CRBIB #401525

DRAFT

JOB BROOKS HOUSE
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

Concord, Massachusetts

MINUTEMAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

DRAFT

by Judith A. Quinn
and
David Bittermann

Building Conservation Branch, Cultural Resources Center
North Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Boston, Massachusetts
November, 1992

November 13, 1992

ADDENDUM

JOB BROOKS HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

Continuing investigation at the Job Brooks House has revealed structural information that may change the conclusions of this report considerably. The new information particularly impacts the understanding of the lean-to on the north elevation.

The construction and appearance of the lean-to was largely problematic through out the project. Several dates and configurations of lean-to construction seemed possible according to the available physical evidence. The possibilities are explained and discussed in detail in the structure report and were used to help determine the three construction phases of the building.

Several elements of the report may be affected by the new information including the discussion of the exterior wall treatment, the plan, and the framing of the building. The understanding of the lean-to as represented in this report may be changed to reflect the new structural evidence.

The new physical evidence was uncovered at the site on November 6, 1992 and suggests that the lean-to was a full lean-to with a jut-by on the east constructed across the north elevation at, or shortly after, initial construction.[1]

---

[1]Previously, it was thought that a partial, t-shaped, lean-to was part of the original construction and extended the full length of the north wall with a jut-by during a second phase of construction in ca. 1770.

A re-examination of nailing patterns on the north wall indicates that original treatment consisted of flushboarding over nogging from the rafters to the underside of the girt (across second level), and plaster over nogging from the bottom of the girt to the sill (across first level).[2] If plaster was the original treatment of the wall at the first floor, the wall had to be enclosed shortly thereafter.

Pockets in the end and chimney girts that previously were thought to date to later alterations are now being considered as the mortises for the four original lean-to girts. Lean-to girts were 7 inches wide and joined with 3/4 inch dovetail joints. There was a 5 inch step-down between the main house and the lean-to at the second level. Flooring on the second floor ran perpindicular with the main house and probably rested on a ledger board (nailed to the bottom flushboard of the north wall) and on half-log joists laid in the girts.

To date, no evidence of the lean-to sill engaging with the main house has been found. The sill may simply have laid on the ground and butted up to the sill of the main house.

Approximately 50% of the lean-to wall plate has now been identified in the chimney bay framing of the main house.[3] In examining and measuring rafter pockets in the house plate and in the reused pieces, it was possible to match the lean-to rafter pockets in the main house plate to the corresponding pockets on the

---

[2]Several flush boards remain in situ at upper east and west corners and flush board nailing patterns have been identified across the remainder of the wall. No flush board nailing was found at the first floor level. To date, only lath nails were found at the first level.

[3]The lean-to timbers were installed as repair stock in the main house in ca. 1886 when the central chimney was dismantled and the lean-to removed.

jack up the house. This would have been a logical time to excavate below the east room.

As work proceeds on the house, and more of the original structure is revealed, it is hoped that the remaining questions concerning the lean-to configuration and the foundation will be answered. All new information will be incorporated into the final draft of the historic structure report.

reused pieces. The reused timbers seem to represent the lean-to plate to the east and west of the main chimney bay. The slope of the lean-to roof, location of the rear wall, and determination of some lean-to fenestration were also extrapolated from the evidence. It appears that the lean-to was 14 feet deep with at least one door and two windows in its rear wall.

A third reused timber may be one of the lean-to end girts. It is currently functioning as the sill beneath the front door of the house and has not been fully examined.

In addition to the lean-to, the foundation of the house, and excavation of the cellar is problematic. Investigations carried out in ca. 1963 assumed that the entire rectangular dry wall fieldstone foundation and the rear t-shaped cellar was original. Following those assumptions, it was not until recently that a closer examination of the cellar and foundation was made. Subtle changes in the masonry of the foundation and structural changes in the framing now suggest that just the western half of the cellar may have been excavated at initial construction.[4] In this case, the chimney bay and east side of the house would have rested on a shallow foundation with chimney girts summer having only slight clearance above the grade.

The complete removal of the central chimney in ca. 1886 further suggests that the chimney sat on a shallow foundation. It is less likely that the chimney would have been completely dismantled if it had been footed in a full cellar.

It is suspected that the eastern portion of the cellar was excavated when the house was jacked up in ca. 1886. Removal of the east room floor was necessary to access the sill in order to

---

[4]In considering local examples, a partial cellar was far more common than a full cellar.

I. INTRODUCTION 8

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE 9

STATEMENT OF INTENT 11

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA 13
A. Location of Site . . . . . .
B. LCS Information . . . . . .
C. Proposed Treatment . . . . . .
D. Proposed Use . . . . . .
E. Extant Planning Documents . . . . . .

II. HISTORICAL DATA 16

A. The Brooks Family 17

B. Ownership, Occupancy, and Evolution 19
1. Eighteenth Century 21
2. Nineteenth Century 32
3. Twentieth Century 39

C. Historical Photographs 40

III. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY 41

INTRODUCTION 42

A. PLAN 44

1. Evolution 44
a. Phase I construction, ca. 1740 44
b. Phase II construction, ca. 1770 . . . 49
c. Phase III construction, ca. 1886 . . . 51

2. Description 54

3. Illustrations 55

B. EXTERIOR ELEMENTS 56

1. Foundation 56
a. Evolution 56
Phase I construction, ca. 1740 . . 56
Phase II construction, ca. 1770 . . 57
Phase III construction, ca. 1886 . 58

b. Description 59

c. Illustrations 60

2. Walls 61
a. Evolution 61
Phase I construction, ca. 1740 . . 61
Phase II construction, ca. 1770 . . 66
Phase III construction, ca. 1886 . 70

b. Description 75

c. Illustrations 76

3. Doorways 77
a. Evolution 77
Phase I construction, ca. 1740 . . 77
Phase II construction, ca. 1770 . . 78
Phase III construction, ca. 1886 . 79

b. Description 79

c. Illustrations 80

4. Windows 81
a. Evolution 81
Phase I construction, ca. 1740 . . 81
Phase II construction, ca. 1770 . . 83
Phase III construction, ca. 1886 . 84

b. Description 86

c. Illustrations 87

5. Roof 88
a. Evolution 88
Phase I construction, ca. 1740 . . 88
Phase II construction, ca. 1770 . . 89
Phase III construction, ca. 1886 . 90

b. Description 91

c. Illustrations 92

6. Chimney 93
a. Evolution 93
Phase I construction, ca. 1740 . . 93
Phase II construction, ca. 1770 . . 94
Phase III construction, ca. 1886 . 94

b. Description 95

c. Illustrations 96

C. STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS 97

1. Wall Framing 97
a. Evolution 97
Phase I construction, ca. 1740 . . 97
Phase II construction, ca. 1770 . . 99
Phase III construction, ca. 1886 . 100

b. Description 101

c. Illustrations 101

2. Floor Framing 102
a. Evolution 102
Phase I construction, ca. 1740 . . 102
Phase II construction, ca. 1770 . . 106
Phase III construction, ca. 1886 . 106

b. Description 107

c. Illustrations 108

3. Roof Framing 109
a. Evolution 109
Phase I construction, ca. 1740 . . 109
Phase II construction, ca. 1770 . . 110
Phase III construction, ca. 1886 . 111

b. Description 112

c. Illustrations 113

D. INTERIOR ELEMENTS 113

1. Cellar 113
a. Evolution 113
Phase I construction, ca. 1740 . . 113
Phase II construction, ca. 1770 . . 114
Phase III construction, ca. 1886 . 114

b. Description 116

c. Illustrations 117

2. Room 101 (West Parlor) 118
a. Evolution 118
Phase I construction, ca. 1740 . . 118
Phase II construction, ca. 1770 . . 120
Phase III construction, ca. 1886 . 121

b. Description 123

c. Illustrations 124

3. Room 102 (Entry Hall) 125
a. Evolution 125
Phase I construction, ca. 1740 . . 125
Phase II construction, ca. 1770 . . 126
Phase III construction, ca. 1886 . 126

b. Description 127

c. Illustrations 128

4. Room 103 (East Parlor) 129
a. Evolution 129
Phase I construction, ca. 1740 . . 129
Phase II construction, ca. 1770 . . 131
Phase III construction, ca. 1886 . 132

b. Description 135

c. Illustrations 136

5. Room 201 (West Upper Chamber) 137
a. Evolution 137
Phase I construction, ca. 1740 . . 137
Phase II construction, ca. 1770 . . 139
Phase III construction, ca. 1886 . 140

b. Description 144

c. Illustrations 145

6. Room 202 (Upper Hall) 146
a. Evolution 146
Phase I construction, ca. 1740. . . 146
Phase II construction, ca. 1770 . . 147
Phase III construction, ca. 1886 . 148

b. Description 148

c. Illustrations 148

7. Room 203 (East Upper Chamber) 149
a. Evolution 149
Phase I construction, ca. 1740 . . 149
Phase II construction, ca. 1770 . . 151
Phase III construction, ca. 1886 . 152
b. Description 155

c. Illustrations 156

8. Room 301 (Garret) 157
a. Evolution 157
Phase I construction, ca. 1740 . . 157
Phase II construction, ca. 1770 . . 157
Phase III construction, ca. 1886 . 159

b. Description 160

c. Illustrations 160

IV. **RECOMMENDATIONS** 161

V. **APPENDICES**

Appendix A - 162
Drawings of the Job Brooks House by the Historic American Building Survey, ca. 1963.

Appendix B - 168
Drawings of the Job Brooks House by historical architect, David Bittermann, 1992.

Appendix C - 178
The Brooks Family Genealogy

Appendix D - 182
Deeds Related to the Job Brooks Site

Appendix E - 231
Probate Records Related to the Job Brooks House

Appendix F - 266
Tax Assessment Records

Appendix G - 267
Occupancy of the Job Brooks House, 1697 - 1962

Appendix H - 279
Mortar Analysis

Appendix I - 297
Paint Analysis

Appendix J - 302
Wallpaper Analysis

VI. **BIBLIOGRAPHY** 320

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author of this historic structure report wishes to express her appreciation to those individuals (and organizations) listed below who have given time and support toward the accomplishment of this end.

-To Mrs. Marsha Moss of the Concord Free Public Library, and her assistance Joyce Woodman, for their extensive help in locating historical documents in the library collections and for assistance in copying a zillion microfilm xeroxes.

-To Virginia Chang Lincoln Public Library

-To John C. MacLean author of A Rich Harvest

-To Lorna Condon at SPNEA for assistance in searching the collection for visual images of representative architecture in the Concord/Lincoln area.

The help of the general staffs at the Massachusetts State Archives and the New England Genealogical Society was also greatly appreciated in the search for primary documents.

I. INTRODUCTION

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Job Brooks House has been identified by the General Management Plan (GMP) of Minute Man National Historical Park (MIMA) as a historic cultural resource of the park. The GMP provides direction for management as well as ensures that the historical events and ideals that MIMA commemorates are properly conveyed to the American public.[1] The park is committed to approximating the cultural environment that existed in 1775 and protecting its associated historic resources.

The primary cultural resource at MIMA is the Battle Road. Originally linking Concord to Cambridge, Boston, and the Bay; the Battle Road played a central role in the start of the battle on April 19, 1775 and was consistently the area of the most intense fighting. The Job Brooks House is an eighteenth-century structure located along the Battle Road. It stood as a witness to the events of the Revolutionary War period in Concord. The GMP mandates that the exterior of the building be restored to its 1775 appearance for interpretation. The restoration of the exterior of the Job Brooks House will contribute to the visitor understanding of the 1775 environment and the character of the historic landscape.

The GMP likewise mandates that the interior of the Job Brooks House be adapted for "modern purposes." According to the GMP (updated in 1989), the "current collection storage facilities are inadequate both environmentally and in size." Therefore, the 1991 MIMA Collection Storage Plan (CSP) recommended rehabilitating the interior of the Job Brooks House for

---

[1] General Management Plan, Minute Man National HIstorical Park, September 1989.

curatorial storage.[2] In response to the needs as identified in the GMP and the CSP, the Job Brooks House interior will be adapted for collection storage of archaeological and architectural artifacts from the park.

[2] Collection Storage Plan, Minute Man National Historical Park, 1991.

STATEMENT OF INTENT

The intent of this historic structure report is to describe the ca. 1775 appearance of the Job Brooks House and to make recommendations for restoring the exterior of the building to ca. 1775; the period of significance for Minute Man National Historical Park (MIMA). It is not the intent of this report to present a comprehensive examination of the building's structural evolution, or of the site's development.

Within the context of determining the ca. 1775 appearance, all extant eighteenth and nineteenth century features were identified and documented. Historic fabric will be preserved in situ.

A thorough examination of the Brooks family and later occupants of the house was made through probate, tax, and census records. A thorough structural investigation, and materials analyses of nails, mortar, and paint were carried out. The information resulting from the historical research and the structural investigation provides a record of occupancy, use, and appearance of the Job Brooks House from construction (ca. 1740) to Park Service ownership (1962).

It is intended that this historic structure report will provide the historical data necessary to develop the design program for the interior adaptation and the exterior restoration of the Job Brooks House. The architectural design program will provide architectural and archaeological artifact storage within a restored eighteenth-century shell. The design program will optimize the quantity and quality of storage space within the limitations posed by both the required treatment of historic fabric, as well as the project budget.

It should be noted that archaeology at the site for research purposes has not been pursued thus far. Many questions which may

have been answered by archaeological investigation, therefore, remain unresolved (i.e. information from the builder's trench, and lean-to evidence).

An archaeological team and the supervising architect will be present to mitigate the impact to the site as the construction proceeds. Basically, the archaeologists will address issues as determined in the architectural design program, and monitor the stabilization and construction phases involving site disturbance.

Although ultimate restoration of historical landscapes is implied in the GMP, no restorative landscape treatments can be accomplished within the available budget for this project, and documentation of the site is not included in this historic structure report. It is recommended that additional research on land use at the site be conducted sometime in the future and a landscape report written.

Any subsequent information on the building, or work by the Building Conservation Branch, will be documented and included in completion reports. The completion reports, project archives, and all historic fabric removed for analysis (nails, wallpaper, mortar, paint) are located in the files of the National Park Service, Cultural Resources Center, Building Conservation Branch - Boott Cotton Mill Museum, Lowell, Massachusetts.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

A. Location of the Site

The Job Brooks House is located on the north side of Route 2A (Lexington Road, North Great Road) in the easterly part of the town of Concord, Massachusetts. The site is approximately 11 acres. The northern boundary of the property is Route 2A.

B. LCS Information

The Job Brooks House has been assigned the number MIMA 026 on the List of Classified Structures. It is identified as a type "A" structure. Prescribed treatment is, "must be preserved."

C. Proposed Treatment

The proposed treatment of the Job Brooks House is a restoration of the exterior of the building to its 1775 appearance and an adaptation of the interior to collection storage space.

D. Proposed Use

The Job Brooks House will be used as a collection storage facility for all of MIMA's archaeological artifacts and for a portion of MIMA's architectural artifacts. The restored exterior will be interpreted as a part of the 1775 historic landscape along the Battle Road.

E. Extant Planning Documents

Boston National Historic Sites Commission. "The Lexington-Concord Battle Road." Interim Report to the Congress of the United States, 1958.

Carr, Lynch Associates. "A Plan for Hanscom and Its Neighbors." Environmental Design, Cambridge, MA. 1979.

Central Transportation Planning Staff. "Hanscom Area Traffic Study, Phase II." Draft. Boston, MA. 1984.

Harvard University Graduate School of Design, Department of Landscape Architecture. Alternative Futures for Minute Man National Historical Park. Cambridge, MA. 1985.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Cultural Resources in Massachusetts: A Model for Management. Boston, MA. 1979.

-----. "MHC Reconnaissance Survey Report: Concord." Boston, MA. 1980.

Torres-Reyes, Ricardo. Farming and Land Uses, General Study, Minute Man National Historical Park, Washington, D.C. 1969b.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Collection Storage Plan, Minute Man National Historical Park, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Cultural Resources Center, Boston, MA. 1991.

"Cultural Resource Inventory, Minute Man National Historical Park." Boston. 1982.

Draft General Management Plan, Minute Man National Historical Park, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. September 1989.

Keune, Russell V. Historic Structure Report, Part I, Architectural Data Section, The Job Brooks House. September 1963.

Master Plan, Minute Man National HIstorical Park. On file at Denver Service Center. 1965

Resources Management Plan, Minute Man National Historical Park. Concord, MA. 1986a.

Ronsheim, Robert D. Historic Structures Report, Part I, Historical Data Section, The Job Brooks House. April, 1964.

Small, Edwin W. Historic Structures Report, Part I, Administrative Data, The Job Brooks House. April, 1964.

Sullivan, Arthur L. Historical Research Report, The Job Brooks House. 1963.

Towle, Linda and MacMahon, Darcie. Eds. Archeological Collections Management at Minute Man National Historical Park, Massachusetts. Boston, 1985.

Transportation Study, Minute Man National Historical Park. Denver Service Center. 1976.

II. HISTORICAL DATA

A. The Brooks Family

The Brooks family was one of the original families to settle in Concord in the seventeenth century. The family descended from Thomas Brooks. Captain Thomas Brooks was born in England and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts in 1635. He moved to Concord around 1650 and was one of the first land holders in the first division of Concord lands (1635), as well as the second division of lands in 1653.

In the second division of lands individuals were to receive three acres for each of their first division acres, plus lands based on the number of animals they owned. The resultant tracts of land were quite large, and when possible they abutted first division lots owned by the same person.[3] Brooks lands were generally found in Concord's east quarter along the Bay Road in grants such as the "Elm-brook Meadow," "Chestnut Field," "Rocky Meadow," "The Suburbs," and "Virginia." The Brooks family so dominated this area of Concord, that by the mid-eighteenth century it had become known as Brooks village.[4]

Thomas Brooks was married to Grace Reynolds and together they had at least nine children (see Genealogy in Appendix ?). The majority of the Brooks families in Concord descended through Thomas' son Joshua. Joshua married Hannah Mason of Watertown in 1653. In 1666, his father Thomas gave him several parcels of land from the Concord grant. At this time, Joshua was living in the east quarter of Concord on the south side of the bay road, presumably at the current Joshua Brooks site. Joshua and Hannah had at least nine children.

---

[3]Jack MacLean A Rich Harvest. p. 56.

[4]MacLean, p. 60.

The children of Joshua Brooks, like their father and grandfather, remained prominent, leading citizens of Concord and Lincoln up through the nineteenth century. They were consistently involved in local politics, church affairs, and business. They were generally farmers with entrepreneurial interests such as Joshua Brooks' tanyard, and Noah Brooks' Tavern. They seemed to have married into other well-established local families including the Meriams, Wheelers, Whittemores, Minots, and Hoars. Finally, in available local tax assessment records (especially during the eighteenth century) the Brooks families are generally assessed with above average taxable real estate and personal property.

The branch of the family with which this HSR is concerned is that of Joshua Brooks' son Hugh Brooks (1678-1747). It is Hugh Brooks and his descendants that lived on, and improved, the Job Brooks site from 1697 until 1847, when it passed out of the Brooks family.

B. Ownership, Occupancy, and Evolution

1. The Job Brooks Site during the Seventeenth Century

The current Job Brooks site was just one of many parcels of land owned by the Brooks family in the east part of the town of Concord and north part of the town of Lincoln. The original land grant was made to Captain Thomas Brooks in ca. 1653. On December 1, 1666 he gave several parcels from the grant to his son Joshua. The current Job Brooks site was included as "twenty five acres & a halfe of upland & swamp & ten acres of meadow." It was bounded on the west by his brother Calib's meadow; on the north by a meadow and drain of Robert Fletcher; on the east by meadows of Sergent Rise and Thomas Burgess; and on the south by the highway. No house or outbuilding was included in the deed description of the Job Brooks site. However, Joshua lived in a house across the street on the south side of the highway at this time.[5]

In 1695, Joshua Brooks sold several parcels of land to his young son Job, including the current Job Brooks site.[6] At this time the site consisted of 17 acres of upland and meadow. The site was bounded on the west by lands of his brother Joseph Brooks; on the north by Joseph Fletcher's ditch; on the east by lands of his brother Noah Brooks; and on the south by the Bay Road. By this time, the site included "one Dwelling house and Barn." No further description of the buildings was included. It is likely that the dwelling house and barn mentioned in this (1695) deed were erected by Joshua Brooks between 1666 and 1695.

