it was known during the 1841–1862 period when Van Buren lived there. Much of the original hardware remains, and the early kitchen range and furnace installed during his time remain intact. The cream painted brick exterior and its red trim will need restoration and the slate roof may require some repair, but on the whole the structure remains much as it was when Martin Van Buren lived there.

### *Background*

Martin Van Buren—the first President born under the American flag—was born on December 5, 1782, in the Village of Kinderhook. Early in life, he took an apprenticeship as a lawyer, but soon he found his way into politics. Working up from local political offices in the beginning, he eventually became Governor of New York and was named Secretary of State by Andrew Jackson before being selected as Jackson's Vice President in 1832. In 1836, he succeeded to the Presidency, but failed to win re-election in 1840. After that, he moved to Lindenwald where he remained active in politics until his death in 1862. Included among his guests at his Kinderhook home were such contemporary notables as Winfield Scott, Henry Clay, Sam Tilden, Thomas Benton and Frank Blair.

While Martin Van Buren was President of the United States for only four years, his role in history covered a much longer period. He is considered to be one of the most effective politicians of his time and he played a leading role in the emergence of Jacksonian Democracy. As an advocate for the working man, it was his decree that resulted in the establishment of the 10-hour workday and as a prominent leader he was inclined against the expansion of slavery and participated in some of the events that eventually led to the election of Abraham Lincoln—a man he supported before his death in 1862.

### *Legislative background*

Proposals to recognize the significance of Martin Van Buren's home are not new. As early as 1935, the National Park Service conducted studies of the structure and local efforts for its preservation began a year or so later, but it was not until more recent years that any meaningful action was taken. On July 4, 1961, "Lindenwald" was registered as a national historic landmark and in 1967 the Secretary's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments endorsed the proposal to establish a national historic site recognizing its significance. In 1972 the Senate approved legislation authorizing the establishment of the site, but the press of other legislative business prevented action on the proposal by the House. In light of the earlier Senate action on the proposal, it is anticipated that a favorable conclusion will result if H.R. 13157 is approved by the House.

The Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation conducted public hearings on this proposal on November 26, 1973, and found that it enjoyed the support of the Department of the Interior, the State of New York, the community involved, and the interested general public.

### *Cost*

Altogether, it is anticipated that this historic site will total about 42 acres—approximately half of which will be in scenic easements. The basic property—"Lindenwald" and the adjacent 13 acres of land—was purchased by the National Park Foundation and is being held for government acquisition at cost. Lands owned by the State of New York (slightly over 2 acres) are expected to be donated. Estimates provided by the Department indicate that land acquisition costs should not exceed \$213,000. These costs, of course, will be borne by the Land and Water Conservation Fund which was created by the Congress for this purpose.

Restoration and reconstruction of the historic structures and the installation of necessary facilities to accommodate the public are expected to require a larger investment. Estimates provided by the Department for the long-term development program total \$2,737,000.

### SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF H.R. 13157

*Section 1* (a) authorizes the Secretary of Interior to acquire by purchase, donation, exchange or transfer certain lands (described by reference to a boundary map) and personal property associated with the six listed sites. The lands owned by a State or its subdivisions may only be acquired by donation. The sites are:

(1) Clara Barton National Historic Site totals less than 10 acres. All land and improvements are to be acquired by donation or transfer, but the privately owned lands may not be accepted unless vacant.

(2) John Day Fossil Beds National Monument totals 14,400 acres but acquisition of fee title to private lands is limited to not more than 1,000 acres, except by donation or exchange. Under the terms of the bill, the monument will not be established until Oregon donates or agrees to donate its state parklands. The principal visitor center is to be named in honor of Thomas Condon, a man who contributed to the early knowledge of the area.



(3) Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site totals approximately 1,293 acres which are to be acquired by purchase, donation or exchange.

(4) Springfield Armory National Historic Site includes approximately 55 acres of land (including about 35 acres which will be in a preservation control zone). Under the terms of the bill, this area will not be established unless and until a satisfactory cooperative agreement assuring the historical integrity of Armory Square is executed.

(5) Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site totals approximately 70 acres, including the home of Booker T. Washington, the Carver Museum and Grey Columns, and about 50 acres of campus properties which will be designated as an historic district, but which will remain as an active part of Tuskegee Institute.

(6) Martin Van Buren National Historic Site includes about 42 acres of land of which about 20 acres is to be acquired in fee.

Section 2 authorizes the Secretary to establish such sites once adequate lands have been acquired by publishing notice in the Federal Register, but he is required to transmit advance notice of his intention to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs prior to taking such action. Once a unit is established, it is to be administered in accordance with the usual authorities applicable to park properties.

Section 3 involves a roadway at Tuskegee Institute which must be relocated in order to re-route vehicular traffic from the historic area. This road must be constructed on lands which will not be Federally owned. Normally, without such specific authority, permanent improvements cannot be undertaken with Federal funds except on lands held in fee by the United States.

Section 4 authorizes appropriations for the six units totaling \$18,534,200—including \$1,398,000 for land acquisition and \$17,136,200 for development.

#### COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

During its deliberations, the Committee considered and approved three amendments to H.R. 13157. They are:

1. A technical amendment to correct a reference to the Thomas Condon-John Day Fossil Beds State Park.

2. An amendment to require the Secretary to designate the visitor center at the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument as the "Thomas Condon Visitor Center" in light of the significant scientific contributions made by Thomas Condon in this particular area.

3. An amendment to increase the authorization ceiling for development of the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site. This revision reflects the recommendation to include lands not covered in the initial transmittal from the Department. The increase from \$800,000 to \$1,130,000 is necessary in order to conduct the archeological investigations and to undertake the earth lodge restoration work on the added lands.

#### COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs met, in open session, to consider H.R. 13157 and recommended its enactment by a voice vote.

#### DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

The reports of the Department of the Interior relating to the six units included in this legislation follow:

#### CLARA BARTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, D.C., June 19, 1973.

HON. JAMES A. HALEY,  
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This responds to your request for this Department's views on H.R. 1892 and H.R. 2841, bills to provide for the establishment of the Clara Barton House National Historic Site in the State of Maryland, and for other purposes.

We recommend enactment of either bill if amended as recommended below.

Both bills authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the former house of Clara Barton in Glen Echo, Maryland. The house is currently privately owned. The bills direct the Secretary, after acquiring the land, to restore and maintain the property in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916, as amended 16 U.S.C. §§ 1, 24 (1970) and the Act of August 21, 1935, as amended 16 U.S.C. § 461 *et seq.* (1970). They also authorize the appropriation of sums to carry out the purposes of the Act.

Clara Barton, the primary figure in the founding of the American Red Cross, resided in the house for the last twenty years of her life. From 1897 to 1904 the house was the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross of which Miss Barton was the president.

The structure was built partly with materials salvaged in Johnstown, Pennsylvania from emergency housing designed to store relief supplies and to accommodate Red Cross workers after a disastrous flood. The interior resembles a Mississippi riverboat, with railed galleries and a Captain's room. The building has continued in residential use since its construction with only minor modification.

The house was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1965 and is closely identified with the social history of our Nation. More recently, the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments recommended the establishment of the Clara Barton House as a National Historic Site. Enactment of either bill would implement the recommendation of the Advisory Board and would constitute a positive step toward our goal of a National Park System which is balanced and complete in its representation of the Nation's historical heritage.

We anticipate a donation of the 1.09-acre site valued at \$100,000. Under the terms of the proposed donation, the National Park Service has agreed to permit continued occupancy by present residents for a reasonable period consistent with the demands of restoration and public use.

We do not anticipate a need to acquire the site either with appropriated funds or by means of an exchange of land as H.R. 2841 would

authorize. We therefore recommend that lines 7 through 9 of the first page of H.R. 2841 be amended so that they are identical with H.R. 1892 and read as follows: ". . . to as the 'Secretary') is authorized to acquire by donation or purchase with donated funds the land and interests in land, together with buildings and . . ."

The bills would authorize the acquisition of additional lands and interests in lands as may be deemed necessary for administration of the area; however, we have no plans to make any acquisition of realty other than the 1.09-acre site.

While we anticipate the donation of the 1.09-acre site, we estimate that incidental land acquisition costs will total \$47,450. Of this figure, approximately \$36,500 would cover the possible costs of relocation of eight residents of a section of the house which is now subdivided into apartments, and would also be used for possible reimbursement of a portion of the closing costs which will be incurred by the Friends of Clara Barton, the non-profit Association which now holds title to the house. The remaining \$10,950 would be applied towards administrative expenses and contingencies.

Proposals for development currently under consideration, based on April 1972 prices, are estimated to be \$812,000. This covers buildings and utilities, and primarily strengthening, restoring and stabilizing the house and restoring the grounds. The National Park Service intends to explore the possibility of receiving contributions for development of the site from the National Red Cross since restoration of the property and maintenance of the property as a national historic site should have great significance to its members.

Annual operating costs are estimated to be \$130,800 in the first year and are expected to be \$141,700 by the fifth year. A man-year cost data statement is attached hereto.

We recommend that the provisions of section 3 of H.R. 1892 be amended so they are identical to the provisions of H.R. 2841.

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,

CURTIS BOHLEN,  
*Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior.*

CLARA BARTON HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE (PROPOSED)

	19CY	19CY+1	19CY+2	19CY+3	19CY+4
<b>Estimated expenditures:</b>					
Personnel services	\$79,400	\$75,500	\$85,500	\$95,400	\$95,400
All other	96,400	128,700	282,700	338,300	191,300
<b>Total</b>	<b>175,800</b>	<b>204,200</b>	<b>368,200</b>	<b>433,700</b>	<b>286,700</b>
<b>Estimated obligations:</b>					
Land and property acquisition					
Developments	45,000	90,000	240,000	292,000	145,000
Operations (management, protection and maintenance)	130,800	114,200	128,200	141,700	141,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>175,800</b>	<b>204,200</b>	<b>368,200</b>	<b>433,700</b>	<b>286,700</b>
<b>Total, executive direction and substantive man-years of civilian employment</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>

JOHN DAY FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, D.C., December 10, 1973.

HON. JAMES A. HALEY,  
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Committee has requested the views of this Department on H.R. 1252, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument in the State of Oregon, and for other purposes.

We recommend deferral of action by the Congress on this bill.

The bill would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument in the State of Oregon, to be comprised of those lands now within the boundaries of Thomas Condon-John Day Fossil Beds State Park, Clarno State Park, and Painted Hills State Park, together with such other areas as the Secretary determines to be suitable for administration as part of the monument. Establishment of the monument is intended to preserve, protect, and interpret the extensive tertiary fossils found in the geologic formations of these areas.

Land could be acquired for the monument by donation, purchase, or exchange. The monument could be established, however, only after the State of Oregon or its political subdivisions had transferred or agreed to transfer the three State parks mentioned above, for administration as part of the monument. Prior to establishment of the monument, the Secretary could acquire privately owned land only by donation or purchase with donated funds; he could, however, obtain options to purchase such lands prior to establishment of the monument. The bill directs the Secretary to designate some appropriate landmark, such as a visitor's information center, within the monument area in recognition of the work of Thomas Condon.

