

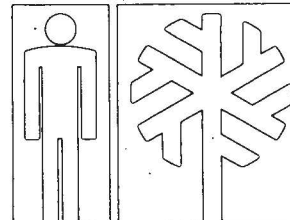
D-1155

final master plan

april 1977

EDISON

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE/NEW JERSEY



APPROVED:

Nathan B. Golub

June 14, 1971

Acting Regional Director, Northeast Regional Office

EDISON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE - MASTER PLAN

Addendum
November 18, 1976

The purpose of the addendum is to update factual information that has occurred from the time that the Master Plan was prepared to the present. It includes both corrections and additions. The following consists of a list of the changes with the appropriate page numbers:

1. Vicinity Map, page 3A: Interstate Route 280 is completed and Gateway NRA: New York City Metropolitan area and Sandy Hook, New Jersey, now exist.
2. Surrounding Land Use and Character, page 5, 1st paragraph: The sentence, "By agreement, the company's 24-hour security service is presently extended to the Laboratory," is no longer valid as the NPS provides its own security.
3. Regional Setting, page 7, 3rd paragraph: The Gateway National Recreation Area, New York, is another nearby National Park Service area.
4. Local Plans, page 8, 2nd paragraph: Interstate Route 280 is now complete.
5. Urban Renewal, page 8, 3rd paragraph: The Thomas A. Edison Urban Renewal area project has been completed.
6. Main Laboratory, Building No. 5, page 20, 2nd paragraph: The women's rest room is no longer used by visitors.
7. Power House--Boiler Room, Building No. 6, page 20: This building is currently serving as an entrance station and sales area.
8. Gate House, Building No. 9, page 21: The use of the facility as an entrance station has been discontinued.
9. Edison Home, Building No. 10, page 24, 3rd paragraph: The Glenmont caretaker no longer occupies a room in the old servants' section on the third floor.
10. Garage, Building No. 15, page 25: The upper floor which was the chauffeur's quarters has been remodeled for employee quarters.
11. Museum and Archival Resources, page 27, 2nd paragraph: About 40 percent of the Museum objects have not been identified and catalogued.
12. Utilities, page 28, 1st paragraph: The water tower no longer serves a functional use. Second paragraph: D.C. current is now supplied through a rectifier installed in the basement of Building No. 5.

13. Legal Factors and Legislative Background, page 30: Authorization to purchase 1.39 acres adjacent to the Laboratory Site was contained in P. L. 94-578 and passed on October 21, 1976. This legislation also authorized \$1,695,000 for development.
14. The Visitor, page 31: The following visitation figures are for the years 1971-1975:

Annual Visitation

<u>Year</u>	<u>Glenmont</u>	<u>Laboratory</u>	<u>Total</u>
1971	5,154	50,722	55,876
1972	unavailable	unavailable	57,725
1973	unavailable	unavailable	60,664
1974	6,221*	48,303*	49,133
1975	7,298*	51,820*	52,569

*Includes visitation to both Glenmont and the Laboratory.

15. The Visitor, page 33, 1st paragraph: Visitors now receive their introduction to the Site at Building 6 rather than the Gate House. The Gate House is also referred to on page 34, 1st paragraph.
16. Statement for Management and Planning, page 36: The Purpose stated in the 1971 Master Plan is not supported in legislative language. The following is the 1976 revision:

Edison Home National Historic Site became part of the National Park System on December 6, 1955, when Secretary of the Interior, Douglas McKay, signed a Secretarial Order (20 F.R. 9347) under the Historic Sites Act of 1935 designating Glenmont "a National Historic Site in nonfederal ownership." A memorandum of agreement between the Secretary of the Interior and Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated, also signed on the same date, states that Glenmont is to be preserved and administered "for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States." A later statement in the agreement contains the words "to suitably maintain the character of the home and interpret the life of Edison."

On July 17, 1956, after the land, buildings, and contents of the Laboratory complex had been donated to the Federal Government, President Dwight D. Eisenhower issued Presidential Proclamation 3148 establishing Edison Laboratory National Monument under the provision of the Antiquities Act of June 8, 1906. The proclamation indicated that the Secretary's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments recognized the Edison Home and Laboratory as being the most suitable sites at which "to commemorate the outstanding achievements of the great American inventor, Thomas Alva Edison." The Monument "shall be administered pursuant to the act of August 25, 1916."

A Subsequent Act of Congress (September 5, 1962) combined the Edison Home National Historic Site and the Edison Laboratory National Monument into one designation: Edison National Historic Site.

The management objectives are written in old format and have been substantially revised in the 1976 Statement for Management. The new objectives are as follows:

- a. To complete the cataloging and curatorial treatment of the archival and object collections.
- b. To provide storage facilities that meet recognized standards for protection and preservation.
- c. To explore improved methods of archival retrieval and expand assistance to outside researchers.
- d. To provide improved protection against losses to historical buildings and contents from intrusions, fire, and flooding.
- e. To seek cooperation of Llewellyn Park residents in providing increased visitor use of Glenmont.
- f. To develop alternative methods of interpreting the significance of Edison NHS to school-age visitors.
- g. To seek improved ways to reach the site.
- h. To cooperate with the management of other historic sites relating to the life of Thomas A. Edison, specifically, the Edison Birthplace at Milan, Ohio; Edison State Park at Menlo Park, New Jersey; the Thomas A. Edison Winter Home at Fort Myers, Florida; and the Edison Institute at the Henry Ford Museum, Dearborn, Michigan.

17. Land Classification Plan, page 44A: Revise to omit "Pedestrian access to Glenmont." Land Classification does not conform to current terminology. The following changes have taken place: Class III, Natural Environment, has changed to Special Use (Land Management Subzone). Class II, General Outdoor Recreation, has changed to Development Zone.
18. Land Acquisition, page 45, 2nd paragraph: Demolition has been completed, and the 1.39 acre parcel has been authorized for acquisition by the National Park service (P. L. 94-578, October 21, 1976).
19. The Laboratory Site, page 47, 3rd and 4th paragraphs: The D.C. motors presently in place will be retained and will be made to operate as needed through the use of rectifier units.
20. General Development Plan, page 48A: Revise General Development Plan to omit "Row access" between Glenmont and the Laboratory.
21. Laboratory Grounds, page 51, 3rd paragraph: The proposed pedestrian walkway is no longer recommended.
22. Laboratory Grounds, page 51, 4th paragraph added: "The unloading of school and group buses is proposed on Main Street with direct entry to the Visitor Center. Because the proposed unloading location is on a public street, plans should be approved by the city. In case an appropriately designed pull out is required for traffic purposes, it may be considered."
23. Glenmont, page 52, 3rd paragraph: There will be no pedestrian walkway between Glenmont and the Laboratory. Page 55, 4th paragraph: The second floor of the garage was remodeled in 1973.
24. Cooperative Activities, page 57, 3rd paragraph: The cooperative sponsorship is changed from the "Brook Foundation" to the "Charles Edison Fund."
25. Appendix, page 59: In accordance with the Legal and Legislative History, there is the addition of the following action:
 11. October 21, 1976, Act of Congress (P. L. 94-578) was approved authorizing \$75,000 for the acquisition of 1.39 acres of land adjacent to the east boundary of the Laboratory. In addition, The Act also authorizes \$1,695,000 for development.

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INTRODUCTION

Significance of the Park

Thomas Edison's laboratory and home hold key roles in the industrial and economic history of our country. Here still stand the original buildings which Edison erected in 1887 to prove his conviction that industrial or inventive research should be carried on by an organized group or team, working together in a laboratory properly equipped for the speedy, systematic solution of problems involved. On this ground he and his co-workers spent 44 years creating many inventions and technical improvements which have made life easier and better for millions of their fellowmen. Thus was established here a proto-type for the many great industrial laboratories that today serve the people, not only of the United States, but of the whole world.

Edison's name is associated with the development of the telegraph, the electric light, the telephone, the phonograph, the motion picture camera, and hundreds of other enterprises. Indeed, his laboratory in West Orange operated as the nerve center of an industrialized complex constantly growing through the efforts of organized team research.

Throughout history, people have sought something to fill their lives with meaning. For Edison this meaning was in progress and in helping others. "My desire," said Edison, "is to do everything within my power to further free the people from drudgery, and create the largest possible measure of happiness and prosperity."

The Edison National Historic Site is unique in purpose and content,

in that it focuses attention on the industrial growth and modernization of this country, as affected by the inventor's work.

Beyond all this, however, the park has significance not only to Americans, but also to men of every nationality, for the work of Edison truly changed the world. Edison opened the door to the Electronic Age, and by this his work has truly changed the present condition of man, as well as his immediate and far distant futures.

We have only to ask ourselves, "How different would our lives and culture be without electricity, without recorded sound, without the ability to preserve moving images on film?" to begin to gain some insight into the profound difference the life and work of this man has made. All visitors to Edison's Laboratory should be encouraged to such contemplation.

Study Aims

This study has the following goals:

1. Provide the framework for preservation of the historic scene associated with one of America's greatest inventors and to protect the character of the area by assuring sufficient land and satisfactory boundaries for preservation and development.
2. Define the facilities and services needed for efficient and effective operation, presentation, and interpretation of the Site and for the reception and accommodation of the visitor.

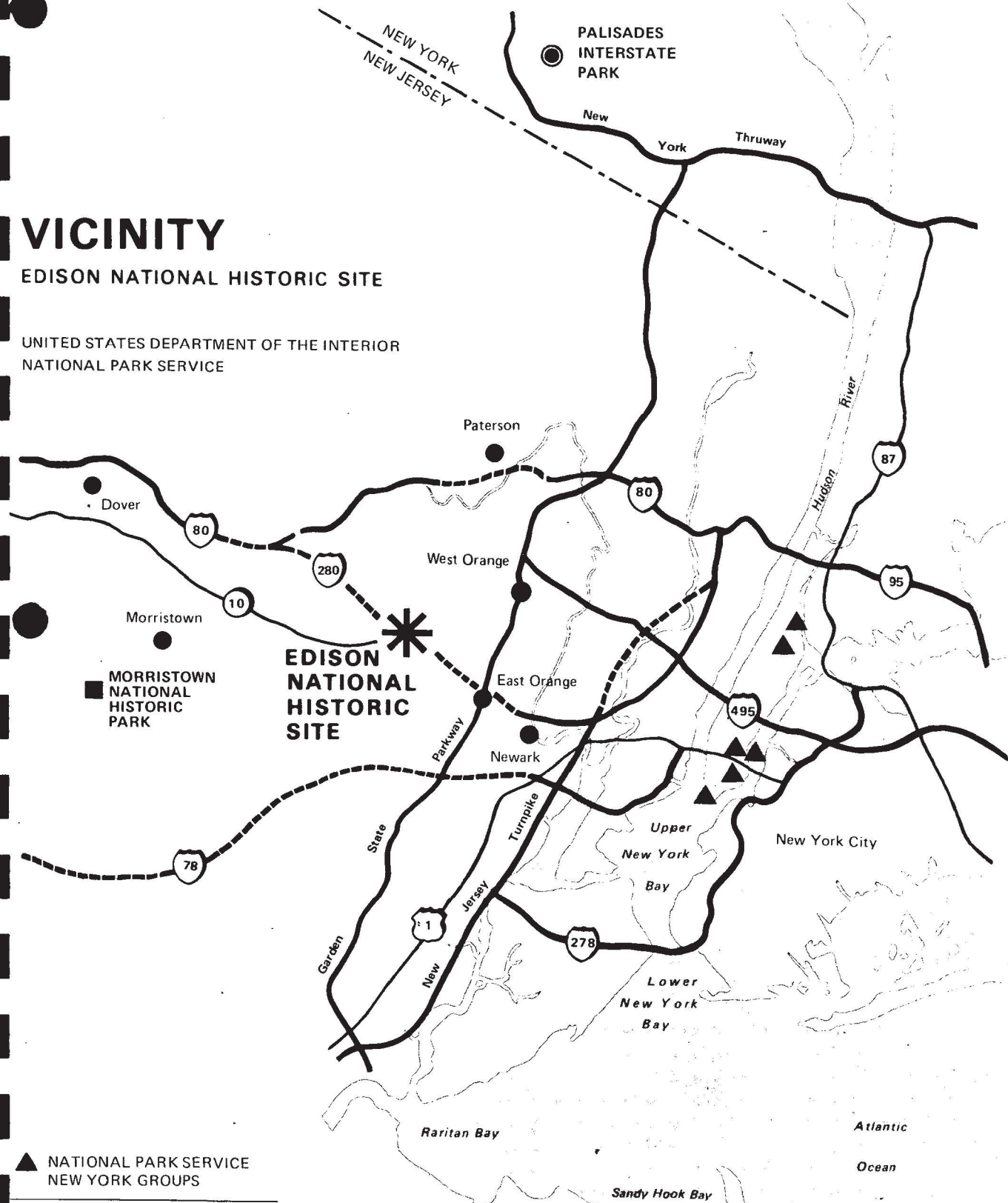
Inherent in these broad aims, and guided by historic research, base maps, and management objectives, is an endeavor to delineate the ways and means to carry out preservation, restoration, development, and operation programs of the Site and to bring under control the Site's extensive collections of historic objects and documents for the purpose of protection, research, and interpretive display.

In the presentation of this study, graphic and narrative media are integrated to relate the analysis of the resources against the background of the regional relationships and to provide the setting for the understanding and visualization of the recommendations of the plan.

VICINITY

EDISON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



ON MICROFILM

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REGIONAL SETTING

Location and Access

Edison National Historic Site is an integral part of a vast urban area of adjoining cities and towns with little or no undeveloped land separating them. To the casual observer the impression is that of a single large city, rather than that of separate communities, which in fact they are, each with its own government, fire and police departments, and local ordinances and regulations.

Both units of the Site--the Laboratory and Glenmont (Edison's home)--are located in West Orange, Essex County, New Jersey. The Laboratory lies on Main Street between Alden Street and Lakeside Avenue. About a mile west of the Laboratory, Glenmont is situated in an un-incorporated residential area known as Llewellyn Park.