---

[5]Middlesex County Courthouse. Deed Book 5, p. 3. December 1, 1666. ". . . & thirtifive acres against his house the south side of the aforesd highway."

[6]Deed, November 11, 1695. Book 10, p. 438.

Joshua's son Job did not have long to enjoy or improve the site as he died two years later at the age of 22. The inventory of his estate was meager and leaves little impression of either the house or the barn. He left,

His wearing Appariel of all sorts	L 2-15-06
A Rapier and belt	13-00
Thirteen beever skins	3-05-00
A Sabel and forme	09-00
A bed-stead and two chests	12-00
Two cows	5-05-00
Housing and Land	80-00-00
Total Sum	L94-00-06[7]

The meagerness of Job's inventory is not surprising considering his youth and his unmarried status. Unlike the inheritance of real estate, which was almost exclusively male dominated, the majority of furnishings and domestic implements came to a household through the wife. It was traditional that household items were inherited by daughters and passed down through the female side of the family.[8]

Of note in Job's inventory is the mention of beever skins, sabel, and forme. It is known that a tannery operated on the banks of Elm Brook in the parcel of land adjacent to the east side of the Job Brooks site between ca. 1700 and 1829.[9] The mention of skins and

---

[7]Inventory, Probate Record #2840. Middlesex County.

[8]Barbara McLean Ward, "Women's Property and Family Continuity in Eighteenth-Century Connecticut." The Dublin Seminar for New England Folklife Annual Proceedings, 1987. Early American Probate Inventories, p. 76-78

[9]Martha Holland. "Documentary Research on the Brooks Tanyard," Archeological Investigations of Minute Man National Historical Park, Volume I: Farmers and Artisans of the Historical

possible tools in 1697 suggest that tanning activity was already being carried out on or near the site.

At his death, Job's brother Hugh (the youngest of the clan) inherited the property by quit claim deed, August 24, 1697.[10]

2. The Job Brooks Site in the Eighteenth Century

Hugh Brooks (1678-1747) was just 19 years old when he inherited the parcels of land in Concord deeded to his brother Job by his father Joshua Brooks.[11] Presumably, he moved onto the Job Brooks site at this time (1697) and began to cultivate the property. It is likely that he inhabited the dwelling mentioned in the previously cited 1695 deed. The construction date of this dwelling is unknown. However, it is suspected that the dwelling extant in 1695 remained in use for several decades by Hugh Brooks and his family.

In 1700, Hugh Brooks added three acres to the west side of the property through a purchase from his brother Joseph. It was bounded on the south by the county road, on the west and north by other lands of Joseph Brooks, and on the east by Hugh's own

---

Period. National Park Service, Division of Cultural Resources Management, 1990, p. 359.

[10]Deed, August 24, 1697. Book 14, p. 353.

[11]Middlesex County Courthouse, Deed Book 10, p. 438. November 11, 1695. The Job Brooks Site was only a portion of the land inherited first by Job Brooks and then by Hugh Brooks from their father Joshua. The inheritance also included; 4 acres of upland south side of Bay Road, 40 acres of upland in the "Suburbs," 4 acres of meadow in the "Suburbs," 13 acres of upland near Old Bedford Road, 1 acre of Cedar Swamp, and 1/4 of all holdings in the Town of Concord. This HSR addresses only the evolution of the Job Brooks Site within this inheritance.

property (the current Job Brooks Site).[12] This purchase increased the site from 17 to 20 acres.

In 1701, Hugh married Abigail Barker of Concord. Hugh was 23 years old and Abigail 19. They began their family almost immediately and had a child in 1703, 1704, 1711, 1713, and 1717. All of the children survived; Abigail, Jonathan, Sarah, Mary, and Job.

Very little documentation was discovered describing the Job Brooks Site during Hugh Brooks' occupancy. He left no will or inventory and entered into no land transactions between 1703 and 1740. Genealogy, tax records, and an inventory of his widow, Abigail, are the only sources that present a glimpse of the site during this time.

Tax assessment records throughout Hugh's tenure indicate that the farm remained at a consistent value and size from 1700 to 1740. It ranged in value from *L*11 in 1717 to *L*30 in the 1720s and 1730s. Livestock generally consisted of 2 plough oxen, 5 to 6 cows, 1 horse, and 1 to 2 swine. Six or seven sheep were raised on the farm until 1723 when they disappear from assessment records.

Crops grown were Indian corn, english hay, meadow hay, rye, flax, and apples for cider. In comparing the tax assessments for Concord, Hugh Brooks' property holdings appear to be slightly above the median.[13] (See the Tax Assessment Charts in Appendix F.) Livestock and crops suggest that there was probably a barn on the property for storing hay, threshing corn, and housing livestock. A cider mill for processing orchard crops would have been likely as well.

---

[12]Deed, March 11, 1700. Book 45, p. 667.

[13]Tax Valuations, Assessors' Records. Concord Free Public Library, Microfilm, Box 1, Roll 7 and Box 3, Roll 8.

An examination of family genealogy indicates that the household on the site consisted of a growing family between the years 1703 and 1717, a grown family of five children and two adults between 1717 and 1725, and diminishing family size as children married and moved away after 1725. For example, daughter Abigail marries in 1725, daughter Sarah married in 1735, son Jonathan married ca. 1736, and daughter Mary married in 1739. The only child left at home by 1740 is 23 year-old Job who certainly has begun to care for the farm and his aging parents by this time.

The single document located that provides information about the household operation of Hugh and Abigail is an inventory of Abigail's belongings taken at her death 1761 (see Appendix E). At this time she had been a widow for 14 years living with her married son and his family. The inventory, therefore, is not an account of her possessions as a young bride or as the lady of the house, but of the items left after a long life and five married children setting up their own households. The inventoried items do not reveal room function in the Job Brooks House. They were probably first used in the earlier house on the site and transferred in ca. 1740 to the present structure. Furthermore, the items are divided into three equal groups of like objects to be delivered to each of Abigail's three daughters.

The items themselves, however, reveal some of the domestic functions of Abigail Brooks' household. For example, there are a hetchel, cards, foot wheel, and clock reel reflecting the processing of flax and wool to thread. A barrel churn, sieve, and cheese basket indicate some of the home dairying carried out. The andirons, gridiron, bellows, tongs, trammel, and pot hooks suggest the appearance of her kitchen hearth. Meal bags, meat barrels, cyder barrels, half bushels, and a corn chest suggest provisioning. The frying pan, iron pot, brass kettle, brass ladle, and skimmer represent food preparation, and the pewter dishes, knives and

forks, and small glasses reflect food presentation. The house was well, if not luxuriously, equipped.

A striking feature of the inventory is the amount of clothes owned by the widow. There is a profusion of gowns, shifts, petticoats, westcoats, cloaks, aprons, caps, hoods, shoes, stockings, gloves, and handkerchiefs. It would be interesting to compare the inventory of Abigail's clothes to other women's in Concord at the time. Although accumulated over a lifetime, it is suspected that the extent of her apparel, and the fineness of the materials, reflects her social position as a member of the economic elite. Although it is dangerous to draw conclusions from inventories, the 1761 inventory of Hugh's widow is the only document discovered concerning their household, and as such is worthy of examination.

In 1740 Hugh Brooks (now age 62) deeded several parcels of land to his youngest son Job as "a manifestation of my Love and affection to my Son Job Brooks."[14] The current Job Brooks Site was included as the first parcel described in the deed of gift. At this time it consisted of,

> . . .a house lott Twenty acres be the same more or less bounded northerly on land of Joseph Fletcher easterly on land of Thomas Brooks and Joshua Brooks southerly on the Country Road westerly on land of Joseph Brooks with the Housing thereon . . .[15]

The deed of gift to Job may have been in anticipation, or in recognition, of his marriage to Anna Bridge of Lexington. (The

---

[14]The Job Brooks House/Site is named after this Job Brooks (1717-1794); son of Hugh Brooks, husband of Anna Bridge, father of Matthew, Asa, and Anna. It is this Job Brooks who inhabited the house during the Revolutionary War, and thus during the period of significance for Minute Man National Historical Park.

[15]Deed, March 24, 1740. Book 45, p. 577-578.

exact marriage date is unknown, but by 1743 Job and Anna's first son Matthew is born.)

It is speculated that the present house was built at this time to replace the "housing" referred to in the above deed of gift. The prospect of two families sharing the premises, combined with the increased financial security of the family as the farm and adjacent tanyard prospered, may have been sufficient motivation to replace "housing" that was surely smaller and more rudimentary than the present house. Materials analyses support a ca. 1740 date for the present house.

From structural investigation it is believed that the new house, (the present structure), was a two-story frame structure built on a dry-laid, fieldstone foundation over a partial cellar. The plan was a hall-parlor plan with central chimney. The entry hall and stair backed up against the central chimney. An integral kitchen lean-to was built across the back wall with a two room garret above and a two-story jut-by on the northeast corner. No documentary evidence was found describing the house at this time. The evidence discovered during the structural investigation is discussed below in the **Architectural History.**

Young Job is first listed in tax assessment records in ca. 1740. Values of real and personal property are split in half between father and son, Hugh and Job, indicating that Job was a full partner in the farm operations. Job is also referred to in probate documents between 1740 and 1747 as a currier indicating that, at least during this period, he was involved with the finishing of skins from the adjacent tan yard owned by his uncle, Noah Brooks.

Hugh died in 1747 (age 69) and Job became sole proprietor and manager of the farm. The Job Brooks family now included two sons, Matthew (age 4) and Asa (age 1). In 1750, the last child, a daughter Anna, was born. In addition, Hugh's widow Abigail

continued to occupy a portion of the house until her death in 1761 at age 79. Thus, the maximum occupancy of the house was between 1750 and 1761 with three children, two adults, and one elder. Laborers and domestic help may also have lived on the farm. Occupancy followed the same pattern of growing, peaking, and diminishing as it did during Hugh Brooks tenure.

Job added a piece of pasture land to the west side of the site March 8, 1747. The pasture land was two acres ". . . bounded south on the Highway easterly on said Job Brooks land northerly and westerly by James Brook's land . . ."[16] He purchased an additional two acres of upland abutting the southwesterly portion of the site March 26, 1747. The property was thus 24 acres more or less at this time.

During Job's lengthy tenure working and living on the farm (ca. 1740-1794), the value of the farm appears to have remained quite steady at approximately *L*50 from his inheritance in 1747, until 1776 when runaway inflation skews all recorded values. (See Appendix F.) Tax assessment valuations similarly indicate that the number of livestock (oxen, cows, swine, horses, and infrequently, sheep) owned by Job Brooks and housed on the farm remained consistent. The most notable difference is the increased number of cows. For example, throughout the 1750s and 1760s tax assessments list 8 cows for Job Brooks. During the 1770s (Job sharing farm with son Asa) these numbers increased to 15 or 16 cows. In addition, around ca. 1770, ounces of silver, money on interest and not on interest begin to appear on the tax valuations. Primary crops remained Indian corn, english hay, meadow hay, flax, rye, and apples for cider.

---

[16]Deed, March 8, 1747. Book 55, p. 95. Middlesex County.

Without running extensive comparative statistics for the town of Concord, it is impossible to know how the Job Brooks family farm compared to its neighbors.

Agricultural trends.

As mentioned above, Job's younger son Asa remained on the farm.[17] By 1770 he appears in the Concord tax records. Assets of the property are generally divided in half from this point forward between Job (age 53) and Asa (age 24). The eldest son, Matthew married in 1766 and relocated to other Brooks holdings in nearby Littleton.

Asa married Ruth Brooks in ca. 1770. Asa and Ruth occupied the east half of the house. They had no children. Job and Anna occupied the west half of the house. The younger sister Anna probably occupied one of the back chambers above the kitchen until she married in 1775 and moved out.

The house in ca. 1770 was basically the same in appearance and plan as constructed in ca. 1740. It is believed, however, that sometime in the 1770s several alterations were made including the sheathing of the building and the recladding of the exterior. The cellar may have been more fully excavated at this time as well. Exterior and interior changes are explained in detail below in the **Architectural History.**

Living in the house in 1775 were; Job (age 60), Anna (age 54), Anna (25), Asa (age 31), and wife Ruth (age 31). Tax assessments

---

[17]It seems that the Job Brooks Site was passed down to the younger son in each generation. The eldest son inherited other family lands in Concord, Acton, and Littleton. In this manner, the youngest son remained on the farm helping his father, sharing domicile with his parents, and eventually taking over the management of the farm.

from 1777 record that the farm had 3 oxen, 15 cows, 1 horse, 4 swine, and 0 sheep. The annual yield of crops was 3 tons of English hay, 12 tons of meadow hay, 36 pounds of flax, 40 bushels of corn, 10 bushels of rye, and 10 barrels of cider.[18] With only four adults living at the farm, this yield was probably slightly more than was needed to be self-sufficient. This judgement is made considering that twenty years later, Job Brooks wills his widow an annual support as follows;

> ten bushels of Indian corn, and ten Bushels of Rie, Such part thereof ground into meal as She pleases - two Bushels of Malt - Four Barrels of Cyder - one hundred pounds of Pork - Eighty pounds of Beef Both well fatted - and ten pounds of good Flax . . . two Cows and a horse . . .[19]

The annual support granted to the Widow Anna in 1794 was therefore at least a quarter, and often more, of the annual yield in 1777.

One glimpse of the Job Brooks site is provided by the 1784 tax records. The tax assessment of 1784 reports that the farm consisted of one dwelling, one barn, and one "other shop." The farmland consisted of 8 acres of tillage and 6 acres of pasturage. The land supported 5 oxen, 12 cows, 1 horse, and 2 pigs.[20]

The first description of the house that has survived, is the 1791 Will and 1794 Inventory of Job Brooks (see Appendix E). It is strongly felt that the house was not significantly changed between the alterations in the 1770s and 1794. Therefore, the house described in 1794 is the house as it stood in 1775.

---

[18]Concord Free Public Library, Tax Assessment Rolls, 1777. Microfilm ??

[19]Middlesex County Courthouse, Probate/Will, March 3, 1794.

[20]Concord Free Public Library. Concord Tax Assessment Rolls, 1784. Microfilm ??

In 1794 Job Brooks died at age 77 leaving the farm to his widow Anna and his youngest son Asa (now age 48). The house at this time was called the "Mansion House" and was valued at £100. It had "two cellars" and was laid out in a traditional hall/parlor plan with a central chimney and rear lean-to. The rear lean-to was divided into at least two rooms.

At first glance Job's inventory seems to include an abbreviated list of rooms. It contains references to only a "foreroom," "bedroom," "kitchen," "back chamber," and "best chamber." However, it has been determined that the inventory refers only to the rooms of the **west** side of the house, and to the communally shared spaces (i.e. kitchen, cellar). Job Brooks and his wife Anna occupied the west side of the house, while Asa and his wife Abigail occupied the east side. Therefore, the inventory taken at Job's decease only enumerated belongings in the portions of the house that he and his wife occupied. This was a common practice and was clearly expressed by Job's will which bequeaths his wife,

> . . . the westerly end of my now dwelling house in Concord, with Liberty of passing, and repassing to and about the Same on all occasions, with the two cellars under the Same, and the use and improvement of my eight day clock that Stands in the end of the house aforesaid, . . .[21]

Contents of the rooms specifically used by Asa and his family, as well as the rooms themselves, were considered the property of Asa, and not inventoried as a part of Job's personal estate. Therefore, this 1794 inventory generally illustrates the plan of the west side of the house. We may assume that there was a matching east side of the house.

---

[21]Will, March 3, 1794. Middlesex County Probate Court, Case #2842.

With this knowledge it is easy to reconstruct the floor plan. (See figure ??) On the first floor was the "foreroom" (west parlor). A second "foreroom," inhabited by Asa, was located on the east side of the house (east parlor). The "bedroom" of the inventory was located behind the west parlor in the west end of the lean-to. The kitchen comprised the remainder of the lean-to. On the second floor, Job's "Best Chamber" is the west bedroom. The "back chamber" was a bedroom or storage room located in the lean-to behind the west bedroom. A corresponding "Best Chamber" and "back chamber" were present on the east side of the second floor as well. The attic is not mentioned, and may have been unfinished in 1794. Asa and Abigail had no children and were not in dire need of extra sleeping quarters.

In addition to the house, the site contained a barn and "other outhouses" including a cider mill. Outbuildings were valued at *L* 50-0-0. Among the listed farming equipment were a cart, a plow, ox yokes, an iron harrow, scythes, forks, a log chain, and horse tackling. Again, this is only the equipment owned by Job. Asa probably owned a similar (unlisted) lot.

Job's 1794 inventory seems to reflect the transformation of the yeoman farmer to a more gentlemanly farmer with the inclusion of such items as two looking glasses, an eight day clock, silver spoons, numerous changes of clothes and linens, chairs, desks, and chests of drawers.

Job's widow Anna died in 1798 leaving all her household furniture, clothing, etc. to her son Matthew and daughter Anna Stephens while making Asa the executor of her will and bequeathing him his father's "Great Bible," "my largest brass kettle and my silver cane." Anna's inventory, (see Appendix E) indicates that she owned a considerable amount of furniture including two beds, a mahogany desk, a dozen chairs, trunks, chest of drawers, and quantities of bed linens and toweling. It is assumed that all of

the items bequeathed to Matthew Brooks and Anna Brooks Stephens left the house.

At this time, Asa and his family, now with his third wife Mary and baby daughter (Mary), began to occupy the entire house, both west and east sides. Twin sons (Asa and Job) were born shortly thereafter in 1800, followed by daughters Love in 1801, and Nabby in 1803. The house, empty of children for over two decades, was quite full again by 1800.

The 1798 Federal Tax Census reveals that Asa Brooks continued to increase the size and value of his property holdings.[22] Through the establishment of several tenant farms he increased his income and productivity. The census shows Asa holding 13 parcels of land; 4 in Concord, 6 in Lincoln, and 3 in Acton. Land holdings totaled 283 acres. At this time the Job Brooks site was some 20 acres with one dwelling house and one outbuilding (probably a barn). The land of the farm was valued at $1,126.00 and the buildings and land on which they stood at $815.00. In comparison, two of his tenant farms in Concord had land valued at $884.00 (60 acres) and $200.00 (8 acres) with dwelling houses valued at just $160.00 and $300.00. No outbuildings were reported on the tenant farms. The Job Brooks House was therefore (theoretically) considerably more comfortable, and well apportioned than the tenant farm houses.

Other tax records (town valuations) likewise indicate that Asa Brooks extended his operations considerably in the 1790s. The increased number of livestock is particularly pronounced. From 1794 to 1805 he had 10 oxen, 26 - 30 cows, 2 horses, and 4 swine. Clearly some of this livestock was kept on his tenant farms. Tax

---

[22]Concord Free Public Library, Concord Tax Assessments, Microfilm?

valuations also reveal that Asa received some $100 to $200 in rent per year presumably from his tenant farms and holdings.[23]

The appearance of the Job Brooks House, "the mansion house," in 1798 is unknown. It is assumed that physically it changed little from its ca. 1740 appearance as a hall-parlor plan with central chimney and full lean-to with jut-by.

3. The Job Brooks Site during the Nineteenth Century.

The federal census of 1800 lists a household of 9 people at the Job Brooks House with Asa as the head of the household.

