

Y4
. In 8/13

1040

9214
In 8/13
L 86

L 86 LONGFELLOW NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS
Storage
APR 28 1972

THE LIBRARY
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

HEARING

BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-SECOND CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

S. 3129

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LONG-
FELLOW NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE IN CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

FEBRUARY 15, 1972



Printed for the use of the
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1972

74-913

Barcode with number 000000 703001 and a red checkmark.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington, *Chairman*
CLINTON P. ANDERSON, New Mexico
ALAN BIBLE, Nevada
FRANK CHURCH, Idaho
FRANK E. MOSS, Utah
QUENTIN N. BURDICK, North Dakota
GEORGE McGOVERN, South Dakota
LEE METCALF, Montana
MIKE GRAVEL, Alaska

GORDON ALLOTT, Colorado
LEN B. JORDAN, Idaho
PAUL J. FANNIN, Arizona
CLIFFORD P. HANSEN, Wyoming
MARK O. HATFIELD, Oregon
HENRY BELLMON, Oklahoma
JAMES L. BUCKLEY, New York

JERRY T. VERKLER, *Staff Director*
WILLIAM J. VAN NESS, *Chief Counsel*
BERNARD C. HARTUNG, *Professional Staff Member*
CHARLES COOK, *Minority Counsel*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION

ALAN BIBLE, Nevada, *Chairman*
HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington
CLINTON P. ANDERSON, New Mexico
FRANK CHURCH, Idaho
FRANK E. MOSS, Utah

CLIFFORD P. HANSEN, Wyoming
PAUL J. FANNIN, Arizona
MARK O. HATFIELD, Oregon
HENRY BELLMON, Oklahoma

CONTENTS

	Page
S. 3129-----	1
Department of the Interior report-----	2
STATEMENTS	
Hartzog, George B., director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, accompanied by Herbert Olsen-----	5
Kennedy, Hon. Edward M., a U.S. Senator from the State of Massachusetts-----	4
Wadsworth, Charles Y., trustee, Longfellow House, Cambridge, Mas:-----	14
COMMUNICATIONS	
Beck, Brooks, attorney, Boston, Mass., letter to Frank E. Harrison, assistant to the director, U.S. Department of the Interior, dated February 26, 1968-----	7
Hill & Barlow, attorneys, Boston, Mass., letter to Frank E. Harrison, assistant to the director, U.S. Department of the Interior, dated June 11, 1969-----	11
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Probate Court Order No. 908, dated April 30, 1969-----	11
Proposed Development Schedule of Longfellow National Historic Site, table-----	13
Trust Agreement of heirs of Henry W. Longfellow, dated October 28, 1913--	7

LONGFELLOW NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1972

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

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m. in room 3110, New Senate Office Building, Hon. Alan Bible presiding.

Present: Senators Bible and Bellmon.

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

Senator BIBLE. The hearing will come to order.

This is the time duly noticed and set for an open public hearing by the Senate Parks and Recreation Subcommittee on S. 3129, which authorizes the establishment of the Longfellow National Historic Site in Cambridge, Mass.

The Longfellow home will be acquired by donation, and also the Secretary of the Interior will be authorized to accept a gift of not less than \$200,000 to be used exclusively for administration, maintenance, and operation of the site. This donation will come directly from the trustees of the Longfellow House Trust.

Without question, the Longfellow house has national and historical significance and is suitable for consideration as a national historic site. There are three reasons to support this designation, that is (1) this was the home of Longfellow from 1843 until his death in 1882, (2) this handsome and well-preserved structure is considered to be one of the best examples of the late Georgian period architecture, and (3) it was Gen. George Washington's headquarters for 10 months during the siege of Boston, in 1775.

Total development costs are estimated at \$586,000 and annual operating expenses will approximate \$180,000 per year.

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

[S. 3129, 92d Cong., Second sess.]

A BILL To authorize the establishment of the Longfellow National Historic Site in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to preserve in public ownership for the benefit and inspiration of the people of the United States, a site of national historical significance containing a dwelling which is an outstanding example of colonial architecture and which served as George Washington's headquarters during the siege of Boston in 1775-1776, and from 1837 to 1882 as the home of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire by donation the fee simple title to the real property and improvements thereon, together with furnishings and other personal property, situated at and known as 105 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for establishment as the Longfellow National Historic Site.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is further authorized to accept the donation of not less than \$200,000, and such other sums of money as may be tendered from time to time by the Trustees of the Longfellow House Trust, established pursuant to indentures dated October 28, 1913, and November 18, 1914, and such funds or any part thereof and any interest thereon, may be used exclusively for the purposes of administration, maintenance, and operation of the Longfellow National Historic Site.

SEC. 3. The Longfellow National Historic Site shall be established when title to the real and personal property described in section 1 of this Act and the sum of \$200,000 as set forth in section 2 of this Act have been accepted by the Secretary of the Interior, and upon such establishment, the Longfellow National Historic Site shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Act approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented, and the Act approved August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666).

SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., February 10, 1972.

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Committee has requested a report on S. 3129, a bill "To authorize the establishment of the Longfellow National Historic Site in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and for other purposes."

We recommend that the bill be enacted with an amendment.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire by donation the former home of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in Cambridge, Massachusetts, together with furnishings and other personal property.

The bill further authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to accept the donation of not less than \$200,000 from the Trustees of the Longfellow House Trust, which may be used exclusively for the purpose of administration, maintenance, and operation of the Longfellow National Historic Site.

The Longfellow house is of exceptional importance, and from the standpoint of national significance it is fully suitable for establishment as a national historic site for three reasons.