The Site is easily reached by road and public transportation systems. Visitors arriving by car use the parking facility across the street from the Laboratory Unit, and cross Main Street, a busy and sometimes hazardous traffic thoroughfare, to the Laboratory Gate House. Buses can load and unload groups at the Gate House.

Visitors to Glenmont park along the shoulders of Honeysuckle Avenue within the NPS boundaries. To preserve the historic character and atmosphere of the Glenmont estate and lessen maintenance costs, no motor traffic, except for maintenance vehicles, is permitted on the drives in front of the Edison Home.

Due to lack of directional signs and urban congestion, visitors from out-of-town frequently complain of difficulty in finding the Site.

Surrounding Land Use & Character

Existing Land use in the immediate neighborhood of the Laboratory is industrial east of Main Street and generally commercial west of Main Street. West of the properties abutting Main Street the zoning is primarily single family residential. Adjacent to the Laboratory complex lie the manufacturing plants of Thomas Alva Edison Industries, a division of McGraw-Edison Company, manufacturers of electronic equipment, industrial instruments, and dictating and teaching equipment. By agreement, the company's 24-hour security service is presently extended to the Laboratory. Private housing within the industrial zone, so far as it is found, is in various states of deterioration.

Most essential community services--such as stores, restaurants, schools, churches, and hospitals--are readily available within a short distance from the Site.

Glenmont, a well landscaped "country" estate, is located in Ilwellyn Park, an exclusive private residential park established and developed to provide an escape for the affluent New York executive of the period. Ilwellyn Park maintains much of the character for which it was established. Although the edges have been nibbled away by the Freeway development to the west and some of the estates have been reduced by subdivision into smaller lots, the remaining estates, with their broad sweeps of lawn and now mature groves of trees, offer to a few a respite from the crowded conditions of the city.

Land use has undergone some changes which are reflected in the smaller properties (1/2 acre and 1 acre lots) in the perimeter as opposed to 2-acre zoning in the center of the Park. Nevertheless, the immediate surroundings of Glenmont still provide a stable environment for the estate--being zoned R-1, with 80,000 square feet required. They are not expected to change drastically in character over the years. To the south and west, the "Ramble," a park land held in common by the residents of Mewelllyn Park, will protect that flank of Glenmont from visual intrusion.

Zoning

The Zoning Ordinance for the Town of West Orange generally reflects current use patterns. In reference to Main Street, the area immediately east, up to the township line and lying between Alden and Charles Streets, is zoned industrial. Retail businesses are marked for both sides of Main Street north of Alden, while the area south of Charles Street is designated for apartment buildings. West of Main Street the Map shows residential zones ranging from two-family to one-family houses in various degrees, namely 1/2-acre, 1-acre, and 2-acre zones in this order proceeding westward.

In essence, no non-conforming land uses surrounding either unit of the Site are discernable in the Ordinance.

Regional Setting

Over fifty years ago, the people of Essex County established a system of county parks that has become an outstanding example of local recreational development. Two of these are in the near vicinity. Eagle Rock

Reservation, two miles to the northeast, has picnic grounds, hiking and bridle paths, soft-ball field, and an overlook with a spectacular view of the New York City Skyline. South Mountain Reservation, three miles west, is a larger park which features picnic grounds, fields and forest, with hiking and bridle trails. There are also an indoor ice-skating arena, a small zoo, and scenic overlooks.

In Newark, about 6 miles southeastward, is the Newark Museum (science, art, industry, etc.) and New Jersey Historical Society library and exhibits. The Boy Scouts of America has an excellent museum in New-Brunswick, 30 miles south. In nearby Caldwell is the Birthplace of President Grover Cleveland, a Registered National Historic Landmark. The Great Falls (A Registered Natural Landmark) is located in downtown Patterson, New Jersey. The historic district encompasses the first planned industrial area in the United States. Alexander Hamilton founded it in 1792. Atlantic City, Asbury Park, and other ocean spots are famed for their recreational attractions. Some forty State forests and parks, scattered along the State provide varied opportunities for bathing, boating, camping, hunting and fishing.

Nearby National Park Service areas are Morristown National Historical Park, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, and numerous units of the New York City Group.

Local Plans

A comprehensive master plan for West Orange, prepared in 1965, sets forth proposals for street developments, community facilities, land use regulations, and special study areas.

Among those aspects affecting the site, Main Street would be widened in certain sections and on-street parking would be eliminated to ease traffic congestion.

A new interstate Route 280 is underway. It will originate in Newark where it will interchange with the New Jersey Turnpike and extend westward through West Orange and subsequently interchange with Route 80 in Parsippany-Troy Hills. This limited access regional facility will connect to West Orange via Northfield Avenue, Mount Pleasant Avenue, Prospect Avenue, and Pleasant Valley Way.

Urban Renewal

West Orange has embarked on a program of urban renewal to rehabilitate some of the older sections of the community.

The first major plan, the Municipal Square Urban Renewal Project was initiated in 1961. It encompasses the area surrounding Town Hall and will combine public and private facilities. Land has been acquired, tenants relocated, most of the site cleared, and project plans completed.

Another project, which has a direct and immediate impact on the Edison National Historic Site, is the Thomas A. Edison Urban Renewal Area. Its boundaries and scope are shown in the accompanying sketch. Some of its stated objectives are:

1. Removal of substandard and incompatible structures and the elimination of blighting influences.
2. Provision of land for the expansion of Edison National Historic Site.

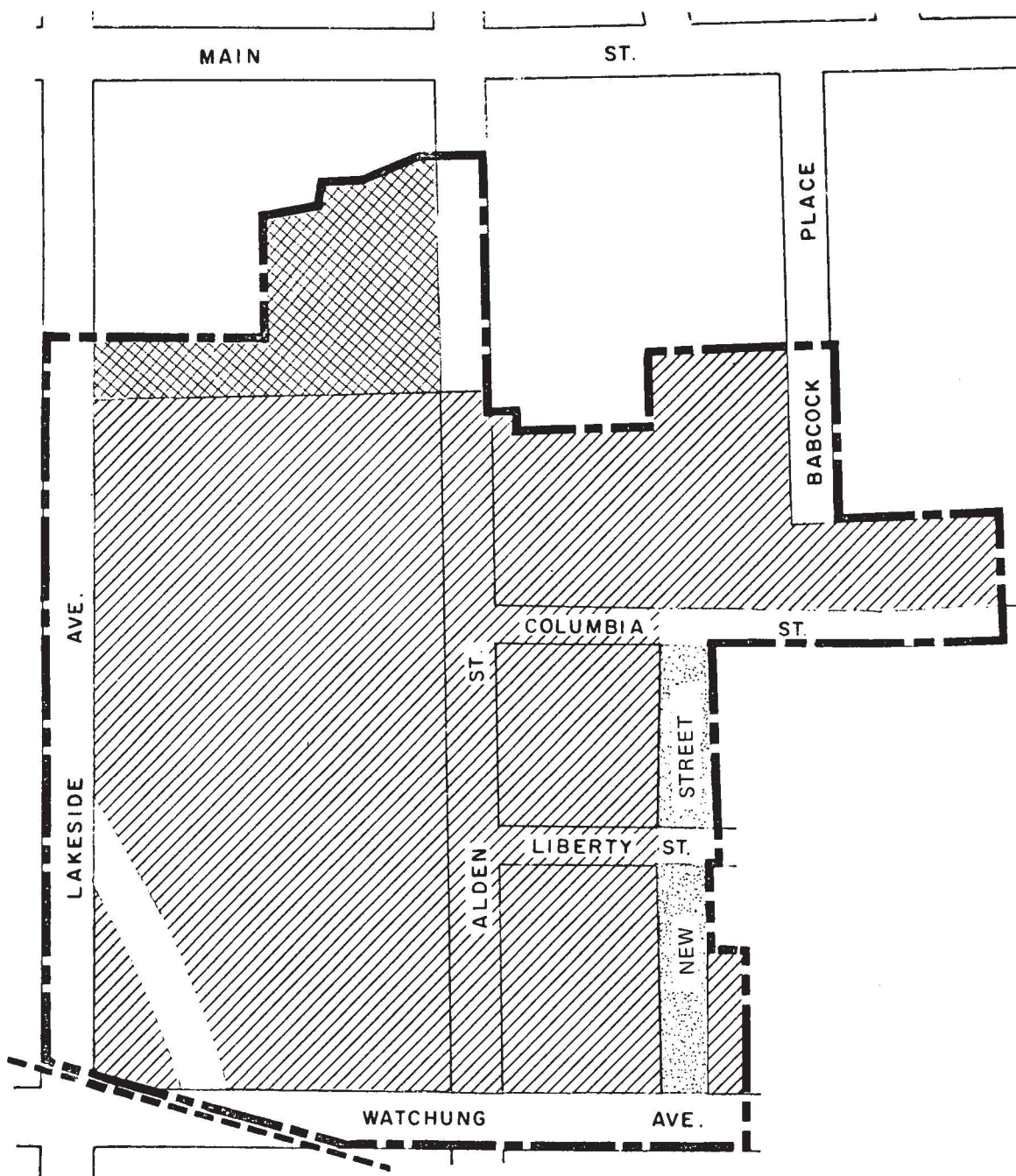
3. Creating a new industrial park with off-street parking area.
4. Constructing a new street to provide adequate local traffic flow.

The Agency has acquired all properties within the project boundaries. Some of the structures have been razed and the others will be removed as relocation and redevelopment progress. Acquired properties have been or are being disposed by selling. They are designated for public and industrial uses, as outlined in the Urban Renewal Plan and subject to the controls and restrictions contained in the plan. Additionally, the Agency proposes project improvements such as streets, curbing, walks, lighting, street signs, and street trees. All new electric and telephone distribution lines will be placed underground in the area designated for industrial and related use.

Under this plan, structures of Thomas Edison Industries are scheduled for removal. In accordance with completed designs, the company is building an industrial park a block away, complete with adequate parking.

This project makes adjacent land available for the Site's needs. It creates a street, to be called New Street, and closes a portion of Alden Street, which will dead end a short distance past the proposed eastern boundary. Because the Company will relocate to a one-story building, the water tower will no longer be needed for fire protection; however, the Company will retain their rights to the wells.

This land includes two structures worthy of preservation--Building 32 and the Water Tower. They will only retain one night guard; thus, the present 24-hour security service, extended to the Site, will then be discontinued.



LEGEND



Area to be acquired for clearance and/or redevelopment



Area to be acquired for public facilities (national historic site)



Area to be acquired for public facilities (street)



City-Town boundary



Project area boundary

LAND USE URBAN RENEWAL AREA

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ON MICROFILM

RESOURCE ANALYSIS

The Man

Thomas Alva Edison was born in Milan, Ohio, on February 11, 1847. While he had only about 3 months formal schooling, his childhood and youth were marked by an insatiable thirst for knowledge, diligence and labor which developed his creative ability and later his extraordinary productivity. Stimulated by his mother Nancy, a teacher before her marriage to Samuel Edison, Jr., he learned rapidly on his own. When he was 10 years old he had a small working laboratory in the basement of his home; when he was 12, he had another in a baggage car on the Grand Trunk Railway, where he worked as a newsboy and a "candy butcher." Earnings in this first job provided money for books to further his ruling passion for study and experiment.

Edison learned telegraphy in 1862, and developed his first patented invention, an electrical vote recorder in 1868. The next year he produced an improved stock ticker which he sold for \$40,000.

In 1876, after a period in which he manufactured many improved telegraph instruments of his own design, Edison moved into a 2-story frame building erected with his father's help at Menlo Park, New Jersey.

There he built his first large laboratory, gathered round him a group of capable assistants, and went into the "inventing business" on a more extensive scale, creating his fabulous phonograph as well as practical electric lighting and power systems, and improving Bell's telephone.

By the time Edison was 30 years old, he was already called "the Wizard of Menlo Park."

Edison faced a host of problems in his search for a safe, odorless, and inexpensive electric replacement for the gas light then in general use. A new lamp was but a part of what he must invent. Working literally day and night for the next several years, Edison finally succeeded in perfecting the first practical incandescent lamp (October 21, 1879) and in developing a system of current distribution that not only made the lamp commercially possible but also provided electricity power.

Mary Stillwell, the inventor's first wife, died in 1884. Two years later, Edison married the beautiful Mina Miller, and he took up residence at Glenmont, in the Llewellyn Park section of West Orange. Nearby he built a laboratory 10 times larger and better equipped and staffed than the one at Menlo Park. He had two sons and a daughter by each wife.

The laboratory at West Orange was destined to be the inventor's headquarters for the remaining 44 years of his life. Out of West Orange came the motion picture camera, greatly improved phonographs, and both silent and sound movies. Other Edison patents covered electric motors and generators, incandescent and fluorescent lamps, continuous nickel and copper plating, a method of depositing metals in a vacuum, magnetic separation and briquetting of iron ore, processes for making carbolic acid from coal tar, and a nickel-iron alkaline electric storage battery which alone required 50,000 experiments.

In addition to his inventions and his work in industrial development, Edison made two significant discoveries in pure science. One was the "etheric force," the electromagnetic waves later used in radio

transmission; the other, a fundamental phenomenon of electronics which has since become known as the "Edison Effect" and which led to a worldwide advance in radio communications and space technology.

To the end of his days Edison retained an insatiable zest to discover and invent new things, resulting in 1,093 U. S. patents. He also had many foreign patents to his credit. His last ambitious undertaking, to find a practical domestic source of natural rubber, was almost complete when he died at Glenmont on October 18, 1931.