2 males under 10 years (Asa jr. and Job)
2 males of 16-26 years (hired hands ?)
1 male of 45+ (Asa, age 54)
1 female under ten (Mary, age 2)
1 female 10-16 years (domestic ?)
1 female 16-26 years (domestic?)
1 female 26 - 45 years (wife Mary, age 33)[24]

There were therefore, five family members in the household. Non-family members included two young males who were most likely farm laborers or tanyard assistants, and two young females, probably a domestic servant and a nursemaid. This is the first population census found for Concord, and therefore it seems that the presence of laborers and servants in the household occurs for the first time. This is misleading. It is suspected that laborers and servants were included in the household for much of Asa Brooks

[23]Concord Free Public Library, Concord Tax Assessments, Microfilm ##?

[24]Massachusetts State Archives, Federal Census of 1800, Microfilm #??

occupancy, especially from 1775 on when his father Job was aging and he remained childless.

In 1816 Asa Brooks died leaving "all my real estate whatsoever, situate and lying in Concord, Bedford, Acton, Princeton, and Lincoln" to his twin sons Asa jr. and Job with stipulations for the support of his three daughters.[25] His wife, Mary, died four years earlier in 1812 at age 45. At his death the twins were just 16 and his three daughters were 18, 15, and 13. All were living at home. The executor of the will, Nehemiah Flint (a neighbor), was made guardian. (Will is transcribed in Appendix E.)

The inventory of Asa Brooks' property reveals the extent to which he had improved his wealth. (See Appendix E.) His various land holdings were valued at an impressive $13,216.40. His household belongings, livestock, and tools were extensive and judged to be worth $3,445.15. Almost $2,600.00 of this was part and parcel of the Job Brooks Site.[26]

Fortunately, Asa's inventory includes a room-by-room itemization of the Job Brooks House. It corresponds to the conclusions drawn from Job's inventory of 1794. The house remained a hall-parlor plan with front entry hall, a central chimney, and kitchen lean-to on the rear. The plan consisted on the first floor of a "west front room" (west parlor), an "east lower room" (east parlor), and a kitchen and "northwest bedroom" in the lean-to. On the second floor were the principle bedrooms; the "East front Chamber" (east bedroom), "West front Chamber" (west bedroom). Above the lean-to were two small bedrooms; the "east back chamber" and the "west back

---

[25]Deed, October 28, 1813. Probate Docket #2790. Middlesex County.

[26]Inventory, October 1816. Probate Docket ?, Middlesex County.

chamber." A bedstead in the "Garret" indicates that the current plastered chamber was in use at this time.

The contents of the house were numerous and definitely upscale. The east side of the house clearly appears to have been the "best" side of the house. The east parlor was a dining room equipped with a looking glass, large dining table, leather back chairs, a carpet, two portraits, and extensive cutlery and china. The east bedroom, above the dining room, was Asa's room and was furnished with a high post bedstead, bed curtains and counterpane, two looking glasses, a carpet, chest of drawers, chamber table, a rocking chair, and six joiner (?) chairs. The rooms on the west side of the house were full, but less finely furnished. Even the west parlor, which housed the eight-day tall clock, maple desk, looking glass, armed chair, and tea table, was not carpeted and contained a bedstead and under bed.

After their father's death in 1816, the Brooks children continued to live at the site, probably with a family servant, and under the watchful eye of their guardian, until each was married. The guardian probably saw to the management of the farm as well until Asa jr. came into his majority.

Mary and Love Brooks were both married in 1819, and Nabby in 1822. Of the twins, Asa jr. married Rebecca Foster of Lincoln in 1822 and Job married also Eliza Brooks of Lincoln in 1823. Asa jr. and Rebecca remained at the Concord farm. Job and Eliza moved to an unknown (Natick?) destination.

Town tax valuations through the 1830s and 1840s indicate that under Asa jr., the Job Brooks Site remained consistent in worth and improvements.[27] Income from rents discontinues on the tax

[27]Concord Free Public Library, Concord Tax Assessments, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1834, 1838, 1840, 1841, 1847. Microfilm Reel # ?

assessments after 1802. The farm was valued at $2,111 in 1827, $2,095 in 1829, $2,290 in 1834, $2,400 in 1838, $2,560 in 1841, and $2,700 in 1847. Buildings included a dwelling house, a barn, a cider mill, a shed, and a corn house. The farm consisted of 51 - 58 acres including tillage land, pasturage, orchard, and meadow. Primary crops continued to be English hay, meadow hay, and corn. (See Appendix F.) It is believed that the house remained unchanged except for interior decorative treatments such as paint and wallpaper.

Several entries in the grantor/grantee index of Middlesex County indicate that Asa jr. may have had financial difficulties during his first years of running the farm. In 1821 he used the farm as collateral for $2,700 borrowed from his brother Job. In 1827 he mortgaged the property to Nathan Merriam for $900.00.[28] Both debts were paid and no other mortgages were taken out on the property.

Asa jr. (age 47) sold the Job Brooks Site in 1847 to Emelius J. Leppleman and moved closer into the town of Concord.[29] The farm was sixty acres and was sold for $4,500. A mitigating factor in the sale of the homestead site may have been the absence of any children (and thus heirs) in the union of Asa and Rebecca Brooks.

Asa jr. is listed as a farmer on the 1850 census with real estate worth $5,000 but the location of this farm is unknown at present. Asa jr. and Rebecca Brooks remained childless in 1850. Research of the Brooks family was not rigorously pursued into the nineteenth century because the period of significance for the Job Brooks House is 1775.

---

[28]Middlesex County Courthouse. Deed Book 237, p. 95, March 31, 1821. Deed Book 273, p. 472, April 14, 1827.

[29]Middlesex County Courthouse. Deed Book 519, p. 100, June 8, 1847.

E.J. Leppleman was a "husbandman" from Denmark. The federal Census from 1850 lists the inhabitants of the household now living at the Job Brooks House as follows:

Emelius Leppleman (39)
Almira Leppleman (39)
Sarah Leppleman (13)
Julia Leppleman (12)
Emelius jr. (8)
David Leppleman (5)

Laborers -
James McClaren (25) *Scotland*
Patrick Curtis (24) *Ireland*
Joanna O'Brien (20) *Ireland*

E. J. Leppleman sold the farm to Myrick Benner November 23, 1854. Myrick A. Benner was a "trader" from Boston. He moved to Concord with his family and his parents. However, their residency lasted only until 1858 when Mr. Benner sold the "homestead lot" containing 27 acres with the "buildings thereon" to Charles A. Sawyer and his brother Henry for $5,000.[30]

The Federal Census of Agricultural Statistics of 1860 reveals the state of the Job Brooks Site in that year. Both Sawyer brothers were residents on the farm and were unmarried. They owned 80 acres of improved land. The cash value of the farm was $6,000 and the value of farming implements was $600. Livestock consisted of 4 horses, 6 milk cows, 2 oxen, 4 other cattle, and 2 swine. The

[30]Middlesex County Courthouse. Deed Book 792, p. 42, April 1, 1858.

yield of the crops was 100 bushels of Indian corn, 100 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 100 tons of hay.[31]

By 1865 occupancy on the farm had changed. Charles was married, Henry remained a bachelor in residence, and a domestic, Mary Sheehan, had been hired. The family expanded further by 1870. Henry Sawyer was gone, but a son was born in 1867, and two maiden aunts were added to the household.

Agricultural Statistics of 1870 indicate that the farm continued to prosper and had begun to emphasize dairying and market garden products. The acres of improved land were now 50 acres. The value of the farm was $7,000 and the value of farming implements and machinery $1,100 (perhaps due to dairying equipment). Livestock consisted of 2 horses, 7 milk cows, and 2 swine. Irish potatoes, $250 of orchard products, $400 of market garden products, and 562 gallons of milk were the reported yield for the farm.[32]

By 1878, the acreage of the farm decreased to 35 acres. The number of cattle diminished, while the number of horses and number of carriages steadily increased. In 1885, Sawyer had a team of six horses and owned four carriages. It seems likely that Sawyer was now a teamster as well as a farmer. Perhaps the establishment of the railroad, and improved network of roads created a lucrative market for transporting local farm products to and from railroad stations and commercial centers. (See Appendix F.) A local historian wrote about Charles Sawyer in 1885 that, "He is a member of the School Committee and drives a good team . . . "[33]

---

[31]Massachusetts State Archives. Federal Census, Agriculture Statistics. 1860.

[32]Federal Census, Agricultural Statistics, 1870. Massachusetts State Archives, Microfilm Reel ?

[33]J. S. Keyes, Houses in Concord, 1885. Edited by Adam Tolman. Concord Free Public Library.

It is during Charles Sawyer's tenure as owner that the current configuration of the house was achieved. In examining census and tax records it appears that the victorian improvements (raised foundation, projecting bays, altered fenestration, double chimneys, rear ell) were made to the house between 1883 and 1886. An enormous gambrel-roof, bank barn, (the foundation of which still exists), was likewise constructed at this time.

Supporting evidence of the date of the alterations include the following. On tax valuations for the town of Concord, the value of the buildings on the farm increased from $3,000 in 1885 to $6,500 in 1886. Major additions and improvements must have occurred in order to more than double the value of the buildings. Furthermore, a local historian wrote in 1885 that Sawyer,

> . . . has a family and within two or three years has expended considerable in a new barn and carriage house and a large addition to the dwelling, including a windmill on the brook to supply water, and a drinking trough by the roadside.[34]

Finally, an 1886 summer schedule for the Fitchburg and Lowell Railroad was found beneath the furred out wall in the east parlor (Room 103) during an investigation in 1962.[35] Thus documentary evidence supports a ca. 1885-1886 date for the extensive "improvements" to the Job Brooks House. A photograph dated ca. 1890 shows the Job Brooks Site shortly after the changes were completed. (See figures ??) The transformation of the house from a typical eighteenth- century hall/parlor plan with lean-to, to a

---

[34]J. S. Keyes, Houses in Concord, 1885. Edited by Adam Tolman. Concord Free Public Library.

[35]Russell V. Keune. Historic Structures report, Part I, Architectural Data Section, The Job Brooks House, National Park Service, Eastern Office, Design and Construction, September 1963, p. 7

victorian center hall farm house was so successful, that the true date of construction was not suspected until the 1960s.

In May 1890, Charles and Henry Sawyer sold the property to Elizabeth P. FitzGerald. Charles Sawyer (now age 53) and his family moved into a house in Concord on Elm Street. The remaining history of the Job Brooks Site is largely a recitation of the transfer of the property. No research has been done on the owners or residents of the Job Brooks House after the occupancy of the Sawyer family.

The Fitzgeralds are listed in the 1890 population census as living in Concord on Main Street. The purchase of the Job Brooks Site was therefore a speculative venture. They sold the property to Rufus and Daniel Brown in October of the same year.[36]

Rufus and Daniel Brown probably rented the farm out for two years and sold it June 18, 1892 to Arthur H. Wilson.[37]

December 20, 1905, Arthur Wilson sold the property to William Goodell.[38]

April 7, 1909, William Goodell sold the property to Louise Leonard.[39]

---

[36]Middlesex County Courthouse, Deed Book 2006, p. 361 ff., October 23, 1890.

[37]Middlesex County Courthouse. Deed Book 2125, p. 108 ff. June 18, 1892.

[38]Middlesex County Courthouse, Deed Book 3204, p. 329 ff. December 21, 1905.

[39]Middlesex County Courthouse. Deed Book 3436, p. 103 ff. April 7, 1909.

September 28, 1915, Louise Leonard sold the property to Harold and Flora Keizer.[40] The Keizer's ran a nursery here and the farm came to be known as the Paul Revere Farm during their ownership. The bank barn burned sometime in the 1930s during the Keizer's ownership.

September 21, 1959, the Keizers sold the farm to Reed O. Beharrell.[41] (See figures ?)

Reed O. Beharrell and Theodore Beharrell, local builders and developers, sold the property to the United States on April 18, 1962.[42]

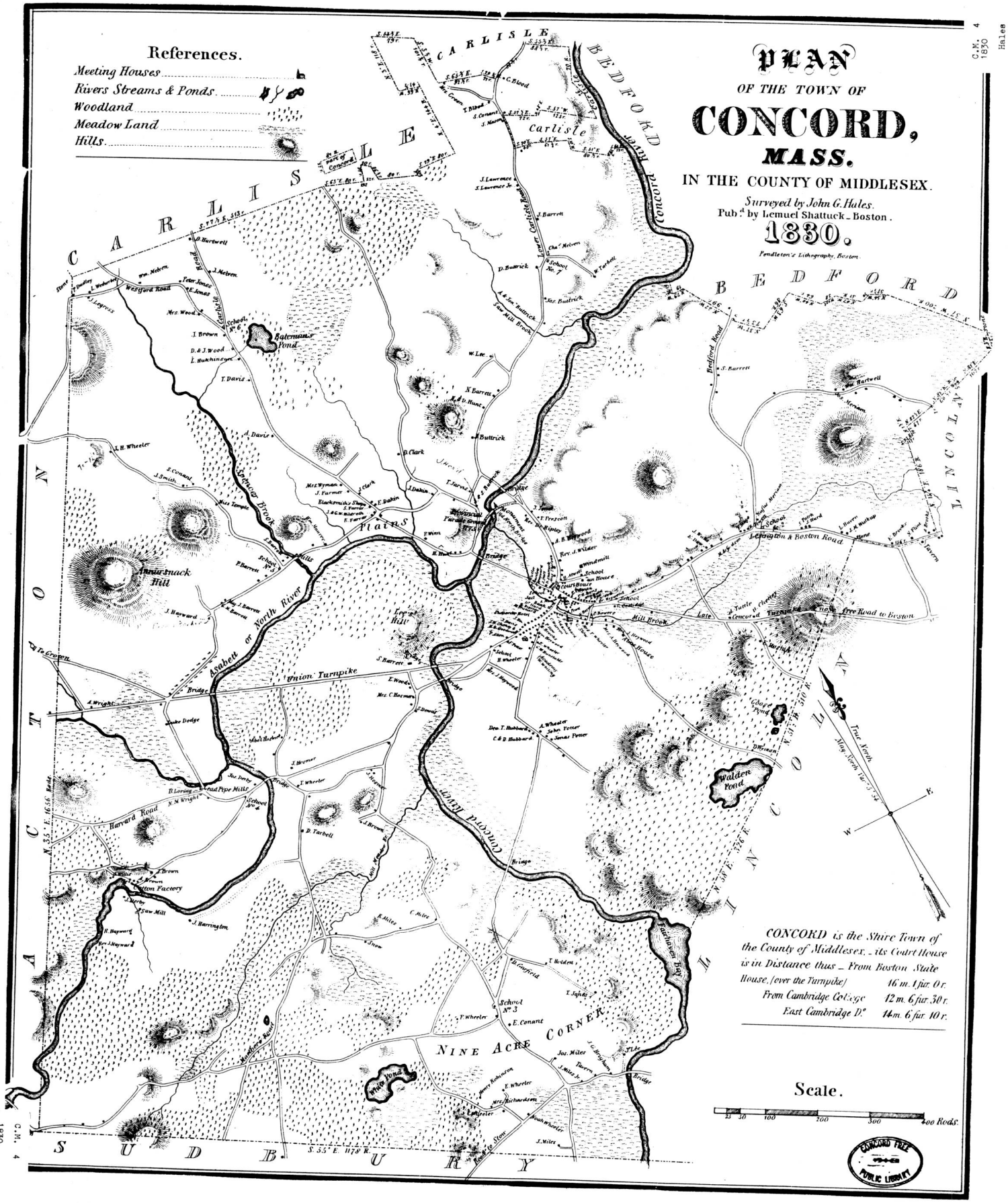
The rear ell was torn down ca. 1964 shortly after a brief historic structure report was completed. Archaeology was conducted to determine the location of lean-to posts at the same time, and though reportedly discovered, they were not documented.

---

[40]Middlesex County Courthouse. Deed Book 4002, p. 347 ff. September 28, 1915.

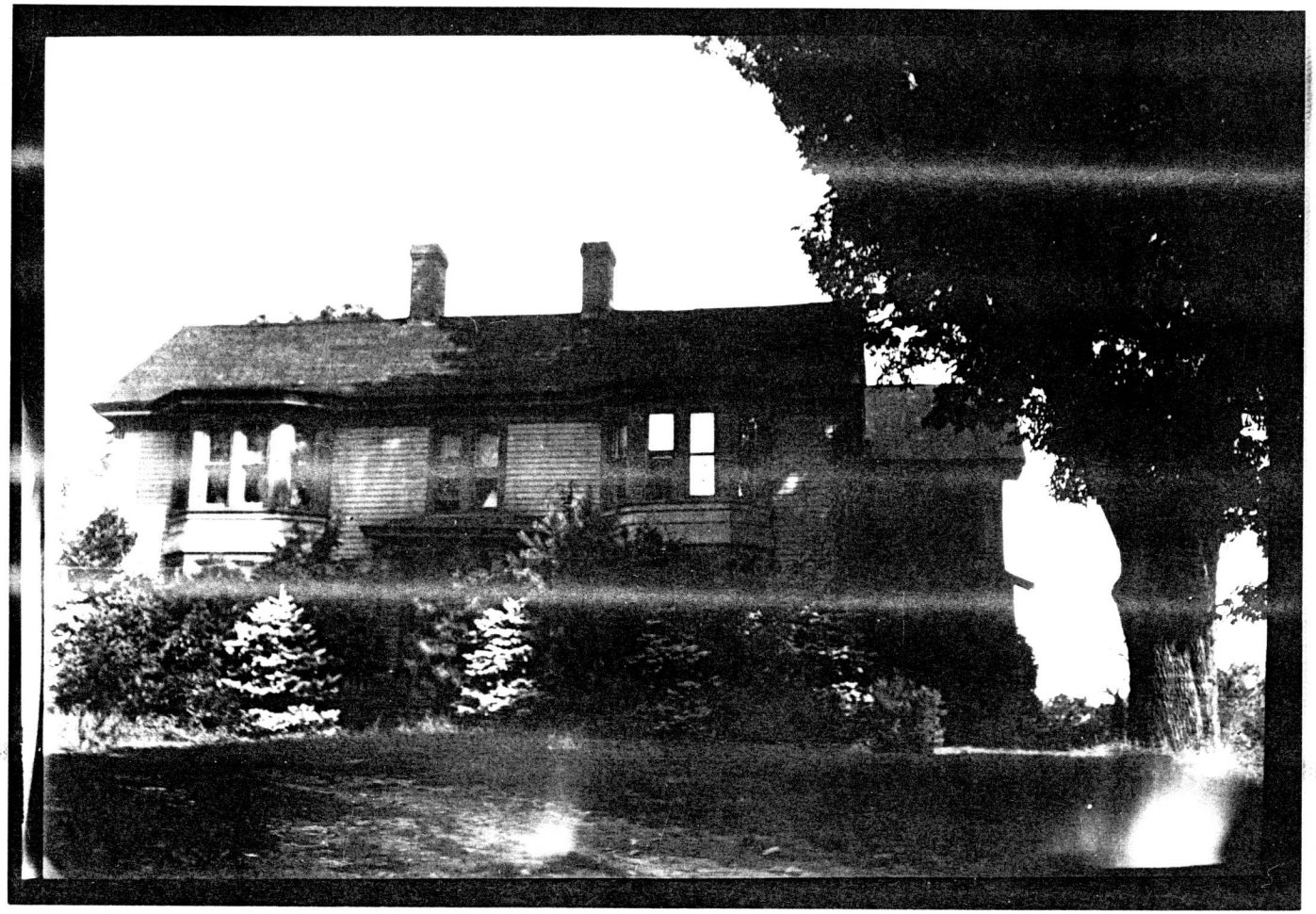
[41]Middlesex County Courthouse. Deed Book 9466, p. 197. September 21, 1959.

[42]Middlesex County Courthouse, Deed Book 10019, p. 472. April 18, 1962. Warranty Deed.

