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**VAN BUREN-LINDENWALD HISTORIC SITE**

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**HEARING**  
BEFORE THE  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION  
OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON  
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS  
UNITED STATES SENATE  
NINETY-SECOND CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

**S. 1426**

A BILL TO ESTABLISH THE VAN BUREN-LINDENWALD HISTORIC  
SITE AT KINDERHOOK, N. Y., AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

FEBRUARY 15, 1972



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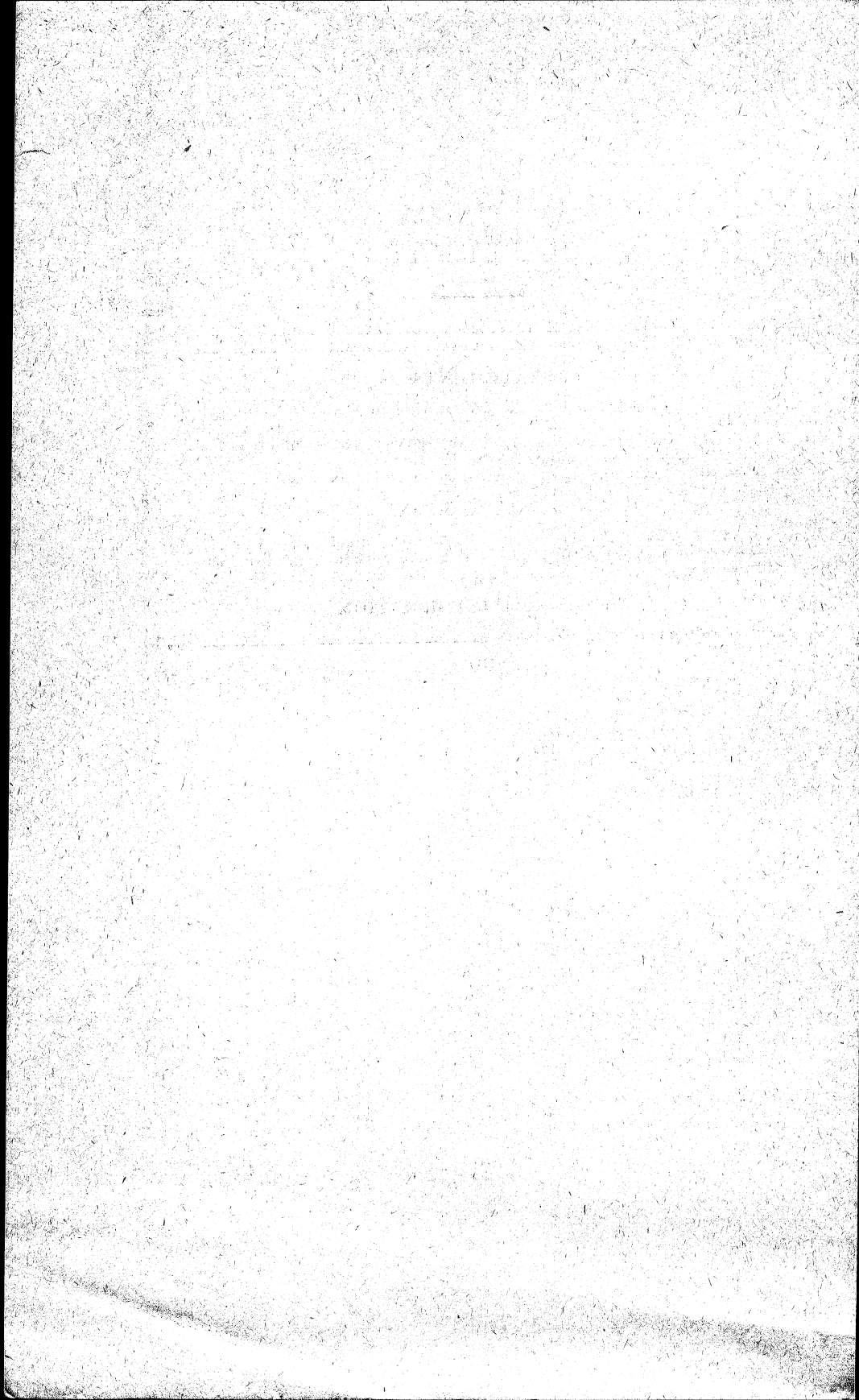
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## VAN BUREN-LINDENWALD HISTORIC SITE

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1972

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

The committee met, pursuant to notice at 11:10 a.m., in room 3110, New Senate Office Building, Hon. Alan Bible, presiding.