We are not able at this time to recommend either for or against enactment of H.R. 1252. As you know, the core of the proposed national monument—approximately half the total acreage—is already being protected as part of the Oregon state park system. We are in the process of evaluating the appropriateness of transferring these units to Federal ownership, and enlarging the State parks for day and overnight visitor use. We are also reviewing the proposal in light of the existing National Park System development and land acquisition needs.

We expect to be able to report our conclusions to the Congress during the 2nd Session of this Congress. We therefore ask that action on the proposal be deferred until that time.

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,

JOHN KYL,  
*Assistant Secretary of the Interior.*

## KNIFE RIVER INDIAN VILLAGES NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

*Washington, D.C., December 7, 1973.*

HON. JAMES A. HALEY,

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Committee has requested the views of this Department on H.R. 5199, a bill to authorize the establishment of the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site.

We recommend enactment of the bill.

The Knife River Indian Villages in North Dakota, clustered along the west bank of the Missouri River, contain the remnants of earth-lodge dwellings, cache pits, burials, fortifications, and travois trails, all in an excellent state of preservation and integrity. Archeological remains at the site span a period of several centuries.

In addition to their considerable archeological value, these villages have important historical associations. Lewis and Clark visited here often during their stay at nearby Fort Mandan in 1804-1805; and Sakakawea, a guide to the Lewis and Clark expedition, lived here. Alexander Henry, David Thompson, Lisa, Bradbury, Catlin, Maximilian, Bodmer, and John James Audubon were among the early visitors.

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments affirmed the national significance of the villages in 1964 when Big Hidatsa Village was recommended for a classification as "of exceptional value" and for Registered National Historic Landmark status.

H.R. 5199 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the sites of the villages, together with additional lands as may be necessary, and to administer the area thus acquired as the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site.

We firmly believe that these important archeological and historic remains should be preserved, and we have concluded that they should be preserved and interpreted as a part of the national park system.

The Knife River Indian Villages are representative of the agricultural phase of Plains Indian development. In addition, the Crow Nation had its origin in these villages, when two groups from the village elected to abandon the sedentary village life; the Crow Indians were representative of the nomadic culture of the "late" Plains period. The Knife River Villages, through trade with the related Crow Indians, were instrumental in making horses available to the Plains nomads. Interpretation of the site by the National Park Service would deal with the agricultural village life, the nomadic life of the Plains Indians, the visiting of the village by the Lewis and Clark expedition, and early European visitors to the villages.

We estimate land acquisition costs for purchasing 550 acres in fee would be \$114,000 and development costs would be \$800,000. Annual costs of operation and maintenance would be \$150,000 five years after enactment of the bill. This would permit acquisition of the most significant of the remaining sites; the Big Hidatsa would be acquired

in one parcel and the Lower and River Hidatsas in a separate detached parcel.

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,

NATHANIEL REED,

*Assistant Secretary of the Interior.*

## SPRINGFIELD ARMORY NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

*Washington, D.C., August 30, 1973.*

HON. JAMES A. HALEY,

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Committee has requested the views of this Department on H.R. 329, a bill to authorize the establishment of the Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Massachusetts, and for other purposes.

We recommend the enactment of the bill, amended as suggested herein.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to accept from the city of Springfield, Massachusetts, such part of the historic Springfield Armory property as is adequate in his judgment to constitute an administrable unit, together with a donation of improvements and personal property on such lands. The Secretary is to establish the Springfield Armory National Historic Site when he has accepted the donated property and has reached satisfactory agreements (1) with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for preservation of Springfield Armory lands and buildings that are not in Federal ownership, and (2) with the Secretary of the Army for retention or transfer of the arms collection and other museums objects located at the armory. The area is to be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 *et seq.*).

Springfield is Massachusetts' third largest city, with 163,905 inhabitants in 1970. It is located in the western part of the State not far north of Connecticut. Interstate Highway 90 runs in an east-west alignment just north of the city. For nearly 200 years, the armory has been the heart of the Springfield area. From its inception, the operating center of Springfield Armory has been Armory Square, which lies above the center city and the Connecticut River. The Armory Square complex contains a tree-covered parade and various historic buildings once used for housing, administration, manufacturing, and storage at the armory. Since 1968, when the armory was deactivated, many of these buildings have been used in conjunction with Springfield Technical Community College.

The proposed national historic site would include three major Arsenal buildings: the commanding officer's quarters, the master armorer's quarters, and the main arsenal. The main arsenal houses the Springfield Armory Museum, which contains the outstanding Benton Arms Collection as well as other exhibits. The arms collection includes not only the products of Springfield Armory but also firearms that illustrate the growth of the entire American arms industry.

Armory Square has retained its identity and overall architectural composition for the past 100 years. The square's size and distinction, provided in part by its elevation and the iron fence enclosing it, provide a degree of isolation from the adjacent urban environment. Within walking distance of the proposed national historic site is the quadrangle that is considered the cultural heart of Springfield.

The proposed Springfield Armory National Historic Site would commemorate the important role of the Springfield Armory in the Nation's military history. For nearly 200 years, the armory was a center for manufacturing and development of small arms, producing weapons which achieved a justified reputation for quality, accuracy, and dependability. For a substantial portion of this time, the armory made Springfield the small arms center of the world. The site's history began in 1777, when Armory Square in Springfield was selected as the location for a magazine and laboratory for the development, production, and storage of guns and powder. During the American Revolution, Armory Square was the site of important ordnance manufacturing and storage facilities; it served as a supply depot for the entire northern theater of war. Following the Revolutionary War in 1794, Congress officially established the Springfield Armory. During the latter half of the 19th century, from the time of the destruction of the Harpers Ferry installation in 1861, until the Rock Island Arsenal began some production of rifles in 1904, the Springfield Armory was the sole supplier of military small arms manufactured by the U.S. Government. Most of the United States Armed Services small arms were developed in the laboratories at Springfield Armory until the time that the armory was deactivated as a military installation, in April 1968.

In addition to its historical role in the development and manufacturing of small arms, Springfield Armory was also the site where Shay's Rebellion was quelled. On January 25, 1787, the rebellion of small farmers under Daniel Shay against alleged unfair taxation ended at Springfield Arsenal, with their defeat as they attempted to seize the magazine.

The Department believes that Springfield Armory represents a heritage of Government arms development and manufacture that is worthy of preservation. In April 1963, the Armory was dedicated as a National Historic Landmark. And at its 65th meeting in October 1971, the Secretary's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments "heartily endorse[d] the establishment of the Armory Square portion of the Springfield Armory as the Springfield Armory National Historic Site."

After deactivation in 1968, part of Armory Square was conveyed to the city of Springfield, which in turn leased a portion to Springfield Armory Museum, Inc., a nonprofit foundation, for preservation

and management. Other parts of the Armory were conveyed to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It became apparent, however, that preservation of the appearance of historic buildings, particularly those marked for use by the Springfield Technical Community College, was not assured. Furthermore, the foundation which managed the arms collection encountered funding difficulties; subsequent to unsuccessful national fund-raising attempts, its management asked that the National Park Service preserve and manage the armory as a national historic site.

Springfield Armory National Historic Site would encompass approximately 55 acres. The Department proposes to acquire in fee, through donation, 18.35 acres of land owned by the city of Springfield and a strip of 1.97 acres owned by the State of Massachusetts and utilized in conjunction with the college. The remaining 34.61 acres would remain in State ownership, constituting a "Preservation Control Area", pursuant to an agreement to be concluded with the State, that would preserve the historic appearance of the parade and the exterior of structures, including the Technical College, surrounding it. In addition, the Department would conclude an agreement with the Secretary of the Army concerning the arms collection and other museum objects now at the site. Since the arms collection is a key feature of the historic site, the Department believes that a satisfactory agreement should include a loan of the articles on a long-term basis, subject to renewal, to the National Park Service. A draft of an agreement containing this type of loan arrangement has been negotiated; its signing awaits the passage of legislation creating the historic site.

Because land would be acquired entirely through donation, no land acquisition costs are involved. The estimated cost of operation and maintenance is expected to be about \$356,000 per year. A staff of 14 permanent and two seasonal man-years of personnel is contemplated.

Restoration of the buildings included in the proposed national historic site would be necessary and we propose undertaking development of interpretive exhibits in the main arsenal. Development costs are estimated to be about \$5.3 million, based on February 1973 prices. Of this amount, \$3 million is programmed for development of interpretive exhibits in the main arsenal, and about \$2.3 million is for buildings, restoration, and grounds work. The \$3 million for development of the interpretive exhibits includes a complete cataloguing of the arms collection and preservation or restoration as needed.

A man-years and cost data statement is enclosed.

We would suggest that the following amendment be made to clarify that the Secretary may accept leases and scenic easements, as well as full interests in land and personal property, and that these can be acquired from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as well as the city of Springfield. Specifically, we suggest that page 1, line 10 through page 2, line 6, be amended to read as follows:

"Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the 'Secretary') is authorized to acquire by donation such real or personal property or interests therein which constitute a part of, or are located upon, the historic Springfield Armory property, Springfield, Massachusetts, as in his judgment will constitute an administrable unit, for establishment as the Springfield Armory National 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,

CURTIS BOHLEN,  
*Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior.*

SPRINGFIELD ARMORY NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

	19CY	19CY+1	19CY+2	19CY+3	19CY+4
Estimated additional expenditures:					
Personnel services	\$194,000	\$206,000	\$206,000	\$206,000	\$206,000
All other	722,000	1,195,000	1,505,000	1,890,000	820,000
Total	916,000	1,401,000	1,711,000	2,096,000	1,026,000
Estimated additional obligations:					
Land and property acquisition	559,000	1,043,000	1,353,000	1,740,000	670,000
Developments					
Operations (management, protection and maintenance, planning, development and operation of recreation facilities)	357,000	358,000	357,000	356,000	356,000
Total	916,000	1,401,000	1,710,000	2,096,000	1,026,000
Total, estimated expenditures: Man-years of civilian employment	15	16	16	16	16

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D.C., October 23, 1973.*

HON. JAMES A. HALEY,  
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This responds to the request of your Committee for the views of this Department on H.R. 873, a bill to provide for the establishment of the Tuskegee Institute National Historical Park, and for other purposes, and on H.R. 2422, an identical bill.

We recommend in favor of enactment of H.R. 873 or H.R. 2422, if amended as suggested in this report.

The bills would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Tuskegee Institute National Historical Park, consisting of lands and buildings on or adjacent to the Tuskegee Institute campus in Tuskegee, Alabama, that the Secretary deems to be of historical or cultural significance. The Secretary is authorized to acquire lands and personal property within the boundaries of the park by donation, purchase, or exchange, and is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with owners of property located within the boundaries of the park to assist in interpretation and preservation of those properties. Such agreements must give the National Park Service reasonable access to the buildings, must provide that no substantive changes or alteration may be made without mutual consent, and must require that the subject matter for and method of interpretation be agreed on by the parties. The bills provide for authorization of sums necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act.

During the last Congress, we reported to your committee on H.R. 15419, an identical bill, recommending deferral of consideration until the Department was able to study the suitability and feasibility of

the proposal, and draw up specific plans. We have completed these studies and are now able to recommend that a national historic site be established at the Tuskegee Institute.

