

MASTER PLAN
FOR THE PRESERVATION AND USE
OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN BIRTHPLACE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

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MISSION 66 EDITION

Table of Contents

**MASTER PLAN
FOR ABRAHAM LINCOLN BIRTHPLACE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
MISSION 66 Edition
Volume I
Master Plan Narrative**

Table of Contents

Foreword

**The Park
The Mission**

**Chapter 1, Objectives and Policies
Significant Resources
Significant Values
Preservation and Use Policies
Guidelines**

**Chapter 2, Visitor Use Brief
A. The Park
B. Future Use**

**Chapter 3, Park Organization Brief
A. The Park Organization General
B. Office of the Superintendent
C. Area Services
D. Visitor Services**

Chapter 4, Park Operations Outlines

Chapter 5, Design Analysis

August 1961

Table of Contents (Cont'd)

Volume II

Master Plan Drawings

Base Maps)
Development Plans) filed separately
Management Plans)

Volume III

General Park Information

August 1961

MASTER PLAN
FOR THE PRESERVATION AND USE
OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN BIRTHPLACE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

MISSION 66 EDITION

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The Service thus established shall

- . **Promote and regulate the use of**
- . **The Federal areas known as national parks, monuments and reservations hereinafter specified**
- . **By such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of the said parks, monuments and reservations**

Which purpose is

- . **To conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein, and**
- . **To provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as shall**
- . **Leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.**

**From an Act to Establish a National
Park Service. Approved August 25, 1916.**

August 1961

THE PARK

Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site is located in central Kentucky approximately 50 miles south of the State's largest city, Louisville. One hundred acres of the sites 116 acres formed part of the farm owned by Abraham Lincoln's father, Thomas Lincoln in 1809.

The birthplace site has a park-like quality with open green fields, bordered by trees, stretching around the knoll where the Memorial Building stands. The Memorial Building erected, 1909-1911, dominates the approach to the Park. Broad steps rising by gradual levels to the imposing granite and marble facade and the columned portico catch the visitors attention and invite him on to see the traditional birthplace log cabin enclosed by the Building.

The surrounding region devoted primarily to farming and livestock raising bears little resemblance to the frontier farm land of the pioneers who settled this part of Kentucky in the early years of the 19th Century. Scattered survivors of the original virgin forest recall pioneer days and the struggle to clear the land for crops. There are few towns of any considerable size in the vicinity. Hodgenville, county seat for Larue County with a population of 1300, 3 miles north of the site, is the largest town and the shopping and marketing center for the region. There is no industrial development of marked importance in the surrounding area and no indication that this type of development will be attracted to central Kentucky in the near future.

An important factor in a survey of the birthplace site is its strategic location on the main north-south highway connecting Louisville on the north and Nashville, Tennessee, 110 miles to the south.

THE MISSION

Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site -
its mission is to commemorate the birth and early
life of Abraham Lincoln and to present the story
of his family background and frontier environment
relating these facts to his service to his country
as President of the United States during the
crucial years of the Civil War.

The National Park Service -
its mission at Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National
Historic Site is to administer, preserve and
interpret the site for the inspiration and enjoy-
ment of future generations.

August 1961

**MASTER PLAN
FOR THE PRESERVATION AND USE
OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN BIRTHPLACE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE**

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**VOLUME I - Chapter 1
Objectives and Policies**

August 1961

MASTER PLAN
FOR THE PRESERVATION AND USE
OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN BIRTHPLACE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Chapter 1, Objectives and Policies
Significant Resources
Significant Values
Preservation and Use Policies
Guidelines

Prepared by: /s/ Ernest L. Wright, Jr. Date: March 21, 1961
Superintendent

Revised by: Regional Office Staff Date: April 7, 1961

Recommended by: /s/ Ernest L. Wright, Jr. Date: March 21, 1961
Superintendent

Concurred: _____ Date: _____
Chief, Eastern Office, Design and Construction

Concurred: /s/ E. M. Lisle Date: August 8, 1961
Acting Regional Director, Region One

APPROVED: A. Clark Stratton Date: 1-15-61
Asst. Director

August 1961

MASTER PLAN
FOR THE PRESERVATION AND USE OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN BIRTHPLACE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

VOLUME I

Chapter 1. Objectives and Policies

Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National
Historic Site possesses historical
resources of National importance.

Significant Resources

The most significant resources of the Site are that part of the Sinking Spring Farm on which in 1809 stood the original birthplace cabin; the Sinking Spring which furnished water for the Lincolns; the Boundary Oak Tree, a magnificent specimen of the original forest and a landmark in the region as early as 1800; and the traditional log Birthplace Cabin now housed in the Memorial Building.

The original location and site of the one room log cabin where Lincoln was born February 12, 1809 is uncertain. Some sources place it on the knoll above the Sinking Spring where the Memorial Building stands. Other evidence places the site at the foot of the knoll near the main road to the farm and adjacent to the Spring. It is certain however that the birthplace cabin was located on that part of the original Sinking Spring Farm included within the boundaries of the Site.

The Sinking Spring with its clear waters flowing now as it did in Lincoln's time is both a physical resource and an intangible value. There is something of peace and quiet in a flowing spring which brings to mind the people and events associated with the Spring. The Boundary Oak as its name suggests marked one of the boundaries of the Farm. In a sense it is the original memorial to Lincoln's birth and life on the frontier.

August 1961

Thomas and Nancy Lincoln, father and mother of Abraham Lincoln, settled on the 300 acre Sinking Spring Farm in 1808. This was the American frontier in the early 1800's. Some indication of the Wilderness where the pioneers settled is derived from the name "The Barrens" given to the vast tract west of the Farm. Here Thomas Lincoln built the typical frontier home, a one-room cabin framed from the giant trees on the site. In this crude cabin, Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809. Thomas Lincoln's stay at the Farm was brief. A law suit was brought against him because of an impediment in the title. The Farm was sold to satisfy the court judgment and in 1811 Thomas Lincoln moved his family to a farm on Knob Creek, 10 miles to the north. Years later after he reached National prominence President Lincoln replying to a question about his birthplace said that he did not recall the Sinking Spring Farm. He did however remember some of his boyhood years at the Knob Creek farm. The Lincoln's left Kentucky in 1816 moving north across the Ohio to a new home in Indiana. It was here in 1818, when Abraham Lincoln was 9 years old, that his mother died.

The history of the traditional Birthplace Cabin prior to 1861 when Lincoln's election to the presidency stimulated the first interest in his birthplace is uncertain and obscure. After that date the tale of the cabin's sale, removal and re-erection, its display at various places throughout the country, and its return to the final resting place is well documented.

The Memorial Building where this cabin is today sheltered serves both as a protective cover for the cabin and a memorial to Lincoln's birth and career. One of the fortunate aspects of this dual theme is that the imposing marble and granite building does not overshadow the Birthplace Cabin. The cabin for the visitor is still the heart of the Memorial. Whether or not this cabin is the original cabin, the associations built around it since the 1800's give it the status of the Birthplace Cabin.

By no means of secondary standing as significant resources are the intangible associations woven around the fields, the waters, the very ground where Lincoln was born. It is the combination

August 1961

of tangible sites and structures with these intangible values that make the Birthplace site a national shrine.

Another resource which will have increasing value is the collection of records, prints, maps, photographs and other source items relating to the Sinking Spring Farm and the Lincoln family. This material is available for future park studies and on a limited scale for visitor inspection and use.

August 1961

The tangible and intangible resources are an inspiration to all who seek an understanding and appreciation of the birth and background of the President who guided the destiny of his country during the crucial years of the Civil War.

Significant Values

The mission of Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site will be successful indirect proportion to the effectiveness of the National Park Service in utilizing Site resources to give maximum understanding and appreciation of these values to the visitor. Observations since the site was established demonstrates that a visit to this shrine can form a rewarding and inspiring experience.

