

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Francis Parkman House

AND/OR COMMON

Francis Parkman House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

50 Chestnut Street

__ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Boston

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Eighth

__ VICINITY OF

STATE

Massachusetts

CODE

025

COUNTY

Suffolk

CODE

025

3 CLASSIFICATION**CATEGORY** DISTRICT BUILDING(S) STRUCTURE SITE OBJECT**OWNERSHIP** PUBLIC PRIVATE BOTH**PUBLIC ACQUISITION** IN PROCESS BEING CONSIDERED**STATUS** OCCUPIED UNOCCUPIED WORK IN PROGRESS**ACCESSIBLE** YES: RESTRICTED YES: UNRESTRICTED NO**PRESENT USE** AGRICULTURE COMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL MILITARY MUSEUM PARK PRIVATE RESIDENCE RELIGIOUS SCIENTIFIC TRANSPORTATION OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Mrs. Charles Townsend (Chestnut Trust)

STREET & NUMBER

48 Chestnut Street

CITY, TOWN

Boston

__ VICINITY OF

STATE

Massachusetts

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Suffolk Registry of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER

Suffolk County Court House, Somerset Street

CITY, TOWN

Boston

STATE

Massachusetts

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

The Domestic Architecture of Beacon Hill, 1800-1850

DATE

1958, reprinted 1973

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Bostonian Society

CITY, TOWN

Boston

STATE

Massachusetts

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> _DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> _UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> _GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> _RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> _MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> _FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> _UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Francis Parkman House stands on the southern side of Chestnut Street (No. 50, about midway between the intersections of West Cedar and Willow Streets) in the predominantly residential Beacon Hill section of Boston. The lot, which spans the block between Chestnut and Branch Streets, contains the landmark house and a rear garden. The historic setting of the Parkman House has been effectively protected through the establishment of the Beacon Hill Historic District (also a national historic landmark district) by special act of the Massachusetts legislature.

Stylistically the Parkman House (1824) is typical of numerous small, brick row houses constructed on Beacon Hill during the 1820's. The building is three stories high above a full, granite-faced basement and has a moderately pitched attic roof broken by two interior chimneys (the shed dormer is probably a later addition). The recessed entrance is arched and banded with a line of incised granite broken by small impost blocks and a keystone. Within the paneled recess, the door is surrounded by a fan and sidelights with delicate tracery. Windows, which decrease in height from the first to third floors, are flanked by louvered blinds and topped by incised granite lintels. The interior of the building contains an open stairhall at the northeast corner, three major rooms on each floor, and a basement kitchen (the latter arrangement is typical of both large and small Beacon Hill houses). The room on the third floor front served as Francis Parkman's study.

The present owners of the Parkman House acquired the property in 1956 and the following year divided it into apartments, one on each floor and one in the basement. No change was made in the exterior appearance of the building. New heating and electrical systems and modern kitchens and bathrooms were installed for each unit but the stairhall and the major rooms are relatively unaltered. Original architectural elements include carved mantels, cornices and plasterwork medallions, and molded door and window surrounds. Both the structure and stylistic details of the building are in excellent condition.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

1865-1893

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

not known

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This three-story brick house, constructed in 1824 in Boston's Beacon Hill district, was from 1865 until 1893 the principal residence of the noted American historian and Francis Parkman. The enduring reputation of Parkman's work is rooted in his penetrating and accurate research, his literary skill, and his responsiveness to the beauties of the physical world and the variables of human nature. Believing that historical writing is a romantic art, he used the techniques of the novelist to weave economic, social, and political facts into a dramatic fabric. Parkman's best known works are The Oregon Trail (1849) and the multivolume France and England in North America (1851-92), the major part of which was written at his Beacon Hill home.

In 1957 the present owners divided the Parkman House into four apartments. The exterior of the building is unchanged. New kitchens and bathrooms were installed but the original rooms are relatively unaltered. The house is maintained in excellent condition and is not open to the general public.

Historical Background

Francis Parkman, the descendant of an old New England family, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, on September 16, 1823. As a child he studied at John Angier's school in Medford (during a four year period when he lived with his maternal grandfather) and then at the private academy operated by Gideon Thayer, where he received particularly good instruction in English literature and composition. Following his admission to Harvard in 1840, Parkman undertook an extensive reading program in literature and history under the guidance of historian Jared Sparks. During college vacations, he made long excursions by canoe and on foot to wilderness areas throughout New England and Canada. Despite persistent illness, Parkman entered Harvard Law School after graduation from college, and received his degree in 1846. Though he never applied for admittance to the bar, his legal training was revealed in his careful sifting of facts and judicious appraisal of evidence as an historian.

In the spring of 1846, Parkman began an expedition across the Great Plains that took him from Independence, Missouri, westward along the Oregon Trail. Pushing beyond Fort Laramie to the basin of the Medicine Bow River, he lived for a time with the Sioux, then returned to Independence by way of Bent's Fort and the Santa Fe Trail. Though one purpose of the expedition had been to improve his health, Parkman suffered a complete breakdown on his return. During his convalescence, he dictated an account of the trip which was published serially in the Knickerbocker under the title "The Oregon Trail" (1847). The account was issued in book form in 1849.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Doughty, Howard. Francis Parkman (1962).
 Farnham, C.H. A Life of Francis Parkman (1900; contains extracts from Parkman's autobiography).
 Jacobs, Wilbur R., ed. Letters of Francis Parkman (2 volumes, 1960).
 Morison, Samuel Eliot, ed. The Parkman Reader (1955).
 Parkman, Francis. The Works of Francis Parkman (20 volumes, 1897-98).

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,9	3,2,9	5,9,0	4,6,9	2,8,0	B					
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING				ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		
C						D					

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the national historic landmark designation for the Francis Parkman House are those of the rectangular lot, numbered at 50 Chestnut Street, on which the building stands. Specific lines are defined as follows: beginning at the intersection of the southern curblineline of Chestnut Street and the western line of the residential property at 48 Chestnut Street; thence, southerly by said western line, 90 feet more or less, to the northern curblineline of Branch street; thence, westerly by said northern

(cont'd)

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE Polly M. Rettig, Historian, Landmark Review Project; original form

prepared by J. Walter Coleman, Historian, 12/6/72

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Historic Sites Survey, National Park Service

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

1100 L Street, NW

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Washington

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE N/A National Historic Landmark

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

9/8/82

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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CONTINUATION SHEET Francis Parkman ITEM NUMBER #8 PAGE #2

House

Parkman's first historical work, History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac (1851), a descriptive narrative of the English conquest of Canada and the great Indian uprising of 1763-64, was in part the product of his ethnological observations on the Plains. This was the first in the long series of volumes, on the struggle of the French and English for possession of the North American continent, which was to be his magnum opus. While the conspiracy was being written, Parkman suffered a severe crisis in his health, a combination of partial blindness and violent head pains. His marriage in 1850 to Catherine Scollay Bigelow marked the beginning of a brief period of recovery, but after she and his only son died within a year (1858), his attacks became more virulent. Unable to continue with his historical work, Parkman took up the study of horticulture, an interest which continued throughout his life. His success in that field resulted in his election as president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and his appointment in 1871 as a professor of horticulture at Harvard.