In 1881, Booker T. Washington was asked by the citizens of Tuskegee, Alabama, to start a normal school for Negroes, chartered by the State of Alabama. Beginning with three shacks, only three teachers, and minimal equipment and funds, the school implemented a program of industrial and vocational education designed to overcome the poverty and lack of vocational skills of the freed slave population. The students made the bricks for and helped construct campus buildings, raised their own crops and livestock, and learned other practical skills. In 1896, George Washington Carver came to Tuskegee, where he carried out his noted work in agricultural science, encouraging culture of peanuts, soybeans, and sweet potatoes to provide nutritious food that would also add nitrate enrichment to soil exhausted by the growing of cotton. By the time of Washington's death in 1915, the school was the leader in agricultural and industrial training for the Negro, and had organized an extension service to encourage use of modern agricultural techniques by black farmers throughout the South. The student-built facilities, now supplemented by other structures to meet modern educational needs, are still being used by the Institute.

The national historical significance of Tuskegee Institute was recognized in 1965 when it was designated a national historic landmark. We believe that Tuskegee Institute is an ideal site for interpreting to the American public the history of Negro education and of the economic and social advancement of blacks in the post-Civil War period.

The historic site will consist of four elements: "The Oaks", home of Brooker T. Washington; the Carver Museum, the location of George Washington Carver's laboratory; a historic district consisting of about 50 acres at the center of the campus, which would be the subject of a cooperative agreement between the National Park Service and the Institute trustees; and Grey Columns, an antebellum mansion located on 16 acres adjacent to the campus.

Grey Columns will serve as an interpretive center for visitors, and since it is a product of the local slave and cotton economy, as a setting for and counterpoint to the accomplishments represented by the Institute. Grey Columns, which has been used as a private residence since its construction and has been well-maintained, is not now occupied. It will cost approximately \$185,000 to acquire.

The Tuskegee Institute has agreed to donate to the National Park Service both The Oaks, and the Carver Museum, as well as the two plots of 2.8 acres and .86 acres, respectively, on which these two buildings are located. The Oaks will serve as an historic house museum, focusing on the life of Booker T. Washington. The Carver Museum, which Carver himself established in 1938 and where he carried on some experiments, would be used to interpret Carver's work.

A cooperative agreement authorized by section 3 of the bills will be executed by the National Park Service with the Trustees of the Institute. The agreement will have the purpose of preserving the historical integrity of the center of the campus, where a number of buildings built by student labor still stand. The type of interpretation of the area will be subject to mutual agreement, and will be consistent with the functioning of the Institute as an educational institution.



Rehabilitating Grey Columns, and making it into an interpretive center will cost about \$1 million; costs for developing The Oaks, including restoring the principal rooms to the period and style of Booker T. Washington, will be about \$900,000; recreating the scene of Carver's experiments will cost about \$640,000. In addition, it is proposed that a road which carries traffic through the middle of the historic site be relocated; it is estimated that such relocation will cost about \$135,000. Total development costs, including construction and parking areas and walkways are expected to be about \$2,722,000. Operating costs are expected to be about \$266,000 per year by the fifth year after enactment of the legislation. A man-year and cost data statement is attached.

We would recommend three amendments to the bills, for the reasons outlined below. Page and line references are to H.R. 873.

1. We believe that "historic site" is a more appropriate designation for Tuskegee than "historical park". In general, the term "historic site" is more appropriate where only one historic theme is dominant, and where the area to be acquired is small, such as is the case with these bills. We therefore recommend amending the title of the bills to read "To provide for the establishment of the Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, and for other purposes.", and that the phrase "Historical Park" on line 2 of page 2 be replaced with the phrase "Historic Site". The word "park" where it appears on lines 2, 6, 9, 14, and 20 of page 2 and lines 10 and 11 of page 3 should be replaced with the phrase "historic site".

2. Section 4 of the bills authorizes the Secretary to render financial and technical assistance to owners of property within the park, to aid in interpretation and preservation of the park's historical and cultural features. We recommend deletion of section 4 as unnecessary. The Department does not intend, at this time, to give financial aid to the Institute to preserve buildings or other artifacts within the historic district. The Secretary would have adequate authority to do so in any event, however, under the provisions of the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666 *et seq.*), as amended, as well as to provide technical assistance. Under the 1935 law, the Secretary may contract with corporations, associations, and individuals, as well as public entities, to preserve and protect any historic building regardless of whether title is in the United States, and may provide technical assistance to promote the national policy of preserving for public use historic sites and buildings.

3. In order to permit the Secretary to construct a new road rerouting campus traffic around the outside of the historic area, on property which will remain in Institute ownership, a special authorization is needed. We suggest that the following language be added as a new section:

"SEC. 7. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary is authorized to construct roads on real property remaining in non-Federal ownership within the boundaries of the historic site. Any roads so constructed shall be controlled and maintained by the owners of the real property."

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,

TOBIAS V. WELD,  
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

## TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

	19CY	19CY+1	19CY+2	19CY+3	19CY+4
Estimated additional expenditures:					
Personnel services .....	\$78,000	\$115,000	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$160,000
All other .....	538,000	390,000	1,222,000	996,000	106,000
Total .....	616,000	505,000	1,382,000	1,156,000	266,000
Estimated additional obligations:					
Land and property acquisition .....	185,000				
Developments .....	264,000	304,000	1,114,000	890,000	
Operations (management, protection and maintenance, planning, development and operation of recreation facilities) .....	167,000	201,000	268,000	266,000	266,000
Total .....	616,000	505,000	1,382,000	1,156,000	266,000
Total, estimated additional man-years of civilian employment .....	6	9	13	13	13

## MARTIN VAN BUREN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, D.C., June 5, 1973.

HON. JAMES A. HALEY,  
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This responds to the request of your Committee for the views of this Department on H.R. 2032, a bill to establish the Van Buren-Lindenwald Historic Site at Kinderhook, New York, and for other purposes. There is also pending before your Committee an identical bill, H.R. 6513.

We recommend that H.R. 2032 or H.R. 6513 be enacted, if amended as suggested herein.

The bills direct the Secretary of the Interior to acquire Lindenwald, which is the former home of Martin Van Buren. The Secretary is also directed to acquire adjacent or related lands which are necessary for the establishment of the area.

Lindenwald possesses important historical significance. The home was built in 1797 and purchased by Martin Van Buren in 1839. When his term as President ended in 1841, Van Buren returned to his native Kinderhook and resided at Lindenwald until his death in 1862.

Lindenwald is the only remaining structure and property intimately associated with the former President of the United States. His famous visitors included Winfield Scott, Henry Clay, Sam Tilden, Frank Blair and Thomas Benton.

The original house is a substantial one of the Federal type. Later additions were made in the Gothic and Victorian styles. The 1797 house and the subsequent additions have a total of 36 rooms and passageways.

The main portion of the Van Buren house is brick, two and one-half stories tall, on a stone foundation. The mansion has a tower which is approximately four stories high, with the top level open on two sides to form an observation platform and bell tower.

The interior of the mansion remains relatively unchanged since the mid-19th century. Most of the original hardware remains, including silver-plated knobs and hardware on the first floor and the original carpenter locks on the second floor.

We estimate that the National Historic Site will encompass approximately 42 acres. Land acquisition costs are estimated at \$213,000, to acquire easements in 20 acres that are presently privately owned, and to acquire in fee 20 acres, 7 of which are privately owned, and the remaining 13 of which are now owned by the National Park Foundation. The Foundation will hold the acreage it has purchased for conveyance to the National Park Service, after the historic site is authorized. The price to the National Park Service will be the purchase price paid by the Foundation plus the settlement costs. The remaining two acres, which are owned by the State of New York, we proposed be donated. Total development costs are estimated to be \$2,737,000, of which \$2,321,000 will be used for building and utilities, with the main expenditures for restoration of the mansion and other buildings, and for archeological and historical research.

The remaining \$416,000 is to be spent on roads and trails, primarily to develop maintenance and parking areas. Annual operating costs are estimated to be \$137,000 in the first year and are expected to be about \$318,000 by the fifth year. A man-year and cost data statement is enclosed. The foregoing development cost estimates are based on January 1973 cost indices.

This Department recommends a denominative amendment to H.R. 2032. Inasmuch as the site is known by its manor title, Lindenwald, we recommend that the name "Lindenwald National Historic Site" should be substituted for the name "Van Buren-Lindenwald Historic Site" in the title, and lines 4 and 5 and line 10 of page 2 of the bill.

We also recommend an amendment to make acquisition of Lindenwald permissive rather than mandatory, as the bills now provide. This change will give the Secretary greater flexibility in scheduling acquisition of Lindenwald. To accomplish this change, page 1, line 8 should be amended to read "is authorized to acquire, on behalf of the United States, by gift, ex-".

In addition the term "as amended" should be added at the end of line 17, page 2, in order to complete the bill's citation of the Act of August 21, 1935.

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,

NATHANIEL REED,  
*Assistant Secretary of the Interior.*

LINDENWALD NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE (PROPOSED)

	19CY	19CY+1	19CY+2	19CY+3	19CY+4
<b>Estimated expenditures:</b>					
Personnel services.....	\$75, 000	\$94, 000	\$166, 000	\$159, 000	\$200, 000
All other.....	623, 000	1, 024, 000	778, 000	339, 000	624, 000
Total.....	698, 000	1, 118, 000	944, 000	498, 000	824, 000
<b>Estimated obligations:</b>					
Land and property acquisition.....	213, 000				
Development.....	348, 000	959, 000	679, 000	245, 000	506, 000
Operations (management, protection and maintenance).....	137, 000	159, 000	265, 000	253, 000	318, 000
Total.....	698, 000	1, 118, 000	944, 000	498, 000	824, 000
Total, estimated man-years of civilian employment..	5. 5	7	14	14	17

PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CLARA BARTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, MD.; JOHN DAY FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT, OREG.; KNIFE RIVER INDIAN VILLAGES NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, N. DAK.; SPRINGFIELD ARMORY NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, MASS.; TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, ALA.; MARTIN VAN BUREN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, N.Y.; AND SEWALL-BELMONT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, WASHINGTON, D.C.; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

OCTOBER 4, 1974.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BIBLE, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,  
submitted the following

## REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 13157]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 13157) to provide for the establishment of the Clara Barton National Historic Site, Md.; John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Oreg.; Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, N. Dak.; Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Mass.; Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, Ala.; and Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, N.Y.; and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

### PURPOSE OF BILL

The purpose of H.R. 13157, as amended, is to establish seven new units of the National Park System. Each of the individual proposals included in H.R. 13157, except the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, has been previously considered by the committee and passed by the Senate. A brief explanation of each proposal follows:

#### CLARA BARTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

##### *Purpose*

One objective of H.R. 13157, as amended, is to authorize the establishment of the Clara Barton National Historic Site. The Senate passed a similar bill, S. 3700, on July 22, 1974.



### Background

The first pertinent mention of this property in the land records of Montgomery County, Maryland, is a deed of March 24, 1891, by which the Baltzley family sold a large amount of land to the National Chautauqua of Glen Echo. On July 31, 1891, the National Chautauqua of Glen Echo sold 7,684 square feet of land at Oxford Road and DePauw Place to Clara Barton for \$2,300.20 and construction started. On September 2, 1897, Clara Barton bought several lots next to her house site from the National Chautauqua for \$1,276.20 and on May 7, 1900, she bought additional lots for \$2,750.