The story told at the Birthplace is centered on the Lincoln family history and Lincoln's birth and early years on the Kentucky frontier. Reared in this frontier environment, Abraham Lincoln carried with him throughout his career the impress of the associations, experiences, and influences, the hardships, isolation, and dangers of these early years. From his family background and the frontier days Lincoln derived many of the traits of character that fitted him to guide his country through the crisis of the Civil War. Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States fought to preserve the Union of the States using every weapon available to his hands. Yet Lincoln near the close of his life could also state in simple words his plan for the peace year - "with malice toward none, with charity for all, let us go forward . . ."

August 1961

The National Park Service as trustee of the Birthplace Site must be concerned with the historic surroundings; and establish a high standard of interpretive services as a means of providing full visitor enjoyment and appreciation.

Preservation and Use Policies

The mission of the National Park Service at Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site is to present an authentic and enlightening story of the background, birth, and early life of Abraham Lincoln and to aid the visitor in obtaining a deeper understanding of life on the Kentucky frontier and the influence of these factors on his career and services to his country.

There has been a marked increase in travel to the Site in recent years. Because of its location of one of the main north-south highways in Kentucky, it is anticipated that the number of visitors will continue to show a steady annual increase. The anticipated increase should not materially affect the present pattern of use and visitor services. Basically, the present plan of self-guidance through the grounds and Memorial Building will be followed. If funds and personnel are available it is planned to increase the hours when the Site is open to visitors from eight hours to ten hours daily during the peak travel season. Future interpretive plans would also provide more guided tours and uniformed personnel at key points to help in visitor understanding and appreciation. The Service and park personnel are constantly seeking means and methods of improving interpretive services to the visitor. This reprises among other things, close contact with areas with similar problems and a willingness to utilize and adapt experiences and proven new techniques. This search for and use of improved visitor services must be guided and controlled by the Service policy of avoiding over-development of any of the historic sites or natural features of the Birthplace Site.

Preservation intact of the irreplaceable historic features, deriving maximum benefit from these features without impairing them for future generations is a key objective of the National Park Service.

August 1961

The Interpretive Theme is focused on the birth, and boyhood days of Abraham Lincoln related to the family background and on life on the Kentucky frontier in the early 1800's. It depicts the Lincoln family as typical of the pioneers who settled this region. While the major emphasis will be on this theme, there will be a brief outline sketch of Lincoln's manhood years and his services to his country as wartime President.

The Interpretive Method will be basically self-guiding employing facilities and personnel at the first point of contact - the Visitor Center - for visitor orientation, interpretive services, and preparation for the tour of the Memorial Building and other points of interest at the Site. With increased personnel, more guided tours of the Memorial Building and grounds will be scheduled. Markers and exhibits at key points enable the visitor to understand and appreciate sites on the tour route. One of the services most appreciated by the visitor is the audio-visual program on the Lincoln Country.

The existing boundaries are adequate with the exception of the south boundary where the Nancy Lincoln Inn, a privately operated souvenir shop, abuts the Park. At the present time its proximity is not a threat because the owner is very cooperative in following Service suggestions. However, a change of ownership could alter this relationship and have an adverse effect on the preservation, interpretation, and protection of the Park. Therefore, the Service should consider the possibility of acquiring a buffer strip along the south boundary, to provide adequate protection of Park resources and values.

November 1961

*Revised
copy*

In carrying out the Park Mission, broad service policy is interpreted and adapted to meet specific local conditions.

Guidelines: Listed below are points of major concern in applying the general principles stated above, directing attention to specific practices to be followed to reach and maintain the highest Service standards.

1. Boundaries of the Park are presently adequate, however, the Service should consider eventually acquiring a buffer strip along the south boundary to eliminate the possibility of adverse use caused by a change of ownership of the Nancy Lincoln Inn.
2. Continue research, studies, and observations directed toward preservation of the Site and its features and improvement of visitor services techniques.
3. Keep the Park open to visitors at least ten hours daily during the peak travel season if the number of visitors justifies this extension and if funds for personnel are available.
4. No picnicking or active recreational use will be permitted in the Park.
5. Continue the cooperative agreement with the Eastern National Park and Monument Association for the sale of publications, post cards, and appropriate items in the Visitor Center.
6. Provide housing for permanent personnel subject to rotation.
7. Take the Interpretive Theme from the birth and boyhood days of Abraham Lincoln related to the family background and on life on the Kentucky frontier in the early 1800's. Lincoln's manhood years and his services as wartime President will be presented as supporting themes.
8. The Interpretive Method to remain basically self-guiding, utilizing Visitor Center exhibits, audio-visual programs, and interpretive devices to stimulate interest.

November 1961

Review copy

9. Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site will function within the framework of this approved Master Plan and under published delegations of authority, as a Group A organization as defined in the Administrative Manual.

November 1961

Revised copy

MASTER PLAN
FOR THE PRESERVATION AND USE
OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN BIRTHPLACE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Chapter 2, Visitor Use Brief
A. The Park General

Prepared by: /s/ Nancy M. Black Date March 1961
Administrative Assistant

Recommended: /s/ Ernest L. Wright, Jr. Date January 15, 1963
Superintendent

Concurred: _____ Date _____
Chief, Eastern Office, Design and Construction

APPROVED /s/ E. M. Lisle Date January 23, 1963
Acting Regional Director, Southeast Region

January 1963

VOLUME I

Chapter 2. The Visitor Use Brief

Although visitation at Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site continues to increase over the years, it appears that the present services to visitors, with possibly some minor changes, will fulfill the needs for the future.

Many years passed without notable changes in the Park. The Traditional Birthplace Cabin was, and remains, the principal point of interest. The Memorial Building, which houses the Cabin, is an imposing building constructed of Tennessee marble and Connecticut pink granite. The Sinking Spring and Boundary Oak Tree have always been favorite spots for the visitor.

Visitation through 1962 on a seasonal basis was approximately 60% during the three summer months of June, July, and August; 27% in the pre- and post-season months of April, May, September, and October. The remaining 13% came in the winter season from November through March. School groups from several states constitute a large portion of the visitation in April and May.

MISSION 66, which has been completed in this Park, has very effectively broadened the interpretive program.

Future improvements will not change the present pattern in any essential way. A new utility building is planned for the future. If present plans are followed it will not be seen by visitors.

The eventual use plan for the Park as described below, is the plan as it operates today with some minor changes in the interpretive program. Proposals are identified by underlining.

A. The Park in General

The entrance to the Park is on U. S. Highway 31 East and Kentucky State Highway 61. The entrance motif is in keeping with the natural setting of the Park. The Park is bounded by a Rail Fence built like the one used when the Lincolns lived here. This is the first point of interest to many visitors and is an appropriate beginning in interpreting the area as the rugged frontier country of 1809.

January 1963

Visitors arrive by car and bus. Many coming from the North use the North-South Expressway, which is well marked with signs giving directions to the Park. Others travel by U. S. Highway 31 East and visit other points of historical interest in this area. Visitors coming from the South travel on 31 East, those who have visited Mammoth Cave enter this highway from State Highway 70 or 218.

After entering the Park the visitor drives about three hundred feet to the parking circle, where space is provided for sixty-five cars. If the parking circle is full the visitor drives around the circle and enters the one hundred nine car overflow parking area. Expansion of the parking area will be necessary as visitation increases.

A sign requests that the visitor start his tour at the Visitor Center. At the information desk he is greeted by a uniformed employee who provides personal information and orientation service. Here the visitor is given a park folder and he may purchase appropriate publications. The History Handbook is especially helpful to interested visitors. A card folder with several views of the Park will be made available through the cooperating association.

The visitor is encouraged to view the exhibits and to experience the ten minute sound-slide program in the audio-visual room, redesigned to seat forty people.

As he approaches the Memorial Building, the visitor is impressed by its classic Greek Architecture. Built of granite and marble, this imposing edifice is at once a fitting tribute to a great man and a striking contrast to the crude cabin which it houses.