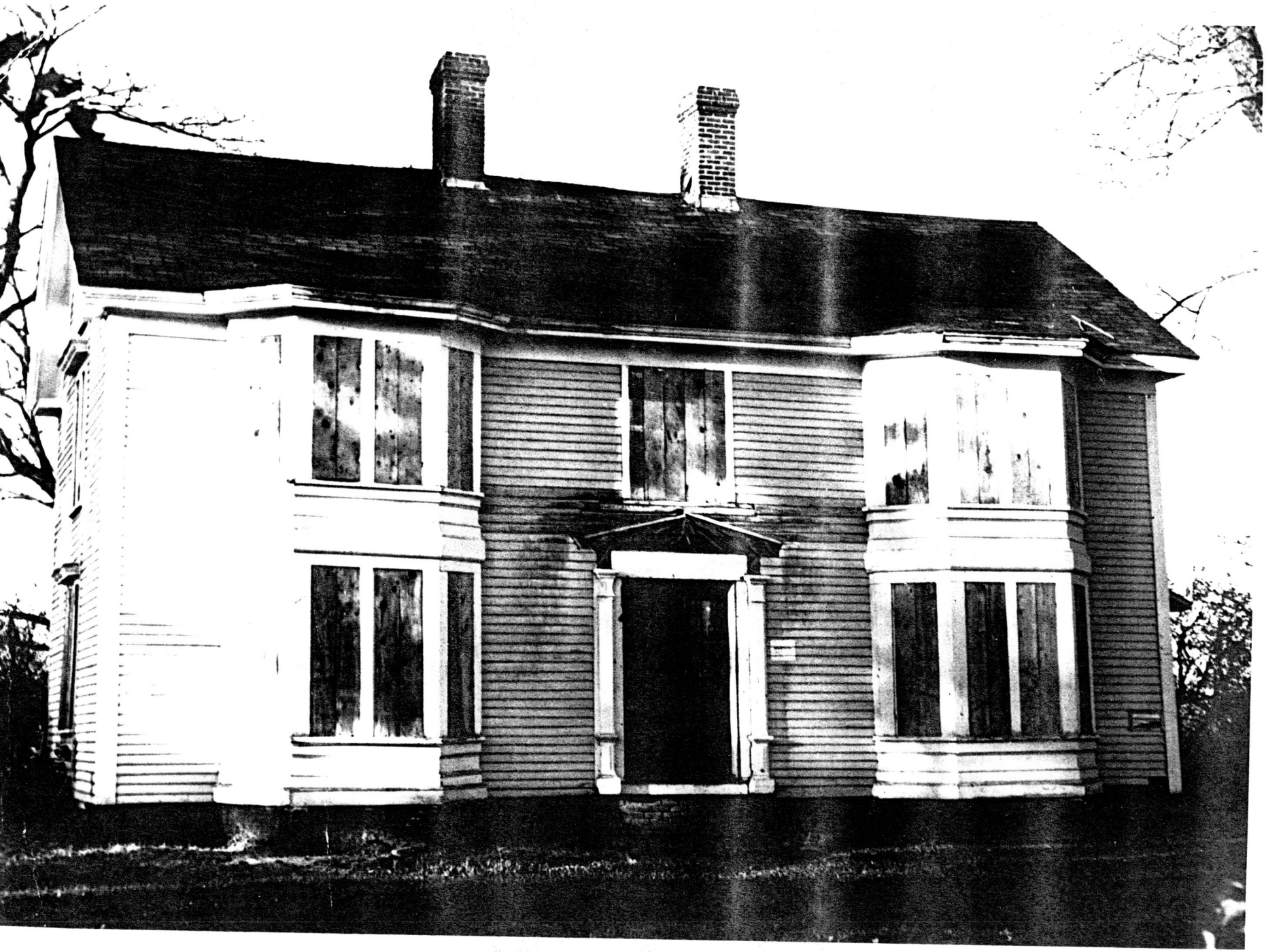


C.M. 4
1830
Hales

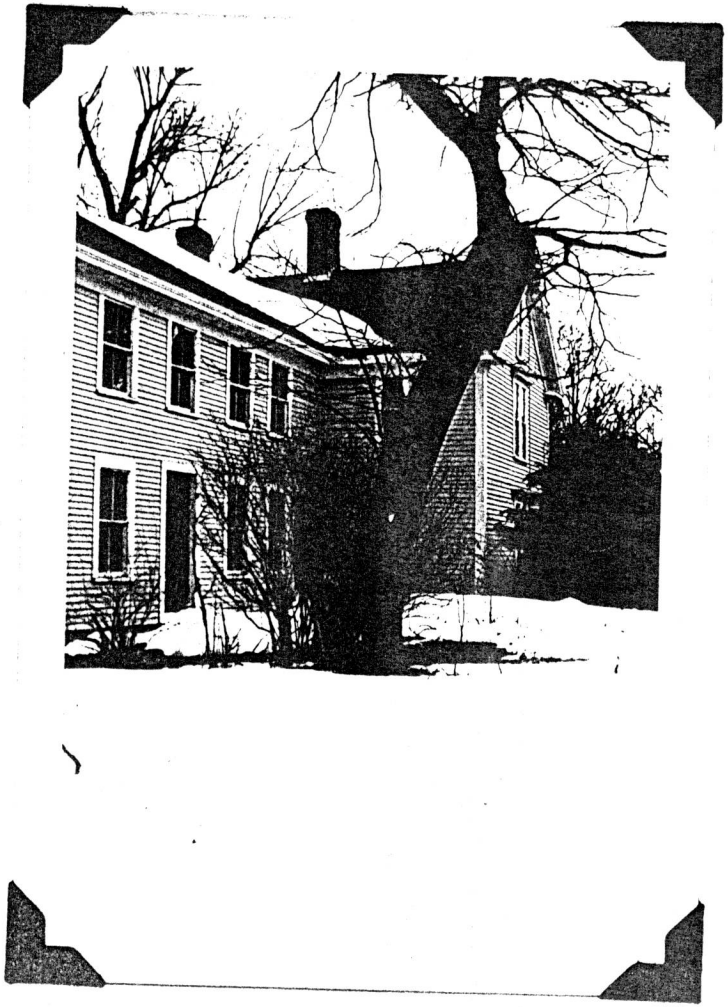
CA 1890



Ca. 1937



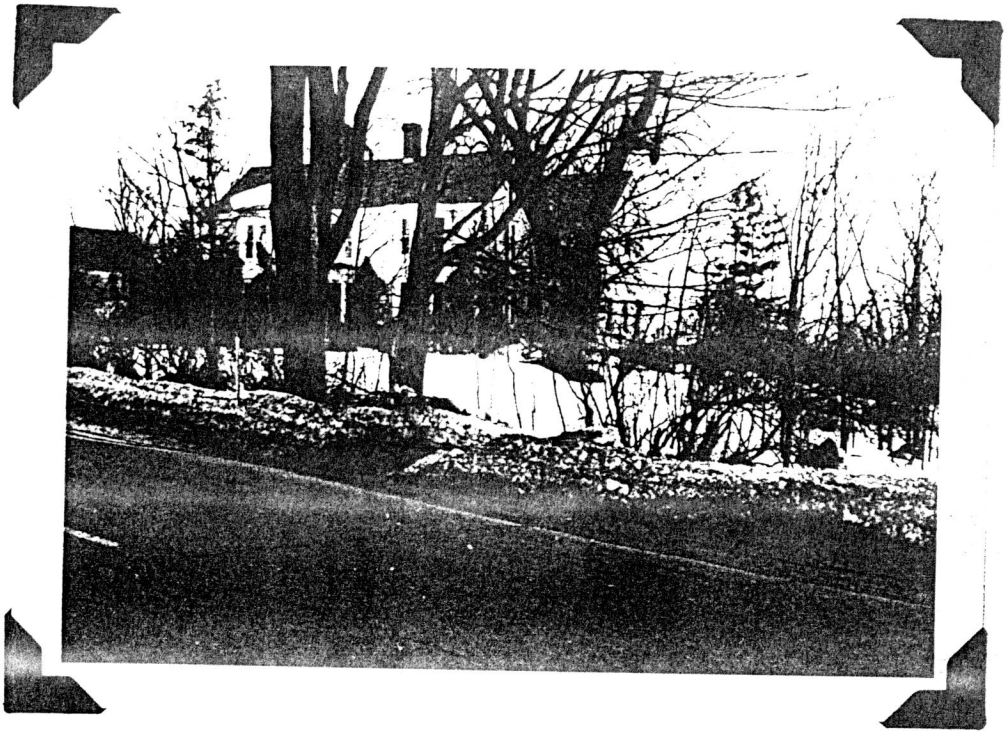
Ca 1963



REAR OF HOUSE
LOOKING SOUTH

REAR OF HOUSE
LOOKING SOUTH

Appraisal Report
ca. 1961



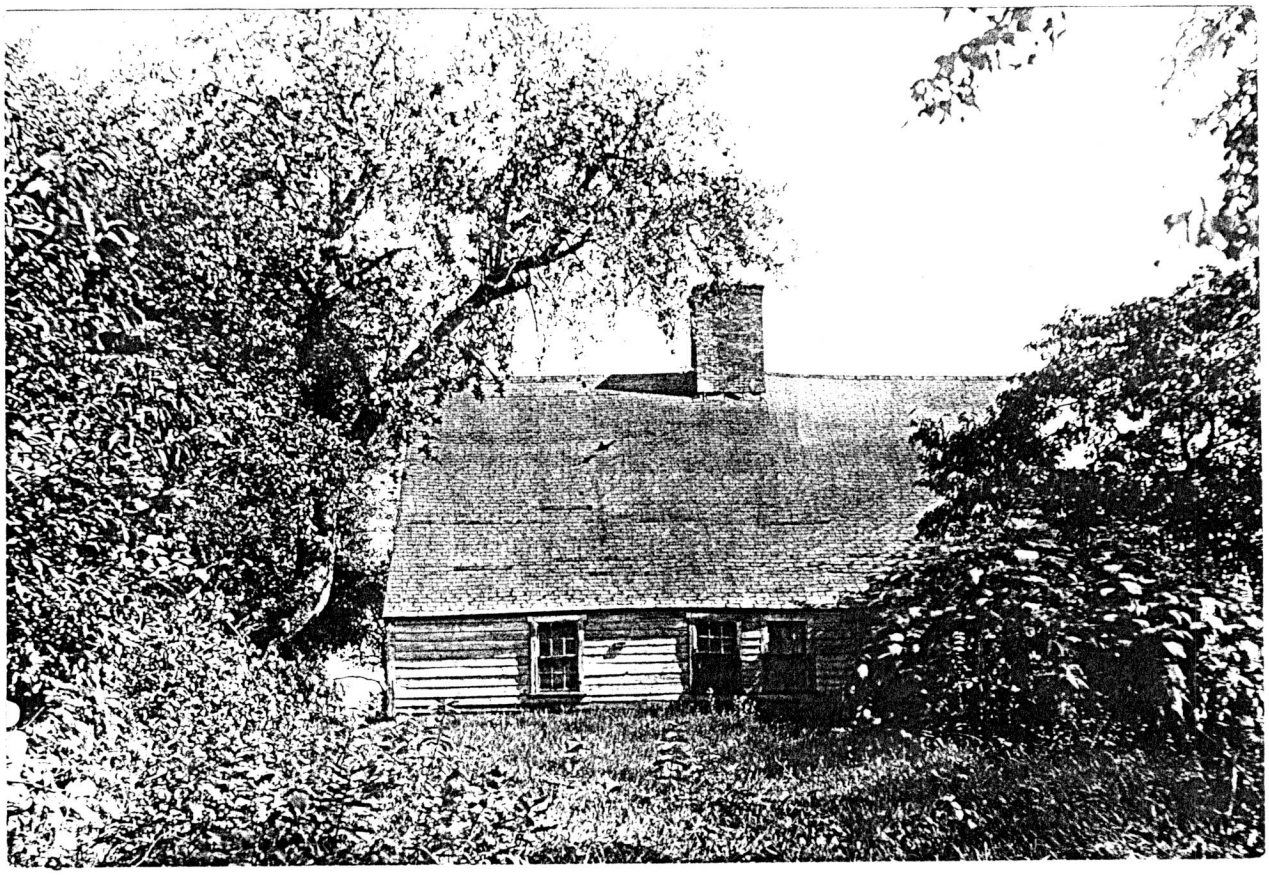
LOOKING NORTH FROM STREET

LOOKING EAST

Ca. 1961

ca. 1880
Unknown location

Rear view Brooks-Beam H



Whittemore-Brooks Hse.

Ca. 1875

Lincoln Library

1695 Noah Brooks 12-71

1725 Thomas Brooks 35-193

1791 Aaron Brooks

1811 Joseph and Thomas Brooks

1827 Thomas Brooks

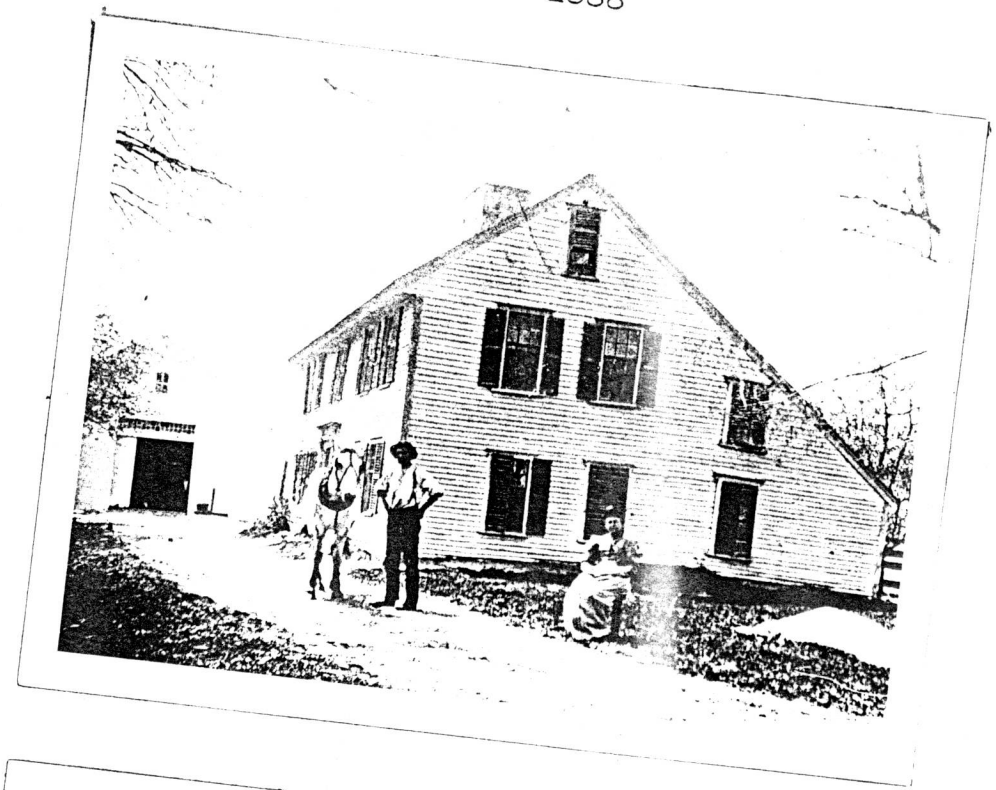
1888 George N. Bean

Mrs. Bean

1932 Elmer Bean

Whittemore-Brooks
(demolished)

1888



SPNEA

William Brooks House, Jerusalem Rd. Sam Brooks

III. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

INTRODUCTION

The date of the Job Brooks House remains speculative. However, using the available primary documentation, structural investigation, materials analyses, and comparative studies of contemporary buildings in the neighboring area, three phases of construction were identified. The dates of the three phases were construed from life events in the Brooks family and from physical evidence. The dates are: Phase I, ca. 1740; Phase II, ca. 1770; and Phase III, ca. 1886.

Phase I, ca. 1740, represents the initial construction of the house. Although a dwelling existed on the site as early as 1695, stylistically, it is unlikely that the current structure predates 1725.[43] Therefore, Hugh Brooks, who inherited the site in 1697, probably moved into the first housing on the site. He married in 1701 and began a family. This would have been a logical time to replace the first period housing, however, physical evidence strongly suggests that he did not. Physical evidence suggests that the earliest possible date of the current Job Brooks House is 1725. By 1725, Hugh's family was mostly adult and beginning to marry and move away. The next significant life event in the Brooks family that provided motivation for enlarging and improving the housing on the site was the marriage of Job Brooks. Job was the youngest son and remained on the farm with his parents. In 1740, Hugh deeded the site to Job as a gift. It was "a house lott Twenty acres . . . with the Housing thereon."[44] Hugh was in effect, "passing the reins" to Job. In 1743 Job had his first child and

---

[43]The deed of November 11, 1695 from Joshua Brooks to son, Job Brooks mentions "one Dwelling house and Barn" on the site. This "Dwelling house" would have been in the style of first period construction. Proportions, fenestration, and materials of the present Job Brooks House are not of first period construction.

[44]Middlesex County Courthouse, Deed Book 45, p. 577-78, March 24, 1740.

appears in the tax lists for the first time. It is likely, and physical evidence supports the theory, that Job replaced the first period housing at this time with the current structure. He was newly married, he was beginning a family, and he had clear title to the land. Also, he was sharing the house with his parents, and the housing of 1697 was surely uncomfortably small and outdated for two households.

Phase II construction occurred between ca. 1740 and 1794. Ca. 1740 is the initial construction date, and 1794 is the date of Job Brook's property inventory in which the house is described with Phase II changes already completed.[45] To further narrow the possible dates of Phase II construction one should note that it is unlikely that building projects were undertaken during the Revolutionary period and shortly after. Straightened economic realities and the scarcity of building materials discouraged construction. Therefore, work probably occurred before 1775. The life event in the Brooks family to which the Phase II construction has been tied is the marriage of Asa Brooks in ca. 1770. Asa was the youngest son of Job Brooks, he remained on the farm and eventually inherited the site. In ca. 1770, with Asa's marriage, the adult population of the house jumped to 5 adults. (Prior to 1770, the family size was diminishing as Job's children married and moved away.) Physical evidence supports a ca. 1770 date for Phase II construction.[46]

---

[45]The most significant Phase II change was the extension of the lean-to across the entire north elevation (clear physical evidence of extension remains). Room-by-room inventory of 1794 indicates that the lean-to was extended; it lists a northwest bedroom in the lean-to. The original, T-shaped lean-to could not have accommodated a northwest bedroom.

[46]Physical evidence includes stylistic elements, building techniques, and nails.

Phase III construction occurred around 1885-1886. Documentary evidence exists to confirm the dates. Evidence includes a railroad schedule from 1886 that was found in the furred out wall of the east parlor (Room 103). In addition, tax records from 1885 and 1886 are indicative of major improvements to the buildings on the farm. In 1885 the value of the buildings on the site was $3,500. In 1886 the value of the buildings increased to $6,000. Most conclusively, a local historian mentioned alterations to the buildings on the site in 1885. He wrote that Charles Sawyer (the owner of the Job Brooks site at the time) ". . . within two or three years has expended considerable in a new barn and carriage house and a large addition to the dwelling, . . ."[47] Therefore, the date of Phase III construction elements is firm.

- - - - - - - - - -

A. PLAN

The plan of the Job Brooks House is largely self-evident, being a straightforward example of the typical local two-story, hall-parlor plan house with a lean-to extension. The outstanding question concerning the house plan is the evolution and configuration of the lean-to on the north elevation. Was the lean-to integral to construction or added later? Was the lean-to a partial or a full lean-to? How was the lean-to framed? The lean-to issue is not resolved in this report. Surviving physical evidence is not conclusive, and therefore a variety of possibilities suggested by the evidence are presented and discussed in the following examination of the house plan.

1. Evolution

a. Phase I construction, ca. 1740

---

[47]Keyes, Houses in Concord, 1885. Edited by Adam Tolman. Concord Free Public Library.