The house was designed by Dr. Julian Hubbell, a close friend of Miss Barton and a field agent of the American Red Cross. The materials used in the construction came from some materials purchased by Miss Barton and salvaged lumber obtained from emergency housing erected following the disastrous Johnstown flood of 1889. The salvaged lumber was brought down the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Glen Echo, from Cumberland, Maryland. The original frame porch was replaced with a larger more elaborate design of concrete, wood, and stone by Dr. Hubbell who inherited the house in 1912. Partitions and baths to create apartments were added by Miss Rena Hubbell, niece of Dr. Hubbell, who resided in the house from 1929 to 1942. As originally built, the house contained 36 rooms and 38 large closets for storage of emergency relief supplies.

Miss Barton lived on the premises from 1897 until her death in 1912 and the house served as the national headquarters of the American Red Cross from 1897 until 1904. The property was acquired by the Friends of Clara Barton on June 28, 1963, with a 6-month settlement date extension. On January 23, 1964, half the purchase price of \$35,000 was deposited and a mortgage of \$17,500 obtained. The mortgage has since been paid and the property is free and clear of debt. In addition the Friends acquired the furniture in the home for \$5,000 and \$40,000 has been expended on maintenance.

On January 12, 1965, the home became a National Historical Landmark, and is closely identified with the social history of our Nation. Recently, the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments recommended the establishment of the Clara Barton House as a National Historic Site. Enactment of this bill would implement the recommendation of the Advisory Board and would constitute a positive step toward the goal of a National Park System which is balanced and complete in its representation of the Nation's historical heritage.

### Cost

As recommended by the Committee, the real property will be acquired by donation and certain other Federally owned lands will be included in the historic site. Some expenditures, however, will be required to prepare the property for the volume of public visitation that is anticipated, to restore the house, and to provide interpretive facilities. For these purposes, H.R. 13157 authorizes the appropriation of \$812,000.

### JOHN DAY FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT

### Purpose

Another objective of H.R. 13157 is to authorize the establishment of the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument. This is the only

provision in this bill that was not previously passed by the Senate. During the open hearing held by the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee, a Department of Interior spokesman acknowledge the significance of the fossil beds and both Senators from Oregon strongly support the provision in this bill which is similar to S. 2168 introduced by them earlier in the Congress.

### Description and location

The proposed John Day Fossil Beds National Monument is located in north-central Oregon in Grant and Wheeler Counties. As recommended it comprises about 14,400 acres several noncontiguous units.

The primary significance of the John Day area lies in its extensive record of earth history as displayed in its geology and paleontology. Physiographically, it falls within the classification of the Columbia River Plateau natural history theme.

The record of the area extends through at least the past 37 million years of the Cenozoic era, beginning with the Tertiary and progressing through the past one million years of the Quaternary period. These are divided into five epochs or chapters, all represented within the boundaries of the proposal—late Eocene, Oligocene, Miocene, Pliocene, and Pleistocene.

Four geologic formations of major importance are excellently exposed. In order of progression up through time, they are the Clarno, John Day, Mascall, and Rattlesnake. The record begins at a time when the climate of the region was sub-tropical in character, and extends upward through a warm temperate climate; eras of volcanism in the Cascade Range, the Ice Age, and into the present semi-arid climate. Both plant and animal fossils, attesting to the great climatic and geologic changes that have occurred, are present in great variety.

While there are other paleontological areas within the National Park System, they generally cover but one epoch or chapter of earth history. None of these areas possess the diversity of life history that is present in the John Day area; thus the John Day proposal does not duplicate other areas, but fills an existing gap in the System.

It is widely agreed that the area merits inclusion in the National Park System. In fact, the Secretary's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments—a panel of experts created to advise the Secretary on national park proposals—specifically recommended such action as recently as 1971 and the Governor and Legislature of the State have indicated support for the proposal.

Some concern has been expressed about wildlife management in the monument. The Committee fully expects the Secretary to consult with the State concerning game control requirements and, if wildlife management measures are required, it is anticipated that he will cooperate with the State in developing a mutually satisfactory management program.

### Cost

Most of the lands involved in this proposal are already in public ownership and the bill specifically limits the acquisition of private lands, in fee, to no more than 1,000 acres. In making this recommendation the Committee felt that it allowed the Secretary ample authority to acquire, from willing sellers where possible, any lands which he deems essential to public use and enjoyment of the monument. Adequate protection of the remaining private lands (about 3,770 acres) can be assured through the acquisition of scenic easements.

The State of Oregon owns more than half of the lands involved (almost 7,600 acres). The legislation requires that these lands be acquired by donation and the State Legislature has approved a measure authorizing their conveyance to the United States. The remaining lands (2,035 acres) are already Federally owned.

As recommended by the Committee, \$400,000 is authorized to be appropriated for land acquisition; however, the Committee feels that the expenditure of this amount may be reduced by the acquisition of less-than-fee interests. For development, the bill authorizes \$4,435,200. When appropriated, these monies will be used to install facilities needed by the visiting public, for interpretive projects, and for administrative and maintenance facilities.

#### KNIFE RIVER INDIAN VILLAGES NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

##### *Purpose*

H.R. 13157 authorizes the creation of a unit of the national park system to preserve certain historic and archeological remnants of the culture and agricultural lifestyle of the Plains Indians.

A similar Senate measure, S. 1468, passed the Senate on November 30, 1974.

##### *Background*

The Knife River Indian Villages consist of a cluster of archeological sites located on private land near the confluence of the Knife and Missouri Rivers north of Stanton, North Dakota. Following a field study in 1967, the National Park Service prepared a master plan proposing acquisition of an area totaling 1,292.73 acres which would include four sites: the Big Hidatsa Village, the River Hidatsa Village, the Lower Hidatsa Village, and the Buchfink Site. S. 1468 proposes inclusion of a fifth site, Amahami Village.

##### *General description of sites—*

The first three villages contain the remains of earthlodge communities of the proto-historic and historic Hidatsa Indians. Two of these sites are historically documented as Hidatsa and as such are the only villages of this tribe surviving to allow research and interpretation of their culture. They offer a unique opportunity to interpret in depth the story of a major native cultural transition from prehistoric times to the mid-19th century. Of five earth-lodge villages on the Upper Missouri mentioned by Lewis and Clark as being occupied in 1804, only these two remain.

The national significance of these sites is detailed by the National Park Service as follows:

The cluster of villages, spanning a period of several centuries, contains the remnants of earth-lodge dwellings or house rings, cache pits, burials, fortifications, and travois trails—all in an extraordinarily fine state of preservation and integrity. These features, located in the relatively unspoiled setting of the Knife River's debouchment into the Missouri River, provide the media to dramatize certain ethnological and historic themes which have a unique focus here:

A widespread aboriginal culture characterized by earth-lodge villages and a horticulture/buffalo-hunting complex that dominated the middle Missouri region for several centuries at the dawn of the European-American invasion.

One of the major sites, and the best surviving examples of the adaptation of aboriginal farming practices of the eastern woodlands to the environment of the northern Great Plains. The techniques and new crops developed by these Indians were adopted by American settlers.

The evolution of house types, village patterns, fortifications, and burial methods resulting from diverse environmental and cultural factors.

A major hub for trading activities, both intertribal and with the fur traders; also a major source of horses, without which the culture of the Plains Indians could not have evolved. Inevitably, this was the scene of many confrontations between the Canadians, the French, the Spanish and the Americans.

The ethnic origins of the Crow Nation of Montana (both the river and mountain branches), and an unparalleled opportunity for telling the story of a plains agricultural group adapting to a nomadic, equestrian way of life—the prototype Plains Indian.

The classic hostile encounter between the village farmers (Hidatsa and the plains nomads (Sioux).

##### *Cost*

As recommended by the Committee, the historic site would include approximately 1,292 acres. Acquisition costs are expected to require the investment of about \$600,000. In addition, the necessary visitor facilities, archeological investigations, restoration work and interpretive facilities will ultimately require the expenditure of an additional \$2,268,000.

#### SPRINGFIELD ARMORY NATIONAL HISTORY SITE

##### *Purpose*

H.R. 13157 includes a provision authorizing the establishment of the Springfield Armory National Historic Site. A similar Senate measure, S. 979, passed the Senate on December 4, 1973.

##### *Description and Location*

Located in Springfield, in the western part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the Springfield Armory is surrounded by an urban environment. Notwithstanding this fact, because of its size and shape and its elevation above the adjacent lands, it has retained its identity. Its basic architectural composition has not changed much over the past 100 years—the tree-covered parade ground and most of the historic buildings which once served the housing, administrative, manufacturing and storage needs of the armory still remain.

For nearly two centuries, the Springfield Armory developed and produced weapons that had a reputation for quality, accuracy and dependability. Although it started out as a small effort when the local citizens of Springfield were asked to produce 20 firearms for the Massachusetts Committee for Safety in 1776, in time it became the small arms center of the world. In 1794, the Congress selected Springfield, Massachusetts, and Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, as the nation's first arsenals. At Springfield, the first official United States weapon—the U.S. Model 1795 Flintlock Musket—was produced. It was one of a

dozen flintlocks to be manufactured during the early history of the armory.

After the Harpers Ferry facility was destroyed in 1861, the Springfield Armory grew in national importance. It developed and manufactured the U.S. Carbine Model 1873—the first “Springfield Rifle”—which was the first breech-loading rifle accepted by the Government as a standard military weapon. This was followed in 1903 with the famous “03.” Springfield which was used during World War I. Until it was deactivated in 1968 it continued to improve its weapons—including the manufacture of the M-1, which served around the world during World War II and during the Korean War, and the M-14, the last of the Springfields, which continues in use today.

While no longer in use to produce these weapons, the Springfield Armory can tell an impressive story of the arms industry in America and can be used to show the methods of modern manufacturing techniques—including the assembly line technique and the use of interchangeable parts.

#### *Cost*

As recommended, this national historic site will include approximately 55 acres of land. Of this, slightly over 20 acres are to be donated to the United States (including the Commanding Officers' Quarters, the Master Armorer's Quarters, and the Main Arsenal). The remaining acreage (about 35 acres), is to be managed as a preservation control zone pursuant to the agreement between the Secretary of the Interior and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Since no lands are to be purchased, H.R. 13157 contains no appropriation authorization for land acquisition.

Development of the site, however, will require a significant investment over a period of several years. Some restoration of the historic structures and grounds is required and facilities to accommodate visitor use of the site will be necessary. Interpretive exhibits, a complete inventory of the arms collection, and a systematic program for the preservation and restoration of the collection of artifacts will be undertaken. It is estimated that these costs will ultimately require the investment of \$5,300,000.

#### TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

#### *Purpose*

Another provision of H.R. 13157 establishes the Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, recognizing two famous individuals who contributed so much to the success of Tuskegee Institute—Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver.

A similar measure, S. 262, passed the Senate on December 7, 1974.

#### *Description and Location*

Located in Macon County, Alabama, on the outskirts of Tuskegee, Tuskegee Institute was founded in 1881. Since that time it has become perhaps the most famous educational institution for the advancement of education of black Americans in the Nation.

Today, Tuskegee Institute is a coeducational, professional, scientific and technical institution containing 161 buildings and 19 dor-

mitories and having an enrollment of more than 3,000. It is not the intent of this legislation to change the important educational role of the Institute, but to utilize it to tell the story of the transition which was evolved for black Americans since the Civil War. No other place in the national park system can interpret this phase of the Nation's history and few places could provide a better opportunity for students and visitors alike to understand this aspect of our cultural growth.