As soon as his health was slightly improved, Parkman returned to his histories and in 1865 published Pioneers of France in the New World. That book at once established his popularity and his reputation as one of America's leading historians. During the next 27 years, despite frequent periods of illness, Parkman completed his extensive series by writing six additional histories: The Jesuits in North America (1867), LaSalle and the Discovery of the Great West (1869), The Old Regime in Canada (1874), Count Frontenac and New France Under Louis XIV (1877), Montcalm and Wolfe (1884), and A Half-Century of Conflict (1892). In addition, he produced an autobiographical novel, Vassal Morton (1856), a number of magazine articles, and a attractive book on the cultivation of roses. Parkman died on November 8, 1893.

The enduring reputation of Parkman's work is rooted in his penetrating and accurate research, his literary skill, and his responsiveness to the beauties of the physical world and the variables of human nature. Believing that historical writing is a romantic art, Parkman used the techniques of the novelist to weave economic, social, and political facts into a dramatic fabric. He had the financial means (inherited from his grandfather, Samuel Parkman, a wealthy Boston merchant) to employ copyists who combed foreign archives for documentary material and he visited the site of every significant episode in his narrative. Though subsequent researchers have supplemented his work, they have not shaken the essential validity of his conclusions.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Francis Parkman

CONTINUATION SHEET

House

ITEM NUMBER #10

PAGE #2

curbline, 25 feet more or less, to the eastern line of residential property at 52 Chestnut Street; thence, northerly by said eastern line, 90 feet more or less, to the southern curbline of Chestnut Street; thence, easterly by said southern curbline, 25 feet more or less, to the point of beginning.

718 BOUNDARY DEFINITION RECEIVED

Property Parkman, Francis, Home

State Mass.

Working Number NHL

2.28.78

TECHNICAL

CONTROL

Photos _____

Maps _____

OK pl
3.10.78

This boundary is adequate and justified - the boundary is defined as the city lot at 50 Chestnut Street and includes the house and rear garden. The VRD includes a measured description of the lot and there is a site map drawn to scale. The property possesses sufficient historical and physical qualities to justify landmark status. It is not currently listed on the endangered landmarks list.

HISTORIAN

accept Boundary Patrick Andrews 6/30/80

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN
BOUNDARY O.K.

H. B. Pitts,
6/19/78

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____

Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

BRANCH CHIEF

Accept boundary **KEEPER**
7-8-80 *C. Shull*

National Register Write-up _____

Send-back _____

Entered _____

Federal Register Entry _____

Re-submit _____

INT:2106-74



Francis Parkman House
Boston, Massachusetts

north (front) elevation of
Parkman House (center building)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

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TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Francis Parkman House

AND/OR COMMON

Francis Parkman House

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

Boston

____ VICINITY OF

COUNTY

Suffolk

STATE

Massachusetts

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT Polly Rettig, Landmark Review Project

DATE OF PHOTO July 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT Historic Sites Survey, NPS
Washington, D.C. 20240

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

North (front) elevation of Parkman House (center building)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

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1 NAME

HISTORIC

Francis Parkman House

AND/OR COMMON

Francis Parkman House

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

Boston

___VICINITY OF

COUNTY

Suffolk

STATE

Massachusetts

3 MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE photocopy of base map prepared by Boston Redevelopment Authority

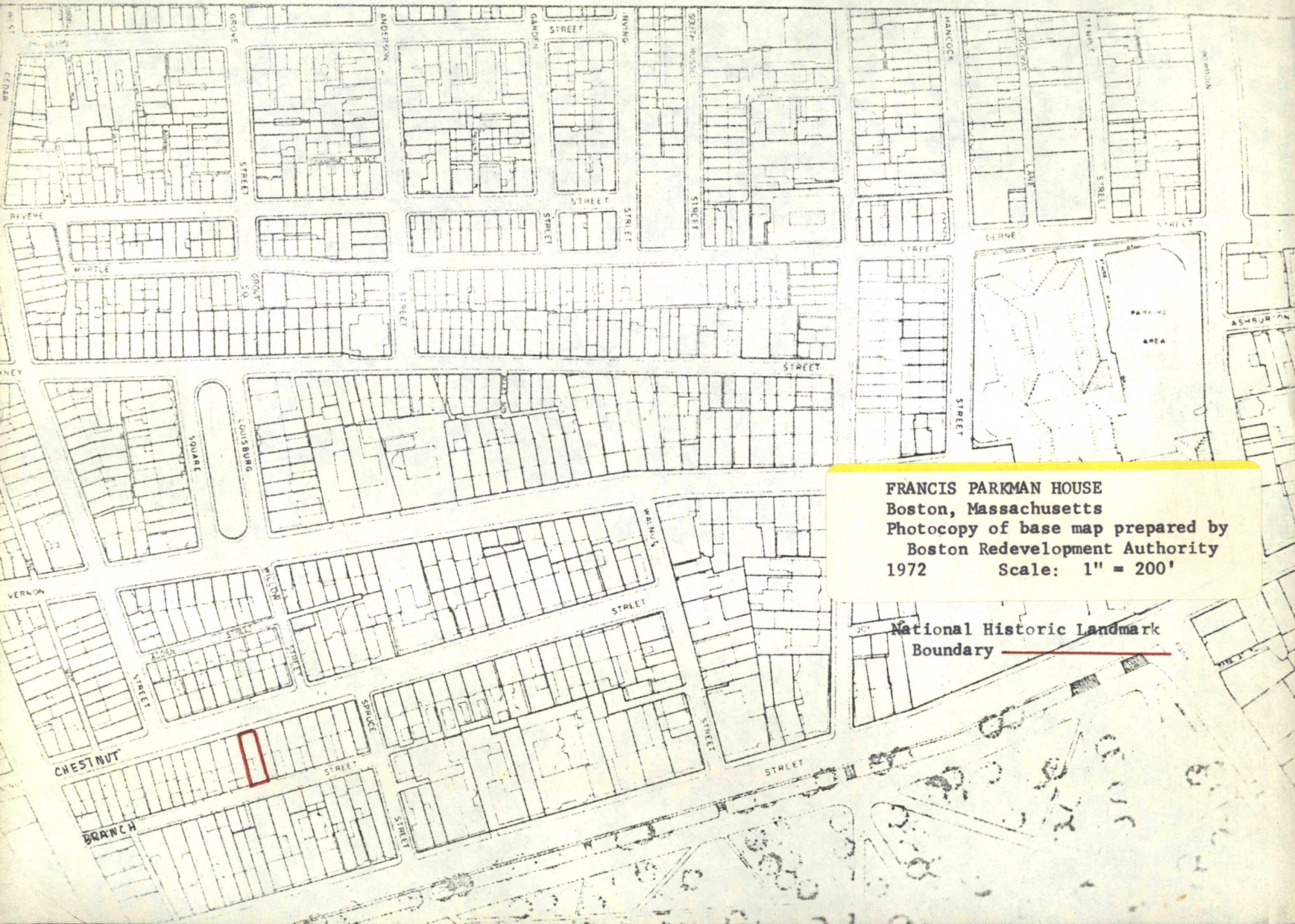
SCALE 1" - 200'

DATE 1972

4 REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES



FRANCIS PARKMAN HOUSE
Boston, Massachusetts
Photocopy of base map prepared by
Boston Redevelopment Authority
1972 Scale: 1" = 200'

