

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

PART I

ON

BUILDING NUMBER LEX-3

THE JACOB WHITTEMORE HOUSE

21 Marrett Street

Lexington 73, Massachusetts

Minute Man National Historical Park Project

Architectural Data Section

**Prepared by
Russell V. Keune
Architect
January, 1963**

**United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service
Eastern Office, Design and Construction**

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

PART I

ON

BUILDING NUMBER LEX-3

THE JACOB WHITTEMORE HOUSE

APPROVAL SHEET

RECOMMENDED

Superintendent	Date
<u>Henry A. Judd</u> RES	
Architect, Historic Structures	Date <u>1-24-63</u>
<u>Robert G. Hall</u>	
Robert G. Hall	Date <u>1-24-63</u>
Chief	

Regional Director, Northeast Region	Date
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APPROVED

Director	Date
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I. FOREWORD

The structure covered in this report was the first house acquired by the park project which dated prior to 1775. Title was transferred to the National Park Service on February 20, 1961 and during the following year the house and its adjoining wing served as the temporary lands acquisition office and the headquarters for the Historic American Buildings Survey summer student team. As part of this later groups summer projects, nine sheets of measured drawings of the house were completed. Following minor repairs, the house was occupied by the park historian and his family in November, 1961.

Research relating to this particular structure and its occupants was undertaken by Historian Robert Ronsheim in February 1962. Architectural data was assembled during July and August, 1962 by the author.

Historically, since the mid-nineteenth century, the house has been referred to as "the Muzzey House." Through his research of deeds, Mr. Ronsheim has established Muzzey family ownership of the house from 1783-4 through 1849.

In 1775, the proposed interpretive date for the park project, the house was owned by Jacob Whittemore.

Russell V. Keune
Architect
January, 1963

II. INTRODUCTION

The structure is the first of the historic buildings within the proposed park boundaries to undergo a historical and architectural study by members of the park staff.

Much has been written about the events of the opening scenes of the American Revolution in the Lexington area but very little documentary study has been found that deals with structures related to these events; although many buildings have been preserved, little documentary architectural material other than occasional references in wills, inventories and some early photographs have been located which refer to structures within the proposed park.

Although not of a noted architectural style, these structures are representative of a physical environment in which those individuals connected with these events lived and worked. As such, they are an important element in restoring the historic scene.

The Jacob Whittemore House is^{*} the only remaining historically significant building in the town of Lexington which will be within the proposed park boundaries.) It played no major role in the events of April 19, 1775, so far as is known at the time of this writing, but stood merely as a witness to the events of that day.

III. GENERAL

The house and the accompanying outbuildings constituted one of the many farms surrounding the town center of Lexington.

The house can be generally characterized by its steeply pitched roof, massive central brick chimney, symmetrical plan, low ceiling heights, limited use of Georgian influenced details and use of local native materials such as field stone, wood and brick.

In plan, this house which is believed to have been built prior to 1756, is representative of the period in this area. The front portion of the house has a full rectangular shaped cellar, the first floor has a center entry hall with winding stairs and two rooms, one to either side of the central chimney. The front second floor plan is identical to that of the first floor.

At some still undetermined date, probably in either the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, a two story wood addition was constructed across the entire rear of the house. This was followed by other additions and alterations (illustration Nos. 5 & 14). The house as it stands today is a result of a c. 1950 remodeling.¹

¹ Conversation with Mr. Harold DeMone, August, 1962, Lincoln, Massachusetts. (Mr. DeMone remodeled rear portion of house, installed a new heating system, built appendage to north, and removed ell from the south elevation circa 1950).

Two early documents have been located which refer to this building, "Inventory of the Estate of John Muzzey, January 14, 1785"² and "Inventory of the Real Estate of John Muzzey, January 25, 1844."³

The 1785 inventory indicates the existence of a house and barn. The only rooms within the house which are specifically identified are the "West Chamber" and the "Cellar." Kitchen furniture is mentioned but the room is not specifically identified. The three areas indicated in this inventory (West Chamber, Cellar and Kitchen) raise the question of whether the house merely had a one room plan, two stories high in 1785. However, the writers use of the words "West Chamber" would seemingly indicate that he was differentiating this chamber from another, perhaps the "East Chamber." Further investigation of the presently concealed framing members will clarify this matter.

The 1844 inventory gives a more complete indication of the rooms within the house; it also substantiates the existence of the rear addition in 1844. Those rooms identified on the first floor include the "West Room" (Room 8), "East Room" (Room 2), "Kitchen" (all or a portion of Rooms 3, 4, 5,

²Inventory, Estate John Muzzey, January 14, 1785, Recorded in Middlesex County Courthouse. Probate Records, Number 15763, Cambridge, Massachusetts, Copied by Historian Robert Ronshiem MMNHPP.

³Inventory, Real Estate, John Muzzey, January 25, 1844, Recorded in Middlesex County Courthouse Probate Records, Number 38228. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Copies by Historian Robert Ronshiem, MMNHPP.

6, 7) and a "backroom" (all removed in early 1950's (?)). The second floor rooms indicated are the "West Chamber" (Room 13), "East Chamber" (Room 9), and "Bed Chamber" (all or a portion of Rooms 10, 11, 12).

No specific mention is made of a barn although a quantity of produce and tools which would be located in a barn are listed.

IV. PRESENT STATUS

The house is located at 21 Marrett Street, in the town of Lexington, County of Middlesex, Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It is owned by the United States Department of the Interior and is situated within the proposed boundaries of the Minute Man National Historical Park.

Currently it is used as a private residence by a member of the park staff and his family. Temporary park field offices are located in the appendages.

V. DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

A. Site

The house is situated just west of "The Bluff," a rallying point for British Regulars as they retreated from Concord towards Boston; it faces southwest on the old Lexington-Concord road. The surrounding terrain consists of low rolling hills.

None of the present landscaping has any historical significance. An undated photograph (illustration No. 1) shows two symmetrically placed elm trees in the front of the house, both of which have since been removed. From the size of these trees, it is likely they would date from the historical period. This particular placement of trees in front of early houses appears as a common practice in this area.

B. Framing

1. Floors and Walls

The principal structural framing, as can be seen at this time, consists of hewn timbers, mortised, tennoned and fastened with round, wood treenails. Only those framing members visible at this time will be discussed; the details of the interior wall construction are closed to any study by the existing interior and exterior finish surfaces.

The original portion of the house is framed with eight principal shouldered posts set in a sill, which in turn, rests on top of the stone foundation; no anchorage is visible

between the sill and foundation. Four of these posts are set in the corners of the house, two each are set at the front and rear of the house in a line with the ends of the central brick chimney.

Front, rear, end and chimney girts frame into the vertical posts at the first, second and attic floor lines.

Summer beams frame into the girts at the second and attic floor levels. These appear to be the largest framing members within the structure and serve as the members which support the floor joists; the joists in turn support the floor boards.

The framing beneath the rear addition, where visible, consists of hewn beams some of which have been incorporated from previous use in another structure.

Steel lolly-columns have been introduced within the cellar to supply additional structural support to the first floor framing system.

2. Roof

The original roof had an equal gable; the remaining original framing consists of hewn, four by four and one half inch, wood rafters spaced approximately three to four feet apart. There are no horizontal purlins nor is there a ridge-pole. The rafters have lapped joints at the ridge which are treenailed together. The eave ends of the roof rafters are framed in a simple, moulded, wood, boxed cornice which returns against the gable ends of the

house. The horizontal, one inch thick, roof sheathing varies in width from nine to sixteen inches.

The undated raising of the rear portion of the roof created an unequal gable. The hewn rafters used here rest on the original rear rafters. As in the original portion, horizontal sheathing was used to support the roof covering. (illustration No. 13).

C. Exterior

1. Wall Finishes

The exterior wall surfacing is modern, stained (brown), wood lapped clapboards applied with graduated vertical spacing, narrowest at the base to the widest at top. Horizontal wood sheathing, one inch thick and varying in width from twelve to sixteen inches, can be seen in the gable ends of the attic beneath the exterior clapboards. The rear portion of the house has a modern wood shingle wall covering. (illustration No. 5).

Vertical, painted (white), wood corner-boards are at the corners of the house. A single, painted (white), wood bargeboard exists at the roof line of the gable ends of the house.

2. Windows

While some of the glass is from an early period, none of the existing single hung wood window sash appears to be original. The first and second floor front windows have 12/12 lights except the stairhall window which has 8/12 lights;

the attic windows have 6/6 lights. As viewed from the exterior, portions of certain frames appear to be original, especially those portions of the jambs and heads which are fastened with treenails.

The window frames project beyond the exterior wall surface and those on the front of the house have a moulded cornice; the window cornice on the second floor front windows is integrated with the roof cornice. All of the windows have had modern aluminum storm sash added on the exterior. (illustration No. 3).

3. Main Entry

The front door consists of an eight panel exterior surface with a vertical flush board interior surface. The painted (white) door is mounted on two wrought iron strap hinges with a small ring at the butt ends and hung on a pintle driven into the door frame. The existing latch and lock appear to be later additions; markings on the door indicate the existence of an earlier lock. The depth of the bottom rail indicates that the door has had a section of the base removed, perhaps when the existing threshold was added.

The door is flanked by projecting, painted (white), wood, tapered, fluted pilasters. The bases of the pilasters are not original. Overhead there is a flat classic wood entablature; the freize is topped by dentils and a moulded cornice. (illustration No. 4).