The Job Brooks House was constructed as a two-story, two-room plan structure over a partial cellar. It was one room deep with a central brick chimney. Rectangular rooms flanked the central brick chimney on the first and second floors in a typical hall-parlor plan configuration. The original stairs and entry hall were placed between the center chimney and the front door on the first floor. A stair hall was likewise placed between the center chimney and the front wall on the second floor. A back passage behind the chimney on the second floor accessed the lean-to chambers and may have contained a stair to the garret. The garret contained one finished room. (See figures ? foot print plan)

The rooms have been assigned identification numbers for easy reference within this report as follows:

First floor,	west chamber - Room 101
	entry hall - Room 102
	east chamber - Room 103
Second floor,	upper west chamber - Room 201
	upper hall - Room 202
	upper east chamber - Room 203
Third floor,	garret chamber - Room 301

The overall exterior dimensions of the main block of the house were 18 by 39 feet. Rooms 101 and 103 each measured approximately 15 by 19 feet. Room 102 measured approximately 8 by 10 feet. The entry area of Room 102 was about 8 feet wide and 4 feet deep. The stair area of Room 102 measured about 8 feet wide and 5 feet deep before backing up on the chimney. The chimney itself occupied an area of approximately 8 by 12 feet on the first floor. Room dimensions of first floor rooms corresponded directly

with room dimensions of second floor rooms. Rooms 201 and 203 measured 15 by 19 feet and Room 202 (the upper hall) measured 8 by 4 feet with the same 8 by 5 foot stairway. The chimney mass was reduced to approximately 8 by ? feet on the second floor. The garret room measured 8 by 9 feet.

The main entry to the house was through the central front door on the south elevation. Upon entering the house, the visitor encountered the small entry hall. The small entry hall accessed Room 101 through a door in a panel wall directly to the west, and Room 103 through the same to the east. An open triple run staircase with a closed stringer faced the front door and rose from the east side of the hall. A door may have been located beneath the stairs in the front hall accessing the cellar stairs.

The staircase turned twice, punctuated by landings, as it rose from the first floor and arrived on the second floor in the northwest corner of the upper hall (Room 202). A very steep stair, or perhaps a ladder stair, led from the northeast corner of the hall to the garret. A door in the upper hall on the west opened into Room 201. A door in the upper hall on the east opened into Room 203.

Unless a lean-to was originally built on the north elevation of the house, the halls and stairs of Rooms 102 and 202 provided the primary communication passages between the main rooms of the house. Likewise, unless a lean-to was part of initial construction, either Room 101 or 103 functioned as the kitchen.

Secondary entries to the house may have included exterior doors on the north/rear elevation in the northeast corner of Room 101, and in the northwest corner of Room 103. No

transitional spaces were provided at the rear elevation doors.[48]

The existence of a lean-to at initial construction is problematic. Some surviving physical evidence suggests that a t-shaped or partial lean-to was part of original construction. For example, the foot print of the foundation wall jogs out at right angles on the north elevation configuring a possible original extension of the main block.[49] In 1962, investigators had access to the complete foundation and reported,

> The rectangular front section of the cellar has a full ell to the rear; although this ell is presently divided off from the front portion by a brick wall. The exterior fieldstone walls are bonded at the intersections with the foundation walls of the front portion. It would appear that the front and ell portions of the cellar were built at the same time.[50]

Further argument for an original lean-to includes the outwardly-opening north elevation doors.[51] Exterior doors would be expected to open into the house to insure securing them from the interior, and to protect them from inclement weather. Therefore, it is likely that the doors in the north elevation were installed to access a lean-to.

---

[48]The two doors on the north elevation are original. They were either exterior doors or doors into a lean-to addition.

[49]However, it is also possible that the rear cellar was excavated in the nineteenth century when a new wing was constructed, and that the jog in the foundation simply represents evidence of an original bulkhead entrance to the main cellar.

[50]Keune, "Historic Structure Report, Architectural Data Section," 1963, p. 6. Archaeology should be pursued in order to excavate extensions of the fieldstone foundation to determine and document the exact outline.

[51]Pintle evidence on the exterior face of the door jambs is extant indicating outwardly swinging doors hung on the exterior.

Additional evidence of a Phase I lean-to may be present in the treatment of the exterior walls. Treatment included wide flushboarding nailed to the studs on the north elevation. Extant evidence includes 6 to 11 foot lengths of original flushboarding at the upper east and west corners of the wall suggesting that originally, the east and west sides of the north elevation were exposed exterior walls. Flushboarding seems to have run up to rear elevation door jambs suggesting the existence of a t-shaped lean-to. Surviving brick nogging in the two bays beside the east doorway on the north elevation further supports the theory that a section of the wall to the east and west of the door openings were exterior walls. (See figure ?)

The sill in the chimney bay of the north elevation has been replaced presenting clear evidence that a fireplace facing into the lean-to once occupied this space. Whether the kitchen fireplace was part of initial construction, or added later, is unknown.

Evidence that disputes an integral lean-to is the apparent lack of Phase I lean-to framing engaging the north wall. No evidence of rafters, girts, joists, or sills from a partial or t-shaped lean-to were found. Lean-to framing would necessarily have engaged the north wall at some point. All lean-to framing evidence is related to the full lean-to of Phase II construction. No documentary evidence was discovered (i.e. inventories or wills) to shed light on the plan of the house, and in particular on the lean-to arrangement.

Therefore, it is possible that the house originally had no lean-to. Fragments of Phase I exterior sheathing and brick

nogging allow that at least some of the north wall was an exterior wall at construction. Perhaps the entire wall was an exterior wall; nogged with brick and covered with wide flushboarding.

b. Phase II construction, ca. 1770

The plan of the Job Brooks House remained unchanged from the original configuration described above with the exception of the plan of the lean-to. (See figure ?) A room-by-room inventory of the house taken at Job Brooks decease in 1794 describes the lay-out and identifies the function of the rooms. (See Appendix E.) It is believed that the house reached the 1794 configuration during Phase II construction in ca. 1770. Therefore, the inventory is pertinent to the ca. 1770 appearance of the house.

The house maintained its two-story, hall-parlor plan with two rooms flanking a central chimney on the first and second floors and a room in the garret. A full, two-story lean-to was constructed, or an original partial lean-to extended, across the north elevation. A two-story jut-by on the northeast corner was included in the construction.[52] The lean-to and jut-by dimensions are unknown.

Extrapolating from the assumed slope of the lean-to rafters, it appears that the lean-to extended approximately 14 feet from the north wall. The lean-to was divided into at least two rooms on first and second floors by partition walls. The main block of the house communicated with the lean-to through doors in Room 101 and 103. On the second

[52]Surviving physical evidence includes mortises from sill and joists as well as rafter pockets in the north plate of the house and ghosts of hand split lath on the studs. All framing was pinned.

floor, a back passage behind the chimney connected the lean-to and main block of the house. The passage was accessed through Room 201.

The flow of circulation through the house was altered slightly during Phase II construction (ca. 1770). The primary circulation patterns remained focused on the center front entry, winder stair, and stair halls in front of the chimney. Likewise, the location of the cellar and garret stairs presumably were unchanged from initial construction. However, with the construction or extension of the lean-to, a second stair was probably added in the kitchen or jut-by accessing the upper rooms of the lean-to. Exterior doors on the rear elevation of the building were also impacted by lean-to construction. If the lean-to was new construction, former exterior doors became interior doors and new exterior access provided by doors in the lean-to rather than in the main house block. If the lean-to was expanded to the east and west at this time, new exterior access was also necessary. Thus, circulation patterns remained unchanged in the main block of the house, but were altered considerably to accommodate Phase II changes to the north elevation.

The 1794 inventory identified the rooms occupied by Job Brooks and his wife Anna. The rooms were those on the west side of the house as well as shared communal spaces. The east side of the house was occupied by Job's son Asa and his wife Mary.[53] Job's inventory identifies the foreroom

[53]It was typical for several generations of a family to share a house. Probate records indicate that widow's dowers frequently consisted of half of the house occupied by the couple while living with their children. Such was the case with Abigail Brooks who was granted "the free use and improvement of the westerly end of my now dwelling house in Concord, with Liberty of passing and repassing to and about the same . . . " by her husband Job. The

(Room 101), a bedroom (lean-to), a kitchen (in lean-to), the best chamber (Room 201), and a back chamber (in lean-to), as well as two cellars (front and ell cellars?). The east side of the house would likewise have had a foreroom (Room 103), a best chamber (Room 203), and a back chamber (in lean-to), as well perhaps as a room on the east side of the lean-to on the first floor, and the room in the garret. (See figure ?) The stair halls were not inhabited spaces and therefore were not included in the inventory.

Additional spaces of the floor plan that were not itemized in the inventory were cupboards and closets. A chimney cupboard with three built-in shelves was located in the northeast corner of Room 101. The cupboard was part of the fireplace wall and was 30 inches wide with shelves spaced approximately 11 inches apart beginning below the chimney girt.[54] It is likely that Room 102 featured a chimney closet in the northwest corner of the room, however, no evidence of it survives. On the second floor, Room 201 had a back passage in the northeast corner behind the chimney and thus it is suspected it had no closet. Room 203 had a closet in the northeast corner.[55] (See figure ?)

c. Phase III construction, ca. 1886

---

inventory was taken of the portion of the house occupied by Job and Anna where their possessions were located. Further discussion of the probate documents is found above in the HISTORICAL DATA section of this report.

[54]Whitewashing on the chimney post with shelving ghosts extant. Shelves were 1" thick with rounded edges.

[55]Evidence from the passage includes extant whitewash in the passage, and the paint line of the fireplace wall revealing the profile of the door jamb leading in to the passage. Evidence of the closet in Room 203 includes the paint line of the fireplace wall clearly marking the location of the closet door.

The floor plan of the Job Brooks House remained constant into, and for most of, the nineteenth century. A room-by-room inventory taken at Asa Brooks' decease in 1816 reveals that the plan was unchanged from ca. 1770. (See Appendix E.) The inventory identifies a cellar, a "west front room" (Room 101), an "east lower room" (Room 103), a kitchen (lean-to), a "northwest bedroom" (lean-to), a "west front chamber" (Room 201), an "east front chamber" (Room 203), a "west back chamber" (lean-to), an "east back chamber" (lean-to), and the "garret." The eighteenth-century two-story, hall-parlor, center chimney plan with full two-story lean-to and excavated cellar was unchanged in 1816. Judging from surviving physical evidence, the plan remained unchanged until the extensive third campaign of alterations was begun in ca. 1885.[56]

Elements of the Phase III construction that impacted the plan included the removal of the lean-to and jut-by, the construction of a new ell and northeast addition, dismantling the center chimney, removing the winder stair, creating a center hall, and adding two-story oriel bays to the south elevation. The result of Phase III construction was the transformation of a second-period, hall-parlor, center chimney dwelling, to a center hall victorian farmhouse. The spatial restrictions of the original 18 by 39 feet block of the house led to the construction of additions on to the back of the house.

---

[56]Much of the house has been demolished, and therefore can not be used to determine architectural evolution. The loss of all additions to the rear of the building is particularly detrimental to establishing a full understanding of the building's evolution. Some changes may be undetected. Judgements are made on the existing evidence.

The exact configuration of the newly expanded house is unknown. The foot print of the house included in a 1961 valuation report indicates that the original block of the house was retained and a 24 by 28 feet wing constructed at the center of the north wall. A further addition was built at the northeast corner of the original block measuring approximately 15 by 23 feet and abutting the ell wing. (See figures ?) Both additions date from Phase III construction. The ca. 1886 interior organization of the ell and northeast addition are unknown.

The 1961 valuation report described the total living area as containing 3,878 square feet. The first floor had "two living rooms divided by center entrance hall; a dining room, two kitchens, a side and rear entrance, pantry and a toilet room." The second floor contained "six bedrooms, a small dressing room and an old type bathroom with leg bathtub, white fixtures."[57] It is speculated that the floor plan varied little between ca. 1886 and 1961. Therefore, the valuation report is used to determine the plan of ca. 1886.

On the first floor, the "two living rooms" were presumably Rooms 101 and 103, now enhanced with oriel windows. The "center entrance hall" was a new space created when the center chimney was dismantled and the original stair removed. The dining room, two kitchens, pantry, and toilet were located in the rear additions. Their arrangement is unknown, although one possible plan would have placed the dining room in the northeast addition and the two kitchens, pantry, and toilet in the ell wing.

---

[57]Berglund, Harry G. "Valuation Report, Residential Property, Reed O. Beharrell, Nicholas M. Deraney, and H. Theodore Beharrell, Lexington Road, Concord, Massachusetts," January 16, 1961, p. 6-7 (Report in the collection of MIMA NHS.)

On the second floor, two bedrooms (Rooms 201 and 203) were divided by the central hall in the main block of the house. The ell wing and northeast addition, therefore, contained four bedrooms and a bathroom.[58] The plan of the additions is unknown.

2. Description

The plan of the Job Brooks House no longer reflects Phase III construction. Only the original main block of the house survives. All additions have been removed. Most of the interior partition walls have likewise been removed. The house is generally a shell of exterior walls and framing. No formal floor plan exists. Elements of both the original and the late-nineteenth century plans survive and have been examined to reconstruct the building's evolution.

The original cellar under the main block of the house remains. The cellar beneath the eighteenth-century lean-to and nineteenth-century ell is filled in and blocked off.

The core of the eighteenth century house, Rooms 101, 103, 201, and 203 survive in their original location, although all fireplace walls are missing, and all south walls contain ca. 1886 bay windows.

The stair hall (Rooms 102 and 202) is basically the ca. 1886 center hall running from the front to the rear of the main

[58]The "small dressing room" referred to in 1961 may have been the closet built across the north side of Room 201 sometime in the nineteenth century.

block.[59] Evidence from the original stair hall and central chimney is found in paint ghosts on the ceilings, chimney evidence on the hall girts, and mortises from original framing.

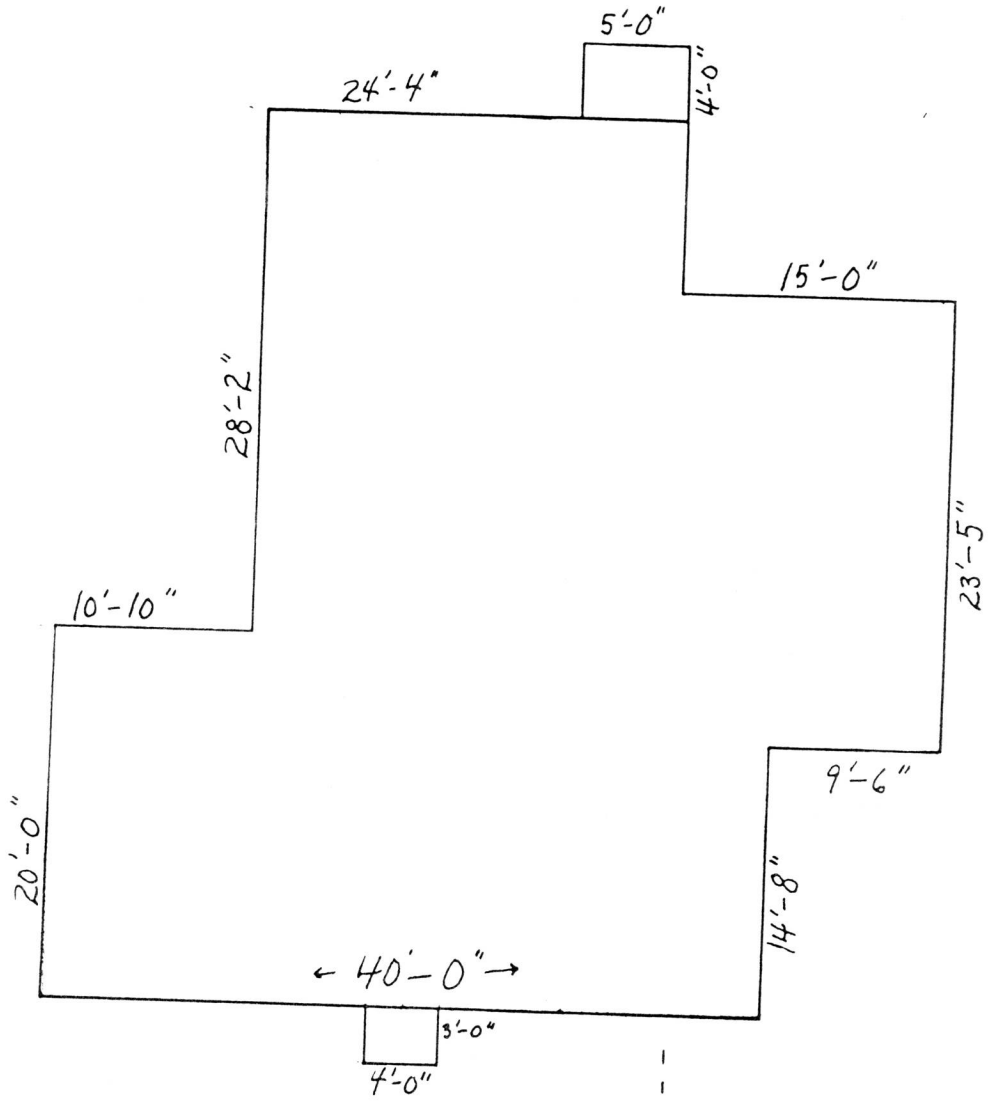
The stairway is the ca. 1886 straight run stairway. Only the treads, risers, stringer, and newel post are extant. The original winder stair was removed in ca. 1886. However, a collection of eleven original turned balusters was discovered in the attic and provide the original pitch of the stairs. The original cellar stairs are gone. Cellar stairs are located beneath the ca. 1886 straight run staircase at the back of the hall. (The current stairs are not original to the location. They are too short.) No attic stairs survive.

The plan of the attic survives unchanged from its eighteenth-century configuration with a single garret room under the gable at the east end of the building.

A description and evolution of individual rooms surviving in the main block of the house is included below in the discussion of the INTERIOR ELEMENTS.

3. Illustrations

[59]Physical evidence of the center hall is generally confined to the first floor. Virtually no center hall material has survived on the second floor.



60ft

B. EXTERIOR ELEMENTS

1. Foundation

a. Evolution

Phase I construction, ca. 1740:
The exact configuration of the original foundation can not be determined until archaeology exposes the condition of the north/rear walls below grade. However, circumstantial evidence suggests that the original foundation, ca. 1740, was a rectangular fieldstone foundation of dry wall construction under the main block of the house. A T-extension of the foundation on the north side beneath the integral lean-to may date to ca. 1740.

The extant jog in the fieldstone foundation on the north wall may be evidence of a lean-to foundation at right angles to the main house forming a t-shaped extension. The jog runs due north and possibly formed the west wall of a lean-to foundation. The corresponding jog for the east wall no longer survives. A wall largely obscured at grade and located ? feet north of the back wall may be remnants of the original rear foundation wall of a lean-to.

Approximately 6 inches of the fieldstone foundation extended above grade.

Conclusions from architectural investigations in 1963, (before concrete block infilled the\openings in the brick partition wall), reported;

> The rectangular front section of the cellar has a full ell to the rear; although this ell is presently divided off from the front portion by a brick wall. The exterior

> fieldstone walls are bonded at the intersections with the foundation walls of the front portion. It would appear that the front and ell portions of the cellar were built at the same time.[60]

An archaeological investigation undertaken by Leland Able in 1962 reportedly turned up the evidence of a lean-to foundation. Unfortunately any written report or documentation of the investigation has disappeared.

[However, it is possible that the cellar was originally excavated only beneath the western half of the house.[61] Therefore, the foundation may have been a full 6 feet 2 inches only on the west and parts of the south and north walls. The remainder of the foundation would have been built in a shallow trench.]

Phase II construction, ca. 1770:

Changes to the exterior of the building in ca. 1770, and the extension or construction of the lean-to across the entire north wall, did not alter the foundation of the house. Although archaeology is needed, it is suspected that the areas beneath the extended lean-to (a jut-by on the east, and a northwest bedroom) were not excavated. The foundation in 1775 therefore, was the same as the original foundation; a rectangular fieldstone foundation under the main block with a possible ell beneath an integral lean-to on the north.

---

[60]Keune, p. 6.