As contemplated by H.R. 13157, Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site would include four components totaling about 60 acres:

(1) The Historic District, a 50-acre tract comprising many of the historic structures on the campus, will remain in active use, but will be administered by the Institute under a cooperative agreement assuring the historical integrity of the area.

(2) The Oaks, a 2.8-acre site containing the home of Booker T. Washington, which will be used to interpret the life and times of the founder of Tuskegee Institute.

(3) Carver Museum, a small parcel of land (something less than an acre) containing a museum established by George Washington Carver in 1938 and including a laboratory where he conducted many of his experiments.

(4) Grey Columns, a 16-acre tract containing a well-preserved antebellum mansion which will be used as the interpretive visitor center.

It is appropriate that the national historic site should feature buildings intimately associated with the lives of Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver. The contributions of each of these men are universally recognized.

#### *Cost*

Some of the principal properties involved—The Oaks and the Carver Museum—are to be donated to the United States by Tuskegee Institute. The historic district will be retained by the Institute and managed and maintained under a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service. The only property to be acquired is the site of the visitor center, Grey Columns, which is expected to require the expenditure of \$185,000 from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. In addition, the relocation of a roadway presently traversing the historic district, the rehabilitation and restoration of the Oaks and the Carver Museum will require a further investment—presently estimated to be \$2,722,000.

#### MARTIN VAN BUREN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, N.Y.

#### *Purpose*

The purpose of the proposed national historic site is to interpret the life and public service of Martin Van Buren—the eighth President of the United States. “Lindenwald,” as it is commonly known, was his home from 1841 until his death in 1862 and is the only remaining structure intimately associated with his life and times.

The Senate passed a similar measure in the 92d Congress.

#### *Description and Location*

Located near Kinderhook in Columbia County, New York, “Lindenwald” is about 25 miles south of Albany and approximately 100 miles

north of New York City. It is a scenic, rural setting within easy reach of other nationally significant historic places, including the Saratoga National Historical Park near Schuylerville and the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Sites in Hyde Park. In the nearby environs are numerous other historically interesting places. The Van Schaak Mansion, the School House of Ichabod Crane, the Van Alen House and the House of History all symbolize local pride in the history and culture of this region.

"Lindenwald" was not built by Martin Van Buren, but he left his mark on it. Originally constructed in 1797 as a 2½ story, brick structure of the Federal type, it has undergone many significant alterations over the years. The first major alteration occurred in the early 19th century when a large ballroom was created by rearranging some interior features—perhaps one of the first van Buren changes. In 1849, the former President added a new wing on the rear of the house and had the four-story brick tower and a heavily styled Victorian front porch constructed.

Basically, the structure is sound, though some features will require attention before public use of the site is feasible. It is contemplated that the main residence and certain of the outbuildings will be restored or reconstructed to the setting as it was known during the 1841–1862 period when Van Buren lived there. Much of the original hardware remains, and the early kitchen range and furnace installed during his time remain intact. The cream painted brick exterior and its red trim will need restoration and the slate roof may require some repair, but on the whole the structure remains much as it was when Martin Van Buren lived there.

#### *Legislative background*

Proposals to recognize the significance of Martin Van Buren's home are not new. As early as 1935, the National Park Service conducted studies of the structure and local efforts for its preservation began a year or so later, but it was not until more recent years that any meaningful action was taken. On July 4, 1961, "Lindenwald" was registered as a national historic landmark and in 1967 the Secretary's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments endorsed the proposal to establish a national historic site recognizing its significance. In 1972 the Senate approved legislation authorizing the establishment of the site.

#### *Cost*

Altogether, it is anticipated that this historic site will total about 42 acres—approximately half of which will be in scenic easements. The basic property—"Lindenwald" and the adjacent 13 acres of land—was purchased by the National Park Foundation and is being held for government acquisition at cost. Lands owned by the State of New York (slightly over 2 acres) are expected to be donated. Estimates provided by the Department indicate that land acquisition costs should not exceed \$213,000. These costs, of course, will be borne by the Land and Water Conservation Fund which was created by the Congress for this purpose.

Restoration and reconstruction of the historic structures and the installation of necessary facilities to accommodate the public are ex-

pected to require a larger investment. Estimates provided by the Department for the long-term development program total \$2,737,000.

#### SEWALL-BELMONT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

#### *Purpose*

This provision of H.R. 13157 was added as an amendment by the committee to the House passed bill. It designates the Sewall-Belmont House in Washington, D.C. as a national historic site and authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to enter into a cooperative agreement with the National Women's Party in order to assist in the restoration and maintenance of the property and to interpret the site for visitors.

#### *Legislative background*

The Senate took up S. 3188, to establish the Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site, on June 19, 1974 and passed it. With this previous approval it was the committee's belief that this measure should be added to this omnibus package of national park system proposals. This provision is included in H.R. 13157 as title II.

#### *Background*

The Sewall-Belmont House is located at 114 Constitution Avenue, NE., in Washington, D.C. The House has served since 1929 as the headquarters of the National Woman's party, founded by Alice Paul in 1914. Ms. Paul was a leading advocate and activist in the Women's Rights Movement whose enthusiasm and efforts were instrumental in securing passage in 1919 of the constitutional amendment granting women the right to vote. After the amendment was passed by the Congress, Alice Paul and the Woman's Party launched local ratification campaigns, and the 19th amendment became law just prior to the election of 1920. Following that accomplishment, the Party directed its efforts toward the goal of achieving yet another constitutional amendment to insure complete equality for women. The Woman's Party has continued since 1920 to work for that goal.

In addition to the significance of the house to the women's rights movement, it has historic significance as the residence of Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury under Presidents Jefferson and Madison, and is believed to be the site of the only active resistance to the British Army in 1814 after the Battle of Bladensburg in their march on Washington. The property is part of land granted to the second Lord Baltimore by King Charles. The tract was divided several times, and much of the land was ceded to the United States as a site for the new Capitol. In 1799, the site of the present house was purchased by Robert Sewall. Original elements of the existing structure were built in 1800, and remained in Sewall family ownership until sold to Senator Porter H. Dale of Vermont in 1922. In 1929, the property was acquired by the National Woman's Party, which named it the "Alva Belmont House" in honor of the woman who had contributed toward the purchase of the Party's previous headquarters.

The house was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972, and in April of 1974, the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments declared it to be "nationally significant in illustrating the history of the United



States." The Board recommended that the House be declared eligible for designation as a National Historic Landmark under the theme of "Social and Humanitarian Movements."

#### *Description of house*

The Sewall-Belmont House is filled with furniture, paintings, china, statues and busts which represent the contributions and efforts which women have made in the development of this Nation and in the awakening of a social conscience for human rights. There follows a brief description of some of the noteworthy things to be seen at the Sewall-Belmont House:

At the end of the great hall, stands a beautiful and valuable marble and ivory statue of Jeanne d'Arc, sculptured by Madam Prosper d'Epinsky, a replica of the one at the Cathedral at Rheims, France.

The house abounds with numerous portraits of pioneers of the Suffrage Movement and of leaders of the National Woman's Party and others active in national civic affairs.

The beautiful mirrors hanging in the dining room and hall are from the old French Embassy. The fine set of rosewood furniture in the drawing room was given by William Randolph Hearst in honor of his mother, Phoebe Apperson Hearst, who was a member of the National Woman's Party Advisory Council until her death.

A plated silver tea service remains in memory of Clara Barton. Present also are Susan B. Anthony's desk, Henry Clay's desk, the early American spool chair of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Secretary Bayard's table desks, Governor Ogle's desk, Supreme Court Justice Field's bookcases and other furniture from the "Old Brick Capitol."

The kitchen is the oldest part of the house and was the family room of the first structure on this site. A large Colonial fireplace dominates the room as you enter. In this family room is a small circular staircase going to a room above where there is some reason to believe that Roman Catholics met in secret from 1774 to 1776, during the time public services were banned in the State of Maryland.

Beyond the kitchen is the library, known as the Florence Bayard Hilles Library. Mrs. Elsie duPont, of Wilmington, Del. was the architect who converted the former coach house and stable to its present form, a beautiful library. This library holds extensive material on the early suffrage movement as well as the Equal Rights Movement. The two beautiful library tables and many of the chairs were given by various Congressmen. Of especial note is the chair, marked by a brass plate, used by Mrs. McKinley, the wife of President McKinley. Standing near the fireplace is the statue of the Victory of Samothrace presented to Adm. Richard Wainwright by the midshipmen of Annapolis and given to the National Women's Party after the death of Admiral Wainwright.

#### *Cost*

During the committee hearing on S. 3188, to establish the Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site, on May 31, 1974, the committee determined that approximately \$300,000 would be needed to restore the Sewall-Belmont House.

On June 19, 1974 the Senate passed S. 3188 with the \$300,000 figure. Since that time the committee has received additional information in

restoration costs for the site and has added \$200,000 to the sum passed by the Senate on June 19, 1974. Therefore, the cost for development is \$500,000.

#### COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The Committee made four amendments to H.R. 13157.

1. In section 104(a) relating to the Clara Barton National Historic Site, after "for" and before "development," insert "acquisition of lands and interests in lands and for". The legislation requires donation of the property, but there may be administrative expenses properly attributable to acquisition for which no funds are provided under the House version.

2. The \$1,130,000 figure for development of the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, in section 104(c), is increased to \$2,268,000. The House accepted the larger acreage figure but neglected to include the additional expense needed for that acreage and retained the Departmental figure which was based on a smaller site.

3. The committee added title II to include the establishment of the Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site.

4. The title was amended so as to read:

To provide for the establishment of the Clara Barton National Historic Site, Maryland; John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Oregon; Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, North Dakota; Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Massachusetts; Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, Alabama; Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, New York; and Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site, Washington, D.C.; and for other purposes.

#### COST

H.R. 13157 authorizes appropriations for seven units totaling \$20,172,200—including \$1,398,000 for land acquisition and \$18,774,200 for development.

#### COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Parks and Recreation Subcommittee held an open hearing on H.R. 13157 on September 13, 1974, and on October 1, 1974, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in open markup session unanimously ordered H.R. 13157, as amended, favorably reported to the Senate. As stated earlier in the report, each provision in this bill, as amended, has previously passed the Senate as a separate measure except the John Day Fossil Beds proposal.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

The reports of Federal agencies concerning the various measures encompassed by H.R. 13157, requested on companion Senate bills, are set forth in full below:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, D.C. July 10, 1974.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,  
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This responds to your request for this Department's views on S. 3700, a bill "To provide for the establishment of the Clara Barton House National Historic Site in the State of Maryland, and for other purposes."

We recommend enactment of the bill if amended as recommended below.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the former house of Clara Barton in Glen Echo, Maryland. The house is currently privately owned. The bill directs the Secretary, after acquiring the land, to restore and maintain the property in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916, as amended 16 U.S.C. §§ 1, 24 (1970) and the Act of August 21, 1935, as amended 16 U.S.C. § 461 *et seq.* (1970). It also authorizes the appropriations of sums to carry out the purposes of the Act.

Clara Barton, the primary figure in the founding of the American Red Cross, resided in the house for the last twenty years of her life. Buildings and Monuments recommended the establishment of the American Red Cross of which Miss Barton was the president.