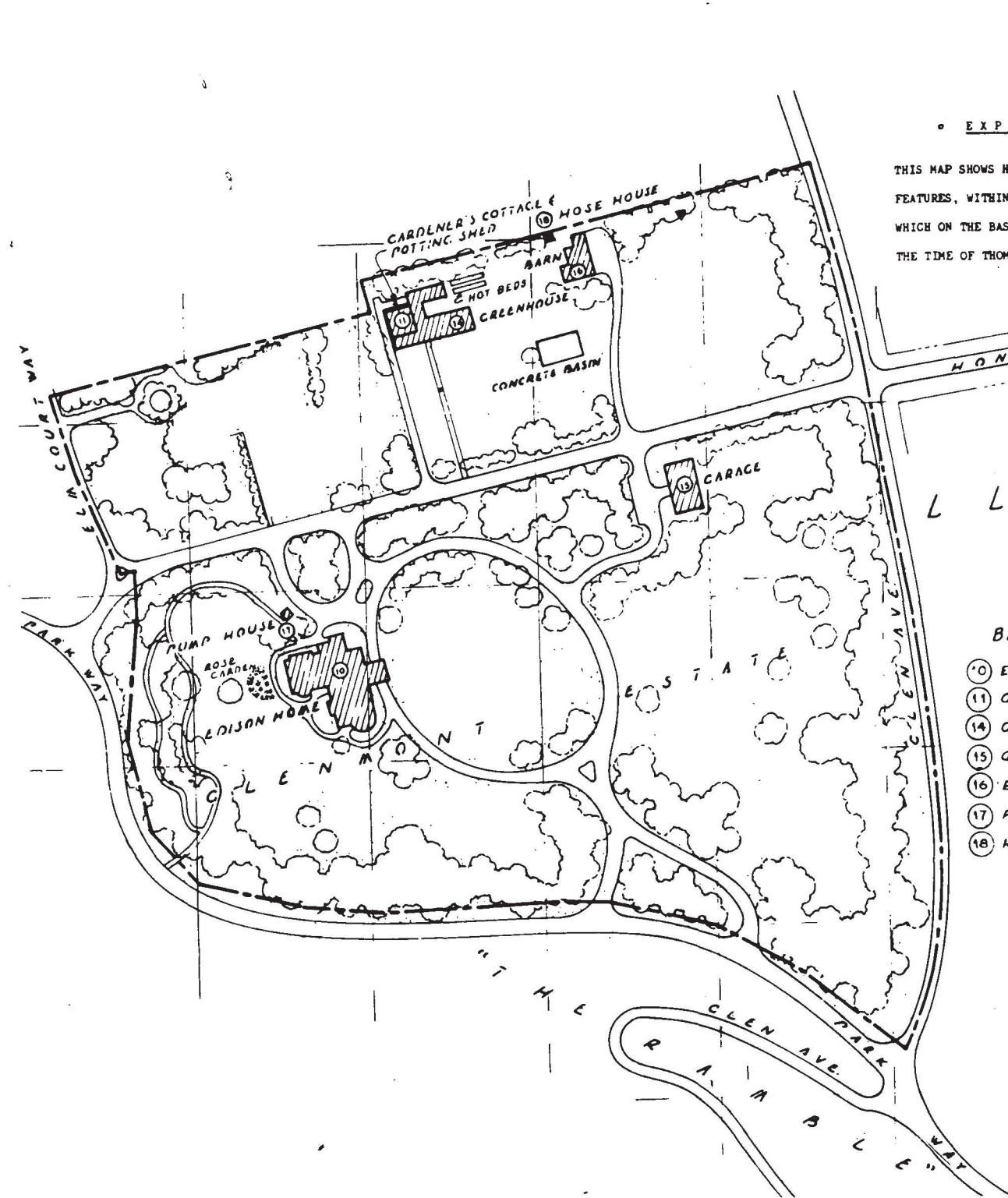
Laboratory

Grounds. Grounds within the historic complex consist of the paved entrance drive, two paved parking areas, the paved low-flat roof of the main vault, graveled areas between Buildings Nos. 2, 3 and 4, a narrow area of grass bisected by a very narrow concrete walk east of Building No. 4, and grass with shrubs and trees over the remaining open space. It is thought that, with the exception of the two paved parking areas, this condition approximates the historic scene, but little research has been done on this subject to restore the historic appearance with any degree of certainty. Accordingly, no such attempt has been made.

Ivy planting around the various Laboratory structures, apparently first dating from about 1905 and later extended, was not sufficiently pruned and cut back after 1931, with the result that it engulfed the buildings. However, most of it had to be removed incident to rehabilitation of the buildings. A portion of it has already begun to grow back.

Surrounding the Laboratory Unit on the street sides is chain link fencing with barbed wire top. This succeeded an earlier wooden picket fence, but it still dates from before 1931.

Across Main Street additional land was acquired by the National Park Service in 1966 with two old buildings--a three-story apartment house and a single story automotive garage building. They are presently being used temporarily by the local fire department along with the adjacent parking area south of the visitor parking.



• EXPLANATORY NOTE •

THIS MAP SHOWS HISTORIC AND OTHER BUILDINGS OR PHYSICAL FEATURES, WITHIN BOTH PRESENT AND PROPOSED SITE BOUNDARIES WHICH ON THE BASIS OF KNOWN EVIDENCE WERE IN EXISTENCE AT THE TIME OF THOMAS ALVA EDISON'S DEATH ON OCTOBER 18, 1931.

GLENMONT
BUILDINGS KEY

- ⑩ EDISON HOME
- ⑪ GARDENER'S COTTAGE & POTTING SHED
- ⑭ GREENHOUSE
- ⑮ GARAGE
- ⑯ BARN
- ⑰ PUMP HOUSE
- ⑱ ROSE HOUSE

LABORATORY BUILDINGS KEY (EXISTING 1964)

- ① PHYSICS LAB
- ② CHEMICAL LAB
- ③ CHEMICAL STORAGE ROOM & PATTERN SHOP
- ④ METALLURGICAL LAB
- ⑤ MAIN LABORATORY
- ⑥ POWER HOUSE-BOILER ROOM
- ⑦ BLACKSMITH SHOP
- ⑧ WOOD STORAGE BUILDING
- ⑨ SMALL STORAGE VAULT
- ⑩ GATE HOUSE
- ⑪ BLUE AMBEROL VAULT
- ⑫ COPPER PLATING BUILDING

LABORATORY AND VICINITY
OTHER BUILDINGS KEY

- A and B. GASOLINE FILLING STATION (EXISTING 1931, NOW GONE)
- C. HOUSE (EXISTING 1931, NOW GONE)
- D. MAYER MOTORS AUTO SALES, WITH RESIDENCE APARTMENTS ABOVE (EXISTING 1931-1964)
- E. MAYER MOTORS AUTO SERVICE GARAGE (EXISTING 1931-1964)
- F. OLD LABORATORY, BUILDING NO. 10, GARAGE (EXISTING 1931, NOW GONE)
- G. OLD LABORATORY BUILDING NO. 11, GOLD ROOM (EXISTING 1931, NOW GONE)
- J. OLD LABORATORY BUILDINGS NOS. 12 (WEST END) AND 13 (EAST END), JOINED AS ONE, MOULD POLISHING AND NICKEL PLATING PREPARATION BUILDING (EXISTING 1931, NOW GONE)
- K. OLD LABORATORY BUILDING NO. 22B, NICKEL PLATING BUILDING (EXISTING 1931, NOW GONE)

THIS MAP HAS IDENTICAL BASIC DATA AS DWS NRS-EDI 3035 WITH NEW BOUNDARY MODIFIED

H B HISTORIC BUILDING
— EXISTING BOUNDARY
- - - PROPOSED BOUNDARY

HISTORIC BASE
EDISON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR / NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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ON MICROFILM

Physics Laboratory, Building No. 1. Erected in 1887 and known in early days as the "Galvanometer Room," this one-story brick structure is presently used for display of museum materials in the front portion while the rear portion is used for administrative offices. Originally, it contained a great variety of electrical testing instruments, but as time went on it was also used for other purposes. Here, for instance, from 1912 to 1915, Edison carried on his pioneer work in the production of educational motion pictures and in later years he tested the alkaline storage battery for automobiles.

Many changes in interior appearance took place during the historic period. Others came about incident to remodeling in Edison Foundation days, when the building was refloored and the rear portion partitioned for office use. Many instruments and much of the equipment are now in storage. Exterior rehabilitation has been completed and the building is in good physical condition.

Chemical Laboratory, Building No. 2. Constructed in 1887, this building served continuously until Edison's death in 1931. It is a one-story brick structure with three attached metal lean-tos. The rear corner occupied by the inventor's desk, chair, and old lab coat is much the same today as in a photograph of him taken in 1888. In other respects, the interior remains essentially as it was in 1927-31, when Edison engaged in his last major research to find a practicable domestic source of natural rubber for use in time of war. Work tables, apparatus,

hundreds of bottles of chemicals, and books and pamphlets are all still in place. Complete exterior rehabilitation of the building and of various sections of the leanto were recently completed, but much of the material and furnishings once used in the leanto are now stored in other Laboratory buildings. Even so, the interior in its present state forms an impressive historical exhibit with real "living presence."

Chemical Stockroom and Pattern Shop, Building No. 3, Erected in 1887, this one-story brick structure is divided into front and rear sections. The Chemical Stock Room contained "some of everything," in line with Edison's policy of keeping on hand all kinds of conceivably required materials for invention and technical development. Thousands of such chemicals remained in the Stock Room until 1941, when they were carefully listed and removed. Two of the smaller rooms are presently used as a workshop and maintenance office and storage while the remaining space serves for the temporary storage of museum object materials.

The Pattern Shop section remains essentially as it was during Edison's lifetime, with all the motorized woodworking equipment and hand tools, together with some materials stock. A good selection of wooden patterns for casting Edison machinery and parts, formerly kept in the building, is temporarily stored in other Site structures.

Some modern woodworking power tools are now used in the Pattern Shop for carpentry and cabinet work connected with current buildings rehabilitation and maintenance activity.

Metallurgical Laboratory, Building No. 4, This building is one-story brick containing 6 rooms plus 2 attached wood frame, metal covered lean-tos. It was designed in 1887 for metal research work, but as time passed, it became the scene of many other Edison inventive pursuits. Among these were experiments dealing with disc and cylinder phonograph record development, nickel research, electric irons, toasters and other electrical appliances. A massive installation of heavy machinery for phonograph record blanks was removed for World War II "scrap" collection by Thomas A. Edison, Inc. Present partitioning of this section was installed by the Company to reactivate its research laboratory in 1941. Two rooms are now used as offices, and others for a photographic darkroom and storage.

The front half of this building is used as work space by the chief museum curator and his staff. The rear half of the building is used as temporary storage of archives and museum collections. Originally used as a washroom by Edison employees, the lean-to at the end of this section now houses some maintenance equipment.

Another lean-to near the front, originally a fire house for the laboratory, later became a repository for various heavy equipment items. Its front section is presently used as a smithing and welding shop in connection with rehabilitation of area structures. Exterior rehabilitation was completed in 1966.

Main Laboratory, Building No. 5. Largest of the 1887 structures is this 3-storied brick building. Here, on the first floor are preserved the inventor's library and office, his general stock room and a complete machine shop with its own lathes, drill presses, and milling machines used for precision work. Almost no change has taken place in interior appearance since 1931 and the equipment is still operable. In the double-balconied library and office, visitors can still see Edison's desk; the cot on which he took "catnaps" while working around-the-clock; most of the 10,000 books and periodicals, and scores of prints, pictures, sculptured pieces, and other personal memorabilia.

Here, as in other parts of the Laboratory, may be noted Edison's favorite motto, framed and printed in large letters: "There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to avoid the real labor of thinking."

During the historic period, the third floor served many varying functions. The Music Room above the library and office was used by Edison for listening to new phonograph recording, sometimes in company of artists, friends, and associates. His earliest work on motion pictures was also on this floor. At the rear, the large room was divided into smaller rooms but little is known about the purposes which these rooms served, except that in them much experiment was conducted on motion pictures and the early long-playing cylinder records of 1895-1897.

This is the only Laboratory structure with nearly a full basement. Here may be found bin after bin of heavy materials and parts for Edison inventions and products. The interior presents much the same appearance today as it did during the inventor's lifetime.

Portions of the first floor are being used for exhibits and curator's office and file room. The archivist occupies rooms on the second floor, where a restroom is used by women visitors during periods of heavy visitation.

Power House - Boiler Room, Building No. 6. Built in 1887, this one-story brick structure without basement served until about 1919, when a new power house and steam generating plant were erected by Thomas A. Edison, Inc. The old boilers were removed in 1927 by Mr. Henry Ford, along with the steam engines and generators, for addition to his Greenfield Village exhibit at Dearborn, Michigan. In 1963, the modern boiler and controls, protected by newly constructed brick walls, but utilizing the old 80' brick chimney stack, were installed as part of the Laboratory heating system.

After 1927, the Power House was remodeled to serve as an entrance and reception room for Thomas A. Edison, Inc. In 1963 this room was reduced in size and the rear space was converted into a winter theater for showing Edison motion pictures to site visitors. The Company's right to use this facility expired in 1966.

Blacksmith Shop, Building No. 7. This corrugated metal one-story building, erected by Edison after 1887, was recently cleared of miscellaneous storage to facilitate rehabilitation work. Many items of tools and equipment once used in this shop are now stored in the museum collection. Interior restoration has been completed.

Small Storage Vault, Building No. 8. Erected in 1913, this all-concrete structure has been used continuously for storage of Laboratory records. Most of the safes, now in the Main Archives and Museum Storage Vault, were kept here until 1942.

Gate House, Building No. 9. Erected in 1890 as an entrance, this small shingled frame Victorian structure was the first of the Laboratory buildings to undergo rehabilitation by the Service. Maintaining the exterior appearance, the interior was adapted as a temporary visitor entrance station and sales counter.

Black Maria, Building No. 13. This is a 1954 replica of Edison's first motion picture studio, which was located on a nearby site. It is one-story, wood-frame, with tar-covered walls and roof and it is so designed that one large section of the roof, hinged on its lower edge, can be raised like the lid of a box; while the whole structure, being pivoted in the center, can be turned completely around on a circular track to face in any direction. Such were the means Edison used to illuminate the stage of his studio by sunlight, regardless of the time of day, when making pictures with early films of slower emulsion speed than those of today.