Present: Senators Bible and Bellmon.

Also present: Bernard Hartung, professional staff member; and Thomas Nelson, assistant minority counsel.

Senator BIBLE. This is an open public hearing by the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation on S. 1426, introduced by the two New York Senators.

The Van Buren-Lindenwald House is the only remaining structure and property intimately associated with the former President of the United States. When his term as President ended in 1841, he returned to his native Kinderhook and resided there until his death in 1862.

The proposed national historic site will encompass about 42 acres, with land acquisition costs and scenic easements estimated at \$225,000. Total development costs will approximate \$2,278,000, with the major part being set aside for building restoration and historical research.

Without objection, the text of the bill and department reports will be placed at this point in the record.

(The documents referred to follow:)

[S. 1426, 92d Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To establish the Van Buren-Lindenwald Historic Site at Kinderhook, New York, and for other purposes

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, for the purposes of preserving for the education and inspiration of present and future generations the former residence (from 1841 until 1862) and only remaining structure intimately associated with Martin Van Buren, eighth President of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior shall acquire, on behalf of the United States, by gift, exchange, or purchase (with donated or appropriated funds) the real property and improvements thereon known as Lindenwald and located at Kinderhook, New York, together with such adjacent or related lands and interests therein as the Secretary determines are necessary for the establishment of a national historic site. The property so acquired shall be known and designated as the Van Buren-Lindenwald National Historical Site. The Secretary may also acquire personal property used or to be used in connection with the administration and interpretation of the national historic site.

Sec. 2. The National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall administer, protect, and develop the Van Buren-Lindenwald National Historic Site, subject to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to

establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1 and others), and the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes", approved August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 and others).

SEC. 3. There are authorized to be appropriated from time to time such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, D.C., January 24, 1972.

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: There is pending before your Committee S. 1426, a bill "To establish the Van Buren-Lindenwald Historic Site at Kinderhook, New York, and for other purposes."

We recommend that the bill be enacted, if amended as suggested herein.

S. 1426 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 mansion currently represents a series of alterations from its original construction and into this time of the 20th century. The original house was a substantial Federal type. Later additions were 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 time of President Van Buren's occupancy. Most of the original hardware remains, including silver-plated knobs and hardware on the first floor and the carpenter locks on the second floor.

We estimate that the National Historic Site will encompass approximately 42 acres. Land acquisition costs are estimated at \$225,000, to acquire easements in 20 acres that are presently privately owned, and to acquire in fee 20 acres which are also privately held. The remaining two acres, which are owned by the State of New York, we propose be donated. Total development costs are estimated to be \$2,278,000, of which \$1,974,000 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 \$304,000 is to be spent on roads and trails, primarily to develop maintenance and parking areas. Annual operating costs are estimated to be \$87,900 in the first year and are expected to be about \$227,100 by the fifth year. A man-year and cost data statement is enclosed.

The foregoing development costs estimates are based on April 1971 cost indices. In order that the legislation reflect actual construction costs at the time development work takes place, we recommend that the bill contain language to relate the appropriation authorization for development to construction cost indices. To accomplish this purpose, the period at the end of section 3 should be changed to a comma and the following added thereto: "... not to exceed, however, \$2,278,000 (April 1971 prices) for development of the area, plus or minus such amounts, if any, as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuations in construction costs as indicated by engineering cost indices applicable to the types of construction involved herein."

This Department also recommends a denominative amendment to S. 1426. 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 11 of page 2 of the bill.

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.*

Enclosure.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,  
LINDENWALD NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE (PROPOSED)

	19CY	19CY 1	19CY 2	19CY 3	19CY 4
<b>Estimated expenditures:</b>					
Personnel services.....	\$49,900	\$62,100	\$110,400	\$105,600	\$129,300
All other.....	504,000	735,100	665,200	378,000	569,800
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>553,900</b>	<b>797,200</b>	<b>775,600</b>	<b>483,600</b>	<b>699,100</b>
<b>Estimated obligations:</b>					
Land and property acquisition.....	225,000	804,000	528,000	227,000	436,000
Development.....	283,000				
Operations (management, protection and maintenance).....	87,900	109,200	194,600	187,600	227,100
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>595,900</b>	<b>913,200</b>	<b>722,600</b>	<b>414,600</b>	<b>663,100</b>
<b>Total, estimated man-years of civilian employment.....</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>17.0</b>

Senator BIBLE. Our first witness is the Senator from New York, Mr. Javits.