National Historic Landmark
Boundary

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH MAP

1 NAME

HISTORIC Francis Parkman House

AND/OR COMMON

Francis Parkman House

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

Boston

— VICINITY OF

COUNTY

Suffolk

STATE

Massachusetts

3 MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series Boston South, Massachusetts

SCALE 1:24,000

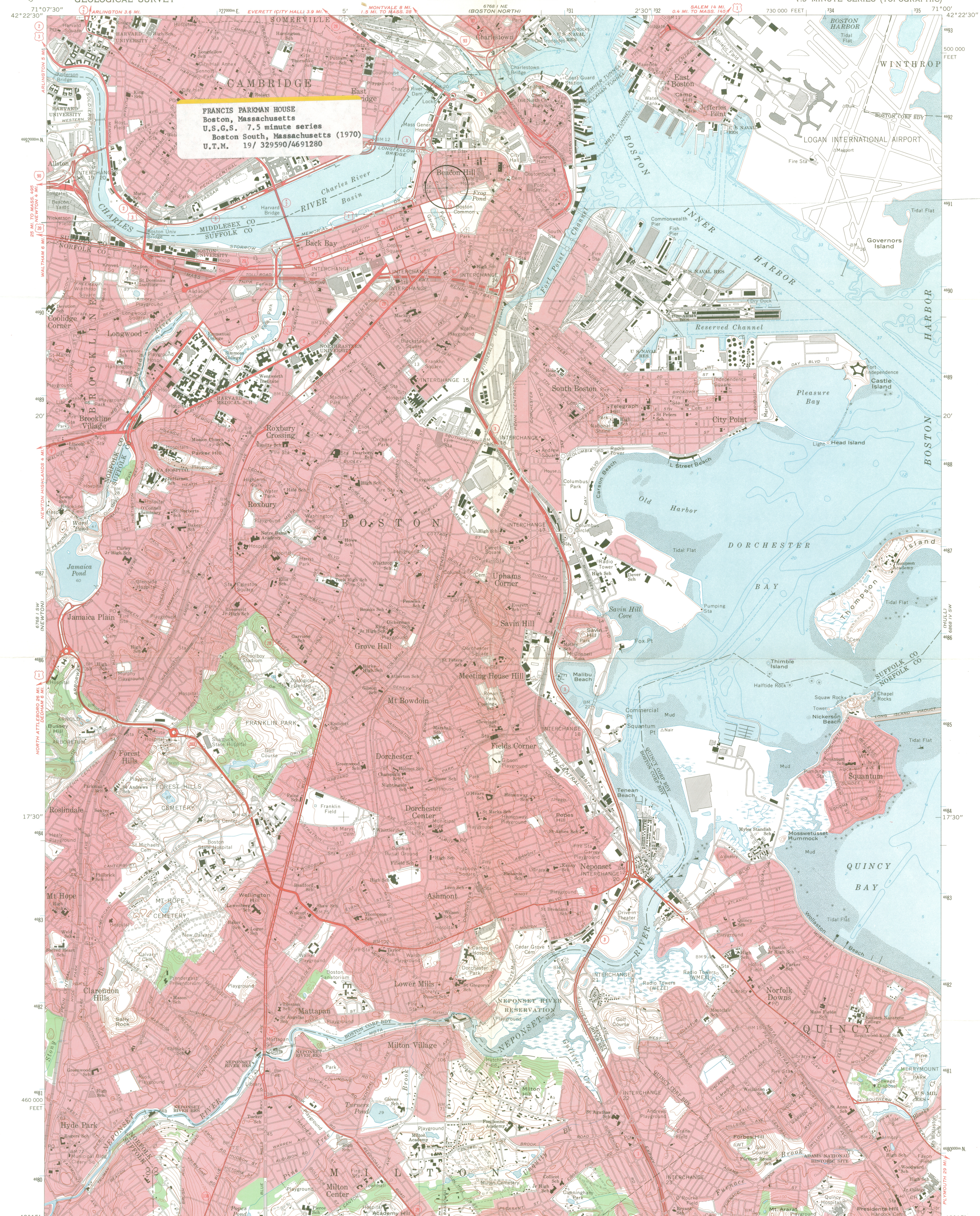
DATE

1970

4 REQUIREMENTS

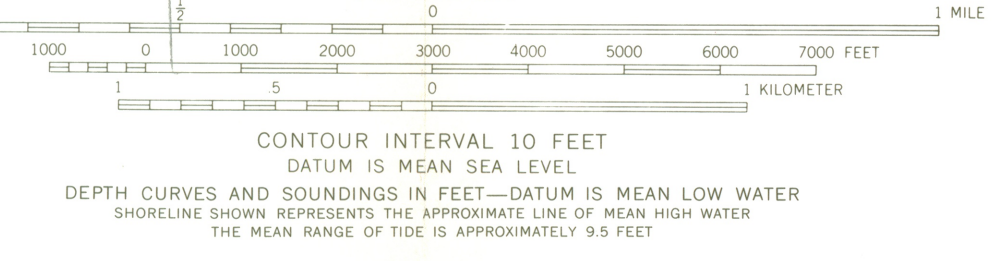
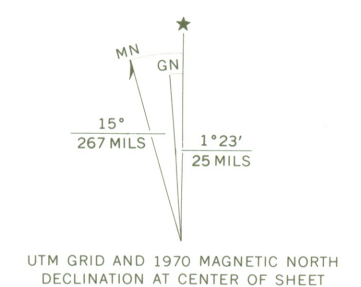
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES



FRANCIS PARKMAN HOUSE
Boston, Massachusetts
U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series
Boston South, Massachusetts (1970)
U.T.M. 19/ 329590/4691280

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1943. Revised from
aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1970
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Charts 246
and 248 (1971). This information is not intended for navigational
purposes
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone
1,000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 19, shown in blue
Boundaries in tidewater areas from information supplied
by Massachusetts Department of Public Works
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U.S. Route
State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

BOSTON SOUTH, MASS.
N4215—W7100/7.5
1970
AMS 6768 1 SE—SERIES V814

South Point Complex, an area containing a group of sites that document the longest and most complete record of human occupation in the Hawaiian Islands, and Iolani Palace, the scene of the formal transfer of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States in 1898, an event marking the rise of the United States as a world power.

Cultural landmarks of interest to the historian and writer include a number of sites all the way from Maine to California. They are noted by a number of houses and sites in New England; such as, the home of Herman Melville, "Arrowhead"; William Cullen Bryant Home; Emily Dickinson Home; James Russell Lowell; John Greenleaf Whittier; and William H. Prescott. Others in widely scattered sections of the country include the Walt Whitman Home, Camden, New Jersey; Sunnyside, Washington Irving's Home, New York; the George W. Cable House, New Orleans; Joel Chandler Harris House, Atlanta; James Whitcomb Riley House, Indiana; Mark Twain Home, Missouri; and the Hubert Howe Bancroft Ranch House, California.

Conservationists will applaud the selection of the John Muir House, Contra Costa County, California, where much of his best writing was accomplished.

Landmarks of interest to the theatre-goer and musician include: The Player's Club, New York City; Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia; Carnegie Hall and the Metropolitan Opera, New York City; and the Academy of Music, Philadelphia.