Blue Amberol Vault, Building No. 33. This all-concrete structure is fitted with shelving and concrete partitions. Temperature and humidity are controlled by equipment housed in a small metal-walled shed adjoining. A large stock of nitrate-base Edison motion picture film formerly stored here was recently transferred to the Library of Congress, but some safety-base film still remains. In this building are also preserved specimen chemicals removed from the Chemical Stock Room and Pattern Shop in 1941. The building derives its name from early storage of Edison Blue Amberol cylinder phonograph record moulds.

Glenmont

Glenmont Unit. Full information is lacking on exactly how the Glenmont grounds looked in 1931, but it is known that some specimen trees have died and that perhaps 20 were blown down in storms. A few of these have since been replaced with identical specimens, and trees are now being replaced as they die.

Changes have gradually taken place in the appearance of historic grounds and in the flower and vegetable gardens, which are not as expansive as they once were. The garden formerly existing southeast of the garage is now in lawn and some of the original footpaths are partly overgrown with shrubbery. Foundation planting around the home is old, partly decayed, and partly obtruding over much of the structure.

Originally interred in Rosedale Cemetery, West Orange, the remains of Mr. and Mrs. Edison were reinterred at Glenmont, in a quiet enclave of trees and shrubbery behind the home they loved. The new gravesite has been planted with ivy and the original granite ledger markers are now in place. This simple setting is appropriate and should be maintained, if agreeable with the Edison family.

Various historic cast-iron seats and benches on the grounds are being maintained and additional units matching those already there were purchased and installed for the comfort of visitors. Several other cast-iron ornaments and a few bird feeders, the latter a constant source of pleasure for Mrs. Edison, need repairs.

Existing landscaping, lawns, drives, paths, etc., on the former Tilney-Johnson property adjoining Glenmont are being maintained.

Edison Home, Building No. 10 Built in 1880 and purchased by Edison six years later, this multi-gabled Victorian mansion, was constructed of stone, brick, and frame in three stories plus attic and basement and contains twenty-three rooms. It is completely furnished and decorated very much as it was when Edison and his family occupied the house from 1886 until his death. Mrs. Edison continued living here until she passed away in 1947 and was the last family occupant. Contents include original furniture, rugs, wall coverings, fixtures, draperies, fireplace tools, books and many art objects such as paintings, sculpture, prints and engravings. Numerous furnishings date back to Henry C. Pedder, for whom the building was erected.

Originally lighted with gas, the house was electrified by Edison in 1889, and a gas furnace has recently replaced the old coal boiler to fuel the warm air system.

Two stories are open to visitors while one room of the old servants' section on the third floor is occupied by the present Glenmont caretaker.

Gardener's Cottage and Potting Shed, Building No. 11 The upper floor of this Edison concrete structure still serves its historic function: quarters for the Glenmont gardener. Storage for some gardening tools and equipment and a potting bench are on the first floor, which has a door leading to the greenhouse.

Greenhouse, Building No. 14. This metal frame structure on low concrete foundation walls replaced an earlier greenhouse on the same site. Here are started many of the plants used in the Glenmont gardens and flower beds, and flowers for regular use in the home. It is not now open to the public.

Garage, Building No. 15. One of the earliest examples of monolithic poured concrete construction, this building has two stories with a partial basement. In it were housed the family automobiles, which were moved to their assigned places with the aid of a circular turntable set into the floor. Some apparatus used in servicing the old electric cars is still in place. The upper floor, originally consisting of 8 rooms and a bath for a chauffeur's quarters, is now in a deteriorated condition. Heavy grounds maintenance equipment used at Glenmont is stored on the first floor which also provides parking for Glenmont employees.

Barn, Building No. 16. This is a Victorian style barn, one-story high with a loft over the main portion. Interior features include a chicken house, pony and cow stables, feed room and calf shed. A good deal of the old fixtures and equipment used in this structure, still remains in place but some space is given over to storage of garden and grounds maintenance equipment. The interior requires considerable refurnishing.

Pump House, Building No. 17. Inside this small frame structure are the old pump and Edison bi-polar motor which provided potable water for Glenmont estate needs.

Hose House, Building No. 18. Reconstruction has been completed and the building is in use as a hose house.

Museum and Archival Resources

Collections consist of about 400,000 museum objects, with an appraised value of some two million dollars; over 10,000 books, supplemented by a large number of periodicals and some 500,000 manuscripts. Included among the objects are models of such Edison inventions as light bulbs, phonographs, records, motion picture cameras and projectors; two fully equipped machine shops and a stock room, and hundreds of scientific and experimental apparatus. Edison's letters, business and laboratory records for the years 1870-1931 constitute some of the manuscripts.

Of the museum objects only about 10% is identified and catalogued. Establishing archival control over the manuscript collection is only about half completed.

Storage of most of the archival material is provided in Building No. 12. A few museum objects are stored in this building, the remainder is stored in the other Laboratory buildings without adequate controls to impede deterioration.

Such an extensive collection of historical objects and documents is unique in quality and scope. This Site is the worldwide center of Edisonia and the material is of inestimable value for the effective interpretation of Edison's life and career as well as to scholars.

Utilities

For fire protection at the Laboratory unit water is supplied by Orange City 14" main and McGraw-Edison Company deep well through a 10" main. A 75,000 gallon water tower (132 feet elevation) is tied into the system for emergency use; however, this functional capacity will cease when McGraw-Edison moves out. A 6" main of the Commonwealth Water Company, Summit, N. J., supplies water for domestic use to both Laboratory and Glenmont.

A-C current is furnished by Public Service Electric and Gas Company of West Orange. Single phase and three phase aerial and underground service is available. D.C. current is supplied to the Laboratory (by aerial lines to buildings 1, 2, 3, and 5) by McGraw-Edison Company.

At the Laboratory gas is furnished by Public Service Electric and Gas Company, Newark, and is used to fire a central forced hot water heating system in Building No. 5. From there the hot water is piped to all Laboratory buildings, except buildings 8 and 33.**

Refuse service is provided weekly by contract.

New Jersey Bell Telephone Company services the area with telephones throughout the Laboratory buildings.

West Orange Sewer Department furnishes service through a 6" city main on Honeysuckle Avenue.

Gas also serves the Garage and Home for heating, and Gardener's Cottage at Glenmont for water heating and cooking. Future connections could be made to an existing 2" main on Honeysuckle Avenue and 4" main on Park Way. Oil is used for heating the Gardener's Cottage and the Greenhouse.

Legal Factors and Legislative Background

Presidential Proclamation 3148, signed July 14, 1956, established the Edison Laboratory National Monument. The Edison Home (Glenmont) was designated as a National Historic Site by order of the Secretary of the Interior on December 6, 1955. Both units, together, were designated the Edison National Historic Site by Public Law 87-628, enacted on September 5, 1962.

Existing lands consist of 4.41 acres at the Laboratory and 15.67 acres at Glenmont, a total of 20.08 acres, all owned by the United States.

Under the memorandum of agreement with Llewellyn Park, daily visitation to Glenmont is limited to 100, Monday through Saturday. Vehicles with a capacity of more than 9 persons are not permitted in Llewellyn Park and visitor services at Glenmont are confined to interpretive tours and walks.

THE VISITOR

Since establishment of the Site, visitation has grown from about 24,000 to 55,000 in the last ten years. Most visitors come from the northeast section of the country with half of the total originating in the New York Metropolitan area. Visitors from other states and countries account for the remainder. School children from the 4th, 5th, and 6th grades constitute nearly 50% of the total.

With the exception of the months of September and December, which make-up the slack season, visitation is generally even throughout the year. This is due to the fact that school group visits span the period from October to June while casual visitation increases in July and August.

Annual Visitation

<u>Year</u>	<u>Glenmont</u>	<u>Laboratory</u>	<u>Total</u>
1960	353	23,427	23,780
1961	2463+	26,078	28,541
1962	2607	30,974	33,581
1963	2089	30,526	32,615
1964	3174	37,450	40,624
1965	3363	41,740	45,103
1966	4950	43,689	48,639
1967	4076	46,335	50,411
1968	3250*	50,290	53,540
1969	1152**	47,579	48,731
1970	4629	51,306	55,935

*Closed for 3 months ** Closed for 9 months
+Opened to the public May, 1961

Monthly Visitation

(1970)

<u>Month</u>	<u>Glenmont</u>	<u>Laboratory</u>
January	101	2661
February	366	4431
March	377	5819
April	416	6789
May	260	7015
June	374	5568
July	713	4194
August	721	3974
September	272	1604
October	405	2954
November	466	3806
December	158	2491

Visitors receive their introduction to the Site at the Gate House which serves as a combined information, reception, and sales counter and where admission fees are collected for the Laboratory and Glenmont Units. Here the visitor is given introductory information about the guided tour and furnished a free information folder on each unit. Here, too, the visitor may purchase any of a wide selection of post cards, slides, interpretive pamphlets and books. Both units are open to the public daily; from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., at the Laboratory and from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. at Glenmont. Glenmont is closed on Sundays and holidays.

Traffic at the Laboratory is hampered by existing facilities, as the only use of the park is by guided tour. There is no place for visitors to wait for tours to begin; the tour must begin as soon as the visitor arrives. A continuous circular tour has been developed and is rigid, as there is no flexibility in time (1 1/4 hours) or routing. In some instances, visitors with limited time receive only a partial tour.

Laboratory tours offer museum exhibits, motion pictures and walk-ins to historically furnished (not refurnished) buildings. From the Gate House, the tour moves to the Physics Laboratory, the Black Maria (for a movie during the summer); then the Chemical Laboratory, Building No. 6, for exhibits (and movie during the rest of the year), the Machine Shop, and the Library. The tour ends at the Gate House.

Particularly related to the West Orange years, the interpretive theme is Edison's accomplishment in science and technology seen against the background of the research and development in the laboratory he

established and the home in which he escaped for relaxation, contemplation and society.

Visitors to Glenmont are given, at the Gate House, a sheet of directions and are informed about the special rules governing such visits. The house tour lasts about 30 minutes and covers the first and second floors quite adequately. At the home, the visitors are introduced by the guide with comments on the history of the estate, the buildings, and its occupants. As the tour proceeds from room to room, the relationship of this environment, sometimes referred to as the inventor's "thought bench", to his Laboratory "work bench" in the valley below is unfolded. Visitors are invited to walk about the grounds at their leisure; to observe the Garage, the Greenhouse, Gardener's Cottage, and the Gravesite (of Thomas and Mina Edison), and to enjoy the landscape plantings and expansive lawns.

Tour groups are usually small (15 to 20 people), an arrangement which fits in well with the home atmosphere and helps in preserving its valuable contents.

While total visitation is expected to continue to rise, significant changes in the visitor use pattern are not anticipated. The area can sustain increased visitor use by:

1. Providing more interpretive space.
2. Refurnishing and opening more historic buildings.
3. Removing park operations from some of the historic buildings.

4. Improving exhibits and films to better illustrate Edison's career and contributions.
5. Varying guided tours to satisfy the needs and interests of differing groups.
6. Offering more sale publications to support the interpretive theme.

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING

Purpose

The purpose of Edison National Historic Site is to preserve and interpret the West Orange Laboratory and home of Thomas A. Edison as memorial and inspirational reminders to the American people of the continuing significance of this great inventor and his approach to life.

Management Category

Edison National Historic Site will be managed in accordance with the Service's Administrative policies for historical areas.

Management Objectives

Administer Edison National Historic Site as a unit of the Morristown-Edison National Park Service Group with a Unit Manager immediately in charge on site.

Administer the site as a day-use area, year-round, seven days a week, fee area, (Glenmont will be open Monday through Saturday only, for a limited number of visitors).

Actively participate in community and regional planning to seek cooperative solutions for such problems as zoning, traffic control and parking, pollution, etc.

Seek legislative authority to acquire additional lands necessary for full preservation, visitor use, and interpretation of the historic scene.

Provide off-street parking facilities to serve visitors.

Exchange information and cooperate with other sites relating to Thomas A. Edison, including the Edison Birthplace at Milan, Ohio; the Edison Tower, located in and part of Edison State Park, Menlo Park, New Jersey; the Thomas A. Edison Winter Home, Fort Myers, Florida; and the Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village (corporately the Edison Institute), Dearborn, Michigan.

Resources Management

- a. Preserve and restore as practicable the historic environment of c. 1931.
- b. Give maximum security and protection to all physical features of the Site.
- c. Continue research oriented toward management, preservation/restoration, and interpretation of the Site and its resources.

Visitor Services

- a. Insure that all visitor services carry a common interpretive theme-- the life and significance of Edison, giving particular attention to the West Orange years.
- b. Restore buildings of the Site to serve as "living documents" illustrative of Edison's life and work, except for one interpretive facility.
- c. Give visitors guided tours of the Laboratory and Glenmont. Give study to self-guided visitor arrangement at the Lab buildings and Glenmont grounds.
- d. Develop special services for schools, on-site and off-site.
- e. Maximize use of the Site through interpretive and related programs in off-hours and off-season.

THE PLAN

General

Edison National Historic Site consist essentially of two parts-- Edison's home and his laboratory area. All management programs are aimed at restoration and interpretation of these two focal points plus some activities supporting overall objectives. Hence, this plan treats the two units somewhat separately; yet, outlines in the first section of this plan, and the last, these facets are common to both units.

Edison National Historic Site shall have the primary goal of identifying and exploring the unique genius of Thomas A. Edison. The interpretive program at the park shall, of course, deeply concern itself with the personality of the man and the details of his work, as well as with the environment in which he lived and worked, but all its interpretive expressions should have the common theme of "a genius that changed the world."

This single element is the most compelling interpretive fact at the park. Only occasionally in recorded history has the rare combination occurred: a time, with a built-up of background data, with a genetic combination as a human catalyst. But it has happened, and mankind knows these men as great political leaders (Lincoln); as great artists (da Vinci); as great theorists (Copernicus); as great philosophers (Socrates). Edison surely ranks with such company. A unique mind, his work, based, it is true, upon the endeavors of many earlier scientists, did change the world. This fact must not be allowed to become lost in a welter of details about the technical nature of that

work or the biographical data of his life.

Beyond this, it is probably well to reaffirm the intent to provide interpretation of the personality and life of Edison, the environment in which he lived and worked, the major areas of his life work and the basic principles of that work, as well as its main results.