[61]It was typical in first and early second period houses of New England to excavate beneath only half of a house. See Abbott Lowell Cummings The Framed Houses of Massachusetts Bay, 1625-1725, pp.

Job Brooks' Will of 1791 and Inventory of 1794 do not reveal any information relating specifically to the foundation of the house. A reference in his will to "the two cellars" under his "now dwelling house" corroborates the structural evidence of an excavated cellar under the main block of the house and the lean-to.

Phase III construction, ca. 1886:

During the extensive alterations to the house in ca. 1886 the foundation was changed considerably. The house was raised up 2 feet and a brick foundation was laid on top of the original fieldstone foundation. The sills of the house now rested on the brick foundation. The brick foundation was reinforced with upright wood members. The wood members were reused timbers. They functioned first as a jack in the raising of the house. Brick was infilled around wood members.

The footprint of the house plan changed dramatically. (See figure ?) The lean-to was removed and a larger ell wing constructed. A projecting addition was also constructed on the northeast corner of the house. Foundations for these additions are currently unidentified. Archaeology is necessary to determine any extant footings.

Excavation on the north side of the house to expand the cellars beneath the new additions on the north and northeast led to alterations of the north foundation wall in the main block of the house. The east end of the fieldstone foundation was excavated on the north side exposing both sides of the dry-wall construction. Dry wall construction is not sturdy when freestanding. Therefore,

the fieldstone was taken down and replaced with a brick partition wall.

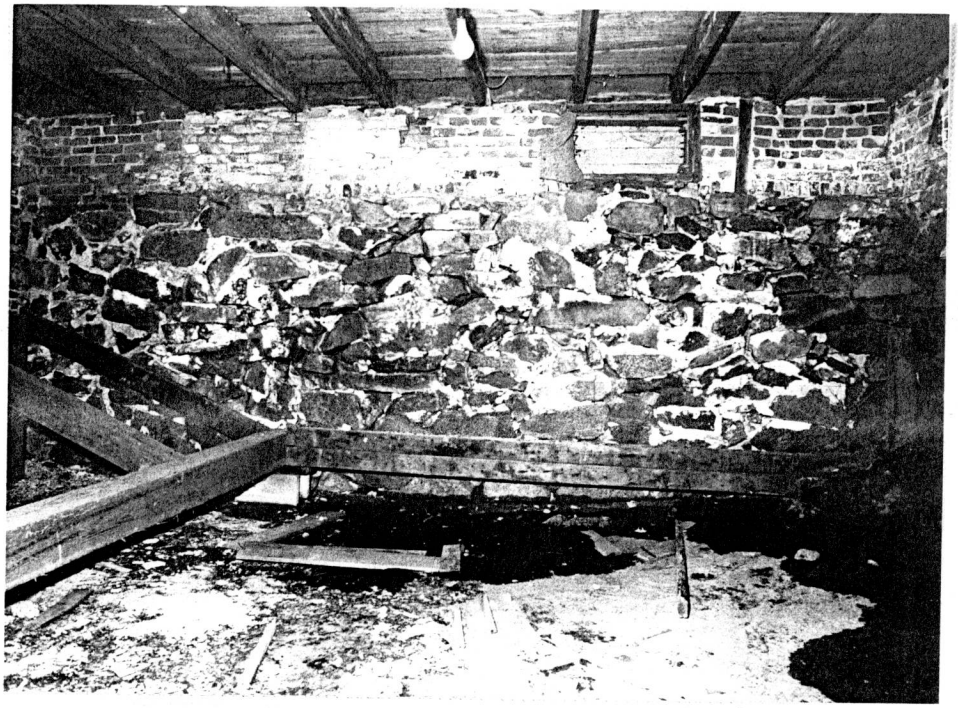
b. Description

The foundation is rectangular with an ell of unknown dimensions to the rear. Archaeology is needed to expose the foundation on the north/rear side of the building. No foundation is extant above grade on the north side of the building.

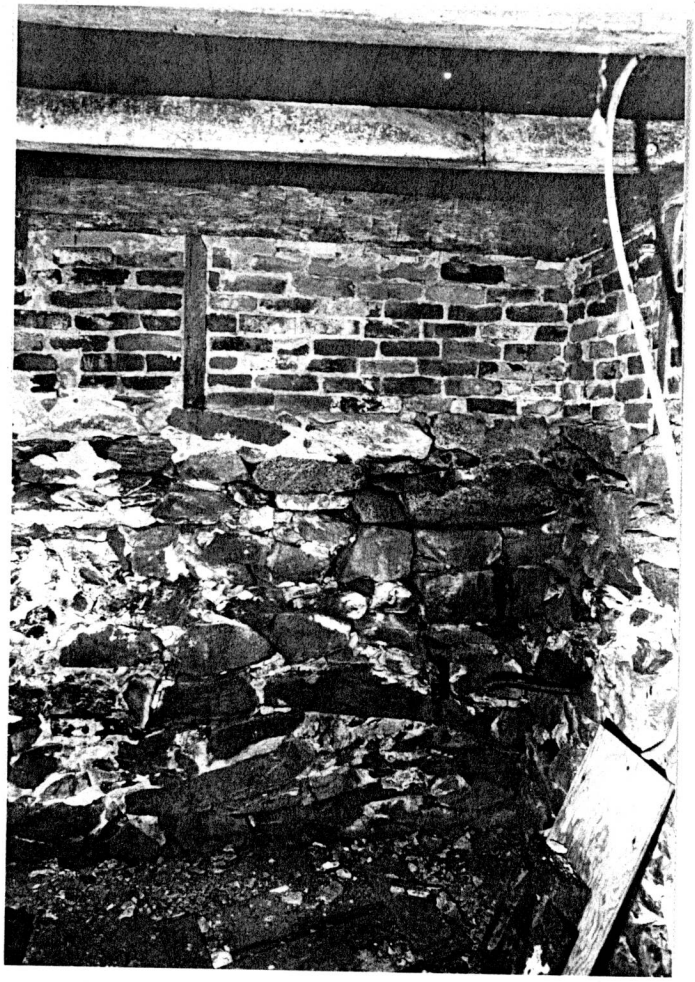
The foundation currently consists of 8 courses of brick above grade resting on the original dry-laid fieldstone foundation. Fieldstone walls are 6 feet, 2 inches high to the grade line. Brick measures 2 feet tall. The brick portion of the foundation is two wythes of brick thick. Each wythe is 7 courses of common bond resting on a bottom course of headers. Wythes of brick are not joined or bonded together but stand independently of each other often with a hollow gap between. Brick installation dates to ca. 1886. Fieldstone dates to ca. 1740.

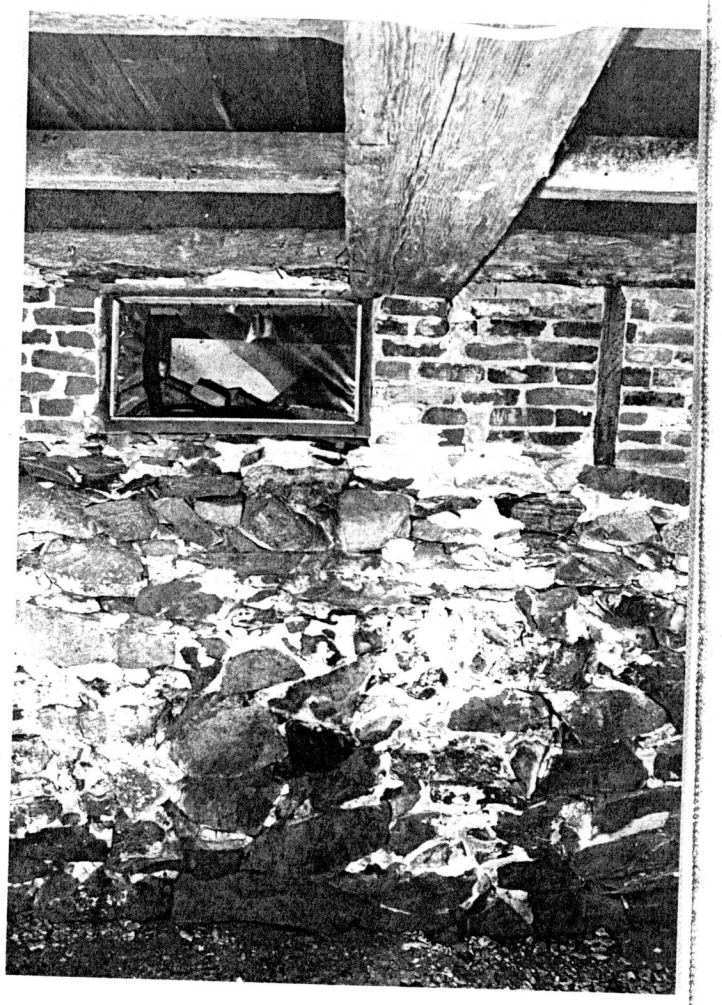
Within the brick courses are a number of reused lengths of timber set upright on the fieldstone wall. Timbers are generally 3 inches wide by 2 feet long. They may be part of the studs of from lean-to framing. Several pieces show mortise pockets. These upright pieces were put in place when the house was jacked up and the brick foundation was infilled around them.

The brick of the inner wythe of the foundation is also reused. This brick generally measures 7 3/4 x 2 1/4 x 4 inches and was taken from the dismantled center chimney dating to the original construction, ca. 1740. (Some of the brick is soot-blackened.) The outer wythe of brick in