Brief descriptions of the 65 sites recommended by the Advisory Board and Secretary Udall under the four studies of the National Survey: Alaska and Hawaii Aboriginal Cultures; Hawaii History; and Literature, Drama and Music are attached.

x x x

Alaska Aboriginal Culture

In the study of Alaska Aboriginal Culture, nine sites were listed by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments as possessing exceptional value (national significance) in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States. Two of these, Ipiutak and Iyatayet, were classified as the result of previous Advisory Board action. Another, Sitka National Monument, is a unit of the National Park System. The remaining six sites are eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status:

1. Palugvik, Hawkins Island, Prince William Sound. This site marks the eastern range of Eskimo archeology in southern Alaska, and helps clarify the relationship of Eskimos to the Tlingit Indians.
2. Yukon Island, (Main Site), Kachemak Bay, Cook Inlet. This is the oldest and most continuously occupied of the Cook Inlet sites. These sites collectively led to the definition of the Kachemak Bay Culture. Kachemak Bay Culture is a generalized Eskimo culture type related both to that of Asiatic groups, and of the Salish Indians further south.
3. Chaluka, Unmak Island, Aleutian Chain. The Chaluka site is a large village mound which holds remains of all culture periods so far identified in this region. While work there is not yet complete, Chaluka promises the first careful stratigraphic treatment of a single large Aleutian site. The site is in Federal ownership.
4. Gambell, St. Lawrence Island. The Gambell sites were the first in the greater Bering Strait region to be scientifically investigated and reported upon. Investigation of these sites first provided data on the sequence of cultures on St. Lawrence Island, and through this work, the accumulated information on Eskimo prehistory could be reduced to chronological order. These sites are in Federal ownership.
5. Wales, Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula. The Wales sites include materials dating from around 600 to 800 A.D. up to recent times. A living Eskimo community in the area brings the local aboriginal cultural record up to the present day. The sites are in Federal ownership.
6. Birnirk, Point Barrow. The series of mounds at this site provided material by which the archeologists have been able to describe the development of Eskimo culture in this northernmost part of the United States from around A.D. 600 to the present day.

Hawaii Aboriginal Culture

In the study of Hawaii Aboriginal Culture, twelve sites were listed by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments as possessing exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States. One site, City of Refuge National Historical Park, is administered by the National Park Service. The remaining eleven sites are eligible for Landmark status. They are as follows:

1. Wailua Complex of Heiaus, Island of Kauai. Located at the mouth of the Wailua River, this complex consists of a city of refuge, four important heiaus, royal birthstones, and sacrificial rock. This series of heiaus and sacred sites forms one of the most important complexes of archeological sites in the Hawaiian Islands. The sites typify a long period of Hawaiian prehistory as well as many aspects of Hawaiian aboriginal culture.
2. Puu o Makuka Heiau, Island of Oahu. Located on the north side of the island near Waimea, this is the largest heiau of Oahu. Since Oahu's greatest priests came from this district, it is probably also the most important single heiau in the Hawaiian Islands.
3. Huilua Fish Pond, Island of Oahu. The aboriginal people of Hawaii stored and raised fish for food. The Huilua pond, located on Kahana Bay, on the east coast of Oahu, is one of the last surviving ponds on this island. According to tradition, this picturesque pond was built by the menehunes for raising and storing fish.
4. Hokuhano-Ualapue Complex, Island of Molokai. Located on the south coast of the island, this complex forms one of the most important and impressive exhibits in the State of Hawaii. It includes six important heiaus and two fine fish ponds.
5. Kaunolu Village Site, Island of Ranai. Located on the southwest cape of the island, this was once a typical vigorous Hawaiian fishing community. Its ruins represent nearly all phases of Hawaiian culture and are extremely well preserved.
6. Loaloa Heiau, Island of Maui. This temple, built on the southeast coast of the island, near Kaupo, is believed to have been constructed by King Piilani. It was the center and prime site of a cluster of sites around Kaupo. This complex of sites includes remains of villages and other heiaus.

7. Mookini Heiau, Island of Hawaii. This huge temple is located on the northern tip of the island near Upolu Point. The temple, one of Hawaii's largest, is a "luakini" or sacrificial heiau. Traditional Hawaiian history states that this heiau was constructed in the 11th century by Paa o, a famous priest who came into Hawaii from Tahiti. The birthstone of King Kamehameha I is located nearby.

8. Mauna Kea Adz Quarry, Island of Hawaii. Located on the top of Mauna Kea, this is the largest basalt adz quarry in the world. The adz was the single most important stone tool in Polynesia. To this quarry the ancient Hawaiians came to obtain the material needed for their stone artifacts.

9. Honokohau Settlement, Island of Hawaii. Located on the west coast of the island, just north of Kailua, this settlement preserves sites which date from prehistoric times to 1920. The sites are virtually intact and include 50 ancient house sites, four heiaus, three fish ponds, and a holua slide.

10. Keauhou Holua Slide, Island of Hawaii. Tobogganing on stone slides was a sport reserved for the chiefs. This slide is located at Keauhou on the west coast of the island, and is the best preserved and largest toboggan slide in the State. The slide served as the site of the "olympic games" of the Hawaiian people.

11. South Point Complex, Island of Hawaii. This area at the extreme southern point of the island contains a group of sites that document the longest and most complete record of human occupation in the Hawaiian Islands. It includes the Sand Dune site, which produced the earliest radiocarbon date (A.D. 124) in the State.

In addition, the following areas administered by the National Park Service also have features typifying this theme:

1. Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Island of Hawaii.
2. Haleakala National Park, Island of Maui.

Hawaiian History

In the theme study on Hawaiian history, the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments listed eleven sites as possessing exceptional value (national significance) in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States. Three of these sites are units of the National Park System. The remaining eight sites are eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status. They are as follows:

1. Cook Landing Site, Waimea, Island of Kauai. According to the best evidence available, Waimea Beach is the site where Captain James Cook, the English Explorer, first landed in the Hawaiian Islands on June 30, 1778. Captain Cook is remembered in history as the discoverer of the Hawaiian Islands. The site is owned in part by the State of Hawaii and in part with the county of Kauai.
2. Puukohola Heiau, Island of Hawaii. At this stone temple King Kamehameha the Great sacrificed Keoua, his chief rival for control of the Hawaiian Islands. This event occurred in the summer of 1791 and led to the unification of the Hawaiian Islands as a single kingdom. The site is privately owned.
3. Kamakahonu, Residence of King Kamehameha I, Island of Hawaii. In 1812 King Kamehameha I moved his residence from Honolulu to this site at Kamakahonu Cove. Here also his son Liholiho, abolished the Kapu system and the Hawaiian religion. The site is partly in private ownership; partly in State ownership.
4. Russian Fort, Waimea, Island of Kauai. In 1817 the Russian-American Company built this stone fort at the mouth of the Waimea River. The Russians were expelled, however, by King Kamehameha I and Hawaiian troops occupied the fort. The ruins of the fort commemorate the period of international rivalry for influence in the Islands. The site is privately owned.
5. Kawaiahao Church and Mission Houses, Honolulu, Island of Oahu. Beginning in the mid-1820's, Kawaiahao Church was virtually the State church of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and it commemorates the importance of Protestant missionaries as a force in 19th century Hawaiian life and spreading American influence in the Islands. The Mission houses are related structures which commemorate this influence. The Kawaiahao Church is owned by the Congregational Church. The Mission structures are owned by the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society.
6. Lahaina (Historic District), Island of Maui. This town preserves the atmosphere of a mid-19th century seaport. It commemorates the

19th century period when the American whaling fleet visited the port and when American missionaries were an important influence in the Islands.

7. Sugar Mill at Koloa, Island of Kauai. The ruins of this sugar mill, on the former Ladd & Company's plantation, date from 1841-1842. Sugar first became important in the economy of Hawaii in 1835 and after 1836 sugar production became Hawaii's largest industry. The site is privately owned.