The Edison Laboratory and Glenmont, with all their testament and close relations to Thomas Edison, could be turned into a living memorial to the man who dedicated his ideas and energies to create, through new inventions, the means to liberate mankind from drudgery to comfort and happiness.

Considered purely in architectural terms, Edison buildings may not be especially interesting or outstanding. Even in this regard, taken as industrial structures built over six decades ago, they excel many contemporary **buildings** of like use in their exterior form and treatment.

It is in their contents, purpose, associations and mood that these buildings should truly be judged. Furthermore, the experiments and inventions evolved within their walls; Edison's ideas and ideals on life and work nourished within them; and, finally, the inventor's technological contributions and personal fulfilment--these, when vividly presented, would ennoble the buildings and infuse them with perpetual and inspirational values for future generations.

Edison National Historic Site is currently a fee area with the visitor attendance strictly limited in one area of the **units**: Glenmont. This

arrangement will continue, and provisions must be made at a new visitor facility to collect admission fees and issue entrance passes on an accountable basis to Glenmont.

Most interpretation at the park is currently provided by guide service. While this arrangement will be somewhat modified at the Lab, it will still prevail at Glenmont.

Carrying Capacity

While the present agreement with Llewellyn Park management sets a limit on the daily visitation to Glenmont, a reasonable adjustment by mutual arrangement is possible. It is noted that the maximum daily allowance of 100 visitors has not yet been reached.

With the proposed visitor use facilities and services and changes in tour pattern, the Laboratory Unit could adequately serve 1600 visitors per day.

The Laboratory Unit

Visitor Reception. Practically all visitors will arrive by private auto or bus, parking in the area across Main Street from the Lab complex. From there he will cross over to a proposed Visitor Center adjacent to the Edison Laboratory. A number of circumstances justify such a development: present crowded fee collection and sales area; absence of any waiting space for visitors about to take a tour, or for tour staging and organization; absence of space for introductory or syncretic interpretation; and absence of adequate space for administrative and curatorial operations, requiring that these be housed in

historic structures. These problems will be abated by a suitably located and designed Visitor Center.

Externally, sitting areas will provide places to relax, to collect bus tours, and for viewing the lab buildings.

In addition to the usual "creature comfort" facilities, this structure should provide space suitable in character and size for the following functions:

Fee Collection and Orientation Area. This space should be planned as an interpretive area in its own right, and not simply as a ticket booth. Visitors should be able to obtain the required entrance passes and tickets here, to be sure, but they must also be provided with sufficient information about the park and its opportunities to permit them to make selections of elements to make up their park visit. The area will, therefore, need to provide information about what there is to see at the park, how to see it, and when it may be seen. It will need to be more than a ticket-information-orientation area--it must be a planning space, with room and staff and data sufficient to aid each visitor in planning his total visit. The area should have exhibitry depicting other sites associated with Thomas A. Edison: Menlo Park, Greenfield Village, etc., although no ticket or reservation services for these.

Sales. The Visitor Center must also have some room, disassociated from the planning space, for sales. The park has now a good, though limited, sales facility. It should plan to expand this, and to present

more material in a setting that will permit greater leisure for browsing, and more elbow room to allow the process of selection to be an enjoyable one.

Assembly. The facility should also contain space of some character where visitors may wait for guided tour to begin, or where school tours may be gathered and briefed for their visit. This space might be combined with exhibitry designed to communicate the volume and complexity of Edison's life work, to serve as a theme statement for the man and the park. It might be the place to exhibit some or all of the over one thousand objects patented by Thomas Edison, together with reproductions of the original patent model submissions.

Edison Program. The most essential interpretive element in the new visitor center will be a facility to provide an introductory and syncretic interpretive experience. This may be a single unit mixed media development wherein the complex genius of Edison is interpreted within the framework of both his life at West Orange and the world altering effects of his work, or it might have several elements employing several interpretive media in sequence to convey the same message. In any case, the development must serve to build a frame of reference for the visitor, both for Edison as an authentic genius as well as a human being, and for the impact of his work. The nature of his life work must be made broadly understandable by this development, but care should be exercised to avoid becoming involved in details of that work at this point. Such matters will be left for another time and place in the interpretive program. Audio-visual and projection space will

be provided in the Center for this major interpretive element.

Archival - curatorial space. An additional 8000 square feet will be needed for storage; staff work space; desk space for researchers; rest rooms, sink, and dark room. This could be located below grade, adjacent and connected to present archives with interior access to the upper floor.

Office Space. Offices for the Unit Manager, administrative and stenographic staff, and a meeting room will be included, plus storage room. Offices for the historian, guards, and guides will continue in the Main Laboratory. Likewise, curatorial work spaces closely related to a particular laboratory will be located where the objects are.

Maintenance. Considerable discussion evolved around the location of this facility and after considering alternative sites (Glenmont, former Mayer property, and the Laboratory), integrating it with the visitor facility was considered the most feasible. While connected to this building, some degree of architectural articulation appears desirable.

A total of 1200 square feet will be allocated for a carpenter shop, welding and plumbing, paint shop, an office, toilet, and miscellaneous storage.

Design and Architectural Character

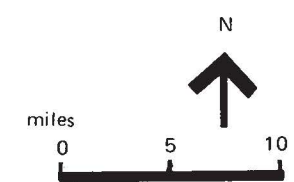
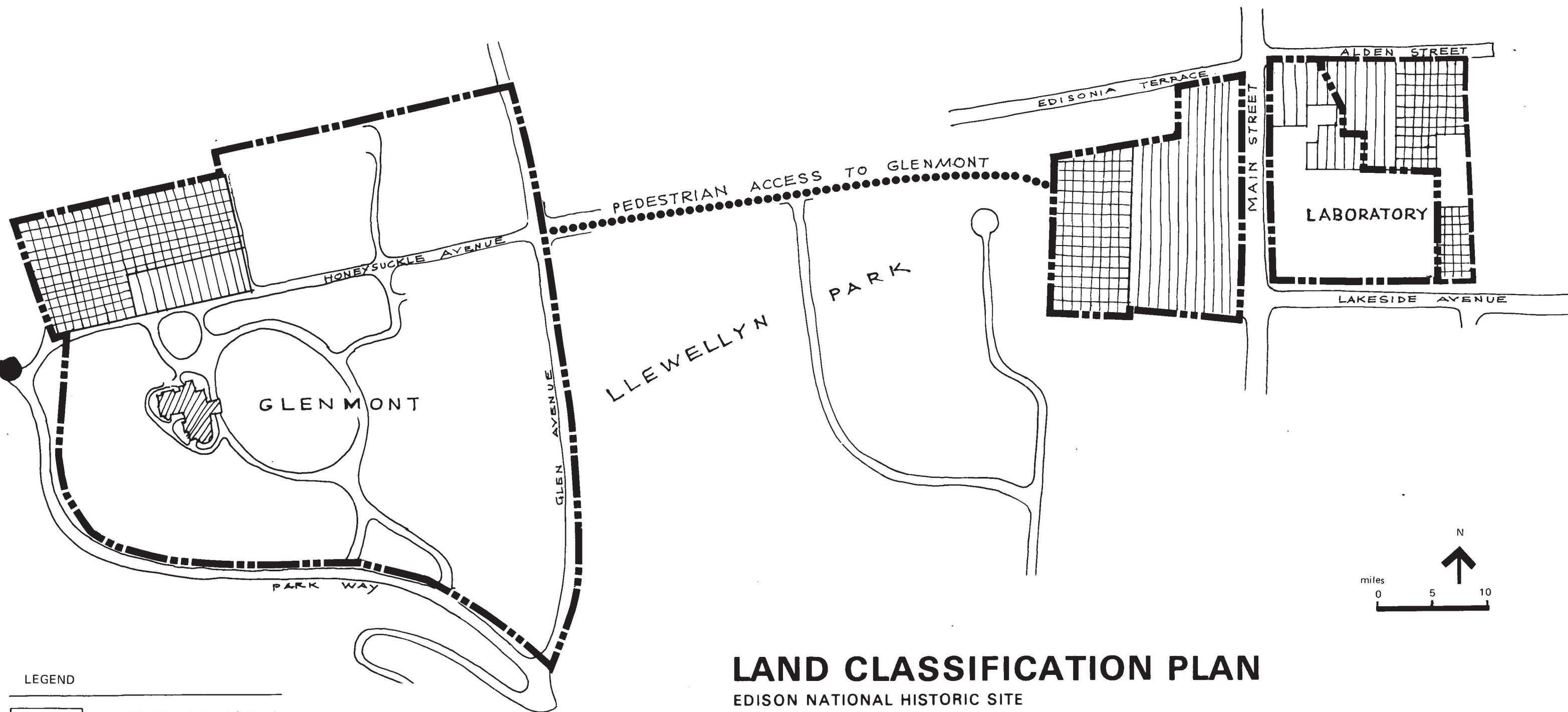
Spatially detached from existing structures, the visitor facility should assert its individuality and character without appearing to

dominate or compete with its neighbors. It can relate to the surroundings by reflecting, in part, the exterior materials with unique and inventive forms, proportions, and layout. Departure from surrounding design is desirable in the spirit of Edison's genius and endeavor which drove him constantly to seek new ways and products for the comfort and convenience of people.

Each interior space can evolve in shape and treatment in response to the exterior conditions and spaces which it faces while, together, interiors would interrelate to the requirements of the building.

The lobby for instance, would be oriented to enable the visitor to see the Laboratory complex from one side, and, if possible, to get a distant glimpse toward Glenmont from another.

Additional lighting will increase visibility and safety. With that, plus some improvised and possibly manned action programs, dead machinery could be made to reflect a living laboratory and convey what Thomas Edison was doing.



- LEGEND
- Class VI—Historical and Cultural
 - Class III—Natural Environment
 - Class II—General Outdoor Recreation
 - Existing boundary
 - Proposed boundary

LAND CLASSIFICATION PLAN

EDISON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR / NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Land Acquisition

To accomplish the foregoing development and to preclude adverse development which would intrude upon the historic setting and atmosphere, additional land is needed. A strip of land along the eastern boundary should be acquired. This will require legislative authorization and funding.

The proposed parcel (1.39 acres) is a part of the lands acquired by the West Orange Redevelopment Agency for the Thomas A. Edison Urban Renewal Project. These lands and buildings have been leased back to McGraw-Edison Company for continued use for manufacturing and offices. When the company relocates in late 1971 to its new complex, now under construction, the old buildings will be demolished. As demolition is likely to be done prior to land transfer, the Agency should be informed, as soon as possible, of the intent to acquire the land and of the structures to be preserved. Related to the impending demolition, utility lines (water, power and sewer), now part of McGraw-Edison mains, are being planned by the Park for prompt connection to public lines with minimum or no interruption to services when the buildings are razed.

In this connection, although the Company has indicated that the power equipment they own and which furnish D.C. current to the Laboratory could be donated to the Government, it seems much too large and difficult to move for the Site's modest needs.

The Laboratory Site. This unit will be maintained, developed, and interpreted as a historic zone. All interiors within the zone will be restored to their appearance during Edison's life use of them (1886-1931),

as most appropriate and feasible in each individual case. They will be refurnished according to the ~~same~~ guidelines. The goal shall be to provide visitors with an environment that is strongly evocative of industrial America in the latter part of the 19th and early part of the 20th centuries.

Visitors will ordinarily use the historic structures and the historic zone on a self-guided basis. Having received orientation to the park and the subject at the Visitor Center, and having been provided with information there to aid in planning their time at the park, visitors will be able to enter the historic zone with sufficient information regarding the opportunities it offers to enable them to walk among the buildings, ducking into those that have interest for them, on a schedule that is responsive to their own physical limitations and personal interests. Guided tours will be provided for all school groups and any other groups who request such service, of course, but the average visitor will see the Laboratory of Thomas A. Edison on a do-it-yourself, discovery, basis.

Buildings open to visitors on this basis will be Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 13. The first five will have interpretive personnel stationed in them as interpreter - demonstrators. These will bear the burden of interpreting for visitors the technical details of Edison's work, and the development of his business at this site. Emphasis will be, of course, upon his work as an inventor and upon the process of creative experimentation which produces invention, but visitors should be made aware that Edison was a commercial individual, as well as an inventive one,

and should not leave the historic zone without realizing the link between the work carried on within these red brick buildings to the bright new plant of McGraw-Edison about to rise next door. While the function of the interpretive experience in the visitor center should be concerned with communicating the character and impact of genius in the person of Thomas A. Edison, the Lab should be devoted to communicating the character and detail of his life work.

Only the Black Maria will be open to visitors on an unattended basis.

The present direct current motors can be used until service is discontinued by the McGraw-Edison Company.

Rather than use converter equipment, A-C motors will be installed out of view to stimulate operating the existing historic D.C. motor system in order to eliminate costly maintenance and upkeep.

Non-historic structures will be razed, as shown on the General Development Plan. This will include buildings retained for interim use until the new facilities are completed to accommodate visitor and administrative functions.

Building 33 may present a problem during the design and construction of the visitor center. Nevertheless, it should be retained if it is at all possible to incorporate it in the visitor center function. Now on land proposed for acquisition, Building 32 is historic, too, and should be preserved.

Although it is agreed that the retention of the water tower is in accord

with the Edison lifetime-span being memorialized and interpreted, decision regarding its ultimate disposition is deferred, pending further experience with the situation including costs of maintenance.

Non-compatible activities, such as administration, maintenance, storage, and visitor use, now scattered throughout the Laboratory buildings, will be removed when the new visitor center becomes available. Interior restoration and refurnishing of historic buildings cannot proceed until these activities are moved elsewhere.

Protection and safety of the unique archival and curatorial collection is a very important task. These objects constitute an integral and continuing part of the National Historic Site and should be kept there. Apart from the material stored at Building No. 12, many objects are scattered throughout the laboratory complex. In the proposed building, under one roof, space adjacent to the present vault will be provided to consolidate all significant objects and provide needed work space.

A sustained and organized effort by specialized personnel who recognize the reliance of various parts, is required to cull the relevant and useful material. This unique and valuable collection cannot be screened and discarded at random. Continuation of the cataloguing and filing process will be needed to make the collection readily available and accessible for use and duplication on the site.