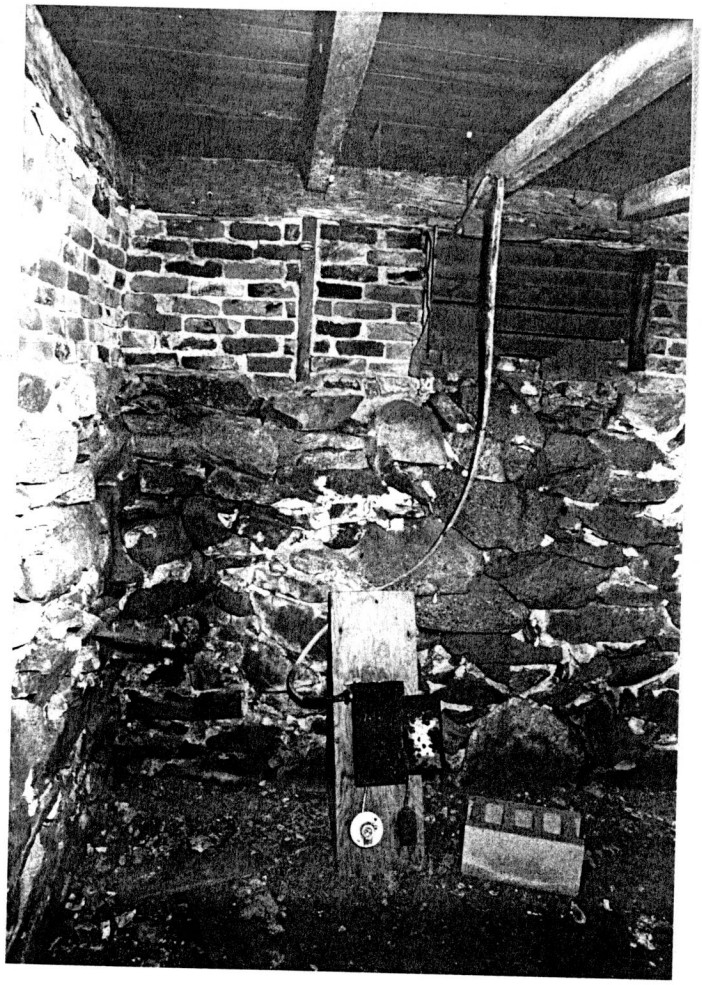


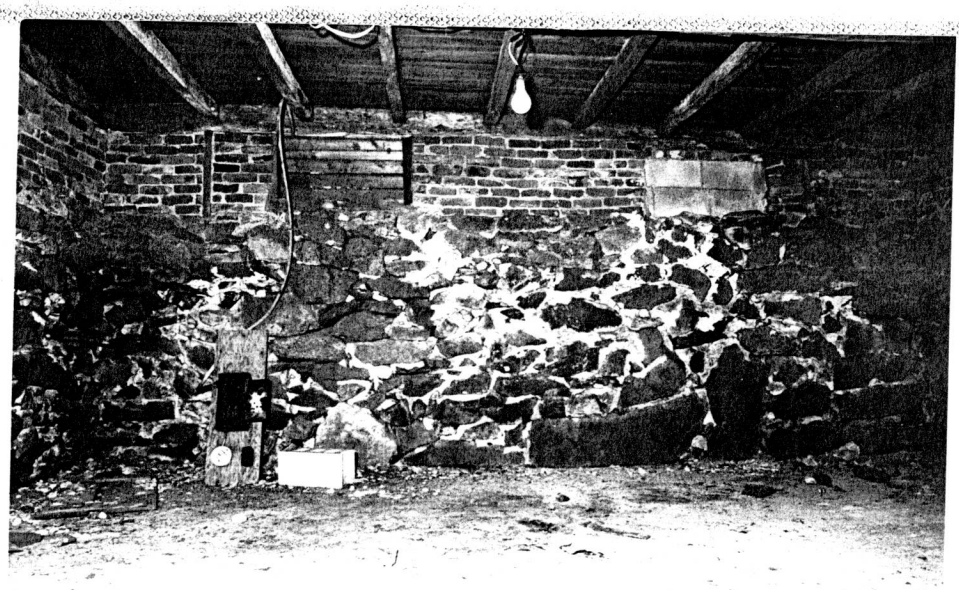
East Wall 1983



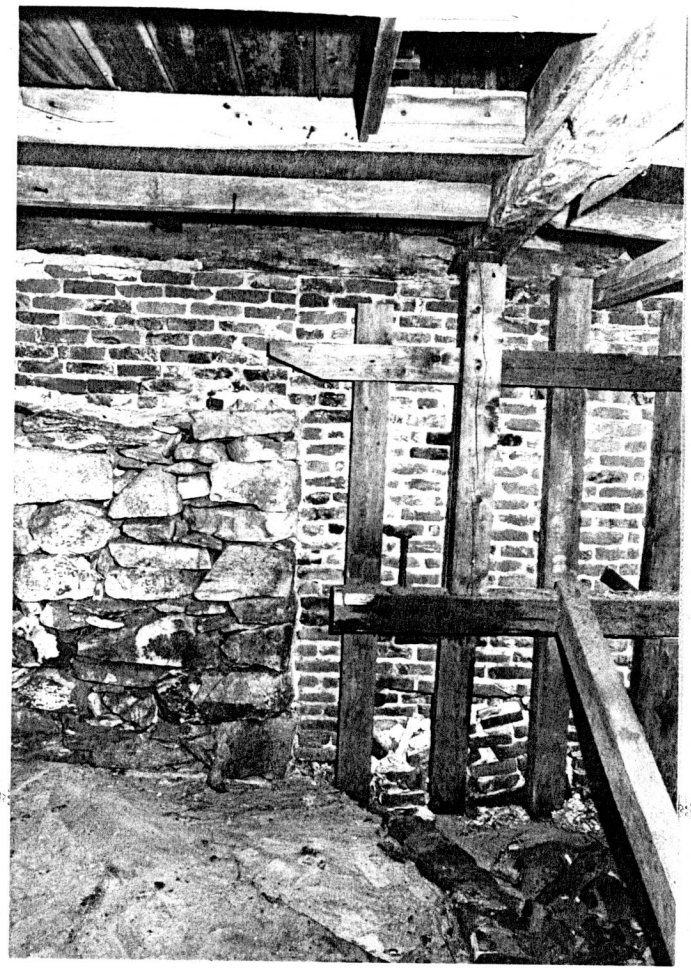


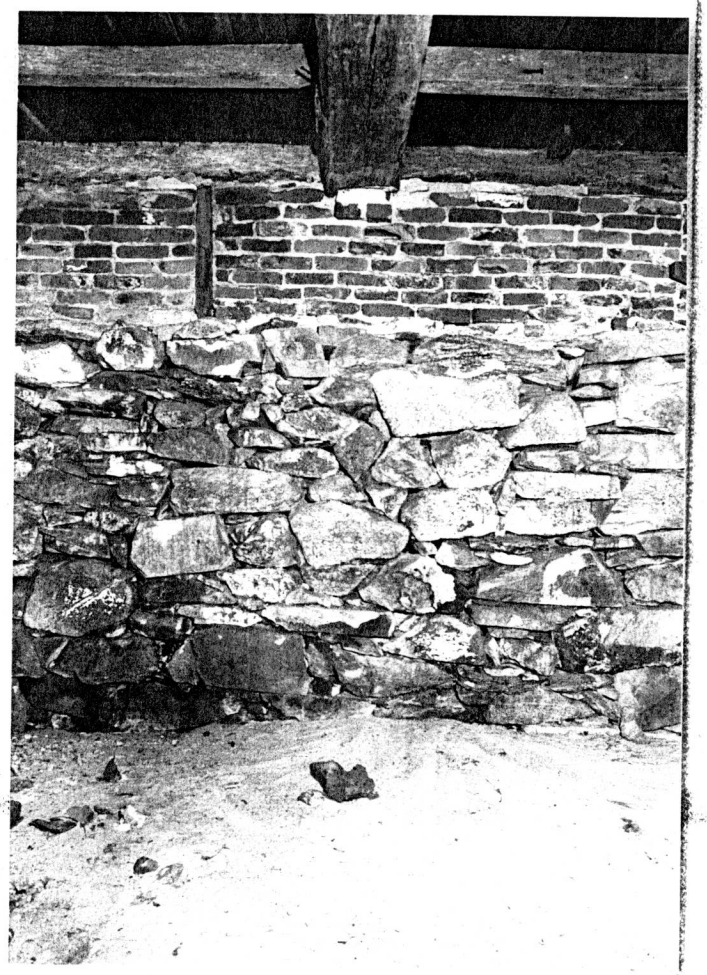
South wall
1992



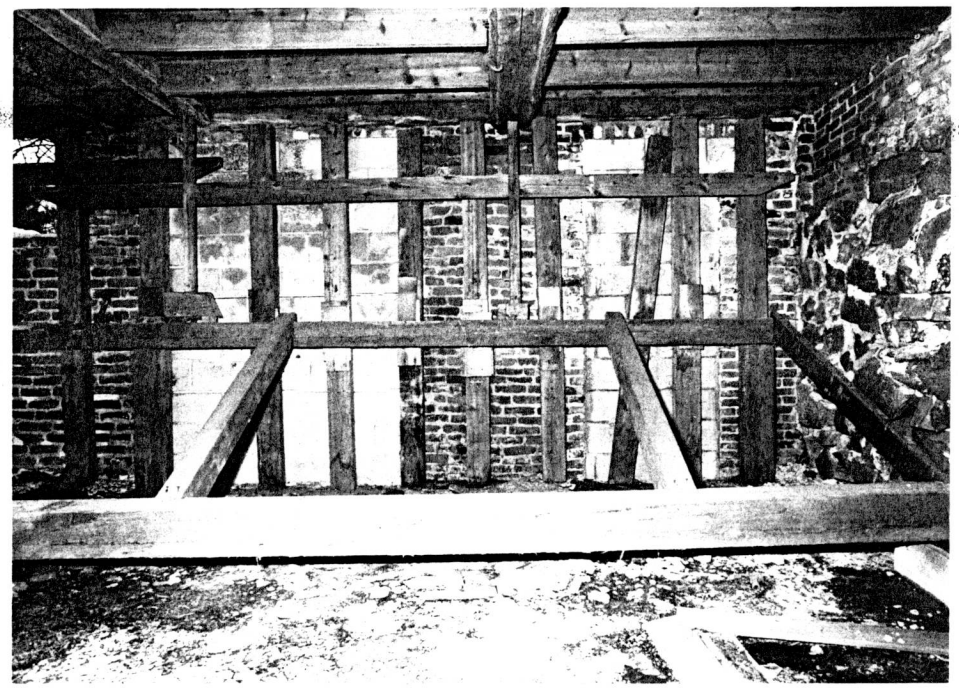


West Wall 1992

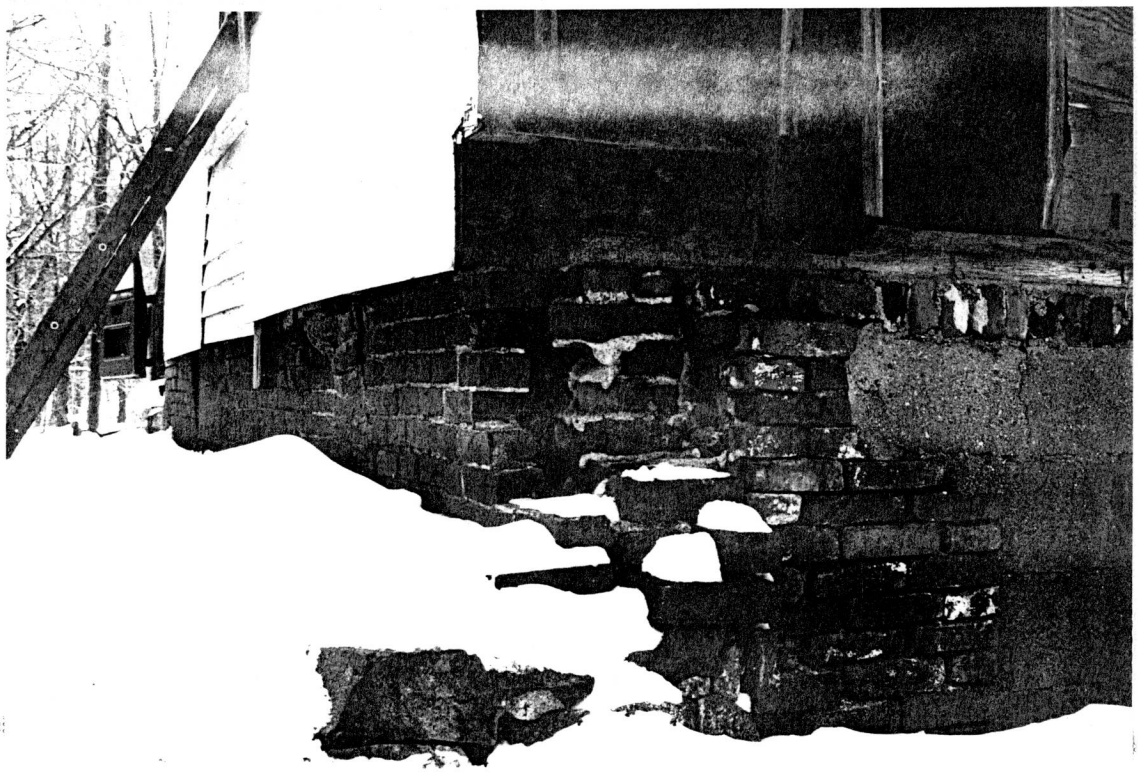




North Wall
1992



North wall 1992



NE corner
1992

the foundation measures 7 3/4 x 2 x 3 1/2 inches. It is machine made, and dates to ca. 1886 when the house was raised. Thus, the exposed outer wythe of the foundation was new brick, and the concealed inner wythe was old brick. Two rectangular cellar windows, each measuring 18 by 34 inches, are located in the brick foundation on the east elevation, west and south elevations.

The fieldstone foundation wall below grade is of random dry wall construction. Mortar patches and pointing post-dating construction are evident on the interior of the walls. Fieldstone is bonded at the corners. The north foundation wall consists of several treatments.

The fieldstone and brick foundation does not extend across the north elevation. It extends just 9 feet, 10 inches from the northwest corner. From the end of the fieldstone wall to the north east corner is a two-wythe brick partition wall of Phase III construction. Two floor-to-ceiling openings in the brick wall are currently infilled with concrete block. The entire brick portion of the wall is heavily braced with vertical and horizontal posts to counter the pressure of an earth-filled cellar space on the north side of the wall. (Bracing and concrete block was installed during 1962 investigation.) Brick used in this partition wall matches the used brick of the foundation. It also came from the original center chimney.

All evidence of foundations on the north side of the building are currently obscured below grade. Originally excavated areas from ell additions are infilled.

c. Illustrations

2. Walls

a. Evolution

Phase I construction, ca. 1740:

The original exterior wall treatment of the Job Brooks House was weatherboarding on the east, west, and south elevations and wide flush boarding on the north elevation. (Treatment of possible lean-to walls unknown.) Corners featured cornerboards. A two-tiered skirt board protected the lower several feet of the east and west elevations.

Weatherboards were nailed directly to studs and cornerposts with wrought clapboard nails.[62] Brick nogging was installed between studs after weatherboards were in place. Impressions of the clapboards were left in the wet nogging as it pressed against the exterior shell of the boards.

South Elevation. The south/front elevation was sheathed with sawn, hand-planed, pine weatherboards. Weatherboards were nailed approximately every five inches to studs and corner posts with wrought nails. They were 6 inches in overall width with 4 3/4 inches exposed after nailing.[63] Impressions of the weatherboards in the nogging on the south elevation are faint. Impressions in the nogging indicate that weatherboards were not graduated, (the exposure was not varied). Weatherboards covered the frame from the sill to the plate.

---

[62]Evidenced by extant nailing patterns.

[63]Evidence of Phase I sheathing is limited to nailing patterns and faint impressions in the clay nogging. Some of the details of size and finish are therefore extrapolated from the more extensive physical evidence on the west elevation.

Weatherboards butted up to a 3 1/8 inch cornerboard at the east and west corners. These narrow cornerboards lapped over the cornerposts to take the butt-end of the adjoining cornerboards on the east and west elevations.[64]

Weatherboards and cornerboards were painted several times. Painted finishes are included below with the discussion of the west elevation because pieces of weatherboard and corner board were found on this elevation and analyzed.

The treatment of the upper zone of the south elevation, (i.e. frieze, soffit, cornice), is undetermined at this time. Conditions beneath the present Phase III treatment were not exposed during investigation.

North Elevation. The north/rear elevation may have featured a two-story, t-shaped lean-to across the central 7 feet of it. The wall was sheathed with wide flush boarding nailed directly to the studs and corner posts with wrought nails. Boards were hand planed, 1 inch inches thick, and from 12 to 15 inches wide. Boards were bevelled at the top to enable a tight joint between boards. If a t-shaped lean-to was part of Phase I construction, flush boards ran up to its wall. If there was no lean-to, the flush boards continued across the north wall interrupted by two doors on the first level. Boards ran from the sill to the top plate of the wall. Notches may have been cut out along the top to jog around the principal rafter feet. It is likely that the boards extended slightly beyond the cornerposts at east and west in order to lap over the edge

[64]Weatherboard nailing patterns end consistently ? inches from the corner of building at east and west. The cornerboard was applied directly to the post. Several wrought nail holes and an extant wrought trim nail mark the former location of the cornerboard.

of the adjacent corner board on the east and west elevations. Today, however, all overlap of the flush boards on the corners has been hacked off.[65] (See figures ?)

West Elevation. The west elevation was sheathed with sawn, hand-planed, pine weatherboards. Weatherboards were nailed approximately every five inches directly to studs and corner posts with wrought clapboard nails. Impressions of the weatherboards in the nogging on the west elevation appear as distinct shelves, indicating that the boards on the west were not rived but sawn. They were 6 inches in overall width, 9/16 of an inch thick, and exposed 4 2/3 inches after nailing. Weatherboards were not graduated.[66] Weatherboards covered the wall from the skirt boards (described below) to the peak of the gable. A partial weatherboard was found in the west wall, reused in Phase III construction as a furring strip for sheathing boards.

Weatherboards butted up to a 3 1/8 inch cornerboard on the north and south corners. Cornerboards were nailed into the corner posts with wrought trim nails. A 18 inch length of this south cornerboard was discovered in place beneath the current siding. It was nailed flush with the corner and butted into an overlapping cornerboard from the south/front elevation. The north cornerboard was also nailed flush

---

[65]Physical evidence remaining from north elevation flush boarding includes two extant flush boards on the top east corner of the wall extending 5 feet 9 inches, and ? extant boards on the top west corner of the wall extending 11 feet 10 inches. Nailing evidence on studs in the upper zone of the wall and smooth impressions in surviving clay nogging further identify north wall treatment during Phase I construction.

[66]Physical evidence examined included nailing patterns, impressions in clay nogging, extant nails, and surviving fragments of weatherboards and cornerboards.

with the corner butting against overlapping flush boards from the north elevation.[67] The cornerboards ran from the sill to the plate.

Traces of paint were found on the weatherboard and cornerboard. The original color of the weatherboard was a turkey red (Munsell 2.5R 3/8) followed by a gold sand paint (Munsell 10YR 6/10). The surface of the cornerboard is extremely weathered. Most of the applied finishes have been lost. Only a few chips of paint still cling to the front surface. The first distinguishable color on the cornerboard is a gold sand paint (Munsell 10YR 6/10). Several splashes of the ox-blood red are visible on the north face of the cornerboard but may have belonged to the adjacent skirt board. *(Both the red and the gold may represent 1770 finishes as the west elevation was not resheathed.)*

On the west elevation two courses of 15 inch wide horizontal boards were nailed to the studs and into the sill forming a two-tiered skirt board across the bottom of the elevation. Boards were bevelled along the top edge to shed water and together measured 31 inches. Each board was 1 inch thick and spanned the width of the elevation between cornerboards. The skirt boards butted up to the cornerboards at the north and south. Evidence of the skirt boards on the west elevation includes flattened clay nogging beneath the boards, wrought nail holes on studs corresponding to application, absence of clapboard nail holes in this zone, and a remnant of one of the boards reused in subsequent work as a vertical corner board at the

[67]Evidence of the corner treatment is speculative. Ends of the north elevation flushboards were hacked off in subsequent alterations.

north corner. *Paint evidence on this surviving remnant reveals that the boards of the skirt were painted the same gold as the cornerboards.*

The original treatment of the crown of the west wall (i.e. rake, soffit return) is undetermined at this time. Conditions beneath the present covering have not been exposed.[68]

East Elevation. The original treatment of the exterior wall on the east elevation matches that of the west elevation. Six inch, sawn weatherboards were nailed directly to studs and corner posts approximately every 5 inches with 4 2/3 inches exposed after nailing. Weatherboards were not graduated. Weatherboards were 9/16 inches thick. Their length is unknown. Nails were handmade wrought nails. Weatherboards butted up to corner boards on the south and north corners. Joints at the corners presumably matched those of the west elevation with the cornerboard of the south elevation and the flushboarding of the north elevation overlapping the exposed face of west elevation cornerboards.

Two courses of 15 inch horizontal boards were nailed to studs and sill forming a 30 inch, two-tiered skirt board across the bottom of the wall.[69]

---

[68]It is speculated that Phase I treatment will be available on the west elevation because it appears that it remained unchanged through Phase II construction.

[69]Physical evidence of Phase I treatment on the east elevation includes nailing patterns on the studs from weatherboards, bevelled skirt board in situ, faint weatherboard impressions in clay nogging.

No specific information survives for the treatment of the original crown of the east elevation.

Phase II construction, ca. 1770:

Elements of Phase II construction that impacted the exterior walls were the resheathing of the building, the extension of the lean-to across the length of the north elevation, and the construction of a jut-by on the east end of the extended lean-to.

South Elevation. During Phase II construction the original weatherboards, cornerboards, and features below the roof were removed on the south elevation. Rough ledges and uneven surfaces in the clay nogging (created by original weatherboards) were sheared off to create a smooth wall plane. In several locations, furring strips were applied to studs to further insure a smooth wall plane. Furring pieces were frequently reused parts of Phase I wall elements.

Wide, vertical sawn, horizontal pine board sheathing was then applied to the wall. Sheathing was nailed to studs and cornerboards with wrought rosehead nails. Sheathing was 1 inch thick and generally 11 to 16 inches wide. Lengths of sheathing boards varied. Sheathing covered the wall from sill to plate, and from east corner post to west cornerpost interrupted only by fenestration.[70]

The sheathing was clad with riven clapboards. Clapboards were 4 inches wide with 3 1/8 inches exposed in

[70]Physical evidence for Phase II sheathing on the south elevation consists of the large quantity of surviving sheathing itself.

application.[71] Clapboards were nailed with 1 inch wrought clapboard nails. No cornerboards were applied in Phase II construction.[72] Clapboards extended across the cornerposts and probably slightly beyond to lap over and protect corner treatment of east and west walls.[73]

The treatment of the south wall at the roof-wall junction included a plain ? inch frieze board with a ? inch bed molding applied to the top of the frieze board. The frieze board was continuous, although partially interrupted by the top of the second story window frames. The bed molding was also continuous and jogged around the window heads. The profile of the bed molding is undetermined. Above the frieze board and bed molding, a soffit cased the underside of projecting roof framing members and was nailed to girts and outriggers. The soffit extended 8 1/4 inches from the wall plane and was faced with a ? inch fascia board. A crown molding may have been applied to the fascia protecting the ends of the sheathing and completing the cornice.[74]

---

[71]Determined from nailing patterns in sheathing.

[72]No physical evidence exists for cornerboards on the south elevation. All nail holes at the corners correspond to clapboard coursing. No weathered vertical line from a cornerboard was evident at the corners.

[73]On the west elevation the Phase I cornerboard was retained and south elevation clapboards lapped over it. On the east elevation Phase II clapboards were applied and south elevation clapboards lapped over the butt ends. No physical evidence of Phase II clapboards survives at the corners to confirm treatment. Comparative analysis with neighboring buildings suggests that this was common.

[74]Physical evidence. **Frieze board** - The absence of clapboard nailing at the top of the wall and the clear pattern of nailing from the first course of clapboards delineates the zone of the frieze board. **Bed molding** - The paint line from the bottom of the bed molding is clear on a surviving remnant of a second-story

No evidence of exterior paint has been found at this point in the investigation, largely because no Phase II clapboards seem to have survived.

North Elevation. The treatment of the north elevation during Phase II construction consisted of encasing the former exterior wall at the east and west within a new extended lean-to. Now enclosed, exterior flush boarding was removed at the first floor level and replaced with a plaster wall. Lath and plaster were applied over the brick nogging and studs creating an interior plaster wall for the new spaces at the east and west ends of the lean-to. Exterior flush boarding was retained on the second floor level and became an interior board wall the for east and west back chambers in the second story of the lean-to.[75]

A jut-by was constructed projecting from the east end of the extended lean-to. It was mortised into the sill and cornerpost at the northeast corner of the building. It's dimensions and configuration are unknown.[76]

Treatment of the exterior walls of the lean-to and jut-by is unknown. It is likely that the newly expanded lean-to

---

window frame. **Soffit** - Nailing evidence (wrought nails) survives on the underside of overlapping roof framing members. **Fascia** - Nailing evidence (wrought nails) and ghosts on the face of roof framing members survives.

[75]Physical evidence. Flush boarding remains in place in the upper east and west sections of the north wall. Ghosts of lath and plaster as well as lath nailing patterns remain clearly visible on the studs at the first floor level.

[76]The jut-by may have resembled the jut-by on the lean-to at the Samuel Brooks House.

and jut-by were resheathed in a similar fashion to the east and south elevations with riven clapboards.

West Elevation. There is no physical evidence that the west elevation was altered during Phase II construction. Weatherboards, cornerboards, and skirt boards remained unchanged from initial (Phase I) construction.

East Elevation. The Phase II treatment of the east elevation was similar to that on the south/front elevation. The Phase I weatherboards, cornerboards, and elements at the roof-wall junction were removed. Rough ledges and uneven surfaces in the clay nogging (created by original weatherboards) were sheared off to create a smooth wall plane. Furring strips of former wall elements were employed where needed to further ensure a smooth wall plane.

Wide, vertical sawn, horizontal pine board sheathing was then applied to the wall. Sheathing was nailed to studs and cornerposts with wrought rosehead nails. Sheathing was 1 inch thick and generally 11 to 16 inches wide. Lengths of sheathing boards varied. The two Phase I skirt boards were retained on the east elevation and served as the sheathing for the bottom zone of the wall.[77] Sheathing covered the wall from the sill to the peak of the gable. Sheathing extended the full width of the wall except on the north where the sheathing probably stopped several inches from the edge of the cornerpost on the north side to accommodate the framing and walls of the jut-by.

---

[77]Physical Evidence. Much of the Phase II sheathing exists in situ. In addition, the upper Phase I skirt board survives nearly intact and in place. Later patching campaigns on sheathing and skirt board are obvious.

The sheathing was clad with riven clapboards. Clapboards were 4 inches wide with 3 1/8 inches exposed in application.[78] Clapboards were nailed with 1 inch wrought clapboard nails. No cornerboards were applied in Phase II construction.[79] Clapboards were nailed from the sill to the peak of the gable. Clapboards butted into overlapping clapboards from the south/front elevation at the southeast corner and into the wall of the jut-by at the northeast corner.

Treatment of the east wall at the roof-wall junction consisted of a ? inch rake board nailed to the sheathing boards.[80] Clapboards butted up to the rake board. A 2 5/8 by 5/8 inch secondary rake board with 1/4 inch quirk and bead was nailed to the top of the rake board.[81] There was no significant roof overhang. There were also no soffit returns. Clapboards extended straight to the edge of the eaves.

Phase III construction, ca. 1886:

Phase III construction significantly altered the appearance of the Job Brooks House. Affecting the exterior walls were the removal of the lean-to and jut-by, construction of a

---

[78]Determined from nailing patterns in sheathing.

[79]No physical evidence exists for cornerboards on the east elevation. All nail holes at the corners correspond to clapboard coursing. No weathered vertical line from a cornerboard was evident at the corners.

[80]Physical evidence of the rake board on the east elevation consists of an extant ghost on the sheathing.

[81]Physical evidence of the band molding includes a short length of the band molding itself reused as a furring strip. Remnant is angle cut at one end with nail holes in the top edge from nailing shingles through the roof sheathing.

new rear ell, dramatic alteration of the fenestration (discussed below), and the re-clapboarding of the walls. Phase III wall treatment is currently extant on the surviving portions of the Job Brooks House.

South elevation. The Phase III treatment of the south elevation included stripping the wall surface to the Phase II sheathing boards and recladding with the current machine-rived clapboards and cornice features. Phase II (ca. 1770) sheathing was retained, and patched where necessary.

Machine-rived clapboards are ? inches wide with ? inches exposed when nailed. Clapboards taper from ?" to ?"in thickness. Clapboards vary in length but are generally ?'-?" long. Clapboards are butted and nailed with cut nails to ca. 1770 underboarding/sheathing. At all corners except for the northeast corner, the clapboards run up to, and abut ?" wide cornerboards.[82] Clapboards cover the building from the top course of the brick foundation to the underside of the frieze board although they are interrupted by the projecting bays described below. Cornerboards likewise run from the top course of the brick foundation to the undersiside of the frieze board. Several lumber company stamps were discovered on the underside of the clapboards including "G. A. Baker" and "J. H. Batchelder, Middlebury, VT." Clapboards were painted white. Cornerboards were painted a contrasting dark color (green, or brown).

The flat plane of the south wall was altered at this time with the addition of two, two-story, projecting bays

[82]The projecting addition on the northeast corner prohibited a cornerboard at this location.

flanking the central bay of the elevation. Each projecting bay was three-sided and featured four tall narrow windows on first and second story levels. Clapboarding was interrupted by the projecting bays. Exterior walls of the three-panelled bays are covered with wood window surround units on first and second levels, divided by molded horizontal coursing below each set of windows. Originally, window surround units were painted a dark color (green or brown). Coursing below the windows was painted alternately white and a contrasting dark color (green or brown?). (See figure?)