First, this handsome and very well preserved mid-18th century mansion is considered to be one of the best examples of the late Georgian period architecture and has been illustrated in most standard college textbooks on architectural history. Most of the interesting original elements remain intact, and it has lost none of its charm through the normal growth process of occasional alterations during two centuries of continuous use. The structure has always been carefully maintained and is in a good state of repair today.

Second, the house is important because of its association with General George Washington when, after seeing use as a hospital for colonials wounded at Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill, it became in July 1775, Washington's headquarters for 10 months during the siege of Boston.

But it is as the home of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow that the house is most important. Longfellow's association with the house began in 1837 when he rented a room there. In 1843, upon his marriage to Francis Elizabeth Appleton, the house was given to the couple as a wedding present by the bride's father.

It remained Longfellow's residence until his death in 1882. It was here that portions of his famous works, such as "The Courtship of Miles Standish", "Evangeline", "Hiawatha", and "The Skeleton in Armor" were written.

In the rear of the property stands the carriage house, which was designed by Longfellow, and a formal garden—also designed by Longfellow—which resembles an Italian garden he had seen while visiting Italy.

The buildings and grounds have a high degree of integrity since they have been maintained essentially as they were when the poet lived there. The house contains furnishings of the Longfellow period and before, priceless art objects and paintings. In addition there are stored on the third floor other objects and furnishings which when appropriately utilized will further restore the house to its condition during Longfellow's residence.

The house is open to the public daily and has received an average of 20,000 visitors per year during the last 5 years.

In 1940 the Longfellow House was declared by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments to be of national significance and a fine example of 18th-century architecture. In 1961 the Advisory Board noted again the importance of the house as Washington's headquarters. Also in 1962 the Board recommended that the house be classified as possessing exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States. And on December 29, 1962, the house was designated as a Registered Historic Landmark.

The Longfellow House is presently owned and administered by the Longfellow House Trust. The trustees have offered to donate the property to the Federal Government. In order that the property could be transferred, a Petition for Instructions was filed in the Probate Court of Middlesex County. On April 30, 1969, the Court handed down a decree permitting the transfer. In addition, the decree authorized the trustees to transfer to the United States Government the sum of \$200,000 to be used for the benefit of the House.

Since the 1.98 acres of land on which the Longfellow House is situated will be donated there will be no land acquisition costs. No additional land is deemed necessary to establish the site.

Total development costs, based on May 1971 prices, are estimated at \$586,000, of which \$578,800 will be spent on buildings and utilities, primarily to be used for rehabilitation and remodeling on the house, stable, and shed. The remaining \$7,800 will be spent on roads and trails for rehabilitation of the walks and driveways.

Annual operating costs are estimated to be \$172,000 in the first year and are expected to be about \$183,100 by the fifth year. Enclosed is a man-year and cost data statement.

We recommend the following amendment to S. 3129, to relate development costs to construction cost indices:

On page 3, section 4, line 5, change the period to a comma and add the following:

"not to exceed, however \$586,000 (May 1971 prices) for development of the area, plus or minus such amounts, if any, as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuations in construction costs as indicated by engineering cost indices applicable to the types of construction involved herein."

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

NATHANIEL REED,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Enclosure.

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

	19CY	19CY+1	19CY+2	19CY+3	19CY+4
Estimated expenditures:					
Personnel services.....	\$92,600	\$92,600	\$98,700	\$98,700	\$98,700
All others.....	109,300	218,400	314,900	231,400	124,600
Total.....	201,900	311,000	413,600	330,100	223,300
Estimated obligations:					
Land and property acquisition.....					
Development.....	32,900	162,000	248,500	105,000	38,200
Operations (management, protection, and maintenance).....	172,000	172,000	183,100	183,100	183,100
Total.....	204,900	334,000	431,600	288,100	221,300
Total, estimated man-years of civilian employment.....	11.3	11.3	12.3	12.3	12.3

Senator BIBLE. A statement from Senator Kennedy in full support of the project will be made a part of the record at this point.

STATEMENT OF HON. EDWARD M. KENNEDY, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. Chairman, I am happy to submit this statement today in support of S. 3129, a bill I introduced in the Senate to authorize the establishment of the Longfellow Historic Site in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The Longfellow Home site is unique for several reasons:

First, the Longfellow Home is not only an outstanding example of 18th Century architecture, but it has exceptional historic significance. It served as George Washington's headquarters in 1775 and 1776 and it was the home of poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow from 1837 to 1882.

Second, the Longfellow Home most fortunately has been maintained with care and concern through the years by the Trustees. The home remains intact architecturally: it is in a state of good repair; and the art objects and furnishings within the home constitute a treasured collection.

Thirdly, the Trustees have not only maintained this outstanding home through the years, but have offered a \$200,000 donation to the Department of Interior to assure its continued maintenance at this same standard of excellence.

The fantastic history of this home site began during the Revolutionary War when it was used as a hospital for colonials wounded at Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill. Then in July, 1775 George Washington made this home his headquarters for ten months during the siege of Boston. Of Washington's stay in the historic mansion, Longfellow wrote:

Once, ah, once within these walls,
One whom memory recalls,
The Father of his Country, dwelt;
And yonder meadows broad and damp
The fires of the besieging camp
Encircled with a burning belt.
Up and down these echoing stairs,
Heavy with the weight of cares,
Sounded with majestic tread.
Yes; within this very room
Sat he in those hours of gloom,
Weary both in heart and head.

Longfellow's own association with the home began in 1837 when he rented a room in the home then known as the Craigie House. He had arrived in Cambridge in 1836 and began teaching at Harvard. His rented room was in the mansion belonging to the widow of Andrew Craigie who had served in Washington's army. The next few years saw the real beginnings of Longfellow's literary career with the publication of *Hyperion* and *Voices of the Night* and *Ballads and Other Poems*.