GROUND DEVELOPMENT

LAND ACQUISITION: A
SERVICE ACCESS
AND PARKING-4 CARS: A
SECURITY FENCING NORTH AND EAST: B
SCREEN PLANTING NORTH AND EAST: B
BUS LANDING: C
SITTING AREA: D
FIRE ACCESS: E

GLENMONT
RESTROOMS: H
PARKING: J
STABILIZED TURF-10 CARS
GARAGE REHAB. AND REMODEL
First Floor-Exhibit
Second Floor-Employee Residence
SCREEN PLANTING
PLANT REHAB. AND RENEWAL

URBAN PARK

PARKING EXPANSION
TOTAL 50 CARS, 5 BUSES: F
LUNCHEON AREA: G
SITTING AREA
SCREEN PLANTING

HISTORIC AREA

HISTORIC STRUCTURES
COMPLETION OF EXTERIOR RESTORATION
INTERIOR RESTORATION AND REFURNISHING
RELOCATION OF BLACK MARIA
REMOVAL OF NON-HISTORIC STRUCTURES
RELOCATION OF NON-COMPATIBLE ACTIVITIES
RECONSTRUCTION OF STORAGE SHED
STREET AND GROUND RESTORATION
REGRADE AND RESURFACING PAVED AREAS
RESTORATION OF PAVEMENT TEST CIRCLE
LANDSCAPING INNER COURT

ENTRANCE ORIENTATION

VISITOR CENTER
ARCHIVAL STORAGE
WORKSHOP
ADMINISTRATION
MAINTENANCE UNIT

LEGEND

- BOUNDARY
- WALKS
- PROPOSED ADDITION
- (●) STRUCTURES TO BE RELOCATED
- ▨ STRUCTURES TO BE RETAINED
- PROPOSED STRUCTURES
- STRUCTURES TO BE REMOVED
- ~ PROPOSED SCREEN PLANTING

BUILDING LIST

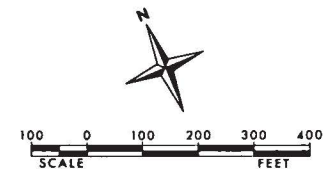
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|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. PHYSICS LABORATORY | 7A. WOOD STORAGE BUILDING | 13. BLACK MARIA |
| 2. CHEMICAL LABORATORY | 8. SMALL STORAGE VAULT | 14. GREENHOUSE |
| 3. CHEMICAL STOCKROOM & PATTERN SHOP | 9. GATE HOUSE | 15. GARAGE |
| 4. METALLURGICAL LABORATORY | 10. EDISON HOME | 16. BARN |
| 5. MAIN LABORATORY | 11. GARDENER'S COTTAGE & POTTING SHED | 17. PUMP HOUSE |
| 6. POWER HOUSE-BOILER ROOM | 12. MAIN ARCHIVES & MUSEUM STORAGE | 18. HOSE HOUSE |
| 7. BLACKSMITH SHOP | | 19. BLUE AMBEROL VAULT |
| | | 20. WATER TOWER |

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

EDISON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

NEW JERSEY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR --- NATIONAL PARK SERVICES



ON MICROFILM

403 40.001C
DSC APR 77

BUILDING CHART

(Laboratory Unit)

NO.	NAME OF STRUCTURE	DATE	CONSTRUCTION	PRESENT USE	PROPOSED USE
1.	PHYSICS LAB.	1887	1 story brick; built-up roof	Mus. Exh.; Admin.	Return. Hist. Struct.
2.	CHEMICAL LAB.	1887	1 story brick; built-up roof; Frame galv. iron leanto	Mus. Exh.; Hist. & NPS stor. in leanto	Do.
3.	CHEMICAL STOCKRM. & PATTERN SHOP	1887	1 story brick; built-up roof	Maint. Office & Storage	Do.
4.	METALLURGICAL LAB.	1887	1 story brick; built-up roof; galv. iron leanto	Exh.; Office & Storage	Do.
5.	MAIN LAB.	1887	3 story brick; built-up roof	Exh.; Office & Storage	Do
6.	POWER HSE. & BOILER RM.	1887	1 story brick; built-up roof	a-v; Case Exh.; Boiler	EIP
7.	BLACKSMITH SHOP	1919	1 story brick; galv. iron roof	EIP*	EIP
7A.	WOOD STORAGE BLDG.	1919	1 story frame; roll asphalt roof	NONE (Bldg. extinct)	EIP
8.	SMALL STOR. VAULT	1913	Concrete; built-up roof	EIP, Archive Storage	EIP
9.	GATE HOUSE	1890	1 story brick; slate roof	Entri.; Info; Sales	Gate Hse. EIP
12.	MAIN ARCHIVES & MJS. STORAGE VAULT	1940	1 story concrete; built-up & bitum-asphalt roof	Archival & Curatorial Storage	Archive & Museum Storage
13.	BLACK MARIA- REPLICA (ORIGINAL 1893)	1954	1 story frame; tarpaper roof	EIP; Movies Projn.	EIP; Movie Studio
33.	BLUE AMBEROL VAULT	1916	1 story concrete; built-up roof	EIP; Mus. Storage	EIP; Mus. Storage

*EIP Exhibit-in-place.

Laboratory Grounds. First priority should be assigned to ascertaining, through research, how the Laboratory grounds appeared in the early part of this century, such as (street surfacing) and ground cover. When it is determined how the walks and drives looked like, they should be restored, in so far as possible, keeping in mind modern visitor circulation and maintenance.

To stabilize walkways around and into the buildings, area-ways will be surfaced with selected material, simulating the original surface treatment. Multiple application of asphaltic surfacing over driveways in some areas had adversely altered the drainage pattern. They should be regraded and resurfaced to improve surface runoff. New access for fire protection must be provided as shown on the General Development Plan.

Connecting walks from the visitor center will be needed to facilitate pedestrian access into the Laboratory complex.

Upon acquisition of additional land and demolition of non-historic structures, security barriers will be required for protection of historical resources. To serve the additional function of screening non-historical scenes, and because of space limitation, a brick wall is recommended along the eastern and northern boundaries, echoing the brick construction of the Laboratory buildings. This resulting enclosed area would be the site of a sitting and contemplative area and for the Japanese lanterns now located south of the vault. Pending further local decision, this site can also be fitting for a statue

proposed for donation by the McGraw-Edison Company.

All on-site parking will be eliminated with the exception of several parking bays off Alden Street for service vehicles. All other parking will be located across Main Street. On the northwest corner of the property a landing for bus groups will be provided.

Ivy plantings which date from about 1905, should be maintained and renewed as needed. Landscape treatment of the grounds, including the new property on the east boundary and that across Main Street, should be developed to complete the scene.

Across Main Street, the parking area will be expanded when the existing two structures have served their interim purpose and are razed. Including present spaces, a total of 50 cars and 5 buses will be provided,

The balance of the site will be developed as

an urban area park and buffer, including a sitting and visitor luncheon area. From here, it is recommended to provide a connection to Honey-suckle Avenue in Llewellyn Park for a more direct pedestrian access to Glenmont. Moreover, this will provide the visitor an opportunity to trace Thomas Edison's route to and from Glenmont. Since this access would pass through a right-of-way controlled by Llewellyn Park, permission must be secured from the Llewellyn Park Committee of Managers. It will be necessary to install a gate to be secured after hours.

In the future, if street crossing should prove to be a serious problem, a traffic light at the intersection of Main Street and Lakeside Avenue should be explored with the County.

Glenmont

Edison's home will continue to be used in essentially the same fashion it is today. Agreements between the Service and the Proprietors of Llewellyn Park preclude expansion or much revision here. Guided tours will continue to be the sole means of interpreting the house.

The theme of interpretation at Glenmont should be primarily biographical. This is the place to talk about Edison's parents, his wives and children. Guides might use Edison's own concept of the house as his "thought" bench, as opposed to the Lab which he termed his "work" bench, as a kind of theme from which to project an image of Edison as a husband and father, as a man who found balance for his life within these walls and with the other people who shared their shelter. Little attention should be drawn to the objects in the house, except as these illuminate some aspect of family character or some family event. In other words, the tours should be anecdotal.

Inasmuch as the limit of 100 visitors per day has not been approached at Glenmont, some things do suggest themselves that could be done to encourage its greater enjoyment. Development of the walk from the Lab site to the house over the route taken historically by Edison himself would provide some impetus for visitors to walk to the house by making the route thither more certain. The agreement with the Proprietors provides that transportation may be provided visitors to Glenmont if no more than nine are carried in a single vehicle at a time.

BUILDING CHART

(Glenmont Unit)

NO.	NAME OF STRUCTURE	DATE	CONSTRUCTION	PRESENT USE	PROPOSED USE
10.	EDISON HOME	1880	Stn., brk., frame; slate roof	House Museum & Admin.	House Museum
11.	GARDENER'S COTTAGE & POTTING SHED	1908	2 story concrete stucco; built-up roof	EIP*; Quarters; Ground Maint.	Same as present
14.	GREENHOUSE	1908	Concrete, metal & glass	EIP; Plant Propagatn.	Same as present
15.	GARAGE	1908	2 story concrete; built-up	EIP; Vehicle & Equip. Storage	1st Fl.: Hist. Cars 2nd Fl.: Quarters and Curatorial Space
16.	BARN Moved Here	c 1880 1908	1½ story frame; slate & built-up roof	EIP; Ground Equipt. Storage	Same as present
17.	PUMP HOUSE		1 story frame; slate roof	EIP	EIP
18.	HOSE HOUSE	c 1886	1 story frame; asphalt shingle roof	EIP	EIP

* EIP: Exhibit-in-Place.

The grounds at Glenmont, including such historic structures as the greenhouse and garage, as well as the Edison gravesite, should be interpreted on a self-guiding basis.

Landscape maintenance at Glenmont is in keeping with the lovely park-like setting of Llewellyn Park. Besides the Edison Home, the surrounding expansive lawn areas, flower gardens, and plantings are maintained and preserved as features of the historic scene.

In accordance with the wishes of the Edison family, the remains of Thomas A. Edison and his wife have been reinterred behind the Edison Home within an informal setting of trees and shrubs.

Further historical research is required to determine the appearance of Glenmont in Edison's last years and the resultant Historic Grounds report will form the basis for any restoration which might be required.

In the interim, plantings should be renewed as they become over-mature or fall victim of storm and disease. Shrub plantings in particular should be thinned out and in some cases replanted. Certainly the greenhouse rehabilitation and some propagation efforts should be continued. Stabilization of the concrete swimming basin as needed should also be done to complete the scene. Replacement of missing specimen trees and shrubs will follow a tree replacement plan.

The vegetable and flower gardens and the orchards will be restored only at the cost of high maintenance. When the Historic Grounds Report is prepared the decision can be made as to what extent these gardens should be restored. Interpretation will emphasize Mrs. Edison's botanical interest.

Only minimum visitor parking should be developed on the non-historic Johnson-Tilney Property, in the form of stabilized turf. It is fairly level and could be partially screened from view by the existing strand of trees and vegetation along Honeysuckle Avenue. Additional screening will be required in this area to protect the neighboring estates from the non-conforming use required to serve Glenmont Visitors. It will be necessary to secure the approval of Llewellyn Park on the design and location of this parking facility.

Walkways and roads at Glenmont being essentially as they were in Edison's time will only require the usual maintenance to keep up the historic scene. Some restoration of walks may be required after completion of historical grounds research. Appropriate directional signs and interpretive aids at various historic features and sites will be installed as needed to guide the visitor. A clear but simple exit sign to direct the driving visitor appears necessary.

At Glenmont, the second floor of the garage will be remodeled for use as an employee residence. Excess floor space will be utilized for Glenmont curatorial storage and workshop. On the first floor, which will

be used mainly for exhibit of vehicles associated with this building, a space will be set aside for garden maintenance equipment.

As regards the proposed comfort station at Glenmont, sensitivity should guide its location and design. In keeping with the residential character of Llewellyn Park, its scale and exterior treatment should be compatible with the landscape. An inconspicuous, well-screened, and modest structure will be needed.

Cooperative Programs

Special Programs. The interpretive program at the park presently has a strong emphasis on school groups in the 4th, 5th, and 6th grades. This should be continued, more effort should be made to work with the school curriculum. Only in this fashion will the children's visit to Edison become relevant, and more than just a holiday.

The park should initiate programs that are calculated to interest and relate to students at the highschool level. Few areas in the system could mount a program of importance to this group so well as Edison.

The park should also reach into the local college level community. Programs for this age group should be more individualized and might **extend** to provision of facilities for historically oriented experimentation and demonstration.

Cooperative Activities. The park should seek to become a more vital part of the community by providing evening programs on a wide variety of subjects. Film can be shown, lectures given, historical phonograph record concerts held, etc., all of which will serve to make the park useful and interesting to the people it serves.

The park should exchange information and cooperate towards mutually pertinent ends regarding to other sites relating to Thomas Edison.

Cooperative sponsorship of all of these activities might be shared with the Brook Foundation.

Future Plans

When this plan is approved, further steps should be taken to supplement and implement its recommendations, including the following:

1. Finalize the Interpretive Prospectus consistently with the Master Plan.
2. Prepare Historic Grounds Report.
3. Prepare Furnishings Plan for the Laboratory.
4. Secure concurrence of Llewellyn Park Managers and West Orange Redevelopment Agency on that segment of the plan applicable to each.
5. Up-date Resource Management Plan to pin-point research needs.
6. In cooperation with McGraw-Edison Company, update as-built drawings for Laboratory utilities.

APPENDIX

Legal and Legislative History.