The Birthplace Cabin is the highlight of most visits. Identified by an interpretive panel as the "traditional" birthplace it is nevertheless viewed in an attitude of near reverence by most visitors.

At the Sinking Spring the visitor may learn through the interpretive exhibit of the Spring's historical association with the Lincoln farm.

At the Boundary Oak, now more than 300 years old, a marker identifies the tree and calls attention to its historic status as a landmark. Visitors are impressed with the tree as a living link to the time of Lincoln's birth.

Although there are no trails other than the pathways connecting these buildings and points of interest visitors enjoy the beautiful plantings, particularly during the spring flowering season. Birds and other wildlife also contribute significantly to visitor interest and enjoyment. The protection of this community of plants and animals is essential.

The interpretive staff, enlarged as required by seasonal personnel provides necessary informal personal interpretation at the Visitor Center and the birthplace cabin, with conducted tours for school groups, when scheduled in advance.

No concession is needed for this area. There is a privately owned souvenir shop, the Nancy Lincoln Inn, adjacent to the Park. The owner has been very cooperative in observing the policies of the National Park Service, and operates the shop with courteous, efficient service to the visitors.

January 1963

MASTER PLAN
FOR THE PRESERVATION AND USE
OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN BIRTHPLACE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

- Chapter 3, Park Organization Brief
- A. The Park Organization, General
 - B. Office of the Superintendent
 - C. Administrative Services Division
 - D. Interpretation Division
 - E. Maintenance and Engineering Division

Prepared by: Nancy M. Black Date March 15, 1963
Administrative Assistant

Recommended: Ernest L. Wright, Jr. Date March 15, 1963
Superintendent

Concurred: _____ Date _____
Chief, Eastern Office, Design and Construction

APPROVED: Elbert Cox Date May 22, 1963
Regional Director, Southeast Region

June 1963

VOLUME I

Chapter 3. Park Organization Brief

A. Park Organization, General.

Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site functions within the framework of this approved Master Plan and under stated delegations of authority, as a Group A area, as defined in the paragraph on specialized assistance, in the National Park Service Administrative Manual, Organization Volume, Part 7. In carrying out the responsibilities within the limits of authority as defined, the Park Staff is organized, and it functions as described below.

Office of SUPERINTENDENT

Directs and is responsible for all functions of the area, including preservation, development, interpretation and use of Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site.

B. Office of the Superintendent

Function: Direct all operation in the park to accomplish the Park Mission in the best way possible.

Task: Plan, direct, supervise, coordinate, and evaluate all activities performed by the park staff as follows:

Training
Personnel Management
Fiscal Management
Property Management
Operation and Maintenance of Facilities
Protection of Resources
Public Services
Minor Construction Work

To the degree defined in, and in accordance with procedures described in the Administrative Manual, the Superintendent participates in long range management and development planning, with preparation of Master Plan Narrative, and in the programming and supervision of construction projects.

June 1963

Organization and Operation: The Park Superintendent is the officer responsible for all activities within the park. Park headquarters is in the visitor center, and this is the base of operation for the Superintendent and his staff.

Staff Required:

<u>Permanent</u>	<u>Total Existing</u>	<u>Total Long-Range</u>
Superintendent	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{1}{1}$
Total Permanent		
<u>Seasonal</u>	None	None

Facilities Required:

	<u>Existing</u>	<u>Additional Proposed</u>
Office room in V.C.	1	0
Residence # 3	1	0

C. Administration

Function: To perform the common administrative services, in accordance with established policies, procedures, and standards for and in the interests of the efficient operation of the entire park organization.

Assigned Tasks:

Perform procedures relating to recruitment, classification, and separation of personnel, and maintain personnel records.

Effect the proper utilization and maintain records and controls of funds allocated to the Park.

Effect the procurement, storage, and issue of supplies and materials for the Park. Effect the acquisition, and disposal, and maintain records of accountability for all equipment and property.

Provide information and advice to the Superintendent and other Divisions on fiscal and personnel matters.

Assume financial accountability for all funds appropriated to the Park.

Consolidate and prepare the Park's budget estimates for submission.

Maintain mails and files.

Effect time and payroll procedures.

Assume duties of Superintendent in his absence.

Organization and Operation: The Administrative Assistant, reporting to the Park Superintendent, performs the assigned tasks as listed. This employee is headquartered in the Visitor Center.

Seasonal fluctuations in work load not pronounced except at terminations of calendar and fiscal years when fiscal, inventory, and numerous other reports are required.

Staff Required:

<u>Permanent</u>	<u>Total Existing</u>	<u>Total Long-Range</u>
Administrative Assistant	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total Permanent	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Seasonal</u>	None	None

Facilities Required:

	<u>Existing</u>	<u>Additional Proposed</u>
Office room in V.C.	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Storage space, V.C.	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Employee residence, #9	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>

D. Interpretation Division

Function: To determine, assemble, and present the facts about the Park and its resources so as to guide the protecting of park resources, and to enrich visitor experience.

Assigned Task:

Train personnel in the procedures and skills utilized in the Division.

June 1963

Inform other Park personnel on the resources of the Park.

Preserve historical material, maintain records, and study collections.

Maintain Park library.

Plan and operate park interpretive program, including operation and curatorial service of Museum, Memorial Building and Traditional Birthplace Cabin, audio-visual program, self-guided and conducted trips, and wayside exhibits.

Maintain relationships with educational and historical organizations concerned with Park knowledge and interpretation.

Advise the Superintendent and other Divisions on matters pertaining to interpretation, and relating to the preservation of historical resources or materials.

Organization and Operation: The Supervisory Park Guide, reporting to the Superintendent, directs and coordinates the activities of the interpretation staff. The staff is based in the Visitor Center.

Seasonal variations in work load are pronounced because of great increases in visitation April to September as compared to other months. This necessitates flexibility in adjusting work assignments at intervals during the year in order to provide maximum services to the visitors.

Staff Required:

<u>Permanent</u>	<u>Total Existing</u>	<u>Total Long-Range</u>
Supervisory Park Guide	1	1
Park Guide	2	3
Park Guide (WAE), (180 days per year)	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total Permanent	4	5
 <u>Seasonal</u>		
Park Ranger (Historian) (3 month average)	2	2
Total Seasonal	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

Facilities Required:

	<u>Existing</u>	<u>Additional Proposed</u>
Office room in V.C.	1	0
Employee residence # 8	1	0

E. Division of Maintenance and Engineering

Function: To operate and maintain the physical plant in a manner contributing to the efficient functioning of the park staff, to the welfare of the visitors, and to the preservation of park resources.

Assigned Task:

Operate utility systems, building equipment, and other facilities of the physical plant.

Maintain roads, buildings, grounds, equipment, and utility systems (except telephone and power systems maintained by a public utility company).

Supervise maintenance contracts on roads, buildings, grounds, equipment, and utilities.

Perform or supervise minor construction projects.

Organization and Operation: The Park Caretaker, reporting to the Superintendent, directs and coordinates the work of the staff. The staff operates from the utility building.

Since the Park is operated all year, the Park requires a permanent staff supplemented by a small seasonal staff to assist in the maintenance of grounds in the summer.

Major maintenance projects are performed by contract.

The Park provides water and sewer service to residents.

Telephone and power service and maintenance of all distribution systems are provided by a public utility company.

Staff Required:

<u>Permanent</u>	<u>Total Existing</u>	<u>Total Long-Range</u>
Caretaker	1	1
Laborer	1	1
Total Permanent	2	2
 <u>Seasonal</u>		
Laborers (WAE) ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.Y. each)	2	3
Total Seasonal	2	3

Facilities Required:

	<u>Existing</u>	<u>Additional Proposed</u>
Utility Building (garage, office, tool storage room, in 1 building)	1	0*
Oil and paint storage building	1	0

* New utility building to replace present one is planned.