8. Iolani Palace, Honolulu, Island of Oahu. Iolani Palace was the royal residence of the last two rulers of the Hawaiian Kingdom, King Kalahaua and Queen Liliuokalani. It is the most important surviving symbol of Hawaiian independence. Transfer of sovereignty of the Islands to the United States took place on the palace steps on August 21, 1898. The palace is owned by the State of Hawaii and currently houses the State senate and legislature and the Governor's offices.

In addition, three sites in the National Park System also have associations with Hawaiian history. They are as follows:

1. City of Refuge National Historic Site
2. Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
3. Haleakala National Park

Literature, Drama, and Music

In the study of Literature, Drama, and Music, thirty-eight sites were listed by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments as possessing exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States. These sites are eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status. They are as follows:

1. Hubert Howe Bancroft Ranch House, Spring Valley, San Diego County, California. Bancroft was the monumental historian of the western half of the American continent. He and his associates produced 39 volumes of history related to the West. He bought the ranch in 1885, and lived there until his death in 1918. Owned by Spring Valley Chamber of Commerce.
2. Jack London's Ranch, Glen Ellen, Sonoma County, California. One of the most spectacular American literary figures in the first decade of the 20th century, London purchased the 130-acre hill ranch in 1905, and here wrote several of his most significant novels. This is the setting for his book The Valley of the Moon. The area is now a State Historical Park including 49 acres of the original ranch, London's grave, the ruins of "the Wolf House," and a two-story stone building erected as a museum after his death. It is owned by the State of California.
3. John Muir House, Contra Costa County, California. John Muir, great nature writer, explorer and conservationist, settled on this ranch in 1880, at the age of 42. Much of his best writing was accomplished during his residence here. The site contains 5 acres of the original 800-acre ranch and two houses in which he lived for 10 and 14 years respectively. The houses are in excellent condition. The site is in private ownership.
4. Frank Norris Cabin, Redwood Retreat, Santa Clara County, California. Frank Norris, generally regarded as the most stimulating and militant of the early American naturalist writers and an exposé of sordid business practices, died at the age of 32. He and his wife built a two-room, one-story, log cabin near Redwood Retreat, a short time before his death. The cabin, surrounded by redwoods, is unchanged and intact. It is in private ownership.
5. Mark Twain Home (Memorial), 531 Farrington Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut. Mark Twain lived in this house from 1874 until 1891, during which time he wrote most of his great works. The design of the house reflects Mark Twain's personality and family life. Here he was host to many of the distinguished figures of his day and

enjoyed the companionship of congenial friends. Many times associated with the author are in the home, which is well maintained and in very good condition. It is owned by the Mark Twain Library and Memorial Commission.

6. Joel Chandler Harris House, 1050 Gordon Street, Atlanta, Georgia. Joel Chandler Harris lived here from 1881 until his death in 1908, and here he wrote most of the famous "Uncle Remus" stories. The house is in good condition and contains many items associated with Harris. It is owned by the Joel Chandler Harris Memorial Association.

7. James Whitcomb Riley House, 528 Lockerbie Street, Indianapolis, Indiana. James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, has always had a distinctive appeal to a large segment of Americans. His homely poems are fondly known to a wide group of readers. This home, in which he lived after 1877, is a Victorian residence of brick trimmed with stone. It is in good condition and contains many of the original furnishings and relics of the poet. Owned by the James Whitcomb Riley Memorial Association.

8. George W. Cable House, 1313 Eighth Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. George Washington Cable is familiarly known as the author who wrote so charmingly of the Louisiana Creoles. He is an outstanding early example of a craftsman who wrote accurately of an interesting locale. He built this house himself, wrote much of his best work here, and entertained many famous literary figures. The house has been converted into a two-story duplex but retains much of its original appearance. It is privately owned.

9. Early Home of Longfellow, 487 Congress Street, Portland, Maine. This is a 17-room brick house containing many Longfellow mementos. Longfellow lived here periodically during most of his early years except while attending college or traveling. After his second marriage in 1843, he moved to the Craigie-Longfellow house in Cambridge. One of the familiar associations with the Portland home is the well-known poem, The Rainy Day, which was inspired by Longfellow following the death of his wife and by the view of the garden in the rear of the house. It is open to the public and contains many mementos of the poet and his family. Owned by the Maine Historical Society.

10. Harriet Beecher Stowe House, 63 Federal Street, Brunswick, Maine. This is a white frame building, originally containing 9 rooms and an attic. The interior has been altered for hotel purposes. Here in 1851-52, Mrs. Stowe wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin. She lived here with

her growing family and her husband, who was a professor at Bowdoin. Mrs. Stowe's study room is intact and furnished with original items. The house, built in 1804, is an inn and is well preserved. The exterior is original in appearance.

11. "Arrowhead," Home of Herman Melville, Holmes Road, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Herman Melville, now regarded as a very distinguished novelist but largely unrecognized until after his death, lived at Pittsfield for 13 years, 1850-63. The house appears to have been an 8-room frame structure of colonial style. Some changes have been made since the 1930's but the front is substantially intact. It is in private ownership.

12. Beacon Hill Historic District, Boston, Massachusetts. The legislature of Massachusetts in 1955 designated 22 acres of land in Boston as the Beacon Hill Historic District. While the area is near the business center of Boston, commercial development has proceeded in other directions and the area is about ninety per cent residential. Its architecture is interesting and representative of the Federal period of the early 19th century. The area is chiefly significant as the residence of a very distinguished group of writers, statesmen and artists including, to name a few, Webster, Motley, Charles Francis Adams, Celia Thaxter, Parkman, Aldrich, Channing, and Edwin Booth. It is in private ownership.

13. William Cullen Bryant Home, a few miles from Cummington in Western Massachusetts. William Cullen Bryant, famous poet and editor, lived here during his early years and commenced writing poems here, including Thanatopsis and Ode to a Waterfowl. He returned to Cummington during his later years. This is a 27-room frame building beautifully situated on a hillside with a fine view. It was built by Bryant's father, about 1799. The home is open to the public during the summer and is completely furnished with authentic Bryant objects. It is owned by The Trustees of Public Reservations.

14. Craigie-Longfellow House, 105 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow lived in this 18-room frame house from 1837 until 1882. During this time it was a meeting place for the poet's many distinguished associates and here he wrote most of his famous works. Washington lived in this house at times during his campaign in the vicinity of Boston, 1775-1776. The house is open to the public and is owned by the Longfellow Trust.

15. Home of Emily Dickinson, 280 Main Street, Amherst, Massachusetts. This 14-room brick house, built in 1813, was the birthplace and home of Emily Dickinson. Generally regarded as unexcelled among American women poets, Miss Dickinson lived a completely sheltered life and did not permit her poems to be published during her lifetime. The house is closely associated, therefore, with her retiring nature. The house is in good condition and is in private ownership. It is not open to the public.

16. "Elmwood," Home of James Russell Lowell. This frame house on Elmwood Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts, was the home of James Russell Lowell during his active life as professor at Harvard, as first editor of the Atlantic Monthly, and later association with the North American Review. Lowell was considered by his biographer, M. A. DeWolfe Howe, the foremost American man of letters in his time. The home is in excellent condition and is privately owned.