In 1843 Longfellow married Fanny Appleton and brought her to live at Craigie House which by that time was for sale. Fanny's father soon purchased the mansion and gave it to the young couple. Longfellow's mother wrote after visiting her son in his home of the "spacious airy rooms" and the "Cambridge high ceilings." As the Longfellow biographer Edward Wagenknecht pointed out: "As fame came, and with the house in his own possession, he crammed it with objects d'art and thousands of books, creating a scholar's paradise, which has happily been preserved to delight the scholars of a later and more troubled day."

We can measure Longfellow's place in the history of American poetry by recalling how his works have inspired every generation since his time. Portions of his greatest works were written in this home: "The Courtship of Miles Standish," "Evangeline," "Hiawatha," "Tales of a Wayside Inn." And so many of his words became familiar to us as children:

"By the shore of Gitche Gumee,
By the shining Big-Sea-Water. . . ."

or

"This is the forest primeval.
The murmuring pines and the hemlocks."

In addition to the Longfellow home, this historic site includes the carriage house and formal garden both designed by Longfellow himself. Over 100,000 people have visited the Longfellow home in the last five years alone. And in 1962 the home was designated as a Registered Historic Landmark.

The Longfellow House Trustees have not only generously offered the property to the federal government, but have offered a sum of \$200,000 to be used in maintaining the home.

If Longfellow is foremost the poet of our childhood, he still has much to say to us today. Speaking of the "Spirit of Poetry," Longfellow said:

As, from the mornings dewy flower, it comes
 . . . Then her breath,
 It is so like the gentle air of Spring,
 Full of their fragrance, that it is a joy
 To have round us. . . .

It is only fitting that the Longfellow home, this national historic resource be preserved in public ownership for the benefit and inspiration of all the citizens of the United States and for generations to come.

Senator BIBLE. Our witness on this proposal is the Director of Park Service, George Hartzog.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE B. HARTZOG, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR; ACCOMPANIED BY HERBERT OLSEN

Mr. HARTZOG. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

With your permission, I would like to ask Mr. Herb Olsen, who is the Superintendent of Minuteman National Historical Park and the key man on this project to join me at the witness table.

Senator BIBLE. Very well, we are very happy to have you here.

Mr. HARTZOG. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is a privilege to appear before you today to testify in favor of S. 3129, a bill "To authorize the establishment of the Longfellow National Historic Site in Cambridge, Mass., and for other purposes."

As stated in the Department's report of February 10 to your committee, we recommend the enactment of the bill.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow remains one of the most popular 19th century American poets—he is, in fact, the only American to be memorialized in the "Poet's Corner" at Westminster Abbey.

His vivid commemoration of historic events, such as "Paul Revere's Ride," and homey descriptions of everyday life, such as "The Village Blacksmith," create a tableau of American culture which is widely read and loved by many people.

Longfellow wrote portions of some of his most famous works, including "The Courtship of Miles Standish," "Evangeline," and "The Song of Hiawatha," while he resided in the house in Cambridge between 1843 and his death in 1882.

The Longfellow House is important for two reasons in addition to its association with the famous poet. This mid-18th century dwelling is an excellent example of the late Georgian period architecture.

Second, the house is rich in historical significance. It was used as a hospital for colonials wounded at Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill, and was, during 10 months in 1775-76, the headquarters of Gen. George Washington during the siege of Boston.

Behind the house are a carriage house and a formal garden, both designed by Longfellow himself.

Mr. Olsen will show you the vicinity map showing the location of Cambridge and the general Boston metropolitan area and the main house on the site plan.

In addition, the house contains furnishings of the Longfellow period and earlier, including art objects and paintings, such as the Chippendale side chair used by General Washington, the copy of the Houdon bust of George Washington, the engraving of Washington on his white horse and a sketch of Washington in oils by Gilbert Stuart, and a portrait of Franz Liszt by G. P. A. Healy.

There are also period objects stored on the third floor which, when properly utilized, will further restore the house to its condition during Longfellow's residence there. All of the objects and furnishings will be donated with the building.

On December 29, 1962, the Longfellow House was designated a national historic landmark. Subsequently, at its November 1967 meeting, the Secretary of the Interior's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments strongly endorsed the establishment of the Longfellow House as a national historic site.

Mr. Chairman, should this legislation be enacted, there would be no resultant land acquisition costs because the 1.98 acres of land on which the house is located would be donated to the United States by the Longfellow House Trust. Development costs, based on May 1971 prices, are estimated at \$586,000, with annual operating costs estimated at \$183,100 by the fifth year. The Department's report recommends the adoption of the usual escalator clause for the development appropriation.

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

Senator BIBLE. Well, it seems to me you are improving your style of acquiring. I wish you would acquire all the rest of these many, many projects that run through your fertile mind on the same favorable terms.

It is to be completely donated, and in addition to that they are putting in \$200,000?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir. They have been extremely generous and I wish all the owners of the property proposed for the National Park System were equally generous.

Senator BIBLE. You would probably have better luck this year if you put together more projects like the Longfellow Home because it is going to be a tough year for park projects.

Tell me this: Is there any provision for Longfellow heirs living in the house, or are there any Longfellow heirs?

Mr. HARTZOG. There is a stipulation in the trust indenture that requires the trustees, when conveying the property, to recommend that the property be made available to heirs of Mr. Longfellow to occupy a portion of the house at the discretion of the grantee. So, it is entirely discretionary with us and we do not anticipate that any of them will be living in the house.

Senator BIBLE. How many heirs are there?

Mr. HARTZOG. There are about 10 or 12 now remaining of the beneficiaries of the trust. I have a copy of the trust agreement indentures which I would be pleased to insert in the record.

Senator BIBLE. Very well, without objection the trust agreement will be inserted in the record.

(Trust agreement follows:)

HILL & BARLOW,
Boston, Mass., February 26, 1968.