**STATEMENT OF HON. JACOB JAVITS, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK**

Senator JAVITS. Thank you.

I appear in support of a bill to establish the Van Buren-Lindenwald Historic Site. The fact that we have a site for this kind of monument to a great President, is very meaningful to our State. It also happens to be located at a very interesting place in upstate New York. Maybe you recall we do have a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt at Oyster Bay and this is a very heavily settled place. There are about 1 million people in that general area and this particular site would be, roughly speaking, 130 miles from New York in the upstate area, and in the Hudson River Valley, which in late years has been rather neglected.

So a historic site there, which would be considerably upriver, by the way, from Hyde Park, where we have the historic site for President Franklin D. Roosevelt, would be rather meaningful as a historic area, attracting tourists, to travel further up the river than they normally would go.

I would like this site from that point of view.

Then we also have the sentimental proposition that not only did Van Buren live there but he was born there which also makes a rather unique setting for this particular proposition.

Mr. Chairman, I also ask for your unanimous consent that a statement by the Congressman for that area, Hamilton Fish, Jr., may follow my statement.

Senator BIBLE. Very well, I think we have a companion bill on the House side as well.

Senator JAVITS. That is exactly right.

Senator BIBLE. That will be part of the record.

Senator JAVITS. And that my statement be part of the record.

Also, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Fish sends us a letter from the executive director of the Van Buren-Lindenwald Preservation Committee which he would like incorporated.

Senator BIBLE. That will be a part of the record.

Senator JAVITS. I hope very much affirmative action will be taken. Our society has never been careless in certain modern times of these great historic references which we have to our Presidents and the history with which they are associated. They are indispensable in teaching both in terms of education and in terms of tradition and history of our country. They are a great attraction to tourism and generally serve, in a sense, to decentralize the authority and history of the National Government outside of Washington. I am sure the Chair will examine very carefully the costs and necessity for acquiring the aggregate site which the Department of the Interior has referred to, and whatever the committee feels is appropriate on that with respect to the dignity of the landmark which we are going to put fee and establish which would certainly be agreeable to me.

One thing rather amusing to me, Mr. Chairman, why lop off the name "Van Buren"? Lindenwald could be a restaurant or a nice park for outings.

Senator BIBLE. I was amazed that they made that recommendation and it would seem to me the identification of this structure would be "Van Buren," not Lindenwald. He said that is what Van Buren always called it but Lindenwald would mean very little, if anything, to the average visitor. Van Buren would.

Senator JAVITS. Yes, it is kind of odd, perhaps they have a good reason.

Well, I thank them very much for their cooperation and I don't want to be nit-picking about it, in recommending the site and now moving forward into it. I hope if they do have a good reason we will all know it, if the reason is not too pressing for them, I think it would be very meaningful to our State if the name were retained, "Van Buren-Lindenwald."

Senator BIBLE. That coincides exactly with my thinking. We are going to ask Mr. Hartzog to move into that and give us his fine reasons for dropping the name "Van Buren."

Thank you very much, Senator Javits, I have no questions.

(The statements referred to by Senator Javits follow :)

STATEMENT OF HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR., A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS  
FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity to express my strong support for S. 1426, co-sponsored by Senator Jacob K. Javits and Senator James L. Buckley, which would establish a Van Buren-Lindenwald Historic Site. As the sponsor of the identical legislation in the House of Representatives (H.R. 3619), I am keenly interested in these deliberations.

"Lindenwald", the historic home of former President Martin Van Buren, is located in Kinderhook, in Columbia County, New York, in my Congressional District. Van Buren, the "Red Fox of Kinderhook", is a noted figure in the 19th Century American politics and, in fact, was the first President to be born under



the American flag. Prior to becoming President, he served as Governor of New York, Secretary of State and Vice President. He became famous as a close confidant of Andrew Jackson.

Van Buren purchased the Lindenwald homesite in 1839, during his term as President. Later it became his permanent residence from 1841 until his death in 1862. Many noted persons in American history were visitors to Lindenwald, including: Henry Clay, General Winfield Scott, Samuel Tilden and Senator Thomas Hart Benton. The mansion is the only known surviving structure intimately associated with Martin Van Buren.