17. Ralph Waldo Emerson House, Lexington Road and Cambridge Turnpike, Concord, Massachusetts. Ralph Waldo Emerson, poet and essayist, lived here from 1835 until his death in 1882. Henry David Thoreau lived here occasionally when Emerson was making a tour. The original house burned in 1872, but was rebuilt by the author's friends. A white square building in a setting of pines, the house is open to the public and contains Emerson's famous library and many objects associated with him. It is owned by Amherst College.

18. The Old Manse, Monument Street, Concord, Massachusetts. The Old Manse is a frame building constructed about 1765 by the Reverend William Emerson, grandfather of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Nathaniel Hawthorne and his bride, Sophia Peabody, lived in the Old Manse about four years following 1842. Hawthorne wrote a fine description of the home in his Mosses from an Old Manse. The house is located near the site of the Revolutionary battle at Concord Bridge. It is in good condition and is administered by The Trustees of Public Reservations.

19. Orchard House, Lexington Road, Concord, Massachusetts. This frame house, owned by the famous Alcott family, was the home in which Louisa May Alcott wrote Little Women. The house is well preserved and has many intimate associations which are appreciated by readers of Miss Alcott's works. It is owned by the Louisa May Alcott Memorial Foundation.

20. Francis Parkman House, 50 Chestnut Street, Boston, Massachusetts. This early federal brick structure was the home of Francis Parkman, one of America's most distinguished historians and literary figures. Parkman is best known for his writings on the history of Canada and the West. The house, built in 1824, has an arched recessed doorway, a slate hip roof and high flues. It is privately owned.
21. William H. Prescott House, Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts. William Hickling Prescott, a fine historian with distinguished literary ability, lived in this house during many of his productive years. A comfortable 4-story brick structure in good condition, the house is owned by the Society of Colonial Dames.
22. Walden Pond, Middlesex County, 1½ miles from Concord, Massachusetts. Walden Pond is a reservation of 144 acres most of which is a pleasant New England lake with a wooded shore line and a modern bathing beach at one end. Here Henry David Thoreau lived in a simple cabin from 1845 until 1847, and wrote his famous diary entitled Walden Pond. The site of the cabin is marked with a cairn of rocks. The area is a Massachusetts State Park.
23. The Wayside, located in Concord on the Boston Road. The Wayside is a 12-room house with a tower study made of brick, covered with shiplap, and built in 1717. It was the home of Hawthorne during two periods, of Bronson Alcott and his daughter, Louisa May, and of Margaret Sydney (Lothrop), author of the popular novel The Five Little Peppers. The home was also visited by many famous people including Thoreau, Emerson, Whittier, and Mark Twain. It is in private ownership.
24. Home of John Greenleaf Whittier, Pickerd and Friend Streets, Amesbury, Massachusetts. This 10-room frame house was purchased by Whittier in 1836, and here he lived and did most of his major writing until his death in 1892. The greater part of the furnishings, including the poet's desk, are intact as Whittier left them. The house is open to the public and is in good condition. It is owned by the Whittier Home Association.
25. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) Boyhood Home, Hannibal, Missouri. Mark Twain lived in this frame house in a small town on the Mississippi River from 1839 when he was four years of age until 1853. Here he lived through the experiences which gave him material for some of his great writings, particularly Huckleberry Finn and Tom Sawyer. The house is owned by the City of Hannibal.

26. Walt Whitman Home, 330 Mickle Street, Camden, New Jersey. Walt Whitman lived in this house during the last 8 years of his life. It is the one site most significantly connected with his work. Built about 1848, this small frame house is well preserved and contains furnishings known to have been there during the author's lifetime. A collection of books, papers, and other Whitman objects is on display. The house is owned by the State of New Jersey.

27. "Sunnyside," Home of Washington Irving, Tarrytown, New York. Part of this house of 16 rooms was built about 1656, by the Van Tassel family. Irving bought it in 1835, and enjoyed the pleasant life of a popular country squire when he was not traveling in Europe. The house is in good condition and is open to the public. It is owned by Sleepy Hollow Restorations, Inc.

28. Woodchuck Lodge, Home of John Burroughs, 2 miles from Roxbury, New York. This rustic frame house was built by Burroughs in 1908 on the ancestral farm. Here he spent his summers and entertained many visitors including Thomas A. Edison and Henry Ford. The house is occupied at times by relatives of the writer. It is in good condition and is in private ownership.

29. Paul Laurence Dunbar House, 219 North Summit Street, Dayton, Ohio. Paul Laurence Dunbar, an outstanding poet and the first Negro to attain important recognition in the field of literature, lived in this home during the last three years of his life, 1903-1906. It is a plain, two-story, 9-room brick house in good condition containing many of the poet's personal belongings. It is owned by the State of Ohio and administered by the Ohio Historical Society.

30. Edgar Allan Poe House, Brandywine at North 7th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This is a small brick cottage where Poe lived from 1842 to 1844. Poe accomplished much of his best writing during his 6 years residence in Philadelphia. The last two years, spent in this cottage, are most closely related to the intimate joys and tragedies of his life. The home is open to the public and serves as a museum. It is owned by the Edgar Allan Poe Club of Philadelphia.

31. "The Abbey," Joaquin Miller Home, Oakland, California. The Abbey was built by Cincinnatus Hiner "Joaquin" Miller in 1886, and here he lived until his death 27 years later. The home consists of three one-story, one-room frame structures joined together to form a single unit. It is well maintained and is operated as a museum. It is a California State Historical Landmark owned by the City of Oakland, California.

32. Noah Webster Birthplace, West Hartford, Connecticut. The birthplace and home of Noah Webster, famous lexicographer and textbook writer, is a good example of an early salt box house dating from about 1676, and is architecturally very interesting. It is owned by the town of West Hartford and is maintained as a museum.

33. Players Club, 16 Gramercy Park, New York, New York. Edwin Booth, the famous actor, lived in this house and presented it to "The Players" in 1888. Booth was the founder and first president of the club. The house was redesigned for its new use by Stanford White. It contains a rare collection of books, manuscripts and other theatrical material. It is owned by The Players.

34. The Walnut Street Theater, 9th and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Walnut Street Theater, in existence since 1809, is the oldest surviving theater in the United States and, according to Arthur H. Quinn, is "probably the oldest in the English speaking world." Despite its several remodelings both inside and out, the basic structure of the theater remains as an exceptional illustration of the history of the American theater past and present. It is owned by the 9th and Walnut Streets Corporation.

35. The MacDowell Colony, Peterborough, New Hampshire. The well-known composer Edward MacDowell was honored in 1907, the year before his death, by the founding of the Edward MacDowell Association to promote the various arts. The Colony is comprised of some 600 acres and 33 buildings serving as dwellings and studios for artists. A notable library specializing in music has been assembled. It is owned by the Edward MacDowell Association, Inc.

36. Carnegie Hall, 7th Avenue and 57th Street, New York, New York. Music Hall, as it was originally named, was built in 1891. The name was changed 7 years later to honor Andrew Carnegie, a principal benefactor. This structure was instrumental in making New York City a center of music not only in rendition but also in composition, and in the distribution of musical instruments. Most of the famous musicians since that time have performed in this 6-story Italian Renaissance structure. It is owned by the City of New York.

37. Metropolitan Opera, Broadway and 39th to 40th Streets, New York, New York. The Metropolitan Opera opened in 1883 and it has long been recognized as a landmark in this field. A long list of composers have had their works presented here by an equally distinguished roster of operatic performers. The building is owned by the Metropolitan Opera Association, Inc.