4. Roof Finish

Asphalt shingles have been used for the present roof covering. A section appearing to be original unfinished hand riven wood shingles remains beneath the raised rear portion of the roof. The fourteen inch long, five inch wide, smooth shingles have five inches exposed to the weather and are fastened to the roof sheathing with hand-wrought nails. (illustration No. 14).

There is no gutter or downspout on the front portion of the house. A modern wood gutter has been installed across the rear addition.

5. Chimney

The central brick chimney contains three open fireplaces, one closed fireplace, a possible fifth fireplace which is obscured by recent alterations in the first floor kitchen and a chamber which is traditionally believed to be the meat smoking chamber.

The seven and one half, by three and three quarters, by two inch brick are laid up in common bond with mortar. Projecting drip courses occur on the front and rear faces of the chimney above what was the original roof line. From traces remaining on the brick above the early shingles, it would appear that the exterior chimney surface was pargeted with a plaster finish at an earlier date.

In comparing older photographs with existing conditions, it is evident that the chimney cap has been re-worked. (illustration Nos. 1 and 4).

6. Foundation Remains

The extent, size or specific types of outbuildings in existence in 1775 is unknown at this time. To the north of the house, beneath the present garage, are the remains of a rectangular shaped foundation of an earlier building. Below grade the walls are constructed of field stone laid up dry in a random pattern; above grade, where remaining, the foundations are constructed of brick laid up in common bond. The walls are in a varying degree of collapse. What appears as an earth ramp leads off the east end of the foundation.

D. Interior

1. Cellar

A full rectangular cellar extends beneath the original house; a crawl space is provided under the rear portion. The foundation walls are built of field stones laid in a random pattern. Interior surfaces of all of the walls have been pargeted and painted (white). The present floor surfacing is concrete. The central chimney foundation is constructed of a stone wall built parallel to the rear stone foundation wall. The six and one half feet between these stone walls are spanned by eight by nine inch timbers placed adjacent to one another. The northwest

end of this foundation is closed by a brick wall. (illustration No. 8).

Paint lines (white) and broken lathing nails on the underside of the first floor framing indicate that a portion of the east end of the basement was partitioned off into a separate room.

Where visible on the exterior, the stone foundation projects approximately one foot above the existing grade line. All three windows in the cellar have concrete areaways around the exterior.

The exterior cellar stairs and bulkhead retaining walls are constructed of brick. Both the bulkhead and basement wood doors are of a recent date although portions of the door frame appear to be early. (illustration No. 7).

2. Room 1

One wall has a painted (blue) plaster surface above a two feet two inch high, flush, horizontal painted (white), wood wainscot; the fourth wall consists of the painted (white) wood staircase. The ceiling is of a recent date and is painted (white) plaster. The existing flooring is a recent replacement laid over a plywood base.

3. Room 2

The painted (red) wood plank finish floor in this room appears to be original, however, as seen from the cellar

the floor boards may have been reversed. The corner posts, girts and summer beam all project into the room and are boxed in with painted (white), beaded casing. The window sash is of a recent date; the remaining four panel wood door appears to be original. The three plastered walls have recently received new finish surfaces; these walls have a painted (grey), moulded, wood chair rail two feet four inches above the floor and a painted (white), six inch high, moulded, wood baseboard. The chimney wall is finished in raised paneling, floor to ceiling, painted (white), and has a moulded wood cornice with dentils. A moulded, wood surround is found around the brick fireplace opening. (illustration No. 10).

4. Rooms 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7

The visible interior and exterior portions of these rooms are all of a recent date and are not related to the historical period.

5. Room 8

As in Room 2, three walls have painted (grey) plaster surfaces, the existing finish surface being of a recent date. The chimney wall has raised, floor to ceiling wood paneling; the paint has been removed from this surface. A horizontal, two foot four inch high, flush, painted (white), wood wainscot is found at the base of the three plastered walls together with a moulded, painted (white) wood, chair rail and a six inch high moulded, painted (white), wood baseboard.

The projecting corner posts, girts and summer beam all have beaded edges. The flooring is a recent replacement which is laid over a plywood base.

The open fireplace and hearth are of brick; a moulded, wood surround exists at the sides and top of the fireplace opening. (illustration No. 11).

6. Stairs

The main stairs are situated between the front entry door and the front face of the central brick chimney.

The straight run, wood stairs between the first floor and cellar have been altered. The extent of the alterations are unknown at this time, although the major change seems to have been in the direction of the run. Another former door, which appears to have lead to the cellar stairs, can be seen beneath the staircase in the first floor entry. The treads of the cellar stair are of a recent date; the carriages are rough hewn members and appear to be earlier.

The triple run stairs from the first to the second floor has been altered. The open stair with two landings is framed into two heavy newel posts. It has a moulded, painted (brown), wood handrail and painted (white), chambers, wood balusters. (illustration No. 9).

The double run stairs connecting the second floor and attic are enclosed and painted (white), vertical, wood boards. This stair has no handrail.

The outline of a former rear stairway is outlined in the flooring in Rooms 7 and 12.

7. Room 9

With the exception of the modern storage closet and door on the northeast wall, the window sash in each of the three windows and the modern, painted (white - turquoise) plaster surfaces on the walls and ceiling, the fabric within this room appears unaltered. The corner posts, girts and summer beam all project into the room; all of these members are unfinished except for painting (white) and a rough chamfered edge. The chimney wall consists of painted (white), vertical, wood planks. The painted (red) wood plank floor appears to be original as does the open brick fireplace and hearth. Fragments of plaster facing remain around the fireplace opening. (illustration No. 12).

It is questionable whether or not this room always had a plaster finish ceiling. As viewed through the attic floor boards, the attic floor joists are whitewashed; this would indicate an earlier unfinished ceiling.

8. Rooms 10, 11 and 12

All of the visible interior and exterior portions of these rooms, together with the connecting hall, appear to be products of a recent remodeling. The only fabric which appears to be of an early date is the painted (white), two section, wood panel door mounted in the hall closet opening.

9. Room 13

The only visible remaining original fabric in this room appears to be the two doors on either side of the southeast wall. A concrete covered hearth indicates the existence of a closed fireplace. As in Room 9, the framing projects into the room and is unfinished except for painting (white), and a rough chamfer. The flooring is narrow in width and higher in elevation than that in the other rooms on this floor.

10. Hardware

A considerable variety of hardware types and styles are in evidence throughout the house. Hand wrought nails are in evidence in the attic, second and first floor flooring, and in the basement of the front portion of the house. Those nails, visible at this time, in the rear addition appear to be cut nails. Early HL, H, dove tail and strap hinges, together with thumb latches exist in the front portion of the house. Modern reproductions of some of these types have been used in the remodeling of the rear addition. Iron mounting eyes for the fireplace crane are located in the fireplace in Room 2.

11. Attic

With the exception of the random width, unfinished, wood flooring, the attic is unfinished. The window framing and sash are recent replacements.

12. Electrical and Plumbing

The house has a modern electrical system and the hot water heating system is oil fired. Two oil tanks, one in the basement and the other buried in the yard to the north of the house, provide fuel storage. A modern plumbing system has been incorporated into the rear addition and in conjunction with this, a septic tank and leaching field has been installed outside the southwest corner of the house.

13. Appendages

The visible interior and exterior portions of all of the existing appendages are of no historical significance. Certain exposed framing members used in the existing garage have mortises, are hewn and appear to have been used in some earlier structure.

Nothing remains of the rear wing which appears in the early photographs. (illustration Nos. 1 and 2).

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

The two alternative park uses for this structure are 1) as a house museum and 2) as park staff housing. The extent of the architectural investigation will depend on which of these two uses is selected. Its use as a museum ^{will} ~~shall~~ require a thorough investigation of all portions of the structure; its use as housing will place the emphasis of the investigation work on the exterior with identification of original interior fabric and possible incorporation of it into the modern facilities.

In keeping with the Master Plan, it is recommended that the year 1775 be used as a restoration guideline date.

The lack of architectural documentation will place the emphasis on the investigation of the remaining physical evidence within the structure prior to the preparation of any restoration working drawings.

It is recommended that the architectural investigation of the structure be conducted prior to the preparation of the Part II Report.

ILLUSTRATION NO. 1

View from west, undated photograph, assumed to
date from 1880's or 90's. 1885 to 1895 JAC

Note: Condition of northwest facade prior to any side
additions, all on southwest facade, corbelled brick
chimney cap, symmetrically placed elm trees.

Negative from original photograph in possession of Mr.
W. Nelson, Lincoln, Massachusetts.

Photographer unknown
Neg. No. MTHPP 62-1



ILLUSTRATION NO. 2

View from south, 1923

Note: Outbuildings and additions to northwest, all on southwest facade, notation on back of original photograph "Old County Road"

"This house is on north side about 400 feet beyond the Bluff. Known in recent years as the Saville farm - Garvin."

Original photograph in "Burr Church" - Negative and Prints Collection, Lexington Historical Society, Lexington, Massachusetts. Photograph number 2118.

Use of photo, courtesy, Lexington Historical Society.

Copy Neg. No. EODC 3816



ILLUSTRATION NO. 3

View from southwest, 1961

Note: Existing conditions.

Photo: Mr. Cervin Robinson, for HABS, 1961
Neg. No. MMNHPP 61-1.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 5

View from north, 1962

Note: Extensive alterations to rear of original
section of house, appendages.

Photo: Jack E. Boucher, 1962
Neg. No. MATHPP 62-2



ILLUSTRATION NO. 4

Main Entry, 1961

Note: Screen door, threshold and base of pilasters
are all recent additions or replacements, granite
steps.