X. Recapitulation

Summary of National Park Service Staff

	<u>Total Existing</u>	<u>Total Long-Range</u>
<u>Superintendent's Office</u>		
Permanent	1	1
 <u>Administration Division</u>		
Permanent	1	1
 <u>Interpretation Division</u>		
Permanent (1-WAE)	4	5
Seasonal (3 month average each)	2	2
 <u>Engineering and Maintenance</u>		
Permanent	2	2
Seasonal ($\frac{1}{2}$ year each)	2	3

XX. Concessions General

Overnight accommodations, meal service, and other similar facilities are provided in nearby communities.

June 1963

MASTER PLAN
FOR THE PRESERVATION AND USE
OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN BIRTHPLACE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

- Chapter 4, Site Operations Outline
- A. Introduction
 - B. Present Operations Procedures
 - C. Present Inadequacies in Operations
Procedures
 - D. Future Operations Procedures

Prepared by: Nancy M. Black Date April 30, 1963
Administrative Assistant

Approved: Ernest L. Wright, Jr. Date April 30, 1963
Superintendent

June 1963

VOLUME I

Chapter 4. Site Operations Outlines

A. Introduction

Because the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site organization falls within that prescribed for Group A management groups, all of its operations are centered in and headed by the Superintendent. Although on the site's level the planning of its operations is thus headed, all of the permanent employees participate in planning through suggestions on staff activities, interpretation, safety, protection, maintenance, etc.

B. Present Operations Procedures

1. General: The site occupies 116½ acres, having been increased in 1949 by 6 acres. In 1962 there were 315,753 visitors.

2. Staff: The permanent staff consists of a superintendent, an administrative assistant, supervisory park guide, 2 park guides, a caretaker, and a laborer. There is one intermittent park guide and two seasonal ranger (historians). One and one-half man years of seasonal labor is programmed.

In practice the superintendent gives some time to public relations. Although he is responsible for all of the site operations, he delegates responsibility freely and gives each employee much latitude for practical application of the employee's ideas and suggestions if they are within the framework of good park practice. By this means, by encouraging the use of various training media, and by frequent discussions on park practice and operation, the superintendent strives for development of the individual employee, and to produce an efficient, well operated park.

The superintendent receives much assistance from the administrative assistant, who keeps him informed on current rules and regulations published by the Civil Service Commission, General Services Administration, General Accounting Office, the Department and the Service; assists in conducting the park's personnel program; keeps fiscal and other records

June 1963

necessary for operation of the site; keeps time and attendance reports; maintains files; handles correspondence with a minimum of direction; issues and signs purchase orders for supplies, equipment or services not in excess of \$2500; and performs a multiplicity of other administrative duties as required.

Interpretive matters are handled by the Supervisory Park Guide. He plans and coordinates the interpretive program; supervises and assists in training 2 permanent park guides, 1 intermittent park guide, and 2 seasonal ranger (historians); is agent for the Eastern National Park and Monument Association; submits required reports on visitation, etc.; assists in off-site interpretation; and carries out other interpretive duties.

Most of the maintenance work in this area is performed by the caretaker and laborer. Much of their time is spent in keeping the grounds presentable in accordance with the usual standards of the National Park Service. In doing this, much mowing with power and hand equipment is required. Spraying of noxious weeds is required periodically. Other duties include maintenance of roads, trails, signs, fences, buildings, servicing of restrooms, and other work as assigned. The caretaker supervises one permanent laborer and one to three temporary laborers.

3. Facilities: The visitor center, which was completed and dedicated May 30, 1959, houses a small museum and the administrative offices, the rest rooms are near this building. A small shop, garage and tool room are in the service building, in the same area are an oil and paint storage building and the pump house. There is a 25,000 gallon water tank in the rear of the residential area. One employee quarters was completed in 1951, two more were built in 1958. A memorial building, which houses the Traditional Birthplace Cabin of Abraham Lincoln, was constructed in 1911, and was part of the area when it became a National Park in 1916.

Telephone service is furnished by the General Telephone Company of Kentucky. Three phase electric power is obtained from the Kentucky Utilities Company. Both of these companies maintain their own lines and equipment within the park except for underground services of the power company which must be maintained by the Government.

Water is obtained from a 65 foot deep well which must be abandoned because of caving which interferes with operation and maintenance. A new well, 6 inches in diameter and about the same depth, has been drilled and is being equipped for early operation. Chlorination is required.

Soil conditions are tight in the area, but sewage from the park residences is successfully disposed of by septic tank treatment and soil absorption. A sand filter, however, is required for the effluent from the visitor center's septic tank. Because of this tank's location, its effluent must be pumped to the filter bed.

Trash and garbage are placed in a disposal area across the road from the developed section of the park. Garbage is burned in a cleared space, which is bulldozed and covered as needed.

C. Present Inadequacies in Operations Procedures

1. Staff: At the present time it is necessary for the administrative assistant to spend several hours a week at the information desk, and the maintenance force is required to assist in the memorial building at times. This situation could be eliminated if the intermittent park guide position could be made a full-time position.

2. Facilities: Since the completion of the new visitor center, rest rooms, and employees quarters, under the MISSION 66 Program, the facilities at the Site have been very good. During the peak visitation season the audio-visual room is much too small. It is hoped that some plan can be made to alleviate this condition in the near future. A new utility building is needed and some preliminary planning for location, etc., has been accomplished but construction has not been programmed at this time.

D. Future Operations Procedures

1. General: The physical improvements completed in this area under the MISSION 66 program has enhanced the beauty of the Site and broadened the interpretive program. Visitation is increasing and the present trend indicates that this will continue.

2. Staff: The permanent staff as presently constituted should be adequate providing the intermittent park guide position is changed to a full-time position. The seasonal staff is adequate.

3. Facilities: The present facilities enable the staff to present a comprehensive interpretive program and to give the visitor a rich experience in learning of the early life of Abraham Lincoln and of the Kentucky Frontier. Except for the inadequacies mentioned in Section C, the present facilities will be adequate for future operations.

4. Other: A program for the establishment of a Lincoln Highway, which would start at this Site and continue to Indiana and Illinois, following, as nearly as possible, the route the Lincolns followed, is being considered. If this plan should develop, increased visitation might necessitate some major changes in the present Master Plan, such as picnicking facilities, etc. With the present facilities and staff Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site should be able to take its rightful place as an efficiently operated, beautiful, inspirational Park, a credit to the United States, the nearby communities, and to the National Park Service and its dedicated employees.

Volume III Section A
Park Origin
Page 1

MASTER PLAN
FOR PRESERVATION AND USE
OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN BIRTHPLACE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Volume III, General Park Information
Section A. Park Origin

Prepared by: Nancy M. Black Date March 11, 1963
Administrative Assistant

ACCEPTED BY: Ernest L. Wright, Jr. Date March 13, 1963
Superintendent

June 1963

Section A. Park Origin and Land Status

Between 1811, when Abraham Lincoln and his family moved away and 1860 when he was elected the 16th President of the United States, there was very little reason for interest in the Sinking Spring Farm or the cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born. The first person to show interest in the Birthplace Cabin was a nearby landowner, Dr. George Rodman, who purchased the cabin and had it moved to his farm after Mr. Lincoln was elected President. The cabin was later sold to John Davenport.

On November 23, 1894, Alfred W. Dennett, a New York City restaurant owner, purchased the cabin from Mr. Davenport. He also purchased that part of the Lincoln farm containing the Sinking Spring and the birthplace site, altogether about 110.5 acres. He moved the cabin back to the farm and rebuilt it near the site where it stood at the time of Lincoln's birth. It was later dismantled and sent to several cities on exhibit. From time to time during the period of the Lincoln cabin's exposition and storage, there were notices in the press concerning the Lincoln birthplace farm and some sporadic suggestions were made that it be placed under Government control for perpetual maintenance as an historic shrine.