Mr. FRANK E. HARRISON,
Assistant to the Director, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HARRISON: I enclose a copy of the revised Petition which we have filed in the Middlesex Probate Court. I will keep you informed about the progress of this matter through the Court. I have made arrangements for a hearing before Judge Hays as soon as all the respondents have been served and we are ready to proceed. If you have any questions or comments about the Petition please let me know. In general it conforms to the agreement we have reached and reflects the changes suggested by Mr. Buschman in a recent letter.

Sincerely,

BROOKS BECK.

Middlesex, ss:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

PROBATE COURT

FRANCIS G. GOODALE, PARKMAN D. HOWE AND HENRY L. DE RHAM, TRUSTEES UNDER
INDENTURES OF TRUST, DATED OCTOBER 28, 1913 AND NOVEMBER 18, 1914

PETITION FOR INSTRUCTIONS

To the honorable, the judges of the probate court, in and for the County of Middlesex:

Respectfully represent Francis G. Goodale of Weston, Massachusetts, Parkman D. Howe of Needham, Massachusetts and Henry L. deRham of New York, that they are the trustees duly appointed and acting under two written Indentures of Trust, dated October 28, 1913 and November 18, 1914, by which Ernest W. Longfellow of the City, County and State of New York, Alice M. Longfellow, Edith L. Dana and Anne L. Thorp, all of Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, all now deceased, gave certain real estate and personal property in trust for the purposes set forth in said Indentures; and that they bring this petition against—

Richard D. deRham of Garrison-on-Hudson, New York
Amelia C. Knowles of Beverly Farms, Essex, Mass.
Anne L. deBerry of Florence, Italy
Alice deBerry of New York, N.Y.
Joseph G. T. deBerry of New Haven, Conn.
Guy deBerry of Vineland, N.J.
Anne L. Thorp of Cambridge, Massachusetts
Priscilla S. Smith of Cambridge, Massachusetts
Richard Henry Dana of New York, N.Y.
Mary F. D. Shipman of Hartford, Conn.
Henry L. deRham of New York, New York
Dorothy Dana Hollman of Princeton, N.J.
A. Fairfield Dana of New York, N.Y.
Thomas A. Dana of West Brattleboro, Vermont
Edmund T. Dana of Los Altos, California
Delia F. Dana of San Diego, California
The Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

Respondents.

and allege them to be all the parties interested in the matter of this petition; and further represent that:

1. On October 28, 1913, Ernest W. Longfellow of the City, County and State of New York, Alice M. Longfellow, Edith L. Dana and Anne L. Thorp, all of Cambridge, being the then surviving children of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, then late of Cambridge, transferred in trust to Edmund M. Parker of Cambridge and John F. Moors and Dudley L. Pickman, Jr., both of Boston, the premises with the buildings thereon located on Brattle Street in Cambridge known then as Craigie House and now more commonly known as Longfellow House, together with certain personal property, formerly the property of said Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, including furnishings, objects of art, books, letters, manuscripts and

other chattels, many of which are of great historic and literary interest. A copy of the 1913 Trust Indenture is attached hereto, marked "A".

2. As anticipated in Article *Fifth* of the Indenture of 1913, the same grantors on November 18, 1914, executed a Supplemental Indenture and transferred to the trustees cash and securities, the income and principal of which were to be used for the maintenance, preservation and repair of the real and personal property of the trust and for other purposes more particularly set forth in said Supplemental Indenture. Subsequent to this transfer, Alice M. Longfellow and Henry W. L. Dana, a grandchild of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, added to the trust fund by gifts and bequests of principal. A copy of the Supplemental Indenture of November 18, 1914, is attached hereto, marked "B".

3. Article *Second* of the Indenture of 1913 provides as follows:

"*Second*: This trust shall continue, unless otherwise terminated hereunder, for twenty years after the death of the last survivor of the following persons; namely, the grantors hereunder: Richard H. Dana, Junior, of said New York and his son Richard H. Dana 3d; Henry W. L. Dana of said New York; Frances D. deRham, wife of Henry C. deRham 2d, of said New York and Henry Longfellow and Richard Dana, her sons; Allston Dana of White Plains in said State of New York, Dorothy G., Allston Junior, and Thomas A. Dana, his children; Edmund T. Dana of said Cambridge; Delia F. Hutchinson, wife of Robert H. Hutchinson of the City and County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania; Alice A., Erica, Annie L. Priscilla A. Thorp, and Amelia T. Knowles, wife of Robert W. Knowles of said Cambridge, children of said Annie L. Thorp."

4. Your petitioners are informed and believe and therefore allege that twelve of the individuals named in said Article *Second* of said Indenture are now living. The trust therefore has a potential life of more than forty years.

5. Article *Third* of said Indenture of 1913 provides in part as follows:

"*Third* . . . if none of the children or grandchildren of the said Henry W. Longfellow care to occupy the premises, as above provided for, for three years in succession, the trustees may convey the premises to a corporation, either then existing or which may be organized for the purpose, to be held, preserved, maintained and managed for the benefit of the public as a specimen of the best Colonial architecture of the middle of the eighteenth century, as an historical monument of the occupation of the house by General Washington during the siege of Boston in the Revolutionary War, and as a memorial to Henry W. Longfellow, the public to be allowed to visit the premises at such times and to such extent and upon payment of such fee, if any, as the corporation may deem to be reasonable and expedient, having in view the safety and the preservation of the buildings, and the maintenance of their character, the trustees to convey the premises to such corporation by deed containing such restrictions and directions as may be proper and reasonable to effect that object; and whereas the grantors hereunder believe that that object will be promoted if the house or some portion thereof shall be occupied at all times when practicable by some descendant of Mr. Longfellow, the trustees shall insert in the deed to be made to the corporation a recommendation that such occupation be arranged so far as it can be conveniently done, and upon reasonable rental and not as matter of charity, not imposing, however, any trust or binding obligation in that respect on the said corporation, but leaving the whole matter to its discretion." (Emphasis added.)