Photo: Cervin Robinson, for HABS, 1961
Neg. No. MSHPP 61-2

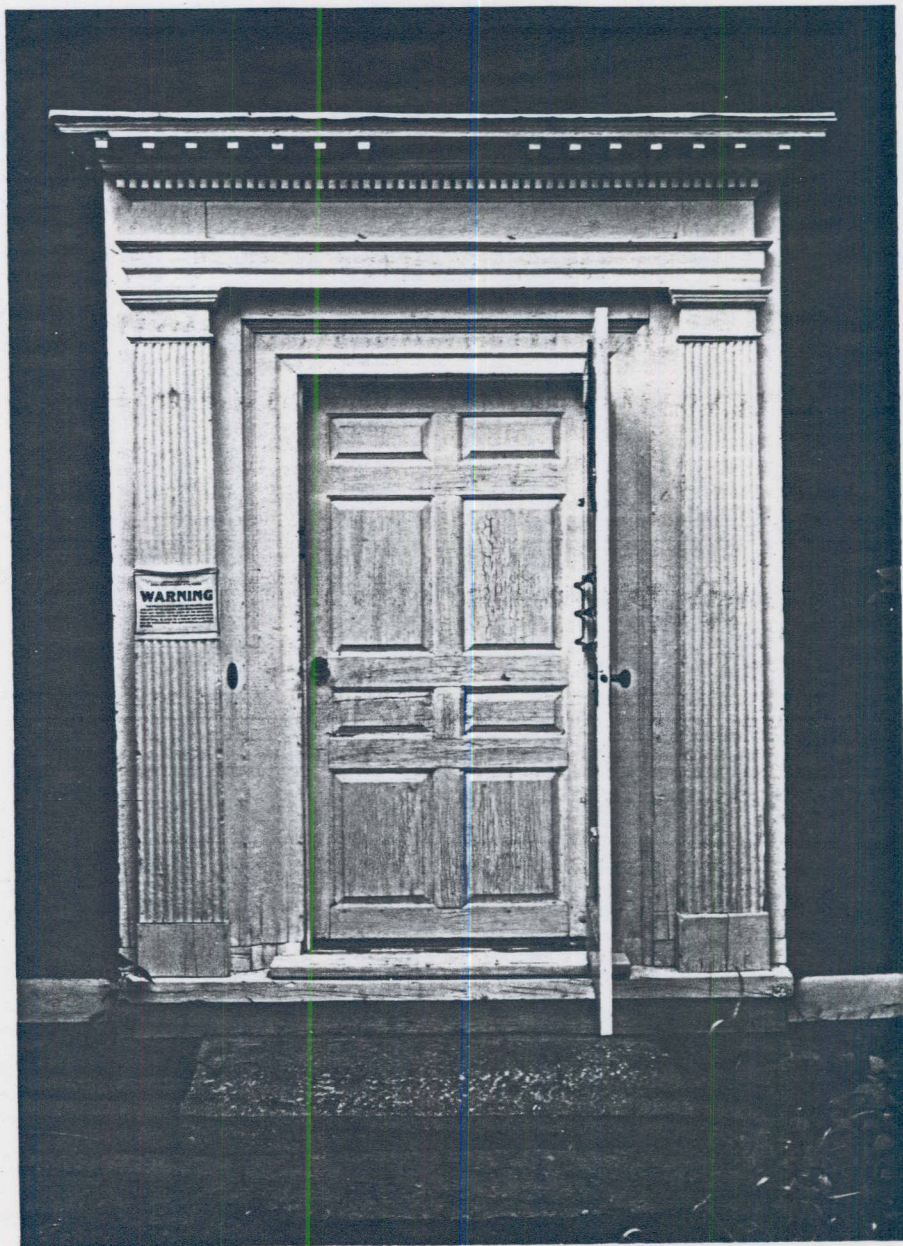


ILLUSTRATION NO. 6

Exterior cellar stairs, 1962

Note: Brick steps, random fieldstone cellar walls,
hewn wood framing sill.

Photo: Jack E. Boucher, 1962
Neg. No. MMNHPP 62-3

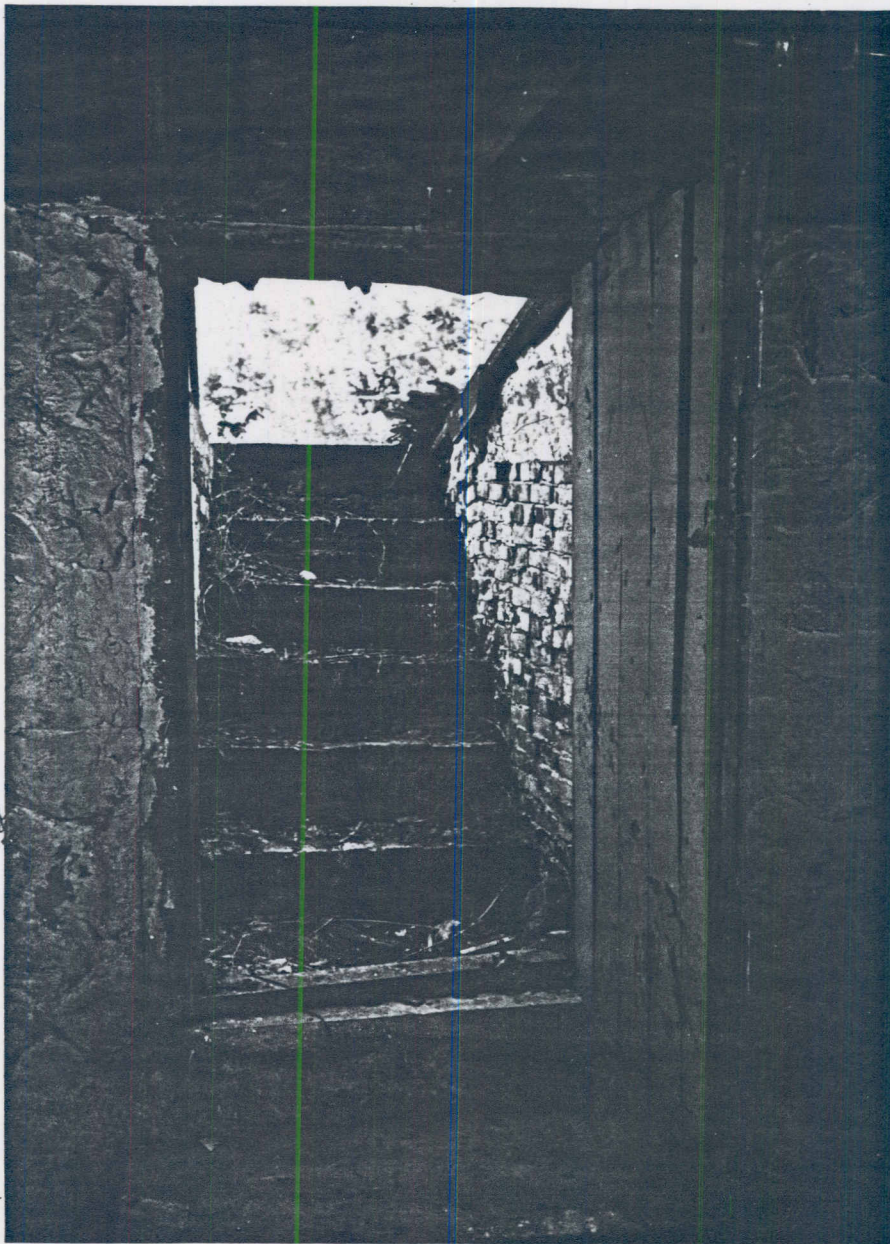


ILLUSTRATION NO. 7

Foundation, central brick chimney, 1962

Note: Stone foundation walls, hewn timber beams
supporting brick chimney.

Photo: Jack E. Boucher, 1962
Neg. No. MMNHPP 62-4



ILLUSTRATION NO. 8

Room 1, central stair, 1962

Note: Former door under second stair landing.