About ten years after Alfred Dennett's purchase of the property, the managing editor of Collier's Weekly, Richard Lloyd Jones, visited Hodgenville and the site of Lincoln's birth. While there, the deep interest in Lincoln which he had inherited from his father, the Reverend Jenkins Lloyd Jones of Chicago, resulted in the determination that the great Civil War President should be appropriately honored there. Largely as a result of his interest and efforts, the Lincoln Farm Association was formed to purchase the birthplace by popular contributions and make it a national memorial. Meanwhile, Mr. Jones interested Robert J. Collier, publisher of Collier's Weekly, in his project, and as a result, that magazine became the leading protagonist in the Lincoln Birthplace Memorial movement. Other periodicals helped to incite public support for the proposed acquisition of the Lincoln farm.

In 1905 the 110.5 acre tract was purchased by Robert J. Collier for \$3600, in 1906 he purchased the cabin logs for \$1000. On November 9, 1907 Mr. Collier transferred the property to the Lincoln Farm Association.

At last the interest of the public was awakened to the importance attached to the birthplace site of the great Civil War President. Over 100,000 citizens contributed more than \$350,000 to a fund to construct a Memorial Building on the birthplace site. On the centennial of Abraham Lincoln's birth, February 12, 1909, the cornerstone for this building was dedicated by President Theodore Roosevelt. The dedication of the completed building was held November 11, 1911. The dedicatory address was made by President William Howard Taft. Less than five years after the dedication, on Labor Day, September 4, 1916, President Woodrow Wilson stood by while the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, accepted the Lincoln Memorial and an endowment of \$50,000 as a gift from citizens to the United States. The deed of conveyance was executed April 11, 1916.

By an Act of Congress, July 17, 1916, Abraham Lincoln National Park was declared under the control of the Secretary of War. The Abraham Lincoln National Park was administered by the War Department until 1933, when by Presidential Proclamation it was transferred to the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior. On August 11, 1939, the name of the Park was changed to Abraham Lincoln National Historical Park, on September 8, 1959, the name was again changed to Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site.

The gigantic White Oak Tree known as the Boundary Oak, near the southwestern boundary corner of the Park figured as a prominent survey point dating back to 1786. Standing on a low swale, it was affected by marsh conditions to the southeast. For this reason, and in order to have the privilege of mulching, drainage and other protective measures, 6 acres of land were acquired in 1949 by the Federal Government and became a part of the Park, making a total of 116.5 acres in the holding.

MASTER PLAN
FOR PRESERVATION AND USE
OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN BIRTHPLACE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Volume III, General Park Information
Section B. Vicinity Data

Prepared by: Nancy M. Black Date March 11, 1963
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ACCEPTED BY: Ernest L. Wright, Jr. Date March 13, 1963
Superintendent

June 1963

Section B. Vicinity Data

Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site is located in LaRue County, Kentucky, 3 miles south of the county seat of Hodgenville.

The Park is approximately 50 miles from Mammoth Cave National Park.

About 30 miles from the Park, on U. S. Highway 31 East, at Bardstown, Kentucky, is My Old Kentucky Home State Park; here is preserved the palatial residence of Judge John Rowan, where his cousin Stephen Foster is said to have received the inspiration for many of his songs. Other points of interest in Bardstown are St. Joseph's Cathedral, built in 1819, the first cathedral west of the Alleghenies; on display here are masterpieces of art, gifts of Louis Philippe, King of France; and Talbot Tavern, an old stone inn, which has been in continuous operation since 1779.

Fort Knox, Kentucky, about 33 miles from the Park on U. S. Highway 31 West, is the home of the U. S. Armored Center. The Patton Museum and the U. S. Gold Vault are points of interest in this area.

Louisville, Kentucky, 55 miles from the Park, is the home of the Kentucky State Fair and Exposition Center. The State Fair Coliseum, Freedom Hall, is one of the largest in this country and is the site of many National sporting events, etc., throughout the year. This city is also host to the famous Kentucky Derby, held annually at Churchill Downs.

The Park is on U. S. Highway 31 East and Kentucky Highway 61. It is 13 miles from the Kentucky Turnpike. The nearest commercial airline is at Louisville, Kentucky, 55 miles. The nearest railroad is 13 miles from the Park at Elizabethtown, Kentucky. There is a Greyhound bus station about 2 miles from the Park. There are 2 southbound and 2 northbound buses daily. Most of the visitors to the Park come by private cars, school and chartered buses.

Much of the area surrounding the Park has become commercialized in recent years. There are two motels adjacent to the Park on the northern boundary; these are modern, neat, well-kept premises and in no way detract from the Park. On the southern boundary of the Park are a souvenir shop, the Nancy Lincoln Inn, and a picnicking area, provided by the owner of the inn for the use of Park visitors free of charge. The other boundaries of the Park are abutted by farm lands and private residences. The Park has

had no problem with undesirable neighbors, such as "auto graveyards". The approaches to the Park, both from the north and south, are neat and attractive.

The Park is centrally located and is in day-use of most of the cities and counties in Kentucky. Louisville, the largest city in Kentucky, with a population of approximately 400,000 is 55 miles from the Park; Nashville, Tennessee, population - about 170,000, is about 125 miles; and Cincinnati, Ohio, population - 510,000, is about 165 miles from the Park. The Park is situated in an area of gently rolling hills, undistinguished by major elevations, drainage areas or large bodies of water. Elevation within the Park varies from 730 to 790 feet above sea level. The "Sinking Spring" is the only natural water source in the Park.

MASTER PLAN
FOR PRESERVATION AND USE
OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN BIRTHPLACE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Volume III, General Park Information
Section C. Public Use Data

Prepared by: Nancy M. Black Date March 11, 1963
Administrative Assistant

ACCEPTED BY: Ernest L. Wright, Jr. Date March 13, 1963
Superintendent

June 1963

Section C. Public Use Data

The pattern of visitation for this area has been fairly consistent over the years. The 10-year period from 1948 through 1957 showed a year-to-year increase in visitation except for the year 1955. In 1958 there was a drop in visitation of over 100,000, this was attributed to the reconstruction of U. S. Highway 31 East and the entrance to the Park. The following year, 1959, was the peak year to date, with 353,731 visitors recorded; this was the Sesquicentennial of Abraham Lincoln's birth. Another factor was the opening of the new Visitor Center on May 30. 1960 and 1961 showed a decrease in visitation, with an increase of over 18,000 being recorded in 1962.

The highest visitation to this area is recorded from April through August, with July and August being the peak months. There is a marked decrease in visitation from September through March.

The heaviest visitation is recorded on Sunday throughout the year. In the peak months of July and August the volume of Sunday visitation makes an interpretive program practically impossible. The interpretive personnel are fully occupied with traffic and protection problems. Monday through Saturday it is possible to have guided tours and answer historical questions for the visitors who express an interest in them.

It is believed that the Tourist Promotion Program being conducted by the State of Kentucky and the improved highways in Kentucky, will have an effect on this area and that visitation will continue to increase in the next few years.

Table 1, Total Annual Number of Visitors. Attached.

Table 2, Annual Number of Visitors by Park Entrances and by Major Use Areas. Not applicable.

Table 3, Park Visitors by Months. Attached.

Table 4, Monthly Number of Visitors by Park Entrances and by Major Use Areas. Not applicable.

Table 5, Camping Statistics. Not applicable.

Table 6, Special Groups.

School groups compose a large percent of the visitation to this area in the months of April and May. It is not unusual to have 12 to 14 buses in the parking area at one time. Most of these groups are on a one-day trip and bring picnic lunches. They use the picnicking area made available, free of charge, by the owner of the Nancy Lincoln Inn, the souvenir shop adjacent to the Park.

Many Boy Scout groups visit the area throughout the hiking season. The Memorial Building is the checking-in station at the end of the Kentucky Lincoln Trail, a hike starting at Elizabethtown to the Knob Creek farm and ending here. These groups vary in size from 10 to several hundred. On May 31, 1959, there were 6,000, with another convocation of this kind planned for 1963.