6. H. W. L. Dana, a grandchild of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, died in 1950, having occupied the house as a home for a period of many years. In the intervening seventeen years, no child or grandchild of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow has cared to occupy the premises.

7. The Indenture of November, 1914, is coterminous with the Indenture of 1913 and gives the trustees authorization

" . . . to convey said principal [of the trust fund] or such portion thereof as they may deem expedient to such corporation. . . ."

8. Since 1913, your petitioners and their predecessors in the office of trustee have, to the best of their ability, managed, maintained and preserved the real and personal property of the trust in full accordance with the purposes and directions set forth in the Indenture of 1913, and now hold the trust properties in their possession, with the exception of certain books, letters, manuscripts and other literary materials of great literary and historic value that were in 1954, transferred to the Houghton Library of Harvard College for safekeeping, after it was determined that keeping them in the house itself incurred the risk of deterioration or destruction by fire or other casualty. Said materials now are held by the Houghton Library on a loan basis. The materials have been completely inventoried, and microfilm copies are available at Longfellow House.

9. The income and principal of the trust funds held by the petitioners has long been insufficient to finance the upkeep, repair, operation and safeguarding of the house and trust property. To supplement available funds, the petitioners have authorized the sale, at the house, of books, pamphlets and other suitable material. The combined income is, nevertheless, insufficient to cover current expenses and, at the same time, undertake the substantial capital improvements and renovation, of both house and grounds, of which the premises stand in need. And use of principal for these purposes would further limit the already restricted financial ability of the trustees to safeguard the real and tangible personal property of the trust, to provide for increasing public visitation or, in general, to carry out the basic purposes of the grantors with respect to preserving a site of national historic significance.

10. In view of the increasing difficulties adverted to above, your petitioners, commencing as early as 1952, have made diligent efforts to find a suitable alternative to the continuation of the present trust arrangement, under the authority granted by the 1913 Indenture, referred to in paragraph 5, above. Of the several organizations and alternatives considered, none could provide the additional financial resources which, in the opinion of your petitioners, are an essential requirement of any new arrangement for preservation and operation of the trust property. Further, your petitioners concluded that the managerial resources available to other private or semi-private organizations with whom they have conferred from time to time, were not so demonstrably superior to present management arrangements that a change might be justified for this reason alone.

11. In 1952 your petitioners had conducted exploratory talks with the National Park Service in the Department of the Interior of the United States Government. No progress was made at that time but negotiations with the National Park Service were resumed in 1961 and in January 1962, representatives of the Service conducted a field survey of the trust property. The subsequent report, prepared at the request of Conrad L. Wirth, then Director of the National Park Service, contained the conclusion that:

"Longfellow House is of exceptional importance, and, from the standpoint of national significance, is fully suitable for inclusion in the National Park System."

12. Since submission of that report, the petitioners have conducted extended negotiations with representatives of the National Park Service on the terms and conditions of a transfer to the Service of the trust property. As a result of these negotiations, the National Park Service in the Department of the Interior of the United States Government, acting by and through the Secretary of the Interior, desires to acquire the house and other trust property and, if the terms and conditions of the acquisition are approved by this Honorable Court, would recommend legislation to the Congress of the United States—subject to Bureau of the Budget approval—to authorize establishment by the United States Government (National Park Service) of the Longfellow National Historic Site, such legislation to include adequate protection for certain reversionary rights of the Longfellow heirs as required by the Indentures of 1913 and 1914.

13. Your petitioners have negotiated an ancillary agreement between themselves, the President and Fellows of Harvard College and the National Park Service covering the safeguarding, disposition and display of the literary properties referred to in paragraph 8 of this petition. A copy of this agreement is attached hereto, marked "C".

14. Of all of the alternative arrangements for the safeguarding, management and preservation of the trust property that the petitioners have considered since 1952, acquisition of the trust property by the National Park Service is in their opinion the only one which combines the requisite financial resources with superior managerial competence and staff facilities. Your petitioners are informed and believe and therefore allege that the National Park Service is prepared to safeguard, maintain, preserve and operate the trust property in accordance with with the express interest of the original grantors and to conform with certain specific requirements of the said Indentures of Trust applicable in the event of transfer of the trust property to a corporation; that it will adequately staff the property with a view to providing regulated public access; that it will make further surveys of the historic background of the house and grounds and maintain the integrity thereof; that it will, as it deems required, and subject to appropriation of public funds therefor, make necessary and desirable capital improvements to the property; and that it will enter into such further ancillary agreements with the trustees as may be necessary to establish the respective rights and duties of the parties concerning funds remaining in the hands of the trustees and the ultimate disposition of these funds.

Wherefore, your petitioners seek the instruction of this Honorable Court with respect to the following:

(a) May the trustees transfer the trust property to the Government of the United States (National Park Service) treating the Government as a "corporation" for the purposes of Article *Third* of the Indenture of 1913 and Article IV of the Indenture of 1914?

(b) If the trustees may make such transfer to the Government in lieu of a corporation, may they—

(i) transfer to the Government title to the House, the real property and the tangible personal property of the trust, provided that the legislation by Congress authorizing acquisition makes provision for a right of reverter in the heirs of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in the event that the house is so damaged by fire or other casualty that it cannot, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, be repaired and restored?

(ii) transfer, outright and free of trust, to the United States Government, the sum of \$200,000 from the funds now in their hands, such amount to be held in an appropriate National Park Service account and disbursed in whole or in part in the discretion of the National Park Service for the preservation, maintenance or enhancement of the house, free of any right of reverter in the heirs of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow?