Photo: Jack E. Boucher, 1962
Neg. No. MMNHPP 62-5

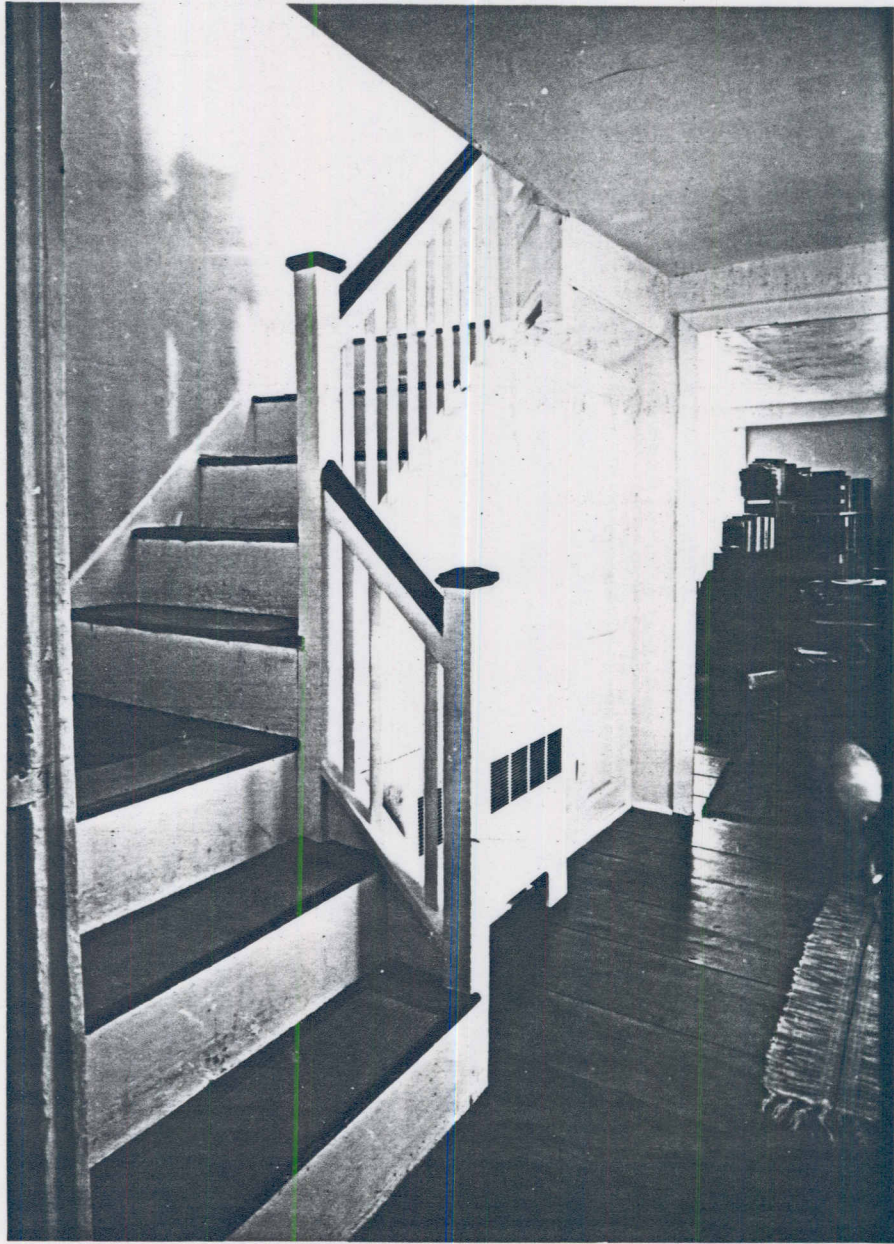


ILLUSTRATION NO. 9

View of fireplace wall in Room 2, 1961

Note: Painted wood paneling, cornice and flooring,
door removed from left opening, encased summer beam,
new plaster ceiling.

Photo: Cervin Robinson, for HABS, 1961
Neg. No. MMNHPP 61-3



ILLUSTRATION NO. 10

View of fireplace wall in Room 8, 1961

Note: Paint removed from paneling, hearth not original,
flooring new, door removed from right opening.

Photo: Cervin Robinson, for HABS, 1961
Neg. No. MMNHPP 61-4

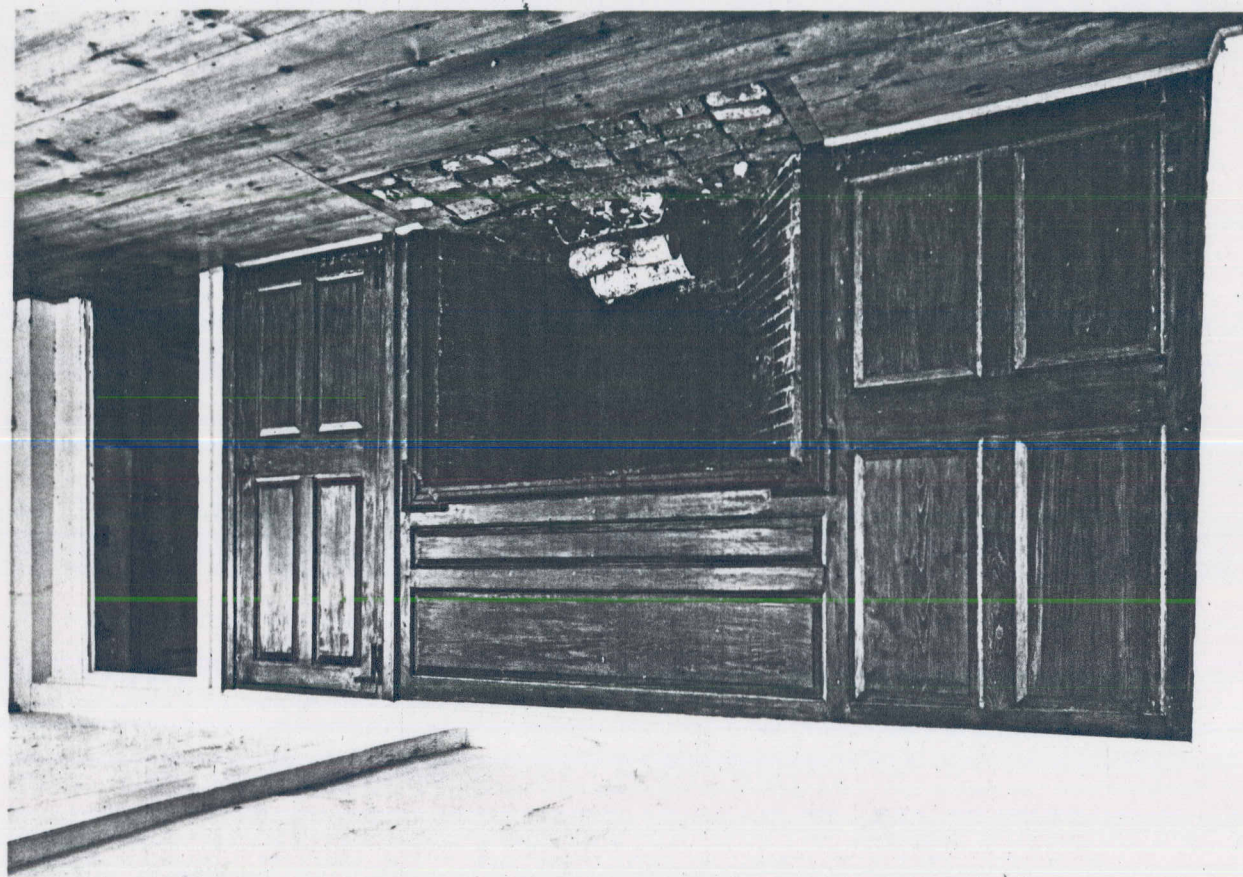


ILLUSTRATION NO. 11

Room 9, fireplace wall, 1962

Note: Projecting hewn framing, plank floor and
walls, strap hinges on left door.

Photo: Jack E. Boucher, 1962
Neg. No. MMTHPP 62-6



ILLUSTRATION NO. 12

View of alterations in roof framing, 1962

Note: Original rear portion of gable (left) with remaining sheathing, raised portion of roof over rear addition (right).

Photo: Jack E. Boucher, 1962
Neg. No. MMNHPP 62-7



ILLUSTRATION NO. 13

Original roof shingles, 1962

Note: Hewn roof rafters, sheathing, shingles,
brick chimney.

Photo: Jack E. Boucher, 1962
Neg. No. MMNHPP 62-8



ILLUSTRATION NO. 14

Measured drawings, Historic American Buildings Survey,
Minute Man Project I, 1961.

Delineators: Student Architects, E. A. Bing, Harvard University;
T. A. McCormick, University of Illinois; R. H. Swilley, University
of Florida; under direction of Professor F. B. Reeves, University
of Florida.

THE JACOB WHITTEMORE HOUSE

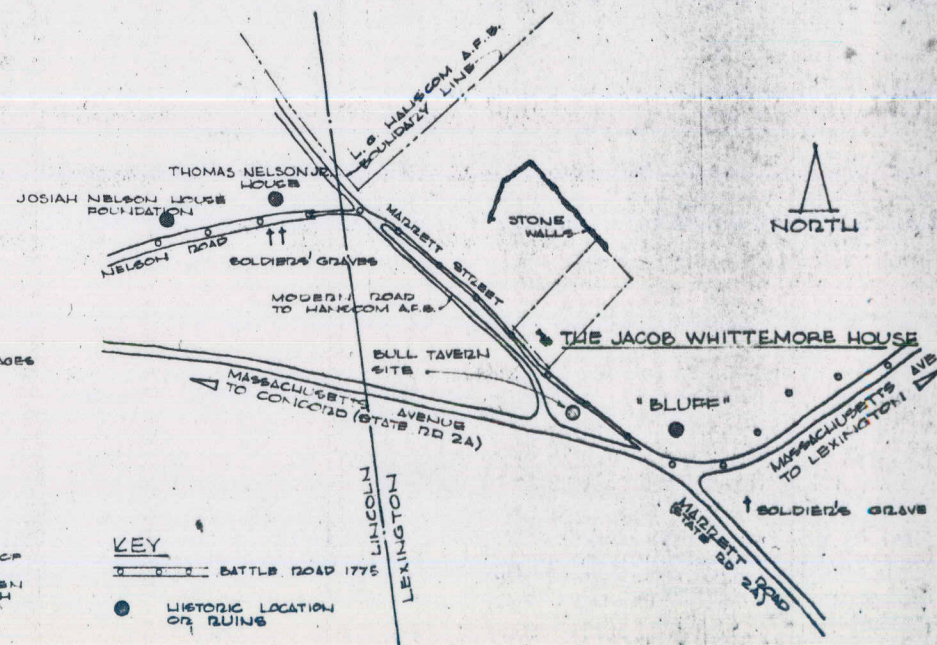
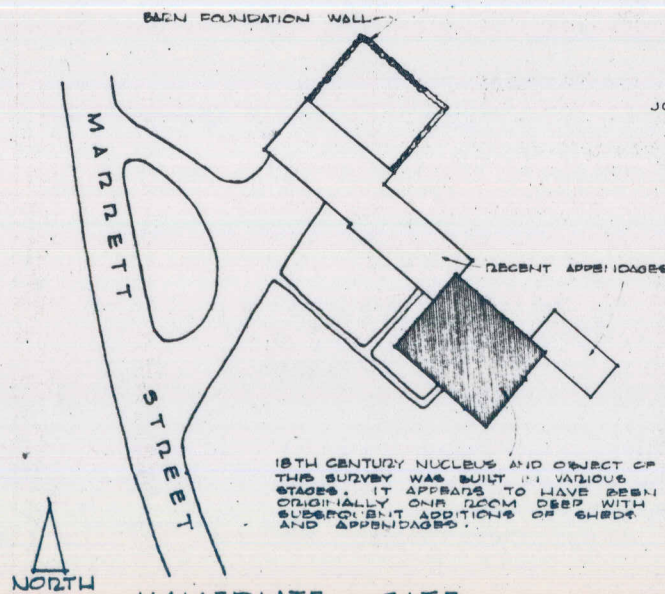
21 MARRETT STREET LEXINGTON MIDDLESEX COUNTY MASSACHUSETTS
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

BUILT PRIOR TO 1756, THE WHITTEMORE HOUSE IS NOTABLE AS THE HOME OF MINUTE MAN JOHN MUZZEY AND FATHER OF ISAAC MUZZEY WHO DIED IN THE SKIRMISH WITH BRITISH REGULARS ON LEXINGTON GREEN, APRIL 19, 1775.