At present, there is no national site or monument of any kind, set aside in memory of the eighth President of the United States. During this century there have been numerous attempts to preserve Lindenwald, by both private organizations and the State of New York, but none have been successful. On July 4, 1961, Lindenwald was registered as a National Historic Landmark. At present it is privately owned and is used both as a resident and for business purposes.

I believe that the preservation of this site under the auspices of the National Park Service would be the most appropriate way to honor the memory of Martin Van Buren. It would provide the American public with a significant historical and cultural landmark. Further, it would be consistent with the Interior Department's plan to set aside a National Historic Monument, in honor of each of our Presidents. Also, this project would be a source of great pride to the people of Columbia County and the entire Hudson Valley region.

As Assistant Secretary Reed has advised this distinguished Committee, the Department of the Interior, specifically the National Park Service, supports the enactment of S. 1426 and H.R. 3619. Most appropriately, their Departmental report emphasizes the architectural, as well as, the historical significance of Lindenwald. The Department suggests two improving amendments. The first, would specify the appropriation authorization amount for the acquisition, development and construction work. The second, is denominative in nature and suggests that the proposed name be changed to merely the "Lindenwald Historic Site". I have no objections to either of these changes in the bill.

The Park Service is to be congratulated for its interest in the Lindenwald project and, in particular, for their professionalism in developing a detailed Master Plan for preserving Lindenwald.

Also, I want to express my deep gratitude and appreciation to both Senators Javits and Buckley. Their continued support and deep involvement in this effort has been instrumental.

In conclusion, I respectfully urge the Chairman and members of this Subcommittee to give this very worthwhile proposal their favorable consideration and approval. Again, I appreciate your courtesy in allowing me to participate in these hearings.

VAN BUREN'S LINDENWALD PRESERVATION COMMITTEE,  
*Manset, Maine, February 10, 1972.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,  
*Chairman, Subcommittee for Parks and Recreation, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Speaking for Van Buren's Lindenwald Preservation Committee, I wish to say it is very wonderful that S. 1426, regarding preservation of Van Buren's Lindenwald, is being considered by your committee. I'm very pleased that the U.S. Interior Department and Office of Management and Budget have given favorable disposition to this bill introduced by Senators Javits and Buckley in the U.S. Senate and the identically worded bill H.R. 3619 introduced by Rep. Fish in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Van Buren's Lindenwald Preservation Committee came into being in 1965 as a result of the inspiration of Mr. and Mrs. William Beekman van Alstyne, Elizabeth Kellogg van Alstyne, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Davidson all of Kinderhook, N.Y. and visitors from many parts of the USA who wanted Van Buren's Lindenwald preserved as a national historic site and open to and for public inspection. The first named couple had failed in their earlier effort with the Association for the Preservation of Lindenwald beginning in 1936 and as they'd been my grandparents and died, I formed the present committee and renewed the effort. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, having been confronted in Kinderhook by irate visitors who'd wanted to see Lindenwald and weren't allowed in, urged me to do something as quickly as possible as apparently many Americans believe it is their right as a

U.S. Citizen to see their former U.S. President's homes and Lindenwald is Van Buren's only remaining personally owned home. Over 830 local and visiting people have signed a petition to have Lindenwald be made a National Historic Site.

Your committee's approval of this bill will help preserve an important part of U.S. History. This is important as a people's awareness of their history helps to guide them in present and future activities. The Martin van Buren heritage is one of honest labor from near poverty to peaceful political national leadership with which he effected many national traditions presently in effect. He enjoyed knowing retired U.S. President Thomas Jefferson and a young lawyer who later became U.S. President Abraham Lincoln and Martin van Buren was important in organizing the national political parties with which both were associated.

The Interior Dept. and OMB approval of federal government acquisition and funding of the entire *Van Buren-Lindenwald National Historic Site* project is important and we hope these provisions will be enacted into law and be appropriated. I've for many years tried to get private foundations and wealthy people to purchase and give this home to the National Park Service after appropriate authorization. I've gotten no where with this effort and therefore I believe that if this project isn't fully federally funded as OMB approves, we Americans may soon lose an important national historic place. None of the former U.S. President's family whom we know of are wealthy enough to give or own this place nor are in a position to gain from this financially and MVB has been dead over 100 years, so in view of these circumstances it is hoped you will approve that this U.S. Presidential home be purchased by the federal government.