(iii) pay over to the United States Government, in the event of casualty to the house and its contents, proceeds of policies of insurance for use in repairing and restoring the house and contents if, in the opinion of the Secretary of Interior such repairs and restoration are feasible and desirable?

(iv) retain the remaining trust funds until final termination of the trust, as provided in said indentures, and from time to time pay over to or among such one or more of the United States Government (for use in connection with the preservation or maintenance of the house and contents) and the Longfellow heirs such part or all, as they may determine, of the net income of the funds remaining after the payment of administrative expenses, premiums of insurance on the house and contents and other necessary and desirable expenses incurred in connection with safeguarding the house and its contents?

(v) pay over any proceeds from insurance on the house and its contents, after a casualty, to the heirs of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, upon determination by the Secretary of the Interior that repair and restoration of the house and its contents are not feasible and desirable, together with all funds retained by the trustees in accordance with subparagraph b (iv)?

(vi) transfer, outright and free of trust, to the President and Fellows of Harvard College (Houghton Library) the literary materials now on loan with said Library, subject to the terms of the proposed agreement between the President and Fellows of Harvard College, the trustees and the Governments, free of any right of reverter in the heirs of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow?

(c) And your petitioners seek such other and further relief as this Honorable Court may deem appropriate.

Parkman D. Howe, Francis G. Goodale and Henry L. deRham, as they are the duly appointed and acting trustees under Indentures of Trust, dated October 28, 1913 and November 18, 1914.

By Their Attorneys,

H. BROOKS BECK,
W. HUGH M. MORTON,
HILL & BARLOW,
Boston, Mass.

Senator BIBLE. Now, assuming this bill is passed, it seems to me it should be a noncontroversial bill. All the title, subject to the trust vest in the National Park Service on behalf of the U.S. Government?

Mr. HARTZOG. Not even subject to the trust. The probate order is that the trustees will be relieved of the trust obligations except for this one provision with respect to the recommendation of the trustees in the deed of conveyance.

Senator BIBLE. As I understand you, that isn't even mandatory?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is discretionary and on that point I consulted with our associate solicitor who takes this view.

Senator BIBLE. I think it would be well to let the instrument speak for itself, as well as what that probate order is from the court.

Mr. HARTZOG. I will be pleased to insert that. I have a copy of it.

Senator BIBLE. Each of those will be placed in the record along with the summary sheet as to cost.

(Documents follow:)

HILL & BARLOW,
Boston, Mass., June 11, 1969.

Mr. FRANK E. HARRISON,
Assistant to the Director, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HARRISON: Enclosed is an attested copy of the decree entered by the Middlesex Probate Court on April 30, 1969 granting permission for the trustees to transfer the House, personal property and \$200,000 to the National Park Service once legislation authorizing the acceptance of the property has been enacted. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

W. HUGH M. MORTON.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Middlesex, ss:

PROBATE COURT, EQUITY NO. 908, APRIL 30, 1969

FRANCIS G. GOODALE, PARKMAN D. HOWE AND HENRY L. DE RHAM, TRUSTEES UNDER INDENTURES OF TRUST, DATED OCTOBER 28, 1913 AND NOVEMBER 18, 1914

DECREE

On a petition in equity as amended of Francis G. Goodale of Weston and Parkman D. Howe of Needham in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and Henry L. deRham of New York, New York, trustees under indentures of trust dated October 28, 1913 and November 18, 1914, petitioners, against

Richard D. deRham of Garrison-on-Hudson, New York ;
Amelia C. Knowles of Beverly Farms, Essex, Massachusetts ;
Anne L. deBerry of Florence, Italy ;
Alice deBerry of New York, New York ;
Joseph G. T. deBerry of New Haven, Connecticut ;
Guy deBerry of Vineland, New Jersey ;
Anne L. Thorp of Cambridge, Massachusetts ;
Priscilla S. Smith of Cambridge, Massachusetts ;
Richard Henry Dana of New York, New York ;
Mary F. D. Shipman of Hartford, Connecticut ;
Henry L. deRham of New York, New York ;
Dorothy Dana Hollman of Princeton, New Jersey ;
A. Fairfield Dana of New York, New York ;
Thomas A. Dana of West Brattleboro, Vermont ;
Edmund T. Dana of Los Altos, California ;
Delia F. Dana of San Diego, California ;
The Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

Respondents,

praying that the court instruct them regarding certain controversies and questions which have arisen in connection with the administration of said trust, all as more fully set forth in said petition, as amended, it appearing that notice according to the order of the court has been given to all parties interested in said petition and that a guardian ad litem has been appointed by the court to represent all persons unborn and unascertained who may be or may become interested in said trust estate and that said guardian ad litem has filed his report with the Court; that said Thomas A. Dana has appeared and answered; and that said petition has been taken for confessed as against all other respondents for failure to answer: At a hearing at which no objections were raised and after consideration the Court orders and decrees:

1. That the trustees may transfer to the United States Government (National Park Service free of trust, treating the Government as a corporation for the purposes of Article THIRD of the indenture of 1913 and for the purposes of Article IV of the indenture of 1914, title to the House, real property (as

bounded and described in the indenture of 1913) and tangible personal property (except for the literary property hereinafter referred to), free of such revisionary rights in the heirs of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow as may arise in the event that the House is damaged and cannot be restored, as set forth in Article FOURTH of the indenture of trust dated October 28, 1913;

2. That the trustees may transfer \$200,000 from the funds now in their hands to the Government free of trust and free of revisionary rights in the heirs of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, as aforesaid, such amount to be held in an appropriate National Park Service account and disbursed in whole or in part in the discretion of the National Park Service for the preservation, maintenance and enhancement of the House and grounds and their enjoyment by the public;