HOUSE IS SITUATED JUST WEST OF "THE BLUFF", RALLYING POINT FOR THE BRITISH REGULARS AS THEY RETREATED DOWN THE LEXINGTON ROAD FROM CONCORD.

THIS HOUSE IS THE ONLY REMAINING HISTORIC STRUCTURE ALONG THE BATTLE ROAD IN LEXINGTON. IT APPEARS TO HAVE ORIGINALLY BEEN BUILT AS A ONE ROOM DEEP HOUSE WITH A KITCHEN SHED AND LOFT ADDITION. IT WAS PURCHASED BY THE U.S. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE 1960 AS A PART OF THE MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

THIS PROJECT WAS FINANCED BY FUNDS OF THE "MISSION 66" PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. MEASURED AND DRAWN JUNE 1961 UNDER THE DIRECTION OF: CHARLES E. PETERSON, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT HISTORIC STRUCTURES; PROFESSOR R. BLAIR REEVES UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA; AND STUDENT ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS: EDWARD A. BING, HARVARD UNIVERSITY; TERENCE A. MCCORMICK, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS; ROBERT W. SWILEY, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA.



MAP REFERENCE:
SOLIDLY MAP-MINUTE MAN
NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
SHEET 1 OF 2 - ENG. NO. NHP-
MM, 2204, JAN. 1960