The structure was built partly with materials salvaged in Johnstown, Pennsylvania from emergency housing designed to store relief supplies and to accommodate Red Cross workers after a disastrous flood. The interior resembles a Mississippi riverboat, with railed galleries and a Captain's room. The building has continued in residential use since its construction with only minor modification.

The house was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1965 and is closely identified with the social history of our Nation. More recently, the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments recommended the establishment of the Clara Barton House as a National Historic Site. Enactment of the bill would implement the recommendation of the Advisory Board and would constitute a positive step toward our goal of a National Park System which is balanced and complete in its representation of the Nation's historical heritage.

We anticipate a donation of the 1.09-acre site valued at \$100,000. Under the terms of the proposed donation, the National Park Service has agreed to permit continued occupancy by present residents for a reasonable period consistent with the demands of restoration and public use.

We do not anticipate a need to acquire the site either with appropriated funds or by means of an exchange of land as S. 3700 would authorize. We therefore recommend that lines 7 through 9 on the first page of S. 3700 be amended so that it reads as follows:

... referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to acquire by donation or purchase with donated funds, the land and interests in land, together with build- ...

The bill would authorize the acquisition of additional lands and interests in lands as may be deemed necessary for administration of

the area; however, we have no plans to make any acquisition of realty other than the 1.09-acre site.

While we anticipate the donation of the 1.09-acre site, we estimate that incidental land acquisition costs will total \$47,450. Of this figure, approximately \$36,500 would cover the possible costs of relocation of eight residents of a section of the house which is now subdivided into apartments, and would also be used for possible reimbursement of a portion of the closing costs which will be incurred by the Friends of Clara Barton, the non-profit Association which now holds title to the house. The remaining \$10,950 would be applied towards administrative expenses and contingencies.

Proposals for development currently under consideration, based on April 1972 prices, are estimated to be \$812,000. This covers buildings and utilities, and primarily strengthening, restoring and stabilizing the house and restoring the grounds. The National Park Service intends to explore the possibility of receiving contributions for development of the site from the National Red Cross since restoration of the property and maintenance of the property as a national historic site should have great significance to its members.

Annual operating costs are estimated to be \$130,800 in the first year and are expected to be \$141,700 by the fifth year. A man-year cost data statement is attached hereto.

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,

CURTIS BOHLEN,  
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Enclosure.

CLARA BARTON HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE (PROPOSED)

	19CY	19CY+1	19CY+2	19CY+3	19CY+4
Estimated expenditures:					
Personnel services.....	\$79,400	\$75,500	\$85,500	\$95,400	\$95,400
All other.....	96,400	128,700	282,700	338,300	191,300
Total.....	175,800	204,200	368,200	433,700	286,700
Estimated obligations:					
Land and property acquisition.....	45,000	90,000	240,000	292,000	145,000
Developments.....					
Operations (management, protection and maintenance).....	130,800	114,200	128,200	141,700	141,700
Total.....	175,800	204,200	368,200	433,700	286,700
Total, Executive direction and substantive man-years of civilian employment.	6.5	6.5	7.5	8	8

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, D.C., November 6, 1973.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,  
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Committee has requested the views of this Department on S. 1468, a bill "To authorize the establishment of the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site."

We recommend enactment of the bill.

The Knife River Indian Villages in North Dakota, clustered along the west bank of the Missouri River, contain the remnants of earth-lodge dwellings, cache pits, burials, fortifications, and travois trails, all in an excellent state of preservation and integrity. Archeological remains at the site span a period of several centuries.

In addition to their considerable archeological value, these villages have important historical associations. Lewis and Clark visited here often during their stay at nearby Fort Mandan in 1804-1805; and Sakakawea, a guide to the Lewis and Clark expedition, lived here. Alexander Henry, David Thompson, Lisa, Bradbury, Catlin, Maximilian, Bodmer, and John James Audubon were among the early visitors.

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments affirmed the national significance of the villages in 1964 when Big Hidatsa Village was recommended for a classification as "of exceptional value" and for Registered National Historic Landmark status.

S. 1468 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the sites of the villages, together with additional lands as may be necessary, and to administer the area thus acquired as the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site.

We firmly believe that these important archeological and historic remains should be preserved, and we have concluded that they should be preserved and interpreted as a part of the national park system.

The Knife River Indian Villages are representative of the agricultural phase of Plains Indian development. In addition, the Crow Nation had its origin in these villages, when two groups from the village elected to abandon the sedentary village life; the Crow Indians were representative of the nomadic culture of the "late" Plains period. The Knife River Villages, through trade with the related Crow Indians, were instrumental in making horses available to the Plains nomads. Interpretation of the site by the National Park Service would deal with the agricultural village life, the nomadic life of the Plains Indians, the visiting of the village by the Lewis and Clark expedition, and early European visitors to the villages.

We estimate land acquisition costs for purchasing 550 acres in fee would be \$114,000 and development costs would be \$800,000. Annual costs of operation and maintenance would be \$150,000 five years after enactment of the bill. This would permit acquisition of the most significant of the remaining sites; the Big Hidatsa would be acquired in one parcel and the Lower and River Hidatsas in a separate detached parcel.

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,

NATHANIEL P. REED,  
*Assistant Secretary of the Interior.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,  
*Washington, D.C., October 19, 1973.*

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,  
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,  
U.S. Senate.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your request for the views of the Department of Defense in S. 979, 93d Congress, a bill "To authorize the establishment of the Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Massachusetts, and for other purposes."

The purpose of the bill is to provide authority to establish the Springfield Armory National Historic Site. It also would provide authority for the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the City of Springfield for the use of land not in Federal ownership which comprised part of the Springfield Armory, and with the Secretary of the Army for the use of the Springfield Armory Museum Collection, housed at the Springfield Armory.

The Department of the Army, on behalf of the Department of Defense, favors the bill. This collection is of great historical value and without parallel in the United States. Springfield, historically the center of America's small arms production and development, is the logical home for the collection. It is felt that retention of the collection at Springfield will commemorate the Armory's contribution to the Nation throughout its history.

For the foregoing reasons, the Department of the Army on behalf of the Department of Defense, recommends that the bill be favorably considered.

The enactment of this bill will cause no apparent increase in budgetary requirements of the Department of Defense.

This report has been coordinated with the Department of Defense in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, there is no objection to the presentation of this report for the consideration of the Committee.

Sincerely,

HERMAN R. STAUDT,  
*Acting Secretary of the Army.*

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D.C., August 31, 1973.*

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,  
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Committee has requested the views of this Department on S. 979, a bill "To authorize the establishment of the Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Massachusetts, and for other purposes."

We recommend the enactment of the bill.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire by donation such real or personal property at the historic Springfield Armory in Springfield, Massachusetts, as is adequate in his judgment to constitute an administrable unit. The Secretary is to establish the Springfield Armory National Historic Site when he has accepted the donated property and has reached satisfactory agreements (1) with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts or state agency or instrumentality for preservation of Springfield Armory lands and buildings that are not in Federal ownership, and (2) with the Secretary of the Army for retention or transfer of the arms collection and other museum objects located at the armory. The area is to be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 *et seq.*).

Springfield is Massachusetts' third largest city, with 163,905 inhabitants in 1970. It is located in the western part of the State not far north of Connecticut. Interstate Highway 90 runs in an east-west alignment just north of the city. For nearly 200 years, the armory has been the heart of the Springfield area. From its inception, the operating center of Springfield Armory has been Armory Square, which lies above the center city and the Connecticut River. The Armory Square complex contains a tree-covered parade and various historic buildings once used for housing, administration, manufacturing, and storage at the armory. Since 1968, when the armory was deactivated, many of these buildings have been used in conjunction with Springfield Technical Community College.

The proposed national historic site would include three major Arsenal buildings: the commanding officer's quarters, the master armorer's quarters, and the main arsenal. The main arsenal houses the Springfield Armory Museum, which contains the outstanding Benton Arms Collection as well as other exhibits. The arms collection includes not only the products of Springfield Armory but also firearms that illustrate the growth of the entire American arms industry.

Armory Square has retained its identity and overall architectural composition for the past 100 years. The square's size and distinction, provided in part by its elevation and the iron fence enclosing it, provide a degree of isolation from the adjacent urban environment. Within walking distance of the proposed national historic site is the quadrangle that is considered the cultural heart of Springfield.

The proposed Springfield Armory National Historic Site would commemorate the important role of the Springfield Armory in the Nation's military history. For nearly 200 years, the armory was a center for manufacturing and development of small arms, producing weapons which achieved a justified reputation for quality, accuracy, and dependability. For a substantial portion of this time, the armory made Springfield the small arms center of the world. The site's history began in 1777, when Armory Square in Springfield was selected as the location for a magazine and laboratory for the development, production, and storage of guns and powder. During the American Revolution, Armory Square was the site of important ordnance manufacturing and storage facilities; it served as a supply depot for the entire northern theater of war. Following the Revolutionary War, in 1794,

Congress officially established the Springfield Armory. During the latter half of the 19th century, from the time of the destruction of the Harpers Ferry installation in 1861, until the Rock Island Arsenal began some production of rifles in 1904, the Springfield Armory was the sole supplier of military small arms manufactured by the U.S. Government. Most of the United States Armed Services small arms were developed in the laboratories at Springfield Armory until the time that the armory was deactivated as a military installation, in April 1968.

In addition to its historical role in the development and manufacturing of small arms, Springfield Armory was also the site where Shay's Rebellion was quelled. On January 25, 1787, the rebellion of small farmers under Daniel Shay against alleged unfair taxation ended at Springfield Arsenal, with their defeat as they attempted to seize the magazine.

The Department believes that Springfield Armory represents a heritage of Government arms development and manufacture that is worthy of preservation. In April 1963, the Armory was dedicated as a National Historic Landmark. And at its 65th meeting in October 1971, the Secretary's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments "heartily endorse[d] the establishment of the Armory Square portion of the Springfield Armory as the Springfield Armory National Historic Site."

After deactivation in 1968, part of Armory Square was conveyed to the city of Springfield, which in turn leased a portion to Springfield Armory Museum, Inc., a nonprofit foundation, for preservation and management. Other parts of the Armory were conveyed to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It became apparent, however, that preservation of the appearance of historic buildings, particularly those marked for use by the Springfield Technical Community College, was not assured. Furthermore, the foundation which managed the arms collection encountered funding difficulties; subsequent to unsuccessful national fund-raising attempts, its management asked that the National Park Service preserve and manage the armory as a national historic site.

Springfield Armory National Historic Site would encompass approximately 55 acres. The Department proposes to acquire in fee, through donation, 18.35 acres of land owned by the city of Springfield and a strip of 1.97 acres owned by the State of Massachusetts and utilized in conjunction with the college. The remaining 34.61 acres would remain in State ownership, constituting a "Preservation Control Area", pursuant to an agreement to be concluded with the State, that would preserve the historic appearance of the parade and exterior of structures, including the Technical College, surrounding it. In addition, the Department would conclude an agreement with the Secretary of the Army concerning the arms collection and other museum objects now at the site. Since the arms collection is a key feature of the historic site, the Department believes that a satisfactory agreement should include a loan of the articles on a long-term basis, subject to renewal, to the National Park Service. A draft of an agreement containing this type of loan arrangement has been negotiated; its signing awaits the passage of legislation creating the historic site.