A bus tour to the Park from Fort Knox is sponsored by Special Services for the soldiers on Sunday afternoons. These groups average about 30. Many groups of military personnel from foreign countries, who are on temporary duty at Fort Knox, visit this area throughout the year.

Sunday School and church groups, family reunions and civic groups, comprise a large number of the visitors during the months of June, July and August. Most of these groups are on a recreational outing and their interest in the Park as an historical area is secondary.

The erection of the Coliseum at the Kentucky State Fair and Exposition Center in Louisville, has brought many national and international conventions to that city. This area is usually included in sight-seeing tours planned for these visitors.

Many commercial tours from various states include the Park in their itinerary. The interpretive personnel are of the opinion that group visitation is increasing in this area.

Table 7, Duration of Stay.

In the Fall and Winter months most visitors start their tour in the Visitor Center, where they view the exhibits, see the 10-minute audio-visual program, then proceed to the other points of interest - the Memorial Building and Birthplace Cabin, the Sinking Spring and the Boundary Oak Tree. This takes about one hour.

While in the Spring and Summer months many visitors follow the same pattern as in Fall and Winter, most of the visitors are in the area for a much longer time. As stated before, a majority of the visitors in the Spring and Summer months are on an outing and seeking recreation. They are primarily interested in picnicking facilities, a place for children to play, and their interest in the area as the Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln is secondary. The Park personnel are frequently called upon to exercise much patience and tact in their intercourse with these groups.

Table 8, Concessioner Accommodations.

There are no concessioner accommodations in this area. As stated in other parts of this volume, the Nancy Lincoln Inn performs a service to the Park in making available to the visitors souvenirs, film, soft drinks, ice cream and candy bars.

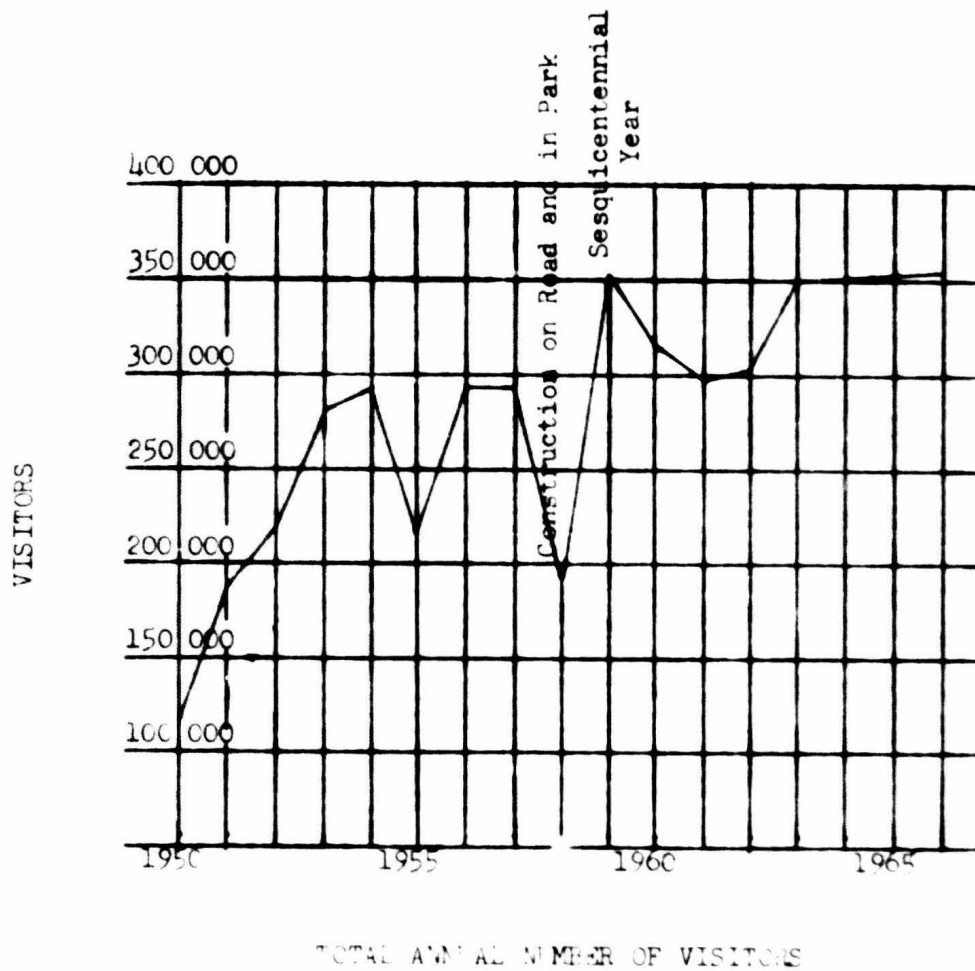
Table 9, Park Tours.

Guided trips were tried in the Park for the first time in the Summer of 1962. The trips were scheduled for 4 to 6 times a day. They were announced and the visitors were given a choice of guided or self-guided trips. It is suggested to the visitor that he view the exhibits and the audio-visual program in the Visitor Center, after which a Park Guide would accompany the group to the other points of interest. The trip usually required 30 to 45 minutes, depending on the interest shown by the group and the number of questions asked. The groups ranged from 15 to 65 visitors.

The interest and enthusiasm shown by the visitors in the guided tours, which were on a try-out basis, proved very gratifying to the interpretive staff.

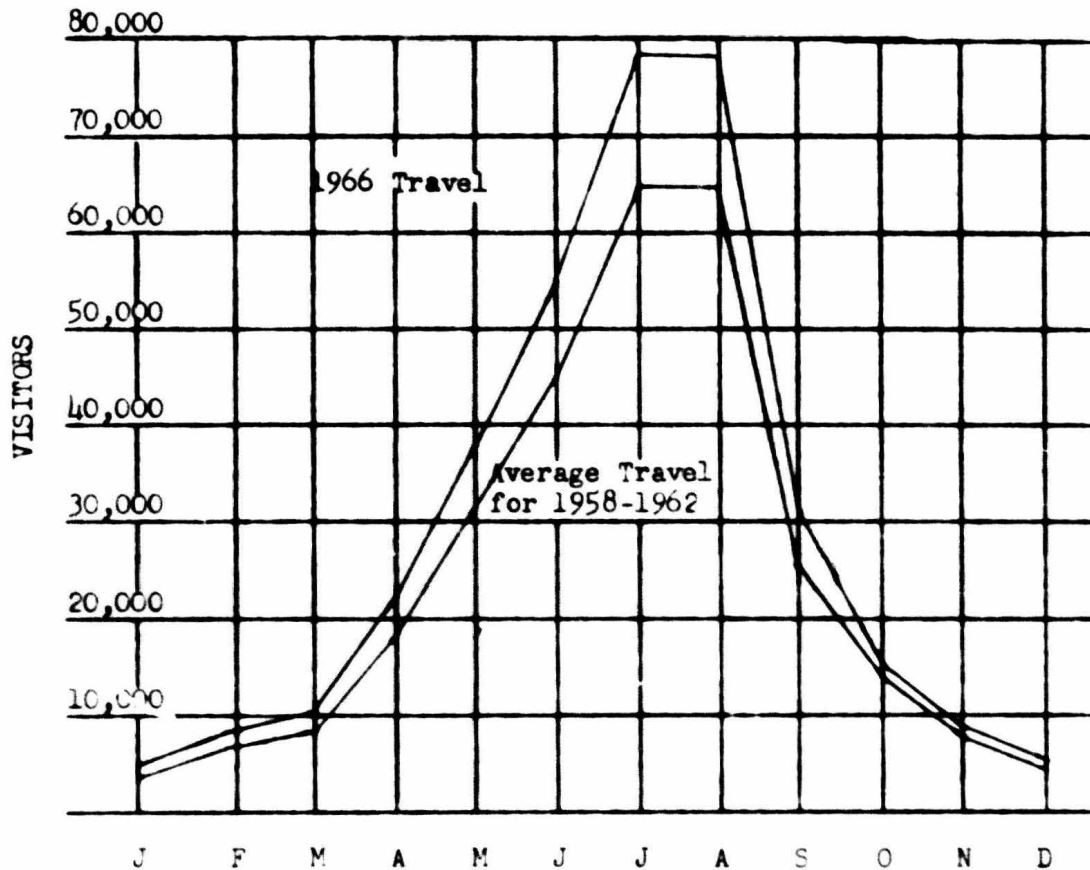
Volume III, General Park Information

Section C, Public Use Data



Volume III, General Park Information (con.)