DEL. ROBT. W. SWILEY 1961

MINUTE MAN NHP SURVEY 1961
LEXINGTON - CONCORD, MASS.
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

21 MARRETT ST. LEXINGTON

THE JACOB WHITTEMORE HOUSE

NAME OF STRUCTURE

THE JACOB WHITTEMORE HOUSE

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

MASSACHUSETTS

SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AT

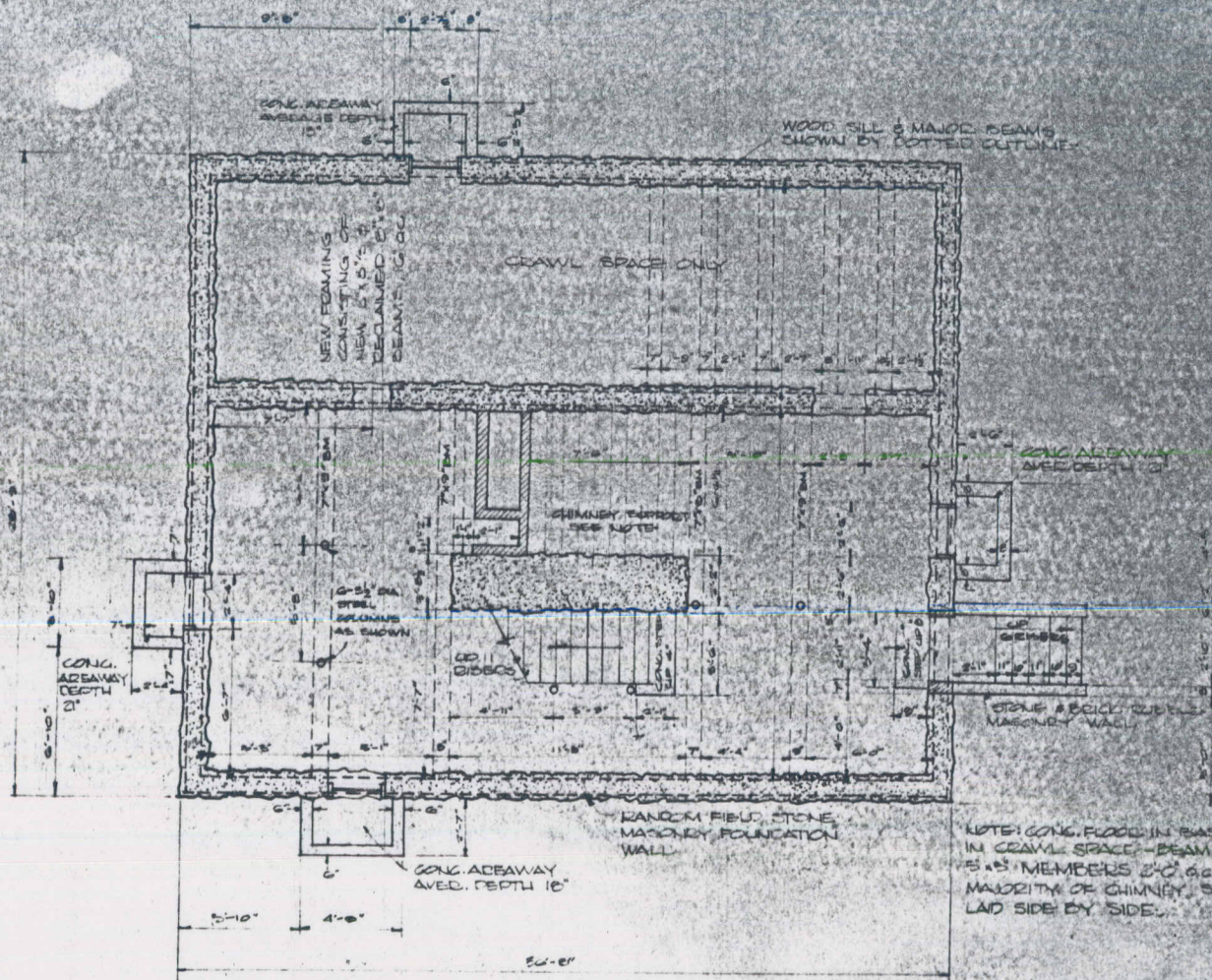
BUILDINGS 1

BY

SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS

DATE OF SURVEY

DATE



BASEMENT PLAN
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

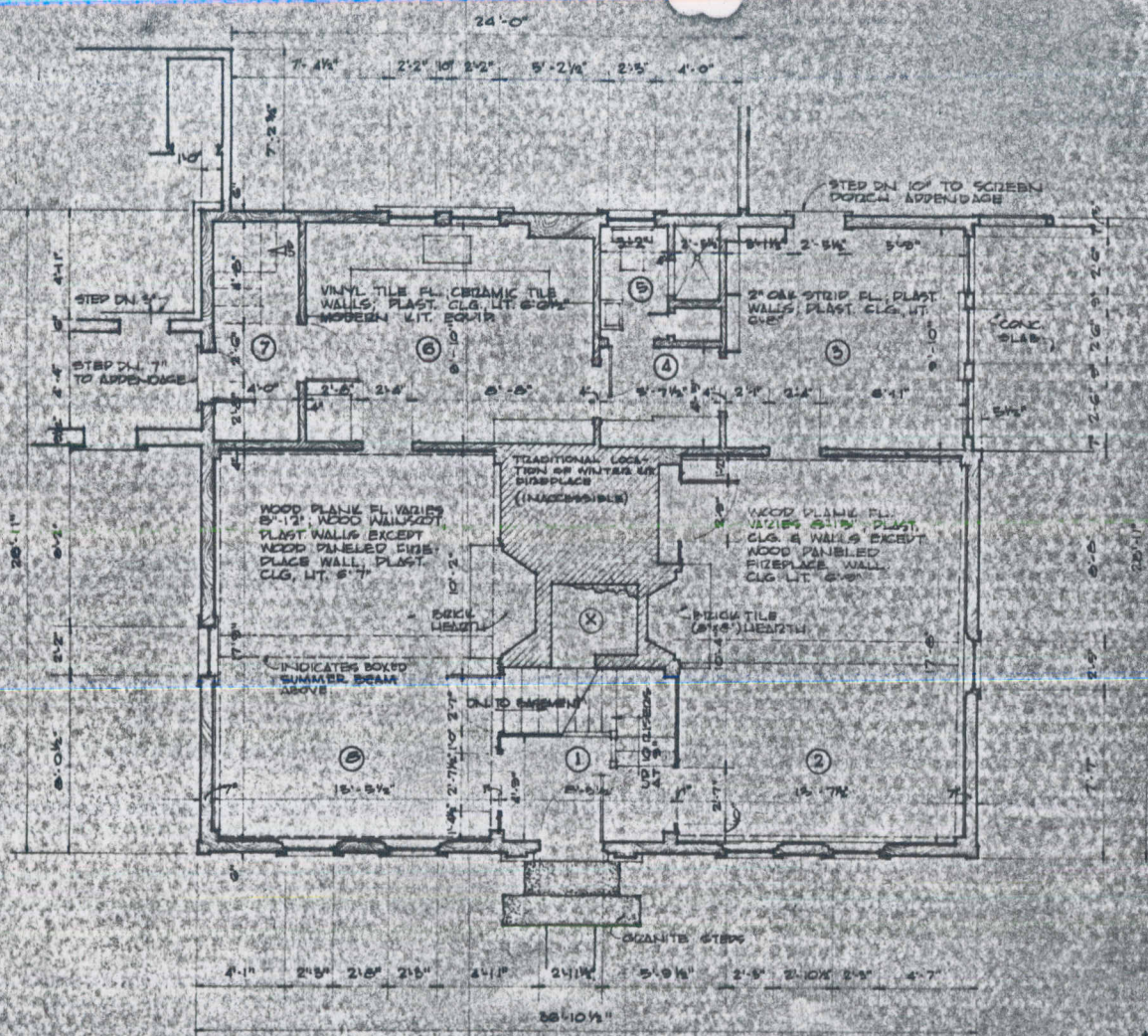
DEL. T.A. McCORMICK 1961

MINUTE MAN NHP SURVEY 1961
LEXINGTON - CONCORD, MASS.
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE
THE JACOB WHITEMORE HOUSE
21 MARZETT ST. LEXINGTON MIDDLESEX COUNTY MASSACHUSETTS

SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AME
BUILDINGS SU
SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS



NOTE:

A 1915 PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS AN APPENDAGE ON THE EAST CORNER OF THE HOUSE, PROBABLY USED AS A SUMMER KITCHEN.

PAINT PATTERN IN RM. 7 INDICATES STAIR TO SECOND FLOOR. RIBBON AT 8'-1" 2'-4" WIDE.

ROOMS 4, 5, 6 PROBABLY COMPOSED WINTER LIT. RM. 6 MIGHT HAVE BEEN A BEDROOM TRADITIONALLY CALLED 'REAR ROOM'. RM. 7 WAS PROBABLY A SECONDARY ENTRANCE - WEST ISLE.

RM. X TRADITIONALLY USED AS A SMOKE CHAMBER FOR CURING MEATS. VENTED INTO UPPER CHIMNEY.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

KEY

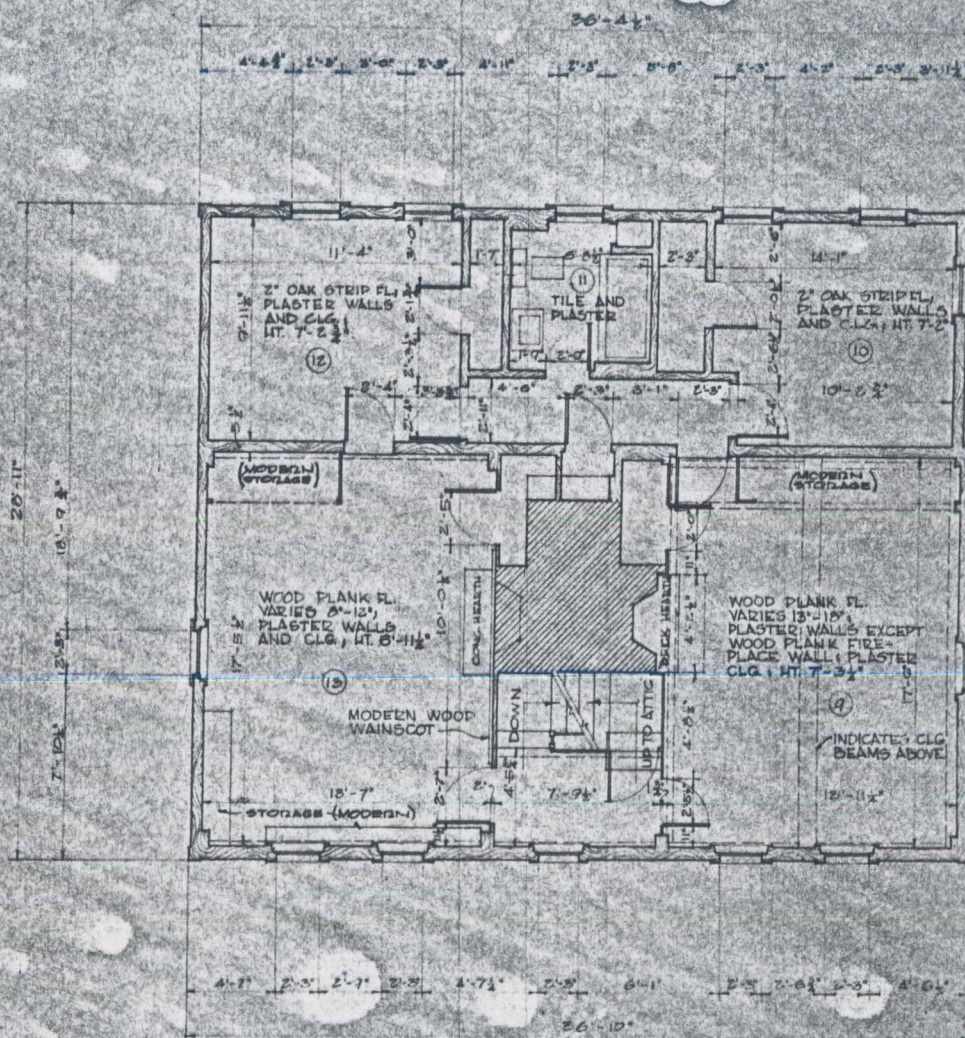
SHOWING 18TH CENT. NUCLEUS: OBJECT OF THIS SURVEY

DEL. 1981: L. SWILLEY 1981

MINUTE MAN NHP SURVEY #81
LEXINGTON - CONCORD, MASS.
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE
THE JACOB WHITEMORE HOUSE
21 MARGRETT ST. LEXINGTON MIDDLESEX COUNTY MASSACHUSETTS

SURVEY NO.
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS



NOTE:

- CONC. HEARTH IN RM (10) INDICATES CLOSED FIREPLACE.
- ROOMS (13) (11) (12) APPEAR TO BE RECENT WORK. IN OTHER HOUSES OF THE AREA SIMILAR TO THIS STRUCTURE, THIS SPACE WAS USED AS A LARGE SLEEPING LOFT HEATED BY A SINGLE FIREPLACE IN THE CENTRAL CHIMNEY. (SEE THE BROOKS-STURM HOUSE, LINCOLN, MASS.)

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: $\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'-0''$

KEY:

SHOWING 25% CENT. NUCLEUS OBJECT OF THIS SURVEY.