The only disagreement I have with the Interior Department's views regarding S. 1426 is their recommendation of a denominative amendment to S. 1426. When I accompanied the National Park Service master plan study team in October of 1969 on the site at Kinderhook, N.Y., they suggested the site be called Van Buren-Lindenwald National Historic Site. Therefore, I, agreeing with them, asked, when the bill was re-introduced, that this name be inserted in place of the previously used Lindenwald National Historic Site.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman please have your committee consider and adopt the name Van Buren-Lindenwald National Historic Site for this proposed federal property. Lindenwald won't mean much to most people and when the place is listed would be easier for people to find this place, significant to Van Buren, if it were listed by his name. Heading the name of this site with the name Van Buren would be an important help to most Americans looking in the list of National Historic Sites for such place relative to 8th President Martin van Buren. Most Americans might not be able to find Van Buren's historic site if it is listed by Lindenwald and most Americans passing on a road nearby seeing a sign for a Lindenwald National Historic Site (especially as the Berkshire Spur of the NY Thruway is only five miles away) won't know its significance unless it is the Van Buren-Lindenwald National Historic Site.

If the problem is the length of name, then, I suggest this place be called the Van Buren National Historic Site. I think it is very important that the words Van Buren and National be in the name as they indicate the significance of the place. Therefore, Mr. Chairman *please* make certain that in the title, and in all lines where the name must appear in the bill, *have the name Van Buren-Lindenwald National Historic Site.*

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD RANDOLPH WELLES, III,  
*Executive Director.*

Senator BIBLE. Mr. Hartzog.

**STATEMENT OF GEORGE B. HARTZOG, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ACCOMPANIED BY HOBART CAWOOD**

Mr. HARTZOG. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, with your permission, I would like to have Mr. Hobart Cawood join me at the witness table.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Mr. HARTZOG. Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure to appear before you today to testify in favor of S. 1426. We recommend the enactment of the bill, amended as set forth in the Department's report of January 24, to your committee.

The purposes of a Lindenwald National Historic Site would be to preserve the former residence from 1841 to 1862 of Martin Van Buren, President of the United States between 1837 and 1841, as the only remaining site that is intimately associated with him—Lindenwald, his mansion at Kinderhook, N.Y.

Martin Van Buren was the eighth President of the United States and the first President born an American citizen. His Presidency began with the financial panic of 1837, brought about by wild land speculation during previous years. This led to one of the major achievements of Van Buren's administration: the establishment of an "independent treasury system" which removed Federal funds from State banks and placed them in subtreasuries in selected cities. A second major achievement, due to Van Buren's tactful diplomacy, was the aversion of open warfare with Great Britain twice during his term of office: first, when the U.S.S. *Caroline*, supplying Canadian insurgents, was sunk by British Canadian regulars late in 1837; and second, in 1839 when armed clashes broke out over the rights to the Aroostook area of Maine-New Brunswick. This boundary dispute was permanently settled in 1842 by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty. Despite his accomplishments, Van Buren was defeated by William Henry Harrison in the election of 1840. Van Buren returned to Lindenwald in 1841, from whence he continued to be active in politics for several years. He died at Lindenwald in 1862.

Lindenwald was built in 1797 and purchased by Mr. Van Buren in 1839. The mansion itself has been altered several times since its construction in the late 18th century. The original house is a substantial federal type with later additions in the Gothic and Victorian styles. The main portion of the Van Buren House is brick, two and a half stories tall, on a stone foundation; it contains 36 rooms and passageways. The interior of the mansion remains relatively unchanged since the historic period. Most of the original hardware remains, including silver-plated knobs and hardware on the first floor and the carpenter locks on the second floor.

I would like Mr. Cawood to show you the vicinity map indicating its location on the east side of Hudson River, about 20 or 25 miles out of Albany.

Should this legislation be enacted, the national historic site would encompass approximately 42 acres. The land acquisition cost is estimated at \$225,000. We would propose less than fee acquisition in the cross-hatched areas and fee acquisition in the green areas.

Total development costs are estimated at \$2,278,000—April 1971 prices—with annual operating expenses of \$227,100 by the 5th year.