1. December 5, 1955 - Thomas A. Edison, Inc. donated 1.51 acres of land and Buildings Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7A, 8, 9, 12, and 13 to the United States.
2. December 6, 1955 - Glenmont, the Edison Home, designated as the Edison Home National Historic Site by order of Secretary of the Interior. Real and personal property continued in ownership of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., but was made available for public use under a cooperative agreement.
3. July 14, 1956 - Land and buildings donated by Thomas A. Edison, Inc. were established as Edison Laboratory National Monument by Presidential Proclamation.
4. December 5, 1958 - Two parcels totaling 0.39 acres donated to the United States by McGraw-Edison Company.
5. June 23, 1959 - An Act of Congress was approved authorizing acquisition of not to exceed 2-1/2 acres of land directly across Main Street from the Monument.
6. July 22, 1959 - Glenmont estate given to the United States by McGraw-Edison Company.
7. September 27, 1960 - McGraw-Edison Company donated Building No. 33 and 0.32 acres of land to the United States.
8. September 5, 1962 - Act of Congress combined Glenmont and the Laboratory into Edison National Historic Site, and authorized the Secretary to accept donations of land and personal property for inclusion.
9. November 29, 1963 - Southeast half of Building 36 donated to United States by the McGraw-Edison Company.
10. November 29, 1963 - 2.13 acres added to Glenmont property by donation by the McGraw-Edison Company.



Public Law 87-628
87th Congress, S. 2916
September 5, 1962

An Act

76 STAT. 428.

To change the names of the Edison Home National Historic Site and the Edison Laboratory National Monument, to authorize the acceptance of donations, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Edison Home National Historic Site and the Edison Laboratory National Monument, together with adjacent parcels aggregating approximately seventy-one one-hundredths of an acre which have been donated to the United States for addition to the monument, are designated the Edison National Historic Site.

Edison National
Historic Site.
Designation.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior may accept the donation of such lands and interests in lands, for addition to the site, as he determines will further the preservation of the Edison National Historic Site and its enjoyment by the public.

SEC. 3. The Edison National Historic Site shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2, 3), as amended and supplemented.

Approved September 5, 1962.

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

An Act

To provide for increases in appropriation ceilings and boundary changes in certain units of the National Park System, and for other purposes.

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

TITLE I—ACQUISITION CEILING INCREASES

SEC. 101. The limitations on appropriations for the acquisition of lands and interests therein within units of the National Park System contained in the following Acts are amended as follows:

(1) Arches National Park, Utah: section 7 of the Act of November 12, 1971 (85 Stat. 422), is amended by changing "\$125,000" to "\$275,000";

(2) Assateague Island National Seashore, Maryland and Virginia: section 11 of the Act of September 21, 1965 (79 Stat. 824), as amended (16 U.S.C. 459f), is further amended by changing "\$21,050,000" to "\$22,400,000";

(3) Buffalo National River, Arkansas: section 7 of the Act of March 1, 1972 (86 Stat. 44), is amended by changing "\$16,115,000" to "\$30,071,500";

(4) Capitol Reef National Park, Utah: section 7 of the Act of December 18, 1971 (85 Stat. 739), is amended by changing "\$423,000" to "\$2,173,000";

(5) Fire Island National Seashore, New York: section 10 of the Act of September 11, 1964 (78 Stat. 928), is amended by changing "\$16,000,000" to "\$18,000,000";

(6) Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida and Mississippi: section 11 of the Act of January 8, 1971 (84 Stat. 1967), is amended by changing "\$3,462,000" to "\$22,162,000";

(7) Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Illinois: section 3 of the Act of August 18, 1971 (85 Stat. 347), is amended by changing "\$2,003,000" to "\$3,059,000";

(8) Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado: section 3 of the Act of December 23, 1963 (77 Stat. 473), is amended by changing "\$125,000" to "\$103,233";

(9) North Cascades National Park and Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, Washington: section 506 of the Act of October 2, 1968 (82 Stat. 926), is amended by changing "\$3,500,000" to "\$4,500,000";

(10) Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site, New Hampshire: section 6 of the Act of August 31, 1964 (78 Stat. 749), is amended by adding a new sentence as follows: "For the acquisition of lands or interest therein, there is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$80,000.";

(11) Scotts Bluff National Monument, Nebraska: section 3 of the Act of June 30, 1961 (75 Stat. 148), is amended by changing "\$15,000" to "\$145,000";

(12) Canyonlands National Park, Utah: section 8 of the Act of September 12, 1964 (78 Stat. 934) as amended (85 Stat. 421) is further amended by changing \$16,000 to \$104,500; and

(13) Padre Island National Seashore, Texas: section 8 of the Act of September 28, 1962 (76 Stat. 650) is amended by changing \$3,000,000 to \$5,350,000.

TITLE II—DEVELOPMENT CEILING INCREASES

SEC. 201. The limitations on appropriations for development of units of the National Park System contained in the following Acts are amended as follows:

(1) Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, Tennessee: section 3 of the Act of December 11, 1963 (77 Stat. 350), is amended by changing "\$66,000" to "\$266,000";

(2) Arkansas Post National Memorial, Arkansas: section 3 of the Act of July 6, 1960 (74 Stat. 334), as amended (80 Stat. 339), is further amended by changing "\$550,000" to "\$2,750,000";

(3) Chamizal National Memorial, Texas: section 5 of the Act of June 30, 1966 (80 Stat. 232), is amended by changing "\$2,060,000" to "\$5,063,000";

(4) Fort Larned National Historic Site, Kansas: section 3 of the Act of August 31, 1964 (78 Stat. 748), is amended by changing "\$1,273,000" to "\$4,273,000";

(5) Golden Spike National Historic Site, Utah: section 3 of the Act of July 30, 1965 (79 Stat. 426), is amended by changing "\$1,163,000" to "\$5,422,000";

(6) Jefferson National Expansion Memorial National Historic Site, Missouri: section 4 of the Act of May 17, 1954 (68 Stat. 98), as amended (16 U.S.C. 450j), is further amended by changing "\$23,250,000" to "\$32,750,000";

(7) Saint Gaudens National Historic Site, New Hampshire: section 6 of the Act of August 31, 1964 (78 Stat. 749), is amended by changing "\$210,000" to "\$2,677,000";

(8) Vicksburg National Military Park, Mississippi: section 3 of the Act of June 4, 1963 (77 Stat. 55), is amended by changing "\$2,050,000" to "\$3,550,000";

(9) Channel Islands National Monument, California: paragraph (1) of section 201 of the Act of October 26, 1974 (88 Stat. 1445, 1446), is amended by changing "\$2,936,000" to "\$5,452,000"; and

(10) Nez Perce National Historical Park, Idaho: section 7 of the Act of May 15, 1965 (79 Stat. 110) is amended by changing "\$1,337,000" to "\$4,100,000."

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. The Act of September 21, 1965 (79 Stat. 824), as amended (16 U.S.C. 459f), providing for the establishment of the Assateague Island National Seashore in the States of Maryland and Virginia, is further amended by repealing sections 7 and 9 in their entirety, and by adding the following new section 12:

"**SEC. 12.** (a) Within two years of the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall develop and transmit to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives a comprehensive plan for the protection, management, and use of the seashore, to include but not be limited to the following considerations:

"(1) measures for the full protection and management of the natural resources and natural ecosystems of the seashore;

"(2) present and proposed uses of the seashore and the lands and waters adjacent or related thereto, the uses of which would reasonably be expected to influence the administration, use, and environmental quality of the seashore;

"(3) plans for the development of facilities necessary and appropriate for visitor use and enjoyment of the seashore, with identification of resource and user carrying capacities, along with the anticipated costs for all proposed development;

"(4) plans for visitor transportation systems integrated and coordinated with lands and facilities adjacent to, but outside of, the seashore; and

"(5) plans for fostering the development of cooperative agreements and land and resource use patterns outside the seashore which would be compatible with the protection and management of the seashore.

"(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no Federal loan, grant, license, or other form of assistance for any project which, in the opinion of the Secretary would significantly adversely affect the administration, use, and environmental quality of the seashore shall be made, issued, or approved by the head of any Federal agency without first consulting with the Secretary to determine whether or not such project is consistent with the plan developed pursuant to this section and allowing him at least thirty days to comment in writing on such proposed action."

SEC. 302. (a) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to designate by publication of a map or other boundary description in the Federal Register certain areas of scenic, historic, and geological significance including portions of No Thoroughfare Canyon and Red Canyon, but not to exceed two thousand eight hundred acres, for addition to Colorado National Monument, Colorado. Within the areas so designated the Secretary may acquire lands and interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. Property so acquired and any Federal property so designated shall thereupon become part of the Colorado National Monument, subject to the laws and regulations applicable to the monument.

(b) There is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$460,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests therein.

SEC. 303. Section 4 of the Act approved August 31, 1965 (79 Stat. 588), as amended (87 Stat. 456), providing for the commemoration of certain historical events in the State of Kansas, is further amended by changing "\$1,420,000" to "\$2,000,000".

SEC. 304. (a) In order to facilitate the administration of certain areas of the National Park System located in Montgomery County, Maryland, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") may transfer, without monetary reimbursement to the jurisdiction of the Director of the National Park Service in Montgomery County, Maryland, as set forth in the drawing entitled "Transfer of Land for Washington Aqueduct Shops and Storehouse Projects", numbered 40.1-103.3-1, and dated January 30, 1970 (a copy of which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior), and which the Secretary of the Army has had use of under a permit dated March 5, 1965, issued by the Director of the National Park Service.

(b) The Secretary of the Army may transfer, without monetary reimbursement, to the jurisdiction of the Secretary the land located in Montgomery County, Maryland, administered by the Secretary of the Army as part of the Washington Aqueduct at the Dalecarlia Shops

area, as set forth in the drawing of January 30, 1970, specified in subsection (a).

SEC. 305. Section 2(c) of the Act of October 4, 1961 (75 Stat. 780), providing for the preservation and protection of certain lands in Prince Georges and Charles Counties, Maryland, as amended (88 Stat. 1304), is further amended by changing the fifth sentence by deleting "parcels A, B, C, and D" and inserting in lieu thereof "parcels A, B, and C".

SEC. 306. Section 3 of the Act of August 31, 1964 (78 Stat. 749), authorizing the establishment of the Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site, New Hampshire, is amended by adding the following sentence: "Following such establishment the Secretary may acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange not to exceed sixty-four acres of lands and interests therein which he deems necessary for addition to the national historical site and which, when acquired, shall become a part of the site."

SEC. 307. (a) The boundary of the Saguaro National Monument is hereby revised to include the area as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Saguaro National Monument, Pima County, Arizona", numbered 151-91,001-C, and dated July 1976, which map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior may acquire property within the revised boundary by donation, purchase, transfer from any other Federal agency, exchange, or by any other means. The monument shall hereafter be administered in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), as amended and supplemented.

(b) There is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$1,700,000 in the acquisition of lands and interests added to the Saguaro Monument pursuant to subsection (a).

SEC. 308. (a) The Appomattox Court House National Historical Park shall hereafter comprise the area depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Appomattox Court House National Historical Park", numbered 340-20,000A, and dated September 1976, which is on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

(b) Within the boundaries of the park, the Secretary may acquire lands and interests in lands, by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. Any lands or interests in lands owned by the State of Virginia or its political subdivisions may be acquired only by donation.

(c) (1) The owner of an improved property on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain for himself and his heirs and assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a definite term of not more than twenty-five years or, in lieu thereof, for a term ending at the death of the owner or the death of his spouse, whichever is later. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved. Unless this property is wholly or partially donated to the United States, the Secretary shall pay the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of acquisition, less the fair market value, on that date, of the right retained by the owner. A right retained pursuant to this section shall be subject to termination by the Secretary upon his determination that it is being exercised in a manner inconsistent with the purposes of this Act, and it shall terminate by operation of law

upon the Secretary's notifying the holder of the right of such determination and tendering to him an amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the right which remains unexpired.

(2) As used in this Act, the term "improved property" means a detached, single-family dwelling, construction of which was begun before June 8, 1976, which is used for noncommercial residential purposes, together with such additional lands or interests therein as the Secretary deems to be reasonably necessary for access thereto, such lands being in the same ownership as the dwelling, together with any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on such land.

(3) Whenever an owner of property elects to retain a right of use and occupancy as provided in this section, such owner shall be deemed to have waived any benefits or rights accruing under sections 203, 204, 205, and 206 of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1894), and for the purposes of such sections such owner shall not be considered a displaced person as defined in section 101(6) of such Act.

(d) The Secretary shall administer the park in accordance with the Acts of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented, and August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666) as amended.

(e) The Acts of June 18, 1930 (46 Stat. 777), August 13, 1935 (49 Stat. 613), and July 17, 1953 (67 Stat. 181), are repealed.

(f) There are authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$1,335,000 to carry out the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 309. (a) That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange approximately four thousand two hundred and thirty-four acres comprising part of the Canada de Cochiti Grant adjacent to the southern boundary of Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico, and approximately three thousand and seventy-six acres containing the headwaters of the Rito de los Frijoles adjacent to the northwestern boundary for addition to the monument. Lands and interests therein owned by the State of New Mexico or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation or exchange.

(b) Lands and interests therein acquired pursuant to this Act shall thereupon become part of Bandelier National Monument and subject to all laws and regulations applicable thereto.

(c) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$1,463,000 for the acquisition of land.

SEC. 310. Section 7 of the Act of March 1, 1972 (86 Stat. 44) which establishes the Buffalo National River, is amended by deleting "For development of the national river, there are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$283,000 in fiscal year 1974; \$2,923,000 in fiscal year 1975; \$3,643,000 in fiscal year 1976; \$1,262,000 in fiscal year 1977; and \$1,260,000 in fiscal year 1978. The sums appropriated each year shall remain available until expended." and inserting in lieu thereof "For development of the national river, there are authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$9,371,000."

SEC. 311. The Act of September 5, 1962 (76 Stat. 428) which designates the Edison National Historic Site, is amended (a) by deleting the words "accept the donation of" in section 2 and substituting the words "acquire, by donation, or purchase with donated or appropriated funds."; and (b) by adding the following new section:

"SEC. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, but not to exceed



\$75,000 for acquisition of lands or interests therein, and \$1,695,000 for development.”.