Section C, Public Use Data



PARK VISITORS BY MONTHS

February 1963

MASTER PLAN
FOR PRESERVATION AND USE
OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN BIRTHPLACE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Volume III, General Park Information
Section D. Natural History and
Historical Background

Prepared by: Nancy M. Black Date March 11, 1963
Administrative Assistant

ACCEPTED BY: Ernest L. Wright, Jr. Date March 13, 1963
Superintendent

June 1963

Section D. Natural History and Historical Background

1. Natural History

The natural beauty of the Park adds greatly to the enjoyment of the visitors. Each season has its own beauty. In the spring the Redbud and Dogwood trees, which abound in the Park, are in full bloom. The Dogwood are predominantly white, interspersed with a few pink Dogwoods which have been planted. Later in the spring the Tulip Poplar blooms. The fall scenery is profuse with all of the autumn colors and is a beautiful time to visit the Park.

The wildlife population of the Park consists only of the small species - squirrels and rabbits are abundant, while groundhogs, possums, and coons are only seen occasionally. Snakes of the non-poisonous variety, are seen often in the summer months.

Many species of birds are found in the Park. The ones seen most frequently and in the greatest numbers are the Cardinal, Bluejay, Woodpecker, Sparrow, Robin, Dove, Starling, Crow and Hawk. Many of these birds remain in the Park through the winter months. Many visitors express an interest in the birds and wildlife in the Park.

Attached is a list of trees, shrubs and ground cover native to the area, also a list of exotic plants found in the Park.

2. History

The Traditional Birthplace Cabin is the principal point of interest in the Park. This crude, 1-room structure is believed to be the cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born. At the time the Lincolns lived here, the Boundary Oak Tree stood majestically, as it does today, as a boundary marker for this land. At the foot of the knoll upon which the Cabin stands and near the Boundary Oak is the Sinking Spring, which gave the farm its name. These are the historic features of the Park and are interpreted as the Traditional Birthplace Cabin, the Spring from which Abraham Lincoln first drank, and the Tree beneath whose shade he played as a little 2 year old boy, who was to become the 16th President of the United States.

Approximately 100 acres of the Park were a part of the original Lincoln farm. The farm was on the edge of "The Barrens", and the land was poor and rocky. The beautifully landscaped Park, as it is seen today, is quite a contrast to the area as it was when Thomas Lincoln bought the "Sinking Spring Farm".

The Memorial Building, which houses the Cabin, is an imposing structure of granite and marble. The architecture is of Greek style with large columns across the front. Fifty-six steps, representing the 56 years of Abraham Lincoln's life, lead to the building. The building is entered through large bronze doors. The interior is simple, with the only ornamentation being the 16 rosettes, which represent the lives of the first 16 Presidents.

The Visitor Center, part of the MISSION 66 Program, was completed in May 1959. A small part of this building is used for the administrative offices. The remainder of the building is used for a museum and audio-visual room. The exhibits depict the background and early life of Abraham Lincoln. The audio-visual program is a film entitled "The Lincoln Country". It starts with his birth on this farm and takes the viewer through the years to his various homes, ending with his farewell remarks to his friends from the rear of the train as he leaves Springfield, Illinois, for the White House in Washington.

3. Archeology. Not applicable.
4. Status of Research. Completed.
5. Research Accomplished.

Research was done to establish this area as the Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln. With court records, deeds, etc., it was possible to establish this as an indubitable fact. Extensive research has also been done to try to determine the authenticity of the Birthplace Cabin, as it stands today. With the conflicting stories, the lapse of time between the birth of Abraham Lincoln and the events which gave the cabin historical value, the many times that the cabin was moved, and a lack of factual information, it is impossible to say conclusively that the cabin is or is not the original. The Cabin is interpreted as the "Traditional Birthplace Cabin."

6. Research Needed

Considering the extensive research that has been done on the area, we believe that further research would prove futile.

Trees, Shrubs, and Ground Cover Native to the Park

Trees

Red Cedar
Red Maple
Sugar Maple
Wild Cherry
Beech
Tulip Poplar
Assorted Oaks
Persimmon
Dogwood
Redbud
Sycamore
Black Walnut
Black Locust
Hickory
Elm
Sassafras
Ash
Black Haw
Peach

Shrubs

Shadblow Serviceberry

Groundcover

Periwinkle

Exotic

Trees

American Holly

Shrubs

Burford Holly
Convexleaf Holly
Little Leaf Holly
Mountain Laurel
Rhododendron
English Ivy
Cornelian Cherry

Pest Plants

Poison Ivy

MASTER PLAN
FOR PRESERVATION AND USE
OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN BIRTHPLACE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Volume III, General Park Information
Section E. Protection

Prepared by: Nancy M. Black Date March 12, 1963
Administrative Assistant

ACCEPTED BY: Ernest L. Wright, Jr. Date March 13, 1963
Superintendent

Section E. Protection

1. Vegetative Cover

Of the 116.5 acres in the Park, there are 60 acres of lawn and 30 acres of mixed hardwood and evergreen forest. The dominant species of grass are bluegrass, clover and fescue. The forest consists mostly of cedars, oaks, maples and elms. The main forested area of the Park is across the highway from the area visited by the public. The elevation of the area ranges from 730 to 790 feet above sea level.

2. Forest Fire Control

The main forested area is under fence, posted, and not used by the public. The entrance gate to this area is kept locked. Adjoining fields are mowed several times a year to prohibit an accumulation of dried grass and weeds. There is a county road running through the edge of this section. This road is patrolled during periods of high fire danger. Potential unauthorized parking spots have been barricaded. Fire-fighting tools to equip 20 men are kept in readiness. There have been no fires in this area.

3. Building Fire Control

The construction of the buildings minimizes fire hazards. All buildings are equipped with extinguishers suitable for different types of fires. Fire hydrants are near each building and hose kept in convenient locations. Buildings are inspected for good housekeeping practices and employees are instructed to be on the alert for fire hazards. An ample water supply is available at all times in case of fire. The entrance gate and buildings are locked at night. Three families live in the Park, thus providing protection at all hours.

4. Forest Insects and Diseases

This area has not had a problem with forest insects and diseases. Some elms were lost as a result of the Dutch Elm disease.

5. Grazing and Browsing Control. Not applicable.

6. Soil and Moisture Conservation

This area has not had erosion damage. Areas that might be affected by erosion have a ground cover of Myrtle, which has proven very effective.

7. Other Vegetation Protection or Related Conservation

The Boundary Oak receives special care throughout the year. Other than the normal care and feeding, other trees and plants seem to thrive without special treatment or care.

MASTER PLAN
FOR PRESERVATION AND USE
OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN BIRTHPLACE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Volume III, General Park Information
Section F. Concessions and
Other Agencies

Prepared by: Nancy M. Black Date March 12, 1963

ACCEPTED BY: Ernest L. Wright, Jr. Date March 13, 1963
Superintendent

Section F. Concessions and Other Agencies

1. Concession Contracts and Permits. None
2. Other Agencies. None
3. Services Provided Outside of Park.

The Nancy Lincoln Inn, adjacent to the southern boundary of the Park, sells souvenirs, drinks, ice cream, candy, etc. The owner also maintains a small picnicking area, which is available to Park visitors free of charge. On the northern boundary of the Park there are two privately owned motels. These are modern with well kept premises. One has 18 units, swimming pool, and restaurant, which has recently been remodeled. The other has 10 units. The quality of service rendered by these establishments is very good.