Lindenwald was declared a national historic landmark on July 4, 1961. Subsequently, at its April 1967 meeting, the Secretary's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, endorsed its establishment as a national historic site.

Mr. Chairman, the Department's report recommended two amendments to the bill, the first being the addition of the escalator clause with regard to the development ceiling and the second to shorten the name of the site from "Van Buren-Lindenwald" to "Lindenwald."

Mr. Chairman, I shall be happy to answer any questions you may have at this time.

Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Very well, I may want to examine certain phases of this, particularly as to the cost of the development.

You wouldn't have any objection to calling it the Van Buren Historic Home, would you?

Mr. HARTZOG. None whatsoever. Likewise, we have no objection to Van Buren-Lindenwald.

Senator BIBLE. Well, we will work out the name.

Mr. HARTZOG. The only exception we have for this rule is "Sagamore" but there it was a package deal, we have "Sagamore" and Theodore Roosevelt's birthplace together as one package.

Senator BIBLE. Where is title to this particular property?

Mr. HARTZOG. It is vested in a number of landowners, Mr. Chairman. 2 and 3/100 acres are in State ownership and 39 and 7/100 acres are in private ownership, comprising 42 acres. Now, there are four improvements and five ownerships in this 42 acres.

Senator BIBLE. Will you repeat that?

Mr. HARTZOG. Four improvements in five ownerships.

Senator BIBLE. What is the nature of the improvements?

Mr. HARTZOG. There is a year-round residence, there is a gate house and garage and an antique shop. It is not much of a structure but it is operated as an antique shop.

Senator BIBLE. Is the Van Buren home, the home in which he actually lived in, there now?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir; it is. It is that red dot on that site plan.

Senator BIBLE. It looks like that is a lot of land around it.

Mr. HARTZOG. Well, we are trying to maintain the visual integrity. This is New York State 9-H. Here is the plan that shows what we propose to do. This is the old Post Road that runs along here and this is the newly developed highway. We propose to bring people into a parking area here at a visitor contact point and then they can walk up in here, this being a small picnic area. This is where we would dispose of the sewage effluent.

We would restore the vegetable garden and construct a maintenance facility down in this end. All of this is zoned agricultural around here and what we would try to do is get a scenic easement that would protect the visual integrity and prevent future adverse use along this highway.

Senator BIBLE. What are you going to do with the Lindenwald gift shop?

Mr. HARTZOG. We are going to eliminate it.

Senator BIBLE. Is it an eyesore?

Mr. CAWOOD. Yes, sir. The property owner is an elderly man that is retired and he operates an antique shop of sorts at that site and it is mostly outdoor birdbaths and lawn furniture and that sort of thing. The building where he keeps most of his sales items is part of the old carriage house that was part of the Van Buren estate. So the new additions would be eliminated and the old carriage house restored.

Senator BIBLE. Where is the title to the Van Buren house today?

Mr. HARTZOG. In a Mr. Camera. It is privately owned.

Senator BIBLE. There is no trustee?

Mr. HARTZOG. No.

Senator BIBLE. What has he done with it?

Mr. HARTZOG. He hasn't done anything with it. He operates this little shop down in the corner here and he owns 12 acres which include the site of the mansion.

Senator BIBLE. Is the home occupied or unoccupied?

Mr. CAWOOD. He lives in the home. He retired from the automobile business several years ago and bought the home at that time and he has lived there since then. The home has had some modifications but most of them are additions to the home and the basic structure is there and in fairly decent shape.

Senator BIBLE. How about paintings and furnishings, pictures, things of that kind. Are they still intact?

Mr. HARTZOG. No; we would have to refurnish the house and items are in this development schedule for furnishings for the house. Furnishings and interpretation, \$184,000.

Senator BIBLE. And the land that you propose buying is \$225,000, approximately?

Mr. HARTZOG. \$225,000. That includes the relocation costs.

Senator BIBLE. And the cost of restoring or rehabilitating the home is how much?

Mr. HARTZOG. To restore the mansion \$452,000.

Senator BIBLE. What was that figure again?

Mr. HARTZOG. \$452,000.

Senator BIBLE. Yet you are asking for something in the neighborhood of \$2 million for cost and development?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir; \$304,000 of it is roads and trails and for that we propose to restore the historic drive, construct an access road and this parking area, maintenance area, and reconstruct the historic trails through this area here for a total of \$304,000.