Treatment of the upper zone of the south elevation consisted of a flat ? inch frieze board with a ? inch bed molding, and a molded boxed cornice with a ? inch wide soffit. The frieze board continues across the top of cornerboards and returns at the corners. The boxed cornice projects ? inches from the plane of the wall and likewise wraps around the corners with ? inch soffit returns. The cornice is ? inches tall. The cornice follows the undulations of the projecting bays on the south elevation. Second-story window heads extend up into the frieze board to the underside of the bed molding. The frieze board and cornice were painted a dark color (green, brown?) contrasting with the white clapboards.

North Elevation. The Phase III treatment of the north elevation was largely dictated by the removal of the lean-to and jut-by, and the construction of a new ell and extension on the north east corner. Much of the north wall was concealed beneath the new additions. Only a ? foot section on the west side was exposed as an exterior wall. This section was previously (ca. 1770) plastered on the first floor level for a bedroom in the lean-to. On the second floor level, ca. 1740 flushboarding had been

incorporated in ca. 1770 as an interior wall for a back chamber in the lean-to. During Phase III construction, the flushboarding at the second level was retained as exterior sheathing and the plastered wall on the first level was removed and replaced with ca. 1886 circular sawn sheathing. Clapboards were then nailed to the exterior sheathing of this western section of the wall. The upper east section of the north wall also retained a section of ca. 1740 flushboarding and was concealed in the new construction. Any flushboarding that survived in the center of the wall was removed to accommodate the new ell.

Clapboards were similar in dimension and application to Phase III clapboards on the south elevation. A ? inch corner board was nailed to the north west corner. The crown of the wall matched the Phase III treatment of the south/front elevation with frieze board, bed molding, and boxed cornice.

The ell wing abutted the north wall at right angles. The ell was torn down in 1962, however, photographs indicate that the treatment of the exterior walls of the ell was identical to the treatment of the south, north, east, and west walls with machine rived clapboards, cornerboards, frieze board, bed molding, molded boxed cornice, and soffit returns. (See figure ?)

The treatment of the remainder of the north wall in ca. 1886 is speculative. It is suspected that the portion of the north wall incorporated into new additions was replastered at this time.

West Elevation. Phase III treatment of the west elevation included the removal at last of the Phase I weatherboards

and cornerboards. The wall was stripped down to the studs and brick nogging. Clay mortar of nogging was knocked off and furring strips applied to studs to create a smooth wall plane for the application of wide board sheathing. Circular sawn sheathing was nailed to studs and furring strips with cut nails from the top of the brick foundation to the peak of the gable wall. Machine-rived clapboards were then nailed to sheathing. Cornerboards were applied to corners and clapboards butted into them at the north and south corners. Clapboards are identical in dimension and application to those applied to the south, north, and east elevations.

The gable of the wall featured a raking cornice consisting of a ? inch fascia (rake) board, a ? inch bed (band) molding, a " inch soffit, and a molded raking cornice. Cornice returns and frieze board returns from the south and north elevations also feature on the west elevation.

East Elevation. The Phase III treatment of the east elevation exterior walls included stripping Phase II (ca. 1770) clapboards, rake, and band molding from the wall. Phase II sheathing was retained and augmented where necessary around new window openings with new and reused pieces of sheathing. Clapboards were nailed to sheathing. The dimension and application of the clapboards was identical to the cladding of south, north, and west elevations. A cornerboard was nailed to the southeast corner. The treatment of the crown of the wall matched that on the west elevation wall. A raking cornice consisting of a flat fascia board, bed molding, soffit, molded raking cornice, molded cornice returns, and frieze board return from the south elevation. The treatment of the east wall was interrupted at the north east corner by

the extension constructed at the northeast corner in place of the Phase II jut-by. The exact configuration of the wall at the northeast corner is unknown. The extension was torn down in 1962.

b. Description

The present treatment of the exterior walls of the Job Brooks House dates to Phase III construction. No changes have been made to the walls since ca. 1886 with the exception of the removal of the rear additions. Therefore, details of the present wall construction and covering may be found in the above recitation of Phase III construction.

The wall as an exterior architectural element includes the sheathing, clapboarding, and cornerboards, as well as the treatment of the cornice and rake. It should be noted that the north elevation has been stripped of exterior elements and wrapped in industrial strength plastic.

The wall construction generally consists of wall framing members infilled with brick nogging (ca. 1740). The brick nogging is sunbaked and laid up on end with clay mortar. Nogging and framing members are covered with 7/8 inch thick exterior sheathing boards. Sheathing on the north is a combination of ca. 1740 flushboarding and ca. 1886 boards. Sheathing on the south and east elevations dates to ca. 1770. Sheathing on the west elevation dates to ca. 1886.

Sheathing boards are in turn covered with machine-sawn clapboards and cornerboards (ca. 1886).

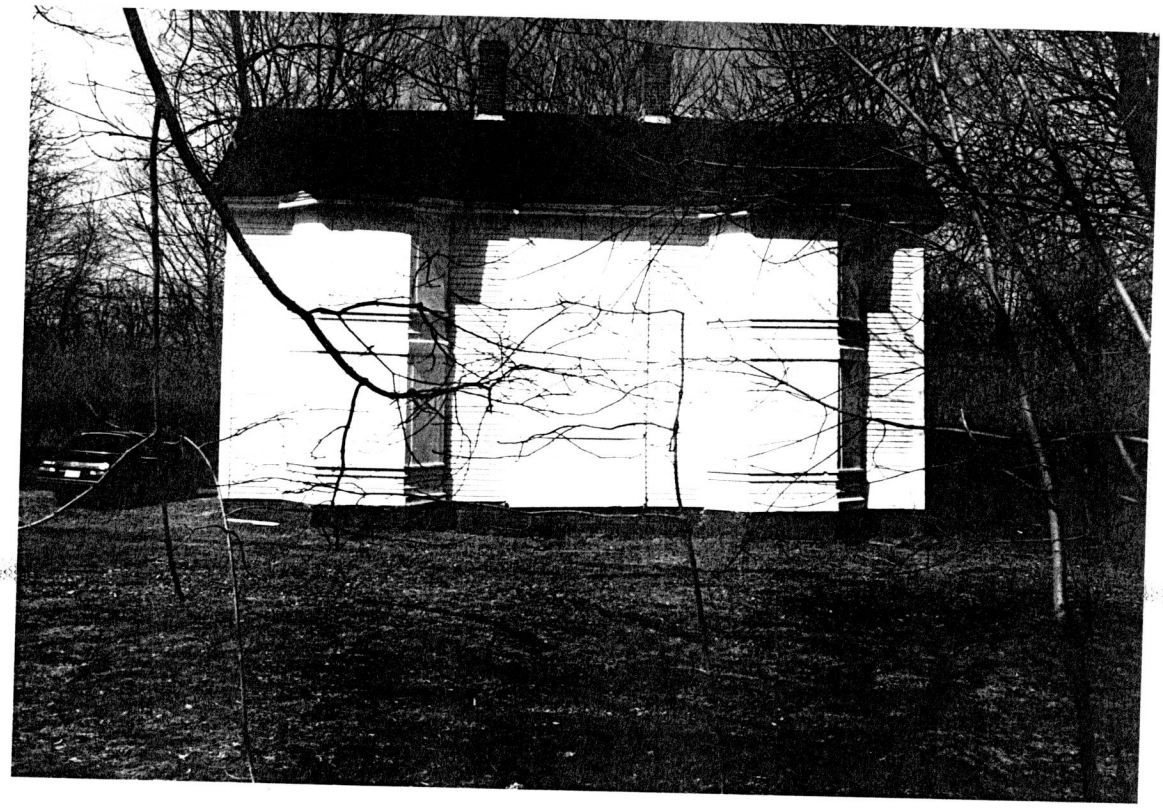
At the roof-wall junction, the front and back walls feature the nineteenth-century frieze board with returns, bed molding, and molded boxed cornice with cornice returns.

Gable end walls exhibit the nineteenth-century molded raking cornice including a fascia board, a band molding, a soffit, and a raking cornice. All the above elements date to ca. 1886.

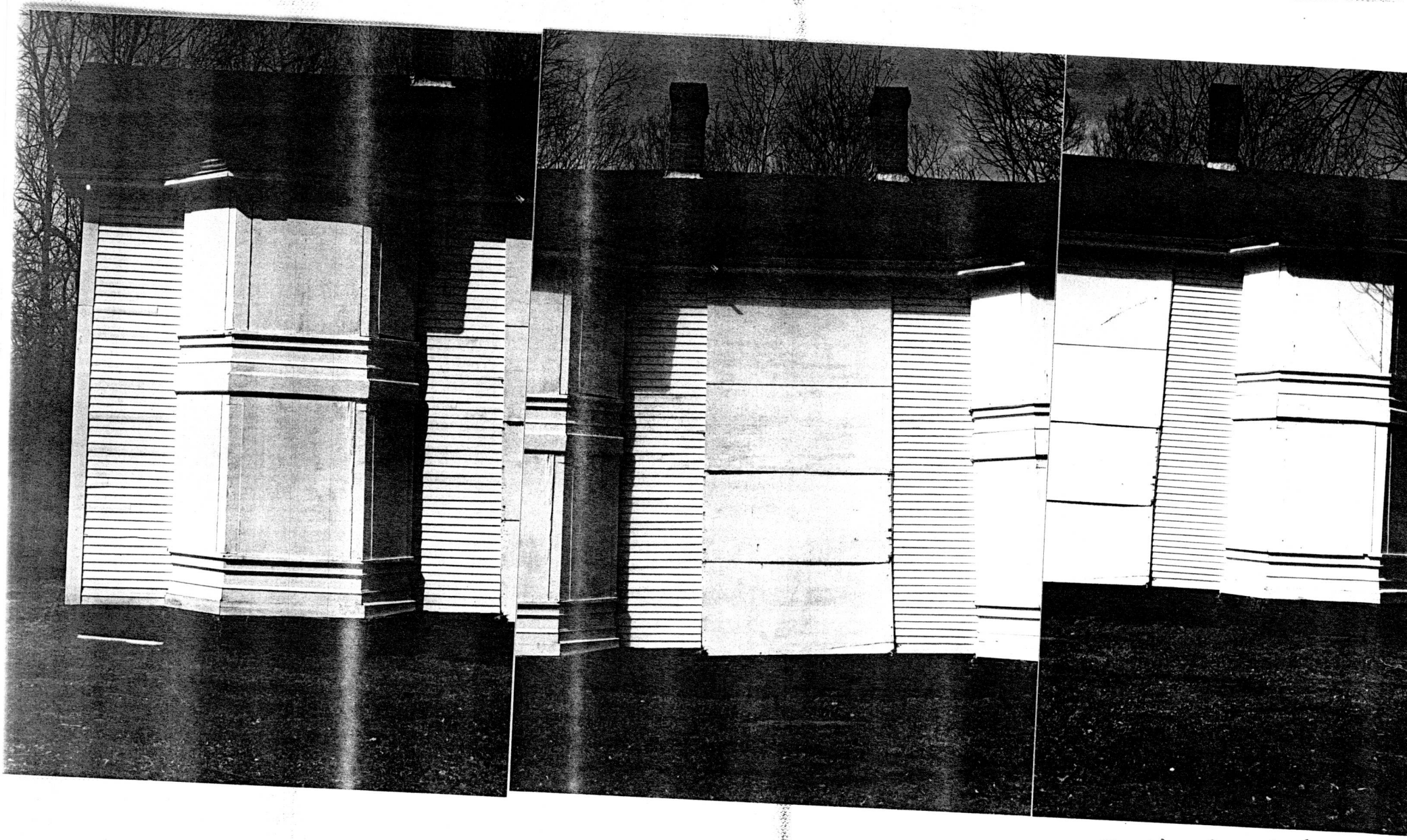
The plane of the south/front wall is interrupted by a two-story, projecting bay flanking the front door on the east and west (ca. 1886). Each bay is about 8 feet wide and projects ? feet from the plane of the wall. East, north, and west wall planes are uninterrupted except for window surrounds.

All elements of the exterior walls are painted white.

c. Illustrations

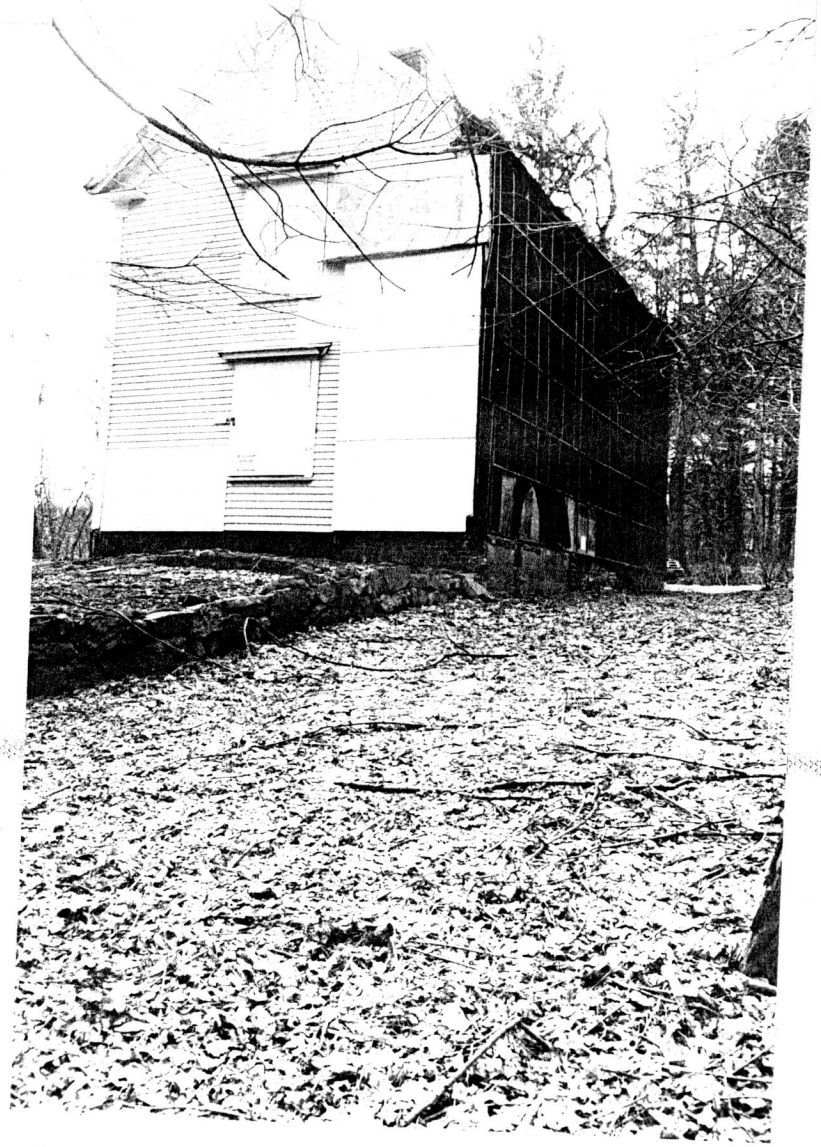


South elevation
(1992)

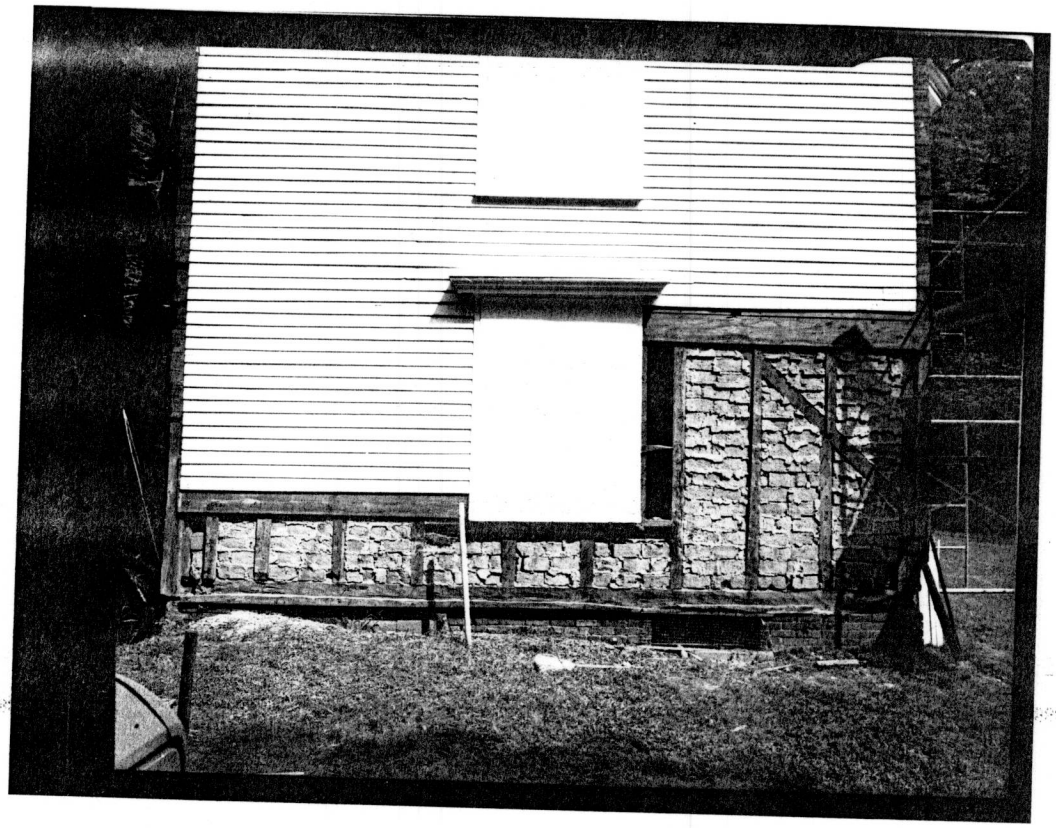


South elevation
(1992)

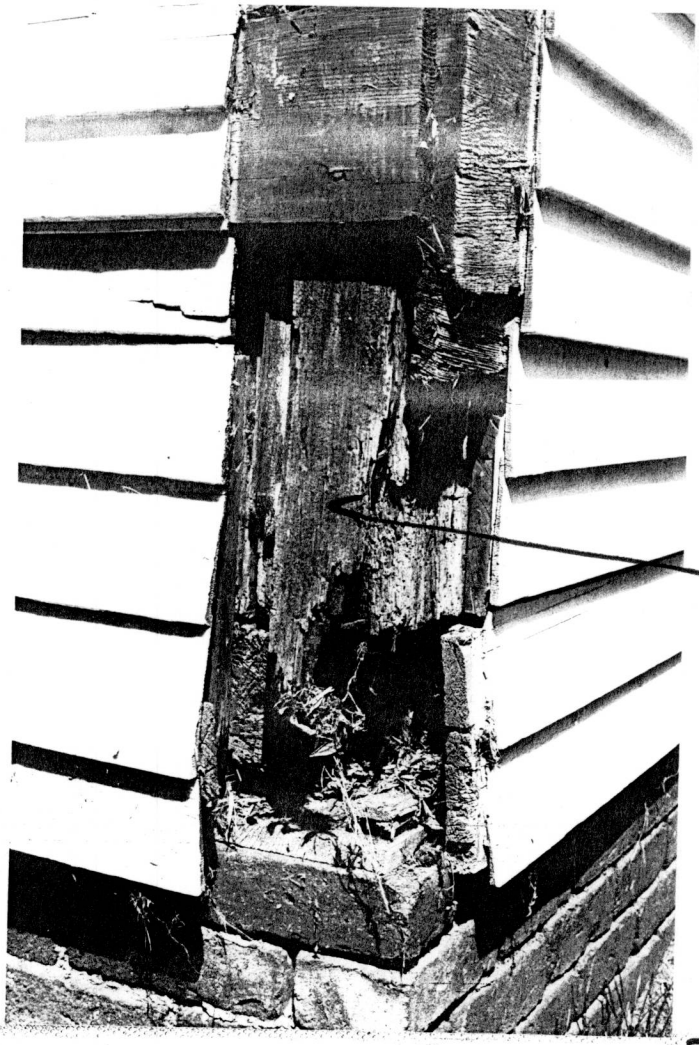
N and W walls
(1992)



E and N walls
(1992)