MASTER PLAN
FOR PRESERVATION AND USE
OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN BIRTHPLACE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Volume III, General Park Information
Section G. Construction Data

Prepared by: Nancy M. Black Date March 12, 1963
Administrative Assistant

ACCEPTED BY: Ernest L. Wright, Jr. Date March 13, 1963
Superintendent

June 1963

Section G. Construction Data

Construction has been completed in this area. A new utility building is planned for the future. This will be located in the developed area of the Park.

June 1963

MASTER PLAN
FOR PRESERVATION AND USE
ABRAHAM LINCOLN BIRTHPLACE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Volume III, General Park Information
Section H. Buildings Inventory

Prepared by: Nancy M. Black Date March 12, 1963
Administrative Assistant

ACCEPTED BY: Ernest L. Wright, Jr. Date March 13, 1963
Superintendent

June 1963

No.	Name and Capacity	Owner		Use					Location			Notes		
		Existing	Proposed	N.P.S.	Concess.	Other	Admin.	Resid.	Utility	Visitors	Residential	Public Use	Utility	
1	Memorial Building - 1 room	X		X						X		X		
2	Visitor Center - 5rooms, 2 Comfort Stations	X		X						X		X		
3	Residence - 2 bedroom	X		X				X				X		
4	Garage - 1 car	X		X				X				X		
5	Pump House - 1 room	X		X				X					X	
6	Utility Building - Garage, Storage, Shop, Tool Room	X		X				X					X	a
7	Oil and Paint Storage 1 room	X		X				X					X	
8	Residence - 3 bedroom	X		X				X				X		
9	Residence - 3 bedroom	X		X				X				X		
	a. To be replaced by new structure													

BUILDINGS CHART

MASTER PLAN
FOR PRESERVATION AND USE
OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN BIRTHPLACE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Volume III, General Park Information
Section I, Utilities Inventory

Prepared by: Nancy M. Black Date March 12, 1963
Administrative Assistant

ACCEPTED BY: Ernest L. Wright, Jr. Date March 13, 1963
Superintendent

June 1963

Section I. Utilities Inventory

1. Water System

Source: Well

Ownership and Operation: Government

Location and Nature: Utility area. Well.

Intake Structures and Control Works: 1½ H.P. jet pump pumps water from a 65' well to a 25,000-gallon storage tank, from which it is dispersed throughout the area.

Quantity Available: The rate of flow is 4½ gallons per minute. A new well immediately adjacent to the one now in use is being developed and a submersible pump will increase the flow of water to approximately 20 gallons per minute.

Supply Mains: A 430', 6" C.I./A.C. pipe.

Storage: Government-owned, 25,000-gallon tank near residential area. Double ellipsoidal type, elevation - 50' to bottom of tank, overall height - 70'.

Treatment: Chlorinated.

Distribution Mains: There are 350' of 6" C.I./A.C. pipe to quarters Nos. 8 and 9, with valves for each residence, and connections made with 1" plastic pipe. There is 1 fire hydrant for each residence. There is a 2" main to quarters No. 3, with valve and fire hydrant. There are 3 valves in the immediate vicinity of the pump house and a fire hydrant for the utility building. 380' of 6" C.I./A.C. pipe with junction box and 240' of 4" pipe go to Visitor Center, with 2 fire hydrants and 3 valves. 730' of 1½" galvanized iron pipe go to Memorial Building, with 3 valves. 280' of 1" galvanized iron pipe connects the drinking fountain at the foot of the Memorial Building steps to the Memorial Building outlet, leading from the Memorial Building to a water hydrant used for watering the grounds are 350' of 1" galvanized iron pipe.

Pumping Equipment: Not applicable

Consumption: The only meter is on the outlet of the pump. Approximately 850,000 gallons of water are used per year. The season of greatest use is June through August, with about 448,000 gallons being used.

Nonpotable Water: Not applicable.

2. Sewerage Systems

Ownership and Operation: Government

Site Factors. The area has gently rolling hills, with no major elevations, drainage areas or bodies of water. The soil is mostly clay.

Collecting Systems:

- a. Sewer Lines. 385' of 6" VC/AC pipe, 55' of 6" TS/AC pipe, 280' of 3" plastic pipe, 100' of 6" AC/VC pipe, 100' of 6" VC/AC pipe, 30' of 4" VC/AC pipe.
- b. Pumping Stations. 2 Fairbanks, vertical suspended, motor driven, sewer pumps, with 2" suction and 2" discharge flanges. Each pump capable of delivering electrically 60 gallons per minute.
- c. Flushing Devices. None
- d. Treatment. Septic tanks are of concrete construction. One 500 gallon at Quarters No. 3; one 4500 gallon at Visitor Center; and one 1,000 gallon at Quarters Nos. 8 and 9.

Disposal Systems:

- a. Method. All residences discharge into disposal field filled with cinders. Visitor Center has subsurfaced sand and gravel filter bed (constructed).
- b. Sludge Disposal. Removed commercially at least every 3 years.

Storm Drainage and Flood Control. Rock and earth dam at Boundary Oak prevents flooding of flag pole area. 36" culvert takes water to cavern below Sinking Spring. Catch basins in parking area and throughout lower sections of Park carry water to same underground cavern.

3. Garbage and Refuse Disposal

Collection. The maintenance force collects garbage twice weekly. 30-gallon cans with tops are collected by truck. Collection average approximately 148 cans per month.

Disposal. The garbage disposal area is across the road from the developed area of the Park. Garbage is burned in a cleared space, which is bulldozed and covered as needed.

4. Power System

Source: Kentucky Utilities

Supply Lines:

- a. Ownership. Commercial
- b. Length. 1475'
- c. Conductors. One No. 2 ACSR, Aluminum
- d. Voltage and Phases. V7200, Phases - 3.
- e. Overhead or Underground. Overhead.

Local Distribution:

- a. Metering. Individual meters for each consumer.
- b. Length of Circuits. Underground - 1215'; Overhead - 290'
- c. Conductors. One No. 1, copper and 4 CO, neoprene, jacketed type in 3" galvanized steel conduit.
- d. Voltage and Phases. 120-240 voltage, 3 phases.
- e. Overhead or Underground. Underground - 1215'; Overhead - 290'.

5. Communication Systems

Telephone Circuits. None

Switchboards. None

Telephones:

- a. Ownership. Commercial. General Telephone Company of Kentucky.
- b. Users. Government and private.
- c. Types. Dial.
- d. Radio. None

6. Fuel Systems

Type of System. Oil.

Source. GSA Contract.

Delivery. Tank Truck.

Storage: 1,000 gallon steel tank at Visitor Center, 1,000 gallon steel tank at Memorial Building, 500 gallon steel tank at each of 3 quarters. (All underground.)

Distribution: 1,000 gallons delivered to Government tanks about every 3 weeks during winter months.

MASTER PLAN
FOR PRESERVATION AND USE
OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN BIRTHPLACE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Volume III, General Park Information
Section J. Surveys Data

Prepared by: Nancy M. Black Date March 12, 1963
Administrative Assistant

ACCEPTED BY: Ernest L. Wright, Jr. Date March 13, 1963
Superintendent

June 1963

Section J. Surveys Data

1. Topographic Surveys. Made and completed in 1957. Survey was adequate.
2. Boundary Surveys. The boundary is adequately marked with concrete markers. These markers should be replaced with standard markers with brass caps for identification purposes. The boundary is shown on several drawings, including NHP-AL-3011C. However, none of the maps show compass bearings. The boundary is under fence.
3. Reconnaissance Surveys. None needed.
4. As Built Surveys. Surveys are adequate at present.
5. Base Surveys for Interpretive and Management Use. Being a small Park and having been in use for many years, all necessary features are clearly established.
6. Other Surveys. None needed.

June 1963