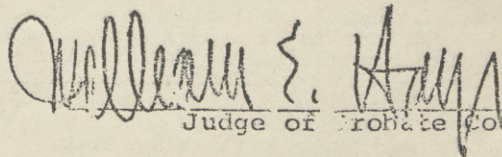
3. That all such transfers to the United States Government (National Park Service) may be made by the trustees within a reasonable time following Congressional approval of such acquisitions; pending such approval the trustees shall retain and manage the trust property in accordance with said indentures;

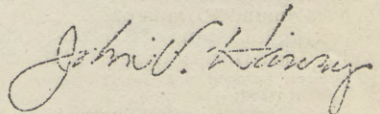
4. That the trustees may distribute the balance of said trust funds remaining after such transfer, and after providing for the payment of all costs and expenses in connection with such transfer to the Government and in connection with such distribution, to those persons who under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts then in force would have inherited the personal estate of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow if he had died on the date of such transfer, intestate, unmarried and a resident of Massachusetts and in the proportions provided by said laws;

5. That the trustees may transfer title to the literary materials now on loan to the Houghton Library to the President and Fellows of Harvard College (Houghton Library) free of trust and free of reversionary rights in the heirs of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, as aforesaid;

6. That the trustees having completed said transfers and distribution, the trust shall terminate as if the time for final termination as set forth in Article FOURTH of the indenture of trust dated October 28, 1913 had occurred on the date on which the said transfers and distributions are made.

And the court further orders and decrees that costs and expenses as between attorney and client be paid from the principal of the trust estate to Richard H. Lovell, Esquire, guardian ad litem, in the amount of \$1,467.52; and to Hill & Barlow, attorneys for the trustees in the amount of \$3,000.00, on account, for services to date in connection with these proceedings and negotiation of the proposed transfers to the United States Government. The court may allow payment of further legal expenses incurred by the trustees to the date of actual transfer to the Government on petition by the trustees.


 Judge of Probate Court



Register

Senator BIBLE. The total development cost over a 5-year period of time is \$586,600; is that correct?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. And the operating costs are—

Mr. HARTZOG. \$183,100.

Senator BIBLE. \$183,100 annually?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Why does it require a staff of 10 people permanently?

Mr. HARTZOG. The staff is headed by a management assistant, who will be under the general superintendent of the Boston group, Mr.

Olson. It will require a local man on the ground to take care of the operation, a clerk stenographer, a curator, an interpreter, grade 7, and another at grade 5, three park technicians, grade 4, one park aide in the fifth year, a maintenance man, and a charwoman, for a total at the end of the fifth year of 11 man-years of permanent employment, and, during the height of visitation, 1½ years of seasonal services for a total of 12¾ man-years.

Senator BIBLE. I note from the summary sheet that they averaged \$29,000 in 1967 and went down to \$7,000 in 1971. Why would that be?

Mr. HARTZOG. Well, that, as I understand it, is when they raised the price of admission from 50 cents to \$1. They also started charging school groups at the same time. We propose a flat fee of 50 cents in accordance with the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act provisions for admission fees, and school groups would be admitted without charge and children under 16 would be admitted without charge. (The development costs referred to follow:)

LONGFELLOW NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE (PROPOSED)

	1st year	2d year	3d year	4th year	5th year	Total
Subtotal, R. & T.		\$7,800				\$7,800
Subtotal, B.U. & M.	\$32,900	154,200	\$248,500	\$105,000	\$38,200	578,800
Grand total.	32,900	162,000	248,500	105,000	38,200	586,600

Cost estimates are valid through July 1971
Prepared by O.E.P. & D. ECS
Approved by O.E.P. & D. ESC

Ramon Barrera
Chief Estimator

John A. Angle
Chief

Roads and trails:						
Rehabilitation of driveways		4,300				4,300
Walks, rehabilitation and additions		3,500				3,500
Subtotal, R. & T.		7,800				7,800
Buildings, utilities and miscellaneous:						
Research: Historical structures and historic ground reports	18,000					18,000
Exterior rehabilitation: House, shed and stable	4,300	32,900				37,200
Interior rehabilitation: House	10,600	95,800				106,400
Rehabilitation and new work:						
Heating, electrical		5,300	46,700			52,000
Utilities		4,800				4,800
Interior remodeling: Shed and stable		13,890	128,000			141,890
Furnishings: Rehabilitation and/or restoration of furniture, drapes, carpeting, paintings, etc.			8,500	81,000	38,200	127,700
Interpretive development: Information, orientation, sales and publications			3,200	24,000		27,200
Ground development:						
Planting, rehabilitation, and new work		3,200	25,500			28,700
Fence construction and rehabilitation			5,300			5,300
Sprinkler system		3,200	26,500			29,700
Subtotals, B.U. & M.	32,900	154,200	248,500	105,000	38,200	578,800
Grand total.	32,900	162,000	248,500	105,000	38,200	586,600

Senator BIBLE. I have no further questions. I understand there might be some inserts from the Senator from New York. The record will be kept open for 24 hours to permit other insertions.

Do we have other people testifying on this?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, Mr. Chairman, including one of the trustees. I would like to clarify one thing for the record in connection with this donation. We propose that the real property come directly to the United States, but that the cash be donated to the National Park Foundation for the benefit and use of the Longfellow House. In this way it can be invested under the provisions of the National Park Foundation Act and earn interest.

Senator BIBLE. There is no problem about that being diverted in any way?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, it is an encumbered donation and that is provided for, just as the Theodore Roosevelt Foundation income can only be used for the benefit of that property.

Senator BIBLE. No further questions.

The next witness is Mr. Charles Wadsworth, trustee, Longfellow House, Cambridge, Mass.