38. The Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Philadelphia Academy of Music, since its opening in 1857, has become an outstanding landmark in the history of American music. It is today the country's oldest musical auditorium still retaining its original form and serving its original purpose. The Academy, for more than a half century, has been the home of the distinguished Philadelphia Orchestra. It is owned by the Philadelphia Orchestra Association.

Theme XVIII, Travel and Communication

Allegheny Portage Railroad of Pennsylvania Canal, Pennsylvania

The Allegheny Portage Railroad was built in the period 1831-1834 as a part of the Pennsylvania Canal. Its function was to provide a way of lifting barge traffic on the canal 1,400 feet over the Allegheny Summit westbound and 1,200 feet eastbound, and to lower the traffic in opposite directions, on the 36-mile railroad that connected the western and eastern ends of the canal between Hollidaysburg and Johnstown, Pennsylvania. This was accomplished by an ingenious system of inclines which represented the most difficult engineering accomplishment in the canal building era of United States internal improvements.

"The Fur Trade"

Joseph Bailly Homestead, Porter County, Indiana

The independent fur trader, Joseph Bailly, is often referred to as the first white settler in Northern Indiana. His home, begun in 1822 and situated on the trails from Fort Dearborn to Fort Wayne and to Detroit, became a meeting place for whites and Indians, an "oasis" for travelers, and a religious and cultural center. Located in Porter County, near Chesterton, Indiana, the property is privately owned.

Letter January 4, 1963 to Owner of Francis Parkman House, Massachusetts notifying him of eligibility of landmark Status, signed by Assistant Director Price.

Owner: Mr. Charles Townsend; 50 Chestnut Street; Beacon Hill; Boston, Massachusetts

Letters also sent to: Sen. Leverett Saltonstall, Dec. 27, 1962
Sen. Benjamin A. Smith II, Dec. 27, 1962
Cong. Thomas P. O'Neill, Dec. 27, 1962

FEB 1 1963

RECEIVED
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON OFFICE

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JAN 31 9 57 AM '63

Mr. Conrad L. Wirth, Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wirth:

As the (owner, owners) of Francis Parkman^{use} located in
(name of site)

Boston Suffolk Massachusetts
(City) (County) (State)

(I,we) hereby make formal application for a certificate (X) and bronze marker, 17" x 18", (X) designating this historic property as a Registered National Historic Landmark. (Check one or both as desired)

1. Fully conscious of the high responsibility to the Nation that goes with the ownership and care of a property classified as having exceptional value and worthy of Registered National Historic Landmark status (I,we) agree to preserve, so far as practicable and to the best of (my,our) ability, the historical integrity of this important part of the national cultural heritage.

2. Toward this end, (I,we) agree to continue to use the property only for purposes consistent with its historical character.

3. (I,we) also agree to permit an annual visit to the property by a representative of the National Park Service, as a basis for continuing landmark status.

4. If for any reason, the three conditions mentioned above cannot continue to be met, it is agreed that the Registered National Historic Landmark status shall cease and that until such status is restored by the Secretary of the Interior, neither the Registered National Historic Landmark Certificate nor the Marker will be displayed.

Sincerely yours,

Charles Townsend

L58-CHAH

February 11, 1963

Mr. Charles Townsend
50 Chestnut Street
Beacon Hill
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Townsend:

We were pleased to receive your application for the Registered National Historic Landmark certificate and plaque for the Francis Parkman House at Boston, Massachusetts.

The Landmarks program is administered largely through our Regional Offices, except for preparation of the certificates and plaques by the Washington Office. The enclosed statement will provide information regarding the size, description, etc., of the certificates and plaques.

When the certificate and plaque for the Francis Parkman House are ready, they will be sent to Regional Director Ronald F. Lee, Northeast Region, National Park Service, 143 South Third Street, Philadelphia, 6, Pennsylvania, for presentation to you.

In the meantime, if you have any questions about the program, or if you desire more information, please feel free to write to us or directly to Mr. Lee.

We are happy to have the Francis Parkman House included in the Registry.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) HERBERT E. KAHLER

Herbert E. Kahler
Chief, Division of
History and Archeology

Enclosure

cc:

Regional Director, Northeast w/c of application form
Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:bfr



National Park Service, Department of the Interior
National Historic Landmarks Division
Washington, D.C. 20540

JUN 29 1983

The Chestnut Trust
Mrs. Charles Townsend
48 Chestnut Street
Boston, MA 02108

Re: Francis Parkman House
Suffolk Co.,
Boston, MA

Dear Mrs. Townsend:

The National Park Service has been working to establish boundaries for all National Historic Landmarks for which no specific boundary was identified at the time of designation and therefore are without a clear delineation of the amount of property involved. The benefits now afforded such properties by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as well as the possible application of other statutes, make it essential that we define specific boundaries for each Landmark.

In accordance with the National Historic Landmark program regulations, the National Park Service notifies owners, public officials and other interested parties and provides them with an opportunity to make comments on the proposed boundaries. We are requesting your comments on the proposed boundary for the Landmark stated above and described in the enclosed form.

National Historic Landmark designation has several possible implications, most of which derive from the automatic listing of Landmarks in the National Register of Historic Places. Landmarks are eligible to be considered for Federal grants-in-aid for historic preservation. All Landmarks receive limited protection through comments by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on the effect of federally funded, assisted, or licensed undertakings on historic properties.

A Landmark property which is depreciable may be subject to certain provisions of the Tax Reform of 1976, as amended by the Revenue Act of 1978 and the Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980, and the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981. These Acts contain provisions intended to encourage the preservation of depreciable historic structures by allowing favorable tax treatments for rehabilitation, and to discourage destruction of historic buildings by eliminating certain Federal tax provisions for demolition of historic structures. Beginning January 1, 1982, the Economic Recovery Tax Act replaces the rehabilitation tax incentives available under prior law with a 25% investment tax credit for rehabilitations of certain historic commercial, industrial and residential rental buildings. This can be combined with a 15 year cost recovery period for the adjusted basis of the historic building. Historic buildings with certified rehabilitations receive additional tax savings because owners are allowed to reduce the basis of the building by one half the amount of the credit. The Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980 includes provisions regarding charitable contributions for conservation purposes of partial interests in historically important land areas or structures.

Section 9 of the Mining in National Parks Act of 1976 allows the Secretary of the Interior to request comments from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on any surface mining activity that might irreparably damage a National Historic Landmark. If a Landmark contains coal resources, certain provisions of the Surface Mining and Control Act of 1977 make it less likely that surface mining of the coal will be permitted by the State or Federal government.

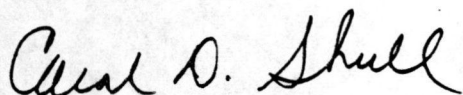
We will be happy to receive any comments you care to make on the proposed boundaries within 60 days of the date of this letter. Please address your reply to Jerry L. Rogers, Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. 20240, Attention: Chief of Registration.

Because National Historic Landmarks possess significance for all Americans, they are among the most important of the tangible reminders of our country's rich heritage. Designation honors both the Landmarks themselves and the individuals and organizations who have worked to preserve them.

We are pleased to inform you of the status of the pending National Historic Landmark boundary delineation and look forward to your reply. If you have any questions, our staff will be happy to assist you (202-343-9536).

We appreciate your interest in the National Historic Landmark program and your cooperation in this project.