Senator BIBLE. How does all of that add up to \$2 million?

Mr. HARTZOG. The rest is buildings and utilities which would be the \$452,000 for the restoration of the mansion, \$184,000 for furnishings, \$167,000 for archeological and historic research. The restoration of the south gate house is \$43,000, the reconstruction of the north gate house is \$43,000, the reconstruction of the barn, which is here, is \$43,000, the visitor center orientation and comfort stations is \$67,000, maintenance facility is \$50,000, carriage barn is \$30,000, historic fencing is \$133,000, grounds development and landscaping is \$284,000. Utilities are \$330,000, for a total building and utilities of \$1,974,000.

Senator BIBLE. Why don't you supply the breakdown for the record.

Mr. HARTZOG. I will be pleased to do that.

(The data referred to follows:)

LINDENWALD NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE  
DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE (PROPOSED)

	1st year	2d year	3d year	4th year	5th year	Future	Total
Subtotal roads and trails.....	\$57,000	\$166,000	\$45,000	\$4,000	\$32,000	.....	\$304,000
Subtotal building, utilities, and miscellaneous.....	226,000	638,000	438,000	223,000	404,000	.....	1,974,000
Grand total.....	283,000	804,000	528,000	227,000	436,000	.....	2,278,000

Data for the estimates are based on "General Development Plan", Lindenwald National Historic Site, (April 1971).  
 Prepared by OEP&D, ESC 1a Date: March 30, 1971.  
 Approved by OEP&D, ESC 2a Date: March 30, 1971.

*Edmund Keenan*  
 Estimator

*John A. Wolfe*  
 Chief

LINDENWALD NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE  
 DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE (PROPOSED)

	1st year	2d year	3d year	4th year	5th year	Future	Total
<b>Roads and trails:</b>							
1. Historic gravel drive.....	\$39,000						\$39,000
2. Construct access road and parking area.....	18,000	\$161,000					179,000
3. Maintenance area, farm road and parking.....		5,000	\$45,000				50,000
4. Construct historic trace.....				\$4,000	\$32,000		36,000
Subtotal, roads and trails.....	57,000	166,000	45,000	4,000	32,000		304,000
<b>Building, utilities, and miscellaneous:</b>							
1. Archeological and historic research.....	60,000	60,000	47,000				167,000
2. Demolition.....	7,000						7,000
3. Restore mansion.....	25,000	225,000	202,000				452,000
4. Restore extension of south gatehouse (Int. emp. qtrs.).....	43,000						43,000
5. Reconstruct extension of north gatehouse (Int. emp. qtrs.).....			4,000	39,000			43,000
6. Reconstruct barn.....				4,000	39,000		43,000
7. Visitor orientation and comfort facility.....	7,000	60,000					67,000
8. Construct maintenance facility.....		5,000	45,000				50,000
9. Carriage barn and farm office (stabilize).....				3,000	27,000		30,000
10. Furnishings and interpretation.....	60,000	60,000	64,000				184,000
11. Historic fencing.....			13,000	120,000			133,000
12. Grounds development (triangle area).....			2,000	15,000			17,000
13. Grounds development (historic period).....				27,000	240,000		267,000
14. Entrance development.....	1,000	10,000					11,000
15. Paved plaza area.....		2,000	15,000				17,000
16. Picnic area.....				4,000			4,000
17. Landscaping.....				11,000	98,000		109,000
18. Utilities:							
Sewer.....	9,000	85,000	39,000				133,000
Water.....	10,000	94,000	39,000				143,000
Electricity and telephone.....	4,000	37,000	13,000				54,000
Subtotal, building, utilities and miscellaneous.....	226,000	638,000	483,000	223,000	404,000		1,974,000

Senator BIBLE. What is the closest city or village or town to the Van Buren-Lindenwald Historic Site?

Mr. HARTZOG. It would be Albany. It is about 25 miles to Albany.

Senator BIBLE. Where is West Point there, is that in that area?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, that would be much further down-river, somewhere down in here. Here would be the home of Franklin Roosevelt, Hyde Park, that was referred to, and the Vanderbilt Mansion Historical Site is near here. The two sites—here, and the one at Kinderhook, Martin Van Buren's home—would be administered by the same superintendent.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, I have no further questions.

The hearing is closed.

(Whereupon, at 10:45 a.m., the subcommittee adjourned.)

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