**STATEMENT OF CHARLES Y. WADSWORTH, TRUSTEE,
LONGFELLOW HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.**

Mr. WADSWORTH. I am one of the three trustees, Mr. Chairman.

I have five points to make, and I have provided the stenographer with a copy of this address, and I am not going to read it or repeat it because considerable material has already been stated.

Senator BIBLE. Very well, the entire statement will be printed in the record in full, and you may feel free to highlight it as you wish.

You say your name is Wadsworth. Are you a relative of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Very distantly. My family is descended through another son of the family.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Mr. WADSWORTH. The first point is the value of this property as an architectural memorial. It was a fine example of mid-eighteenth century late Grecian architecture and it remains primarily the same now as it was at that time.

I think it can be described by the statement in the field service report of the National Park Service in 1963 when they said "Truly one of the great historic houses of America."

Longfellow House represents a diversity and sweep of interest equaled by few other buildings open to the public today.

The second point is the historical significance of the house, and you heard of its use as a hospital for the Colonials and General Washington's headquarters, and of course by the poet for most of his protective life from 1837 until his death in 1882.

Now, the third point I wish to refer to is the contents of the house which are to be transferred with the house to the Park Service. These are the furniture and the paintings and all other items of household use that were there when Mr. Longfellow lived in the house. They come down the same as they were at that time.

We have had a recent appraisal of these articles and the total of the appraisal came to slightly over \$300,000.

As an example of the uniqueness, I will point out that there are two Stuart paintings of members of the Appleton family which together have a value of \$45,000, and of more interest, I think, perhaps, sentimental, is the armchair that was presented to Mr. Longfellow by the schoolchildren of Cambridge in 1879.

It was made from the spreading chestnut tree which was taken down for purposes of progress.

Senator BIBLE. Where was the spreading chestnut tree?

Mr. WADSWORTH. It was in Harvard Square, close by. It wasn't a part of Harvard University.

In addition to the furniture, a good number of books are in the house. Under the decree of the probate court they will be transferred to Harvard College. The remaining books have a considerable value. We haven't had a detailed appraisal of them, but we are told they are close to \$50,000. Many of them are duplicates.

The fourth point I will make is the location of the house. It is a 4- or 5-minute walk from Harvard, very accessible. It is a lovely spot on Brattle Street which is one of the finest streets in Cambridge, as many other fine houses. It faces to the east.

Across Brattle Street is Longfellow House Park. It used to be part of a homestead, but it was given by the family to the association and from the association to the city of Cambridge where it is part of the historic district and, thus, it will be preserved for the future. It runs down to the Charles River. Across the river is Soldiers Field, the playing fields of Harvard. So, it is a lovely place.

The final point I make has to do with the Longfellow House trust. It is a private trust created by the children of Mr. Longfellow in 1913. It eventually reverts to the descendants of Mr. Longfellow. Because of that it is taxable. We have to pay income taxes, we have to pay real estate taxes. Last year the real estate taxes were \$7,500.

As a result of the increased costs on taxes and otherwise, for some years now the trust has operated at a loss. We have approximately \$320,000 of securities at the present time. A few years ago it was over \$450,000 and we are slowly eating into this, perhaps to the extent of \$10,000, \$13,000, \$15,000 a year. So, the trustees are faced with the problem, if the property doesn't transfer to the Park Service, with establishing a different method of preserving it.

We can preserve it until the termination of the trust which occurs 21 years after the death of certain named live descendants.

Senator BIBLE. When was the trust drawn?

Mr. WADSWORTH. 1913. The securities to support it were added to it in 1914. Accordingly, we feel this is the ideal place for the house to be, to be maintained by the Park Service. They have done an excellent job on the Adams House which is a similar type building in Quincy which housed the Adams Presidents.

Consequently, we urge on behalf of ourselves as trustees and on behalf of all the people who want to preserve this property that the committee approve this bill and the Congress enact it.

Senator BIBLE. Tell me this: You say you have how much securities now in the trust?

Mr. WADSWORTH. \$326,00 as a recent appraisal.

Senator BIBLE. What happens to that if the law is enacted?

Mr. WADSWORTH. \$200,000 worth of securities are transferred to the Park Service, the remainder is distributed to the heirs or descendants

as the date of distribution by Mr. Longfellow. So a portion returns to the family and another portion goes to the Park Service.

Senator BIBLE. How many heirs will be entitled to it as of today?

Mr. WADSWORTH. If it occurred today, I think it would be approximately 10. But as one dies, you realize, maybe four replace that one.

Senator BIBLE. I understand, because of their children.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. I understand.

I see the very beautiful picture which the Park Service has furnished in support of this project. It shows the Longfellow House, Cambridge, Mass., showing the magnificent fireplace wall and the wallpaper chosen in 1844 by Mrs. Longfellow.

The French armchairs originally belonged to Mrs. Craigie and have been here in this room since 1793. Now, was she any relation to the Longfellows?

Mr. WADSWORTH. No. She owned the house before they acquired it. The house was originally built by a Vassal family and they sold the property to the Craigie family. They remained in the house until it was given to Mr. Longfellow and his bride.

Senator BIBLE. One last question. What conditions will be placed in the deed by the trustee at the time of conveyance to the Federal Government?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I expect there are no conditions. I have before me, and I believe it is part of the record, that you have the decree of our probate court.

Senator BIBLE. Yes. I put that in as part of the record.

Mr. WADSWORTH. That provides the trustees may transfer to the U.S. Government, National Park Service, free of trust, so I don't see there are any restrictions.

Senator BIBLE. You don't think there are many restrictions imposed by the deed that will ultimately be drawn when and if this particular bill becomes law?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I expect not.

Senator BIBLE. I have no further questions.

Thank you for your appearance today.

Are there other witnesses? If not, the hearing is closed.

(Whereupon the hearing was adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.)