SEC. 312. The Act of September 13, 1961 (75 Stat. 489), authorizing the establishment of the Fort Smith National Historic Site, Arkansas, is amended as follows:

(a) in section 1, after “adjoining” insert “or related” in the first sentence, and add the following after the second sentence: “The total area so designed for the purposes of this Act may not exceed seventy-five acres.”;

(b) in section 2, change the colon at the end of the second sentence to a period and delete the remainder of the section (through the second proviso); and

(c) revise section 4 to read as follows:

“**SEC. 4.** There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, not to exceed, however, \$1,719,000 for land acquisition and not to exceed \$4,580,000 for the development of Fort Smith National Historic Site undertaken after the effective date of this section.”.

SEC. 313. The Act of September 13, 1960 (74 Stat. 881) which designates and establishes that portion of the Hawaii National Park on the island of Maui, in the State of Hawaii, as the Haleakala National Park, is amended by adding the following new section:

“**SEC. 2.** (a) Notwithstanding any limitations on land acquisition as provided by the Act of June 20, 1938 (52 Stat. 781), the Secretary of the Interior may acquire for addition to the park any land on the island of Maui within the boundaries of the area generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Haleakala National Park, Segment 03,’ numbered 162-30,000-G, and dated May 1972, by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

“(b) There is authorized to be appropriated such sums but not to exceed \$920,000 as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.”.

SEC. 314. The second sentence of subsection (e) of section 6 of the John F. Kennedy Center Act (72 Stat. 1698), as amended, is amended to read as follows: “There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection not to exceed \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1978, and not to exceed \$4,300,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1979.”.

SEC. 315. The Act of September 18, 1964 (78 Stat. 957), entitled “An Act to authorize the addition of lands to Morristown National Historical Park in the State of New Jersey, and for other purposes”, as amended by the Act of October 26, 1974 (88 Stat. 1447), is amended by changing “465 acres” in both places in which it appears in the first section to “600 acres”.

SEC. 316. The first sentence of section 15 of the Act of March 23, 1972 (86 Stat. 102; 16 U.S.C. 460z-13) which establishes the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area, is hereby amended to read as follows: “There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the acquisition of lands, waters, and interests therein such sums as are necessary, not to exceed \$5,750,000.”.

SEC. 317. The boundary of the Pecos National Monument is hereby revised to include the area as generally depicted on the map entitled “Boundary Map, Pecos National Monument, New Mexico”, numbered 430-20017, and dated December 1973, which map shall be on file and

available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

SEC. 318. The boundary of Zion National Park is hereby revised to include the area as generally depicted on the map entitled "Land Ownership Types, Zion National Park, Utah", numbered 116-80,003, which map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior may acquire the property included by this section by donation only.

SEC. 319. The Act of June 21, 1934 (48 Stat. 1198; 16 U.S.C. 430j) is amended as follows:

(1) In section 1:

(a) change "national military park" to "national battlefield" and

(b) change "Monocacy National Military Park" to "Monocacy National Battlefield" (hereinafter referred to as "the battlefield"). The battlefield shall comprise the area generally depicted on the drawing entitled "Boundary, Monocacy National Battlefield", numbered 894-40,000 and dated May 1976, and delete the remainder of the sentence.

(2) In section 2, change "Monocacy National Military Park" to "battlefield" wherever it occurs.

(3) In section 3, delete "enter into leases with the owners of such of the lands, works, defenses, and buildings thereon within the Monocacy National Military Park, as in his discretion it is unnecessary to forthwith acquire title to, and such leases shall be on such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, and may contain options to purchase, subject to latter acceptance, if, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, it is as economical to purchase as condemn title to property: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may enter into agreements upon such nominal terms as he may prescribe, permitting the present owners or their tenants to occupy or cultivate their present holdings, upon condition", and insert in lieu thereof, "lease to the immediately preceding owner or owners any lands acquired pursuant to an agreement that such lessee or lessees will occupy such lands in a manner consistent with the purposes of this Act and".

(4) Change section 4 to read:

"SEC. 4. The administration, development, preservation, and maintenance of the battlefield shall be exercised by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), as amended and supplemented, and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666)."

(5) Repeal all of section 5.

(6) In section 6:

(a) delete "said Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations, acting through the", and

(b) change "Monocacy National Military Park:" to "battlefield", delete the remainder of the sentence and insert in lieu thereof "for carrying out the provisions of this Act."

(7) In section 7:

(a) change "Monocacy National Military Park" to "battlefield", and

(b) delete the comma and "which approval shall be based on formal written reports made to him in each case by the Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations; *Provided*," and insert in lieu thereof "*Provided further*,".

(8) In section 8, change the comma to a period and delete "of not less than \$5 nor more than \$500."

(9) Change section 10 to read:

"Sec. 10. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary, but not more than \$3,525,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands, and not to exceed \$500,000 for the development of essential public facilities. Within three years from the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary shall develop and transmit to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Congress a final master plan for the full development of the battlefield consistent with the preservation objectives of this Act, indicating:

"(1) the facilities needed to accommodate the health, safety, and interpretive needs of the visiting public;

"(2) the location and estimated cost of all facilities; and

"(3) the projected need for any additional facilities within the battlefield.

No funds authorized to be appropriated pursuant to this section shall be available prior to October 1, 1977."

Sec. 320. (a) The boundaries of Olympic National Park as established by the Act of June 29, 1933 (52 Stat. 1241), and as revised by proclamation pursuant to that Act and by or pursuant to the Act of December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1070), and the Act of June 11, 1958 (72 Stat. 185), are hereby revised to include the lands, privately owned aquatic lands, and interests therein within the boundaries depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Olympic National Park, Washington," numbered 149-80-001-B, and dated January 1976, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") shall, beginning within thirty days after the date of enactment of this Act, consult with the Governor of the State of Washington, the Board of Commissioners of Clallam County, and the affected landowners, and shall locate a boundary encompassing all of the shoreline of Lake Ozette, including privately owned aquatic lands not within the boundary of the park on the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided*, That such boundary shall be located not less than two hundred feet set back from the ordinary high-water mark of Lake Ozette: *Provided further*, That the privately owned lands encompassed within the park by such boundary shall not exceed one thousand five hundred acres. The Secretary shall, within one hundred and eighty days after the date of enactment of this Act, and following reasonable notice in writing to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives of his intention to do so, publish in the Federal Register a detailed description of the boundary located pursuant to this subsection. Upon such publication the Secretary is authorized to revise the map on file pursuant to subsection (a) of this section accordingly, and such revised map shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act.

(c) Section 5 of the said Act of June 29, 1938, is amended by deleting the second sentence, and inserting in lieu thereof: "The boundaries of Olympic National Park may be revised only by Act of Congress."

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, within the boundaries of the park as revised by and pursuant to this Act, the Secretary is authorized to acquire lands, privately owned aquatic lands, and interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or transfer from any Federal agency. Property so acquired shall become part of Olympic National Park and shall be administered by the Secretary subject to the laws and regulations

applicable to such park. The Secretary is authorized and directed to exclude from the boundaries of the park such private lands and publicly owned and maintained roads within Grays Harbor County which are near and adjacent to Lake Quinault, and which do not exceed two thousand, one hundred and sixty-eight acres in total. Prior to excluding such lands from the park, the Secretary shall study and investigate current and prospective uses of the private lands, as well as the implications of their exclusion both for the lands involved and for Olympic National Park. The results of such study shall be transmitted to the President and to the Congress within two years of the enactment of this Act, and shall take effect unless disapproved by simple majority vote of the House of Representatives or the Senate of the United States of America within ninety legislative days of their submission to the Congress. Property excluded from the boundaries of the park by this Act may be exchanged for non-Federal property within the boundaries; or it may be transferred to the jurisdiction of any Federal agency or to the State of Washington or a political subdivision thereof, without monetary consideration, as the Secretary may deem appropriate. Any such Federal property transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture for national forest purposes shall upon such transfer become part of the national forest and subject to the laws and regulations pertaining thereto. Any property excluded from the park by this Act which is within the boundaries of an Indian reservation may be transferred in trust to such Indian tribe, subject, however, to the express condition that any concessioner providing public services shall be permitted to continue to provide such services in such manner and for such period as set forth in his concession contract, that the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to pay all franchise fees collected from the concessioner under the contract to said Indian Tribe, and that in the event his contract is terminated, the United States shall purchase his possessory interest in accordance with the Act of October 9, 1965 (79 Stat. 969). The acquisition of lands by the United States in trust for an Indian tribe pursuant to this title shall not confer any hunting or fishing rights upon such tribe which were not vested in such tribe prior to the acquisition of such lands.

(e)(1) Any owner or owners of improved property within the boundaries of the park, as revised by and pursuant to this Act may, on the date of its acquisition, retain for themselves and their successors or assigns a right of use and occupancy of the property for such non-commercial residential purposes as existed on or before January 1, 1976, for twenty-five years, or, in lieu thereof, for a term ending at the death of the owner or his spouse, whichever is later. The Secretary shall pay to the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of such acquisition, less the fair market value on such date of the right retained by the owner.

(2) As used in this title, the term "improved property" shall mean any single-family dwelling on which construction was begun before January 1, 1976, together with so much of the land on which the dwelling is situated (such land being in the same ownership as the dwelling) as shall be reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use, as the Secretary shall designate. The amount of the land so designated shall in every case be not more than three acres in area: *Provided*, That the Secretary may exclude from the land so designated any beach or water, together with so much of the land adjoining any such beach or water, as he may deem necessary for public access thereto.

(f) The Secretary is directed to acquire in fee all other privately owned lands added to the park by and pursuant to this Act, and to acquire within three years of adoption of this Act so much of such lands as can be acquired by donation, exchange, or purchase, to the extent of available funds, and to report to Congress on the third anniversary of adoption of this Act the estimated amount of appropriations which would be necessary to acquire the remainder, if any, of such lands by condemnation. The compensation for such lands shall be their fair market value on the date of their acquisition, taking into account applicable land use regulations in effect on January 1, 1976.

(g) Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding subsection, any noncorporate owner or owners, as of January 1, 1976, of property adjacent to Lake Ozette may retain title to such property: *Provided*, That such owner or owners consent to acquisition by the Secretary or scenic easements or other interests that allow only those improvements that the Secretary finds to be reasonably necessary for continued use and occupancy. Any such owner or owners who elects to improve his property or a portion thereof shall submit to the Secretary a plan which shall set forth the manner in which the property is to be improved and the use to which it is proposed to be put. If, upon review of such plan, the Secretary determines that it is compatible with the limitations of this subsection, he in his discretion may issue a permit to such owner and a certificate to that effect. Upon issuance of any such certificate and so long as such property is maintained and used in conformity therewith, the authority of the Secretary to acquire such property or interest therein without the consent of the owner shall be suspended.

(h) In order to minimize economic dislocation in acquiring property within the park, the Secretary may acquire with the consent of the owner, lands and interests in lands outside the boundaries of the park, but within the State of Washington, and with the concurrence of the Secretary of Agriculture, he may utilize lands and interests therein within a national forest in the State of Washington hereby authorized to be transferred to the Secretary, for the purpose of exchanging lands and interests so acquired or transferred for property within the park.

(i) Effective upon acceptance thereof by the State of Washington (1) the jurisdiction which the United States acquired over those lands excluded from the boundaries of Olympic National Park by subsection 1(a) of this Act is hereby retroceded to the State: *Provided*, That the lands restored to the Quileute Indian Reservation shall be subject to the same State and Tribal jurisdiction as all other trust lands within said Reservation; and (2) there is hereby retroceded to such State concurrent legislative jurisdiction, as the Governor of the State of Washington and the Secretary shall determine, over and within all territory within the boundaries of the park as revised by this Act.

(j) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$18,000,000 for the acquisition of lands, privately owned aquatic lands, or interests therein in accordance with the provisions of this title. No funds authorized to be appropriated pursuant to this title shall be available prior to October 1, 1977.

SEC. 321. Section 403 of the Act of October 26, 1974 (88 Stat. 1447), is amended by adding the following new subsection (c):

"(c) To carry out the priority repairs as determined by the study performed in accordance with subsection (a) of this section, and to complete additional detailed studies to accomplish the work so identified, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary, but not more than \$2,733,000. No funds authorized to

be appropriated pursuant to this subsection shall be available prior to October 1, 1977.”

SEC. 322. Section 3(b) of the Act of October 11, 1974 (88 Stat. 1254; 16 U.S.C. 695(b)), is amended by deleting “detached, one-family dwelling,” and inserting in lieu thereof “detached year-round one-family dwelling which serves as the owner’s permanent place of abode at the time of acquisition, and”.

SEC. 323. The Act of December 27, 1974 (88 Stat. 1784) entitled “An Act to provide for the establishment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area” is amended as follows:

(a) In subsection 2(a) strike out “Boundary Map, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio, numbered NRA-CUYA-20,000-A, and dated December 1974,” and insert in lieu thereof “Boundary Map, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio, numbered 90,000-A, and dated September 1976.”

(b) In subsection 6(a) strike out “\$34,500,000” and insert in lieu thereof “\$41,100,000”.

(c) No funds authorized by this section in excess of those sums previously authorized by the Act of December 27, 1974, shall be available for expenditure before October 1, 1977.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

References

1. George J. Svejda, The Black Maria Site Study. 1969
2. George J. Svejda, Historical Research Management Plan - Edison National Historic Site. 1969
3. Master Plan for Edison National Historic Site, drawings and narrative material (standard drawings format). Approved 1966.
4. Interpretive Prospectus for Edison National Historic Site. Draft covering interpretive concepts and methods and indicating publication needs.
5. Topographic Survey of Glenmont. Prepared by Harold J. Hamilton Associates, Consulting Engineers and Land Surveyors, Livingston, New Jersey. 6 drawings covering topographic maps, plantings, and related data. 1963. A set is on file at the Park Office.
6. Original drawings by and for Thomas Edison. Some of these are on file at Park Headquarters while others are at the Office of McGraw-Edison Company. Photostatic copies at the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation.
7. Glenmont measured drawings. 7 drawings prepared by the National Park Service. Survey No. NJ. 729, 1961. Originals are at the Library of Congress.

The Planning Team

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As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities to protect and conserve our land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, parks and recreation areas, and to ensure the wise use of all these resources. The Department also has major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.