Sincerely,



Carol D. Shull
Chief of Registration
National Register of Historic Places
Interagency Resources Division

Copies sent to public officials, SHPO and property owners.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

SEP 9 1983

The Chestnut Trust
Mrs. Charles Townsend
48 Chestnut Street
Boston, MA 02108

Re: Francis Parkman House
Boston, MA

Dear Mrs. Townsend:

We are pleased to inform you that the boundary proposed for the above property has been formally established by the National Park Service. The property is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is eligible for the benefits of listing described in earlier correspondence. We gave careful consideration to the comments we received and in some cases the documentation or boundary has been revised if the National Park Service concurred with the comments. The date of the Keeper of the National Register's signature on the enclosed form is the date the boundary was formally established.

We appreciate your cooperation and interest in the National Historic Landmarks program.

Sincerely,

Carol D. Shull

Carol D. Shull
Chief of Registration
National Register of Historic Places
Interagency Resources Division

Enclosure

*Copies sent to public officials, SHPO
and property owners.*

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE Massachusetts	2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO. XX, Arts and Sciences; Subtheme, Literature, Drama and Music
3. NAME(S) OF SITE Francis Parkman House	4. APPROX. ACREAGE
5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet) 50 Chestnut Street, Boston	
6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrator if different from owner)	

7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant)

Francis Parkman, the product of a New England family, was trained in the law although he did not intend to become a practicing lawyer. His classmates at Harvard observed that he showed an early interest in Indians and was given to long excursions out of doors.

In 1824 he made his famous journey along the Oregon Trail. Although he took this trip partly to observe Indians and partly to improve his health, the trip left him in poorer health than previously. On his return to Boston he suffered a complete breakdown and dictated his account of his travels while undergoing a cure at Brattleboro, Vermont. This work was published serially in "The Knickerbocker" in 1847. It was later published in book form under the title "The California and Oregon Trail" but is better known under the shorter title, "The Oregon Trail, " which was used in subsequent editions.

In the planning and execution of his writings Parkman was primarily an artist and his historical works have a place in American literature. His works were all nonfictional with the exception of Vassall Morton, a novel. Parkman's historical works are important since he depicted the contest of two rival cultures (Indian and European) for possession of the American continent.

He was wise enough to make use of the first-hand observations of this process available to the historian of his day. At the same time he was one of the first American historians to insist on a critical use of original manuscript material. His house in Boston, which was his home during many of his productive years, has an arched recessed doorway, a slate hip roof and high flues. It was built in 1824.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources; give location of manuscripts and rare works)

C. H. Farnham, A Life of Francis Parkman (1900); H. D. Sedgwick, Francis Parkman (1904); American Guide Series, Massachusetts (1937).

9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, HABS, etc.)

10. PHOTOGRAPHS* ATTACHED: YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	11. CONDITION Good	12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.) Private residence	13. DATE OF VISIT June 1961
14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature) <i>Walter Coleman</i>	15. TITLE <i>Historical Miscellaneus</i>	16. DATE 12/6/62	

* DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10 1/2 SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

Francis Parkman House, 50 Chestnut Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Francis Parkman, a famous American historian, was one of the numerous prominent people who resided on Beacon Hill. The home is privately owned and in good condition. It has an arched recessed doorway, a slate hip roof, and high flues. It was built in 1824.

Parkman was descended from a well known New England family and studied law although there is doubt that he intended to follow that as a career. He showed an early interest in Indians and also in the out-of-doors. In 1846, he made his famous journey along the Oregon Trail partly to observe Indians and partly in an attempt to improve his health which was never good. While he failed in the latter objective, his observations led to his famous book popularly known as The Oregon Trail.

Parkman was primarily an artist in the planning and execution of his writings and as such his history has a distinctive place in American literature. He made use of first hand observations and was a pioneer in his insistence on the critical use of original manuscript material.

* * * * *

NSHSB 11/30/62
JWC

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL HISTORIC
AND NATURAL LANDMARKS

REPORT OF BIENNIAL VISIT TO
Francis Parkman House
50 Chestnut Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Date of visit July 10, 1970

Visited by Edwin W. Small, Assistant to Director, New England
(name) (title) (office)
Northeast Region, Field Office

Received by Charles Townsend, son of owner, Francis Parkman House
(name) (title) (office)

Condition* This row house of brick on one of the most attractive streets on Boston's Beacon Hill has three full stories with an attic and basement and is currently divided into four apartments. Like most of the houses on the street, it dates from the late Federal period, having been built in 1824. It is maintained in excellent condition by the owner, Mrs. Charles Townsend, who lives next door in an apartment at 48 Chestnut Street. Mrs. Townsend is the widow of Charles Townsend, who died in 1968 and who, previously in 1963, signed the owner agreement and received the landmark plaque and certificate the same year. The Charles Townsend with whom we were in contact continues to operate the real estate business of his father from an apartment at 48 Chestnut Street.

Operation** The house is not open to the public. The landmark plaque and certificate, however, are appropriately displayed. The plaque is to the right of the entrance doorway over a marble tablet inserted in the brickwork with lettering in gold bearing the following inscription:

From 1865 to 1893
The Home of
Francis Parkman
American Historian

The framed certificate hangs under a mirror in the small entrance hall and can be seen by looking through the sidelight panel to the left of the entrance door.

*Grounds, structure/s, furnishings

**Note any changes in ownership, sponsoring organizations, operating staff, use, location of plaques and certificates, etc.

Special Problems Chestnut Street is perhaps the finest street as a whole embraced in the Beacon Hill Historic District created by Chapter 616 of the Acts of 1955 of the Massachusetts legislature and watched over by the Beacon Hill Architectural Commission established by the same legislation. Under these conditions, no unusual problems are anticipated. The owner and her son are proud to have the landmark designation and prospects for continued maintenance of the property at a high level are excellent.

Suggestions Offered None.

(SGD.) EDWIN W. SMALL

(signed)

Edwin W. Small

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL
HISTORIC LANDMARKS

REPORT OF BIENNIAL VISIT TO

Francis Parkman House
50 Chestnut Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Date of visit October 29, 1974

Visited by Earl R. Harris, Landmarks Specialist, North Atlantic Region
(name) (title) (office)

Real Estate Office

Received by Mr. Charles Townsend, Son of Owner, 48 Chestnut Street
(name) (title) (office)

Condition* Francis Parkman was a noted historian of the 19th century and resided at this brick house from 1865 to 1893. The house itself was constructed in 1824 and has three stories. It is located on Beacon Hill within the Beacon Hill Historic District. It is well maintained and is in excellent condition. Mrs. Charles Townsend, mother of my contact, is the owner, having inherited from her husband who passed away several years ago.

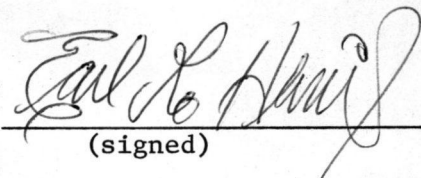
Operation* This large row house was converted into apartments many years ago. There are four being occupied at the present time. It is not open to the public. The plaque is displayed to the right of the front door along with another gold-lettered plaque stating that Parkman lived there from 1865 to 1893. The certificate is on a wall in the small lobby. The door into the lobby is not locked but the door leading into the rest of the house is.

*Grounds, structure/s, furnishings

**Note any changes in ownership, sponsoring organizations, operating staff, use, location of plaque and certificate, etc.

Special Problems: None

Suggestions Offered None


A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Earl R. Harris", is written over a horizontal line. Below the line, the word "(signed)" is printed in a simple, sans-serif font.

EARL R. HARRIS