

streets. During Lincoln's summers, it was well outside of smelly, muddy, crowded, insect-ridden Washington—a genuine country estate built for a local banker in 1840.

The government purchased the property in 1850 to create one of the nation's first homes for veterans. The cottage was renamed at the start of the Civil War to honor Maj. Robert Anderson, the Union Commander of Fort Sumter, the bastion off the South Carolina coast where the first official shots were fired.

Anderson Cottage was the first infirmary at the Soldiers' Home, the first guest house and, in 1954, the first dormitory for female veterans, Ms. Childress said.

The gray-stucco cottage also served as summer White House for presidents Rutherford B. Hayes and Chester A. Arthur. President James Buchanan had his summer residence across the street.

But it's the Lincoln connection that matters most.

"Secretary of War Edwin Stanton did not want Lincoln up here," Ms. Childress said. "He felt they could not protect him out here." Stanton probably was right.

From late June to early November, starting in 1862, Lincoln commuted virtually daily by horseback between the cottage and the White House, accompanied by 20 to 30 cavalymen with their swords drawn. He didn't much care for the escort.

Even so, Ms. Childress said, one night he arrived at the cottage without his stovepipe hat. It had been shot off his head.

Anderson Cottage also is where John Wilkes Booth's first plot against the president was supposed to have been carried out. It was a kidnapping plan that later was abandoned in favor of a bullet.

There, too, Mary Todd Lincoln held seances, trying to connect with the spirit of her son, Willie, who had died in the White House just three months before the Lincolns first came to Anderson Cottage.

This also is where Mrs. Lincoln spent two months recuperating from an 1863 carriage accident. Some historians believe the carriage had been tampered with in an attempt on Lincoln's life, Ms. Childress said.

Mrs. Lincoln refused to be taken to the White House after the accident. "There was an open-door policy at the White House" during the war, Ms. Childress said. "I can only imagine the chaos."

Besides, "Mrs. Lincoln wasn't set up to be a politician's wife, especially a president's wife. What comforted her was this place."

At Anderson Cottage, "Lincoln did not entertain and did as little business as possible," Ms. Childress said. "There is very little doubt in my mind that some of Lincoln's greatest thoughts and greatest writings took place in this house. This is the only place he would have had the solace and the quietude to do that."

As the afternoon deepened into the winter twilight, Ms. Childress walked me across the drive to an ancient copper beech, a gigantic tree with a knobby trunk and a ring of low branches touching the ground. Where each touched, a young tree had sprung up.

"In summer," Ms. Childress said, "it is like a big canopy."

Lincoln took refuge in there, she said. When aides couldn't find him anywhere else, they would look for him under the swooping branches, where he often went to read.

Sometimes he even played there. He climbed this tree a couple of times, she noted—once with his son Tad, another time with Stanton's children.

I was awed. This tree knew Abe Lincoln—it's one of the few living things in this world that did.

Back inside, I saw that the cottage was bigger than it looked—it's a "cottage" only

if you compare it with a mansion such as the White House. The style is Gothic revival, and it still has its lacy white trim, big front porch and heavy interior moldings.

Except for modern furniture and a few partitions, the layout of the house is about the way it was when the Lincolns knew it. The White marble mantelpieces are original. So is the simple wooden banister leading up the stairs from the entry hall. And the shutters folded into the window frames. And the sliding pocket doors on the ground floor—painted shut now, but still there.

I wandered upstairs on my own and easily found the large second-floor room at the front of the house that had been Lincoln's bedfront. This was where he wrote the final draft of the Emancipation Proclamation.

The room is sparsely furnished—a Victorian dresser, a contemporary dining-room table ringed with modern chairs. But its appeal lies in its silence, not its furniture. It was dead quiet there the day I visited—genuinely peaceful. The only sound from outside was a plaintive bugle call as veterans lowered the flag for the day.

I could imagine the tall, gaunt president leaning against the fireplace mantel or looking out the windows at the green lawn that still surrounds the cottage. He probably even looked through the same panes of glass.

It hit me then: This place has more to do with Lincoln the president than any other shrine. More than his well-preserved home in Springfield, ILL. More than the frontier hamlet of New Salem, ILL. More than the White House itself.

Here he was not only commander in chief, but also husband, father and human being. No wonder he would take risks to ride out here every chance he got.

The house is structurally sound—always has been and always will be, Ms. Childress said: "We will always take care of it." It's not restored, so it's not pretty, but it could be.

Unfortunately, the Soldiers' Home doesn't have the money to do it. The home has been funded from its beginning by small deductions from enlisted men's pay—now 50 cents a month, plus any fines and forfeitures from disciplinary actions. It has never been supported by taxpayer dollars.

But with the downsizing of the military, less money is coming in because there are fewer soldiers to fund the deductions. The effect has been "devastating," Ms. Childress said, "just devastating."

A rescuer may be coming, however. The United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home is negotiating with the National Trust for Historic Preservation to have the trust take care of the cottage.

Rather than having it become just another Victorian house with antique furniture, Ms. Childress said she hopes it can be used as a learning center for an array of related topics: the Civil War, the effects of the Emancipation Proclamation, Lincoln himself. But all that, she said, is still a long way off.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ANTHONY D. WEINER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 18, 1999

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 219, had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

CONSEQUENCES FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS ACT OF 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. RICK HILL

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1501) to provide grants to ensure increased accountability for juvenile offenders:

Mr. HILL of Montana. Mr. Chairman, people own guns for many reasons. They use them for hunting. They use them for recreational shooting. And they use them for self defense.

About 2 million times a year, people use guns to defend themselves, their families and businesses.

So what does this have to do with trigger locks?

It requires that guns be sold with trigger locks. That doesn't seem unreasonable. In fact about 80% of guns sold today are sold with trigger locks. That seems pretty reasonable.

What's wrong with the amendment is that it requires gun owners to keep a trigger lock on their guns.

It accomplishes this by saying that gun owners are liable for the criminal use of a stolen gun that was stored without a trigger lock.

Someone breaks into your home, steals your gun, robs or kills with it, and you are held responsible.

Mr. Chairman, I hold here a trigger lock. In the small print it says "don't use on a loaded gun."

So what the practical implications of this amendment are:

You can no longer keep a loaded gun in your night stand to defend your family.

When the armed intruder enters your home, here is what you will have to do

Find the key. Unlock the trigger. Remove the trigger lock. Load the gun.

If that crook is armed, you have no chance of defending yourself.

Mr. Chairman, there are two groups who really support this amendment:

Crooks who would invade our homes and harm our families and trial lawyers who would be enriched.

The losers are honest, law abiding citizens who want to defend themselves.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the defeat of this amendment.

COMMEMORATING THE SERVICE OF SANDRA K. HOGAN

HON. RICHARD W. POMBO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 18, 1999

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge and pay tribute to Ms. Sandra K. Hogan, Director of the Legislative and Regulatory Review Office of USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS). Ms. Hogan will retire, July 3rd after 37 years of service to AMS. For 33 of those years, she has not only served 13 AMS Administrators, but has also been a valuable asset to Congress in her role as the Congressional Liaison for AMS.