PLAN SCALE: $\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'-0''$

DEL. S.A. BING 1961

MINUTE MAN NHP SURVEY 1961
LEKINGTON - CONCORD, MASS.
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

21 MARGRETT ST. LEXINGTON

THE JACOB WHITTEMORE HOUSE

NAME OF STRUCTURE

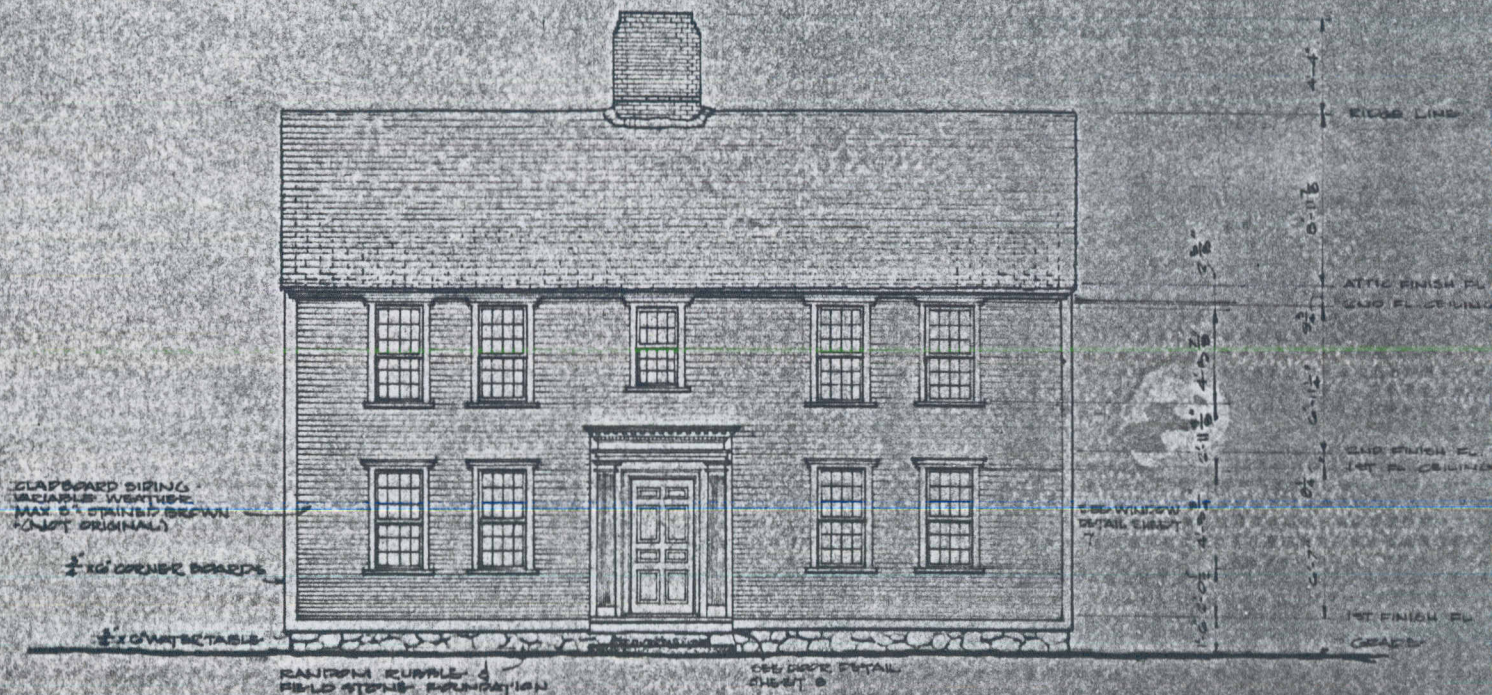
MIDDLESEX COUNTY

MADEAGUE, ETTS

SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS



SOUTHWEST ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

DEL. T.A. WOODMICK 1961

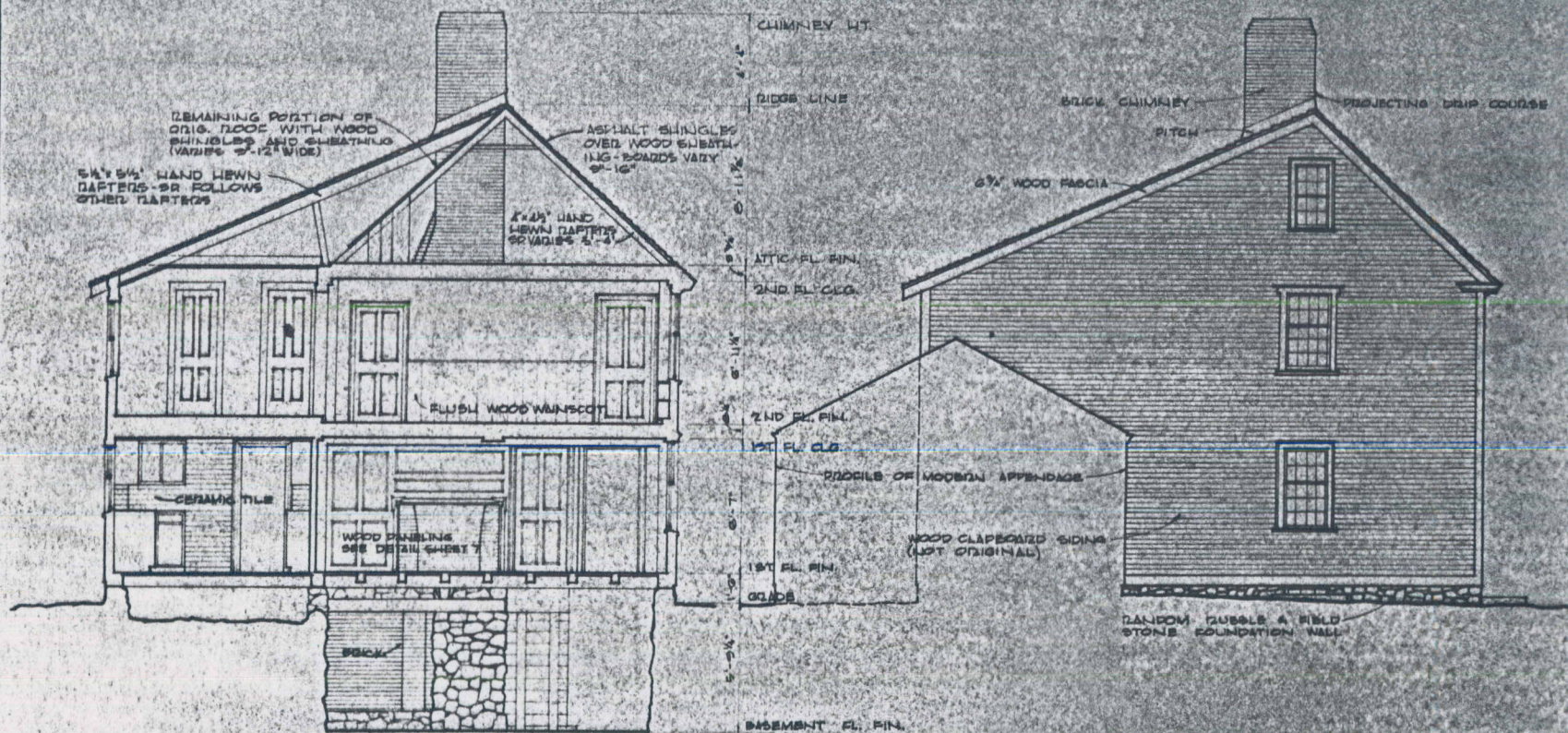
MINUTS MAN. NHP SURVEY 1961
LEXINGTON - CONCORD, MASS.
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

21 MAIDRETT ST. LEXINGTON MASSACHUSETTS
NAME OF STRUCTURE
THE JACOB WHITTEMORE HOUSE
MIDDLESEX COUNTY

SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 5 OF 5 SHEETS

DATE OF DRAWING
1961



DEL. ROBT. H. SWILLEY, EDWARD BING 1921

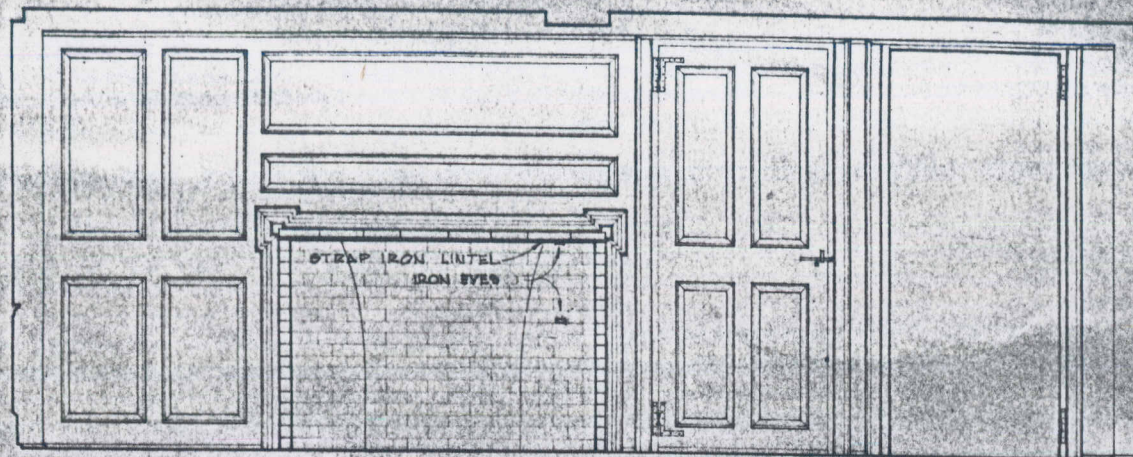
MINUTE MAN - NHP SURVEY 1921
 LEXINGTON-CONCORD, MASS.
 UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

THE JACOB WHITTEMORE HOUSE
 21 MARGRETT ST. LEXINGTON

NAME OF STRUCTURE
 MIDDLESEX COUNTY
 MASSACHUSETTS

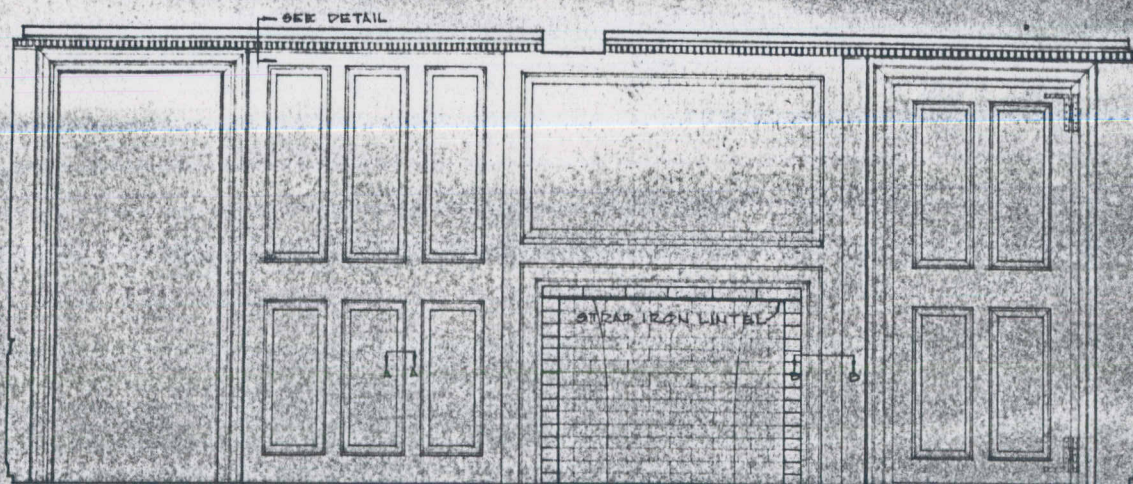
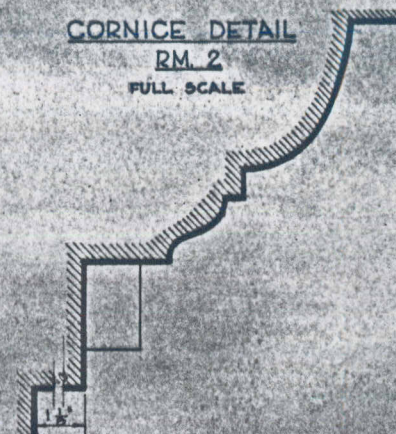
SURVEY NO.
 HISTORIC AMERICAN
 BUILDINGS SURVEY
 SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS

RECORD OF REVISIONS

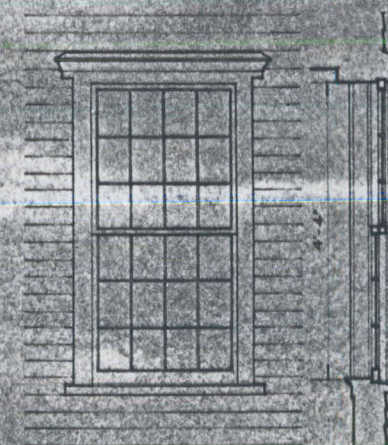


ELEVATION OF FIREPLACE WALL ROOM 8
2" = 1'-0"

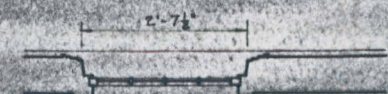
CORNICE DETAIL
RM. 2
FULL SCALE



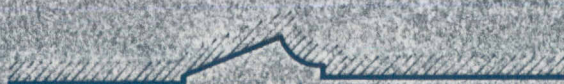
ELEVATION OF FIREPLACE WALL ROOM 2
2" = 1'-0"



EXTERIOR ELEVATION SECTION



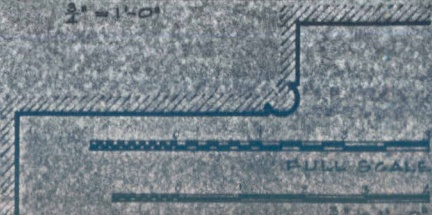
PLAN
WINDOW DETAILS
2" = 1'-0"



PROFILE A-A
FULL SIZE



PROFILE B-B
FULL SIZE

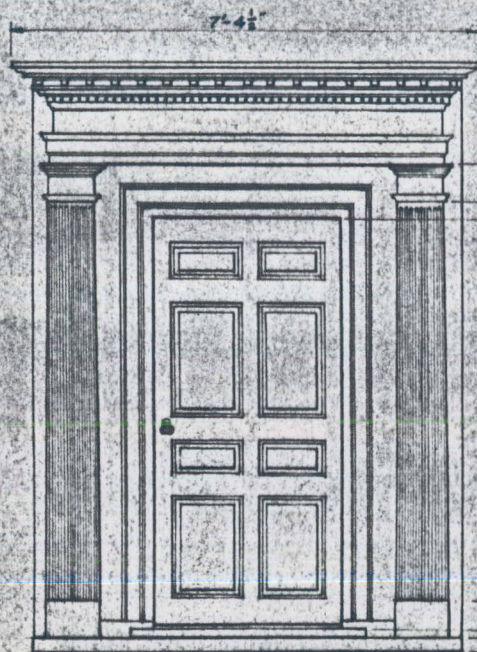


DEL. EDWARD BING 1961

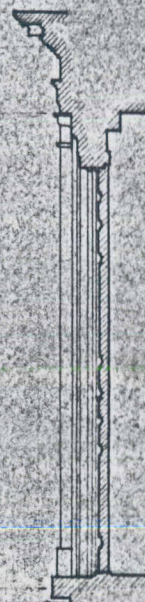
MINUTEMAN N.H.S. SURVEY 1961
LEXINGTON, CONCORD, MASS.
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE
THE JACOB WHITEMORE HOUSE
21 MARRETT ST. LEXINGTON MIDDLESEX COUNTY MASSACHUSETTS

SURVEY NO.
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 7 OF 9 SHEETS



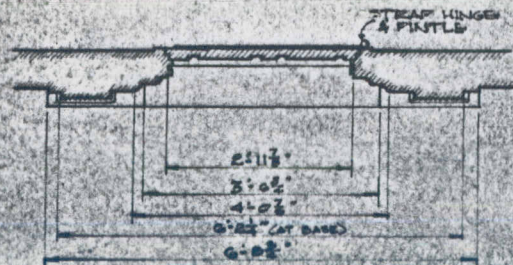
ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



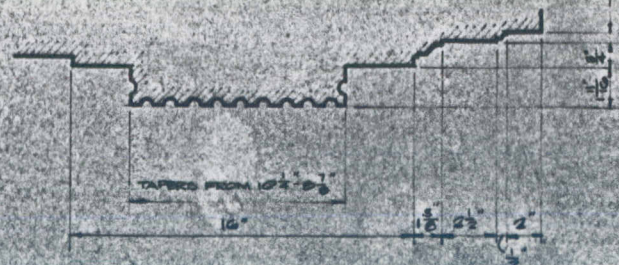
SECTION
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



ENTABLATURE
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



PLAN
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



JAMB PROFILE (EXT)
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"

ENTRANCE DOOR DETAILS
SCALE: AS SHOWN

DEL. T.A. McCORMICK 1961

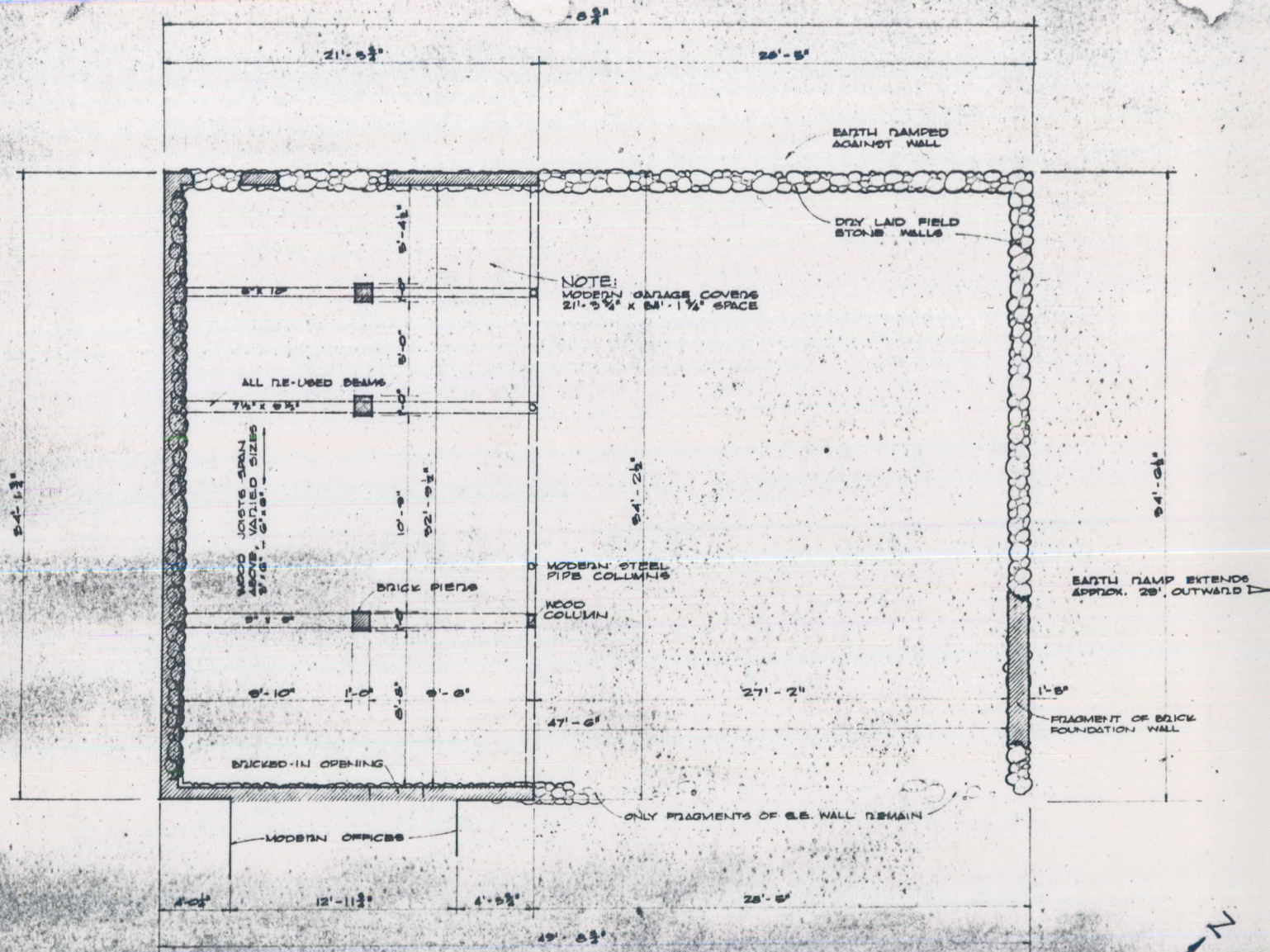
MINUTE MAN NHP SURVEY 1961
LEXINGTON - CONCORD, MASS.
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

THE JACOB WHITTEMORE HOUSE
21 MARBETT ST. LEXINGTON MIDDLESEX COUNTY MASSACHUSETTS

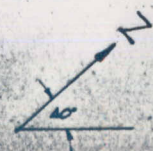
SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS

DATE OF SURVEY



BAZIN FOUNDATION
SCALE $\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'-0''$



DEL. ROBT. W. SWILLEY 1961 MINUTE MAN NHP SURVEY 1961 LEXINGTON - CONCORD, MASS. UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE THE JACOB WHITEMORE HOUSE 21 HAZDETT ST. LEXINGTON, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS	SURVEY NO. HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS	LISTED BY NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
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