Because land would be acquired entirely through donation, no land acquisition costs are involved. The estimated cost of operation and maintenance is expected to be about \$356,000 per year. A staff of 14 permanent and two seasonal man-years of personnel is contemplated.

Restoration of the buildings included in the proposed national historic site would be necessary and we propose undertaking development of interpretive exhibits in the main arsenal. Development costs are estimated to be about \$5.3 million, based on February 1973 prices. Of this amount, \$3 million is programmed for development of interpretive exhibits in the main arsenal, and about \$2.3 million is for buildings, restoration, and grounds work. The \$3 million for development of the interpretive exhibits includes a complete cataloguing of the arms collection and preservation or restoration as needed.

A man-year and cost data statement is enclosed.

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,

DOUGLAS P. WHEELER,  
*Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior.*

Enclosure.

SPRINGFIELD ARMORY NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

	19CY	19CY+1	19CY+2	19CY+3	19CY+4
<b>Estimated additional expenditures:</b>					
Personnel services.....	\$194,000	\$206,000	\$206,000	\$206,000	\$206,000
All other.....	722,000	1,195,000	1,505,000	1,890,000	820,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>916,000</b>	<b>1,401,000</b>	<b>1,711,000</b>	<b>2,096,000</b>	<b>1,026,000</b>
<b>Estimated additional obligations:</b>					
Land and property acquisition.....	559,000	1,043,000	1,353,000	1,740,000	670,000
Developments.....					
Operations (management, protection and maintenance, planning, development and operation of recreational facilities).....	357,000	358,000	357,000	356,000	356,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>916,000</b>	<b>1,401,000</b>	<b>1,710,000</b>	<b>2,096,000</b>	<b>1,026,000</b>
<b>Total, estimated expenditures: Man-years of civilian employment.....</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D.C., October 4, 1973.*

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,  
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This responds to the request of your Committee for the views of this Department on S. 262, a bill "To provide for the establishment of the Tuskegee Institute National Historical Park, and for other purposes."

We recommend in favor of enactment of S. 262, if amended as suggested in this report.

The bill would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Tuskegee Institute National Historical Park, consisting of lands

and buildings on or adjacent to the Tuskegee Institute campus in Tuskegee, Alabama, that the Secretary deems to be of historical or cultural significance. The Secretary is authorized to acquire lands and personal property within the boundaries of the park by donation, purchase, or exchange, and is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with owners of property located within the boundaries of the park to assist in interpretation and preservation of those properties. Such agreements must give the National Park Service reasonable access to the buildings, must provide that no substantive changes or alteration may be made without mutual consent, and must require that the subject matter for and method of interpretation be agreed on by the parties. The bill provides for authorization of sums necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act.

During the last Congress, we reported to your committee on S. 3662, an identical bill, recommending deferral of consideration until the Department was able to study the suitability and feasibility of the proposal, and draw up specific plans. We have completed these studies and are now able to recommend that a national historic site be established at the Tuskegee Institute.

In 1881, Booker T. Washington was asked by the citizens of Tuskegee, Alabama, to start a normal school for Negroes, chartered by the State of Alabama. Beginning with three shacks, only three teachers, and minimal equipment and funds, the school implemented a program of industrial and vocational education designed to overcome the poverty and lack of vocational skills of the freed slave population. The students made the bricks for and helped construct campus buildings, raised their own crops and livestock, and learned other practical skills. In 1896, George Washington Carver came to Tuskegee, where he carried out his noted work in agricultural science, encouraging culture of peanuts, soybeans, and sweet potatoes to provide nutritious food that would also add nitrate enrichment to soil exhausted by the growing of cotton. By the time of Washington's death in 1915, the school was the leader in agricultural and industrial training for the Negro, and had organized an extension service to encourage use of modern agricultural techniques by black farmers throughout the South. The student-built facilities, now supplemented by other structures to meet modern educational needs, are still being used by the Institute.

The national historical significance of Tuskegee Institute was recognized in 1965 when it was designated a national historic landmark. We believe that Tuskegee Institute is an ideal site for interpreting to the American public the history of Negro education and of the economic and social advancement of blacks in the post-Civil War period.

The historic site will consist of four elements: "The Oaks", home of Booker T. Washington; the Carver Museum, the location of George Washington Carver's laboratory; a historic district consisting of about 50 acres at the center of the campus, which would be the subject of a cooperative agreement between the National Park Service and the Institute trustees, and Grey Columns, an antebellum mansion located on 16 acres adjacent to the campus.

Grey Columns will serve as an interpretive center for visitors, and since it is a product of the local slave and cotton economy, as a setting

for and counterpoint to the accomplishments represented by the Institute. Grey Columns, which has been used as a private residence since its construction and has been well-maintained, is not now occupied. It will cost approximately \$185,000 to acquire.

The Tuskegee Institute has agreed to donate to the National Park Service both the Oaks, and the Carver Museum, as well as the two plots of 2.8 acres and .86 acres, respectively, on which these two buildings are located. The Oaks will serve as an historic house museum, focusing on the life of Booker T. Washington. The Carver Museum, which Carver himself established in 1938 and where he carried on some experiments, would be used to interpret Carver's work.

A cooperative agreement authorized by section 3 of the bill will be executed by the National Park Service with the Trustees of the Institute. The agreement will have the purpose of preserving the historical integrity of the center of the campus, where a number of buildings built by student labor still stand. The type of interpretation of the area will be subject to mutual agreement, and will be consistent with the functioning of the Institute as an educational institution.

Rehabilitating Grey Columns, and making it into an interpretive center will cost about \$1 million; costs for developing The Oaks, including restoring the principal rooms to the period and style of Booker T. Washington, will be about \$900,000; recreating the scene of Carver's experiments will cost about \$640,000. In addition, it is proposed that a road which carries traffic through the middle of the historic site be relocated; it is estimated that such relocation will cost about \$135,000. Total development costs, including construction and parking areas and walkways are expected to be about \$2,722,000. Operating costs are expected to be about \$266,000 per year by the fifth year after enactment of the legislation. A man-year and cost data statement is attached.

We would recommend three amendments to S. 262, for the reasons outlined below:

1. We believe that "historic site" is a more appropriate designation for Tuskegee than "historical park". In general, the term "historic site" is more appropriate where only one historic theme is dominant, and where the area to be acquired is small, such as is the case with S. 262. We therefore recommend amending the title of the bill to read "To provide for the establishment of the Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, and for other purposes.", and that the phrase "Historical Park" on line 2 of page 2 be replaced with the phrase "Historic Site". The word "park" where it appears on lines 2, 6, 9, 14, 19, and 20 of page 2 and lines 11 and 12 of page 3 should be replaced with the phrase "historic site".

2. Section 4 of S. 262 authorizes the Secretary to render financial and technical assistance to owners of property within the park, to aid in interpretation and preservation of the park's historical and cultural features. We recommend deletion of section 4 as unnecessary. The Department does not intend, at this time, to give financial aid to the Institute to preserve buildings or other artifacts within the historic district. The Secretary would have adequate authority to do so in any event, however, under the provisions of the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666 *et seq.*), as amended, as well as to provide technical

assistance. Under the 1935 law, the Secretary may contract with corporations, associations, and individuals, as well as public entities, to preserve and protect any historic building regardless of whether title is in the United States, and may provide technical assistance to promote the national policy of preserving for public use historic sites and buildings.

3. In order to permit the Secretary to construct a new road rerouting campus traffic around the outside of the historic area, on property which will remain in Institute ownership, a special authorization is needed. We suggest that the following language be added as a new section:

"SEC. 7. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary is authorized to construct roads on real property remaining in non-Federal ownership within the boundaries of the historic site. Any roads so constructed shall be controlled and maintained by the owners of the real property."

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,

JACK O. HORTON,  
*Assistant Secretary of the Interior.*

Enclosures.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

	19CY	19CY+1	19CY+2	19CY+3	19CY+4
Estimated additional expenditures:					
Personnel services.....	\$78,000	\$115,000	\$116,000	\$160,000	\$160,000
All other.....	538,000	390,000	1,220,000	996,000	106,000
Total.....	616,000	505,000	1,382,000	1,156,000	266,000
Estimated additional obligations:					
Land and property acquisition.....	185,000				
Developments.....	264,000	304,000	1,114,000	890,000	
Operations (management, protection, and maintenance, planning, development and operation of recreational facilities).....	167,000	201,000	268,000	266,000	266,000
Total.....	616,000	505,000	1,382,000	1,156,000	266,000
Total, estimated additional man-years of civilian employment.....	6	9	13	13	13

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D.C., June 8, 1973.*

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,  
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This responds to the request of your Committee for the views of this Department on S. 1496, a bill "To establish the Van Buren-Lindenwald Historic Site at Kinderhook, New York, and for other purposes."

We recommend that S. 1496 be enacted, if amended as suggested herein.

The bill directs the Secretary of the Interior to acquire Lindenwald, which is the former home of Martin Van Buren. The Secretary is also directed to acquire adjacent or related lands which are necessary for the establishment of the area.

Lindenwald possesses important historical significance. The home was built in 1797 and purchased by Martin Van Buren in 1839. When his term as President ended in 1841, Van Buren returned to his native Kinderhook and resided at Lindenwald until his death in 1862.

Lindenwald is the only remaining structure and property intimately associated with the former President of the United States. His famous visitors included Winfield Scott, Henry Clay, Sam Tilden, Frank Blair and Thomas Benton.

The original house is a substantial one of the Federal type. Later additions were made in the Gothic and Victorian styles. The 1797 house and the subsequent additions have a total of 36 rooms and passageways.

The main portion of the Van Buren house is brick, two and one-half stories tall, on a stone foundation. The mansion has a tower which is approximately four stories high, with the top level open on two sides to form an observation platform and bell tower.

The interior of the mansion remains relatively unchanged since the mid-19th century. Most of the original hardware remains, including silver-plated knobs and hardware on the first floor and the original carpenter locks on the second floor.

We estimate that the National Historic Site will encompass approximately 42 acres. Land acquisition costs are estimated at \$213,000, to acquire easements in 20 acres that are presently privately owned, and to acquire in fee 20 acres, 7 of which are privately owned, and the remaining 13 of which are now owned by the National Park Foundation. The Foundation will hold the acreage it has purchased for conveyance to the National Park Service, after the historic site is authorized. The price to the National Park Service will be the purchase price paid by the Foundation plus the settlement costs. The remaining two acres, which are owned by the State of New York, we propose be donated. Total development costs are estimated to be \$2,737,000, of which \$2,321,000 will be used for building and utilities, with the main expenditures for restoration of the mansion and other buildings, and for archeological and historical research.

The remaining \$416,000 is to be spent on roads and trails, primarily to develop maintenance and parking areas. Annual operating costs are estimated to be \$137,000 in the first year and are expected to be about \$318,000 by the fifth year. A man-year and cost data statement is enclosed. The foregoing development cost estimates are based on January 1973 cost indices.

This Department recommends a denominative amendment to S. 1496. Inasmuch as the site is known by its manor title, Lindenwald, we recommend that the name "Lindenwald National Historic Site" should be substituted for the name "Van Buren National Historic Site" in the title, and line 4 and line 10 of page 2 of the bill.

We also recommend an amendment to make acquisition of Lindenwald permissive rather than mandatory, as the bills now provide. This change will give the Secretary greater flexibility in scheduling acquisition of Lindenwald. To accomplish this change, page 1, line 7 should be amended to read "dent of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to".

In addition the phrase "as amended and supplemented" should be added on page 2, line 13, immediately after the phrase "(16 U.S.C. 1 and others)", and the term "as amended" should be added at the end of line 17, page 2, in order to complete the bill's citation of these two Acts.

Finally, we recommend that section 3 be amended to read: "There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act," to provide an open-ended appropriation authorization.

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,

CURTIS BOHLEN,  
*Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior.*

Enclosure.

LINDENWALD NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE (PROPOSED)

	19CY	19CY 1	19CY 2	19CY 3	19CY 4
Estimated expenditures:					
Personnel services.....	\$75,000	\$94,000	\$166,000	\$159,000	\$200,000
All other.....	623,000	1,024,000	778,000	339,000	624,000
Total.....	698,000	1,118,000	944,000	498,000	824,000
Estimated obligations:					
Land and property acquisition.....	213,000				
Development.....	348,000	959,000	679,000	245,000	506,000
Operations (management, protection, and maintenance).....	137,000	159,000	265,000	253,000	318,000
Total.....	698,000	1,118,000	944,000	498,000	824,000
Total, estimated man-years of civilian employment.....	5.5	7	14	14	17

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, D.C., December 10, 1973.

HON. JAMES A. HALEY,  
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Committee has requested the views of this Department on H.R. 1252, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument in the State of Oregon, and for other purposes.

We recommended deferral of action by the Congress on this bill.

The bill would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument in the State of Oregon, to be comprised of those lands now within the boundaries of Thomas Condon-John Day Fossil Beds State Park, Clarno State Park, and Painted Hills State Park, together with such other areas as the Secretary determines to be suitable for administration as part of the monument. Establishment of the monument is intended to preserve, protect, and interpret the extensive tertiary fossils found in the geologic formations of these areas.

Land could be acquired for the monument by donation, purchase, or exchange. The monument could be established, however, only after the State of Oregon or its political subdivisions had transferred or agreed

to transfer the three State parks mentioned above, for administration as part of the monument. Prior to establishment of the monument, the Secretary could acquire privately owned land only by donation or purchase with donated funds; he could, however, obtain options to purchase such lands prior to establishment of the monument. The bill directs the Secretary to designate some appropriate landmark, such as a visitor's information center, within the monument area in recognition of the work of Thomas Condon.

We are not able at this time to recommend either for or against enactment of H.R. 1252. As you know, the core of the proposed national monument—approximately half the total acreage—is already being protected as part of the Oregon state park system. We are in the process of evaluating the appropriateness of transferring these units to Federal ownership, and enlarging the State parks for day and overnight visitor use. We are also reviewing the proposal in light of the existing National Park System development and land acquisition needs.

We expect to be able to report our conclusions to the Congress during the 2nd Session of this Congress. We therefore ask that action on the proposal be deferred until that time.

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,

JOHN KYL,  
*Assistant Secretary of the Interior.*

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, D.C., May 30, 1974.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,  
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,*  
*U.S. Senate,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Committee has requested the views of this Department on S. 3188, a bill "To establish the Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site, and for other purposes."

We recommend the enactment of this bill, if it is revised to incorporate an amendment in the nature of a substitute for all after the enacting clause.

S. 3188 would designate the Sewall-Belmont House in Washington, D.C. as a national historic site and authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into a cooperative agreement with the National Women's Party in order to assist in the restoration and maintenance of the property and to interpret the site for visitors.

The Sewall-Belmont House is located at 114 Constitution Avenue, N.E., in Washington, D.C. It has served since 1929 as the headquarters of the National Women's Party, founded by Alice Paul. Ms. Paul was a leading advocate and activist in the women's rights movement whose enthusiasm and efforts were instrumental in securing passage of the constitutional amendment granting women the right to vote. In addi-

tion to the significance of the house to the women's rights movement, it has historic significance as the residence of Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury under Presidents Jefferson and Madison, and is believed to be the site of the only active resistance to the British Army in 1814 after the Battle of Bladensburg in their March on Washington. The property dates back to an original land grant in 1632 to Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore.

The Sewall-Belmont House was considered by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments at its meeting in Washington this April. At that time the Board recognized it as nationally significant in illustrating the history of the United States, and recommended that it be declared eligible for designation as a national historic landmark. The house was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972.

The attached substitute bill would authorize and direct the Secretary to undertake a study to determine the most feasible and suitable means of preserving and interpreting the historic resources of the Sewall-Belmont House. While this site is recognized as being of national significance, we believe that it would be premature to designate it as a historic site and enter into a cooperative agreement for its administration before a suitability and feasibility study has been completed regarding the costs of restoration and the appropriate means to interpret the resource for the benefit of public. Such a study would enable us to explore the various alternatives for such interpretation and preservation including both use of Historic Preservation Act (80 Stat. 915) funds and the approach taken by S. 3188, as well as other appropriate means. Accordingly, we recommend the enactment of the attached amendment in the nature of a substitute bill in lieu of S. 3188.

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,

JOHN KYL,  
*Assistant Secretary of the Interior.*

Enclosure.

A BILL To provide for a study of the most feasible and suitable means of preserving and interpreting the Sewall-Belmont House within the District of Columbia

*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 and directed to undertake a study of the most feasible and suitable means of preserving and interpreting for the benefit of the public the historic resources of the Sewall-Belmont House being located at 144 Constitution Avenue, Northeast, within the District of Columbia. Not later than two years from the date of enactment of this Act the Secretary shall submit to the Congress a report of such study, including his recommendations as to the means of protecting, interpreting and maintaining the resources of the Sewall-Belmont House.

SEC. 2. There is authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$50,000 for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

# Ninety-third Congress of the United States of America

## AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the twenty-first day of January,  
one thousand nine hundred and seventy-four*

### An Act

To provide for the establishment of the Clara Barton National Historic Site, Maryland; John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Oregon; Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, North Dakota; Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Massachusetts; Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, Alabama; Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, New York; and Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site, Washington, District of Columbia; and for other purposes.

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

#### TITLE I

SEC. 101. (a) Unless otherwise provided hereafter, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to acquire by purchase with donated or appropriated funds, donation, exchange, or by transfer from another Federal agency such lands and interests in lands as hereafter provided for establishment as units of the national park system, as follows:

(1) for establishment as the Clara Barton National Historic Site, Maryland, those lands depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Clara Barton National Historic Site, Maryland", numbered NHS-CLBA 90,001 and dated February 1974, which shall include the land and improvements occupied by Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross, located at 5801 Oxford Road, Glen Echo, Maryland: *Provided*, That the above-mentioned land and improvements may be acquired only by donation: *And provided further*, That the donation of any privately owned lands within the historic site may not be accepted unless and until the property is vacant;

(2) for establishment as the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Oregon, those lands depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, John Day Fossil Beds National Monument", numbered NM-JDFB-20,014-A and dated June 1971: *Provided*, That the national monument shall not be established unless and until the State of Oregon donates or agrees to donate the Thomas Condon-John Day Fossil Beds, Clarno, and Painted Hills State Parks: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall not acquire a fee title interest to more than one thousand acres of privately owned lands except by donation or exchange: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall designate the principal visitor center as the "Thomas Condon Visitor Center";

(3) for establishment as the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, North Dakota, those lands depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, North Dakota", numbered 468-20,012 and dated July 1970;

(4) for establishment as the Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Massachusetts, those lands depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Massachusetts", numbered NHS-SPAR-91,003 and dated January 1974, the oldest manufacturing arsenal in the United States: *Provided*, That the historic site shall not be established unless an agreement is executed which will assure the historical integrity of the site and until such lands as are needed for the historic site are donated for this purpose;

(5) for establishment as the Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, Alabama, those lands depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, Alabama", numbered NHS-TI 20,000-C and dated September 1973, which shall include the home of Booker T. Washington, the Carver Museum, and an antebellum property adjacent to the campus of Tuskegee Institute, known as Grey Columns; and

(6) for establishment as the Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, New York, those lands depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, New York", numbered NHS-MAVA-91,001 and dated January 1974, which shall include the home of Martin Van Buren, eighth President of the United States.

(b) The Secretary may also acquire personal property associated with the areas referred to in subsection (a) of this section. Lands and interests therein owned by a State or any political subdivision thereof which are acquired for the purposes of subsection (a) of this section may be acquired only by donation.

Sec. 102. (a) When the Secretary determines that an adequate interest in lands has been acquired to constitute an administrable unit for each of the areas described in section 1 of this Act, he may, after notifying the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Congress of his intention to do so at least fourteen days in advance, declare the establishment of such unit by publication of a notice to that effect in the Federal Register. Such notice shall contain a map or other description of the boundaries of the unit, together with an explanation of the interests acquired and the costs incident thereto. The Secretary may refrain from acquiring property for establishment of any unit authorized by this Act where, in his judgment, satisfactory agreements or donations with respect to properties which are needed for the protection and administration of a particular unit have not been consummated with the owners of such properties.

(b) Pending the establishment of each unit and, thereafter, the Secretary shall administer the property acquired pursuant to this Act in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented, and, to the extent applicable, the provisions of the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), as amended.

Sec. 103. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary is authorized to construct roads on real property in non-Federal ownership within the boundaries of the Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site. Any roads so constructed shall be controlled and maintained by the owners of the real property.

Sec. 104. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, not to exceed, however, the following:

(a) Clara Barton National Historic Site, \$812,000 for acquisition of lands and interests in lands and for development;

(b) John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, \$400,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and \$4,435,200 for development;

(c) Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, \$600,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and \$2,268,000 for development;

(d) Springfield Armory National Historic Site, \$5,300,000 for development;



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(e) Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, \$185,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and \$2,722,000 for development; and

(f) Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, \$213,000 for acquisition of lands and interests in lands and \$2,737,000 for development.

TITLE II

SEC. 201. In order to preserve for the benefit and inspiration of the people of the United States as a national historic site, the Sewall-Belmont House within the District of Columbia, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to enter into a cooperative agreement to assist in the preservation and interpretation of such house.

SEC. 202. The property subject to cooperative agreement pursuant to section 101 of this Act is hereby designated as the "Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site".

SEC. 203. The cooperative agreement shall contain, but shall not be limited to, provisions that the Secretary, through the National Park Service, shall have right of access at all reasonable times to all public portions of the property covered by such agreement for the purpose of conducting visitors through such property and interpreting it to the public, that no changes or alterations shall be made in such property except by mutual agreement between the Secretary and the other parties to such agreement. The agreement may contain specific provisions which outline in detail the extent of the participation by the Secretary in the restoration, preservation, and maintenance of the historic site.

SEC. 204. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, but not to exceed \$500,000.

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

*Vice President of the United States and  
President of the Senate.*

October 17, 1974

Dear Mr. Director:

The following bills were received at the White House on October 17th:-

H.J. Res. 1167✓

H.R. 13157✓

H.R. 13342

H.R. 14217✓

H.R. 15736

Please let the President have reports and recommendations as to the approval of these bills as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Robert D. Linder  
Chief Executive Clerk

The Honorable Roy L. Ash  
Director  
Office of Management and Budget  
Washington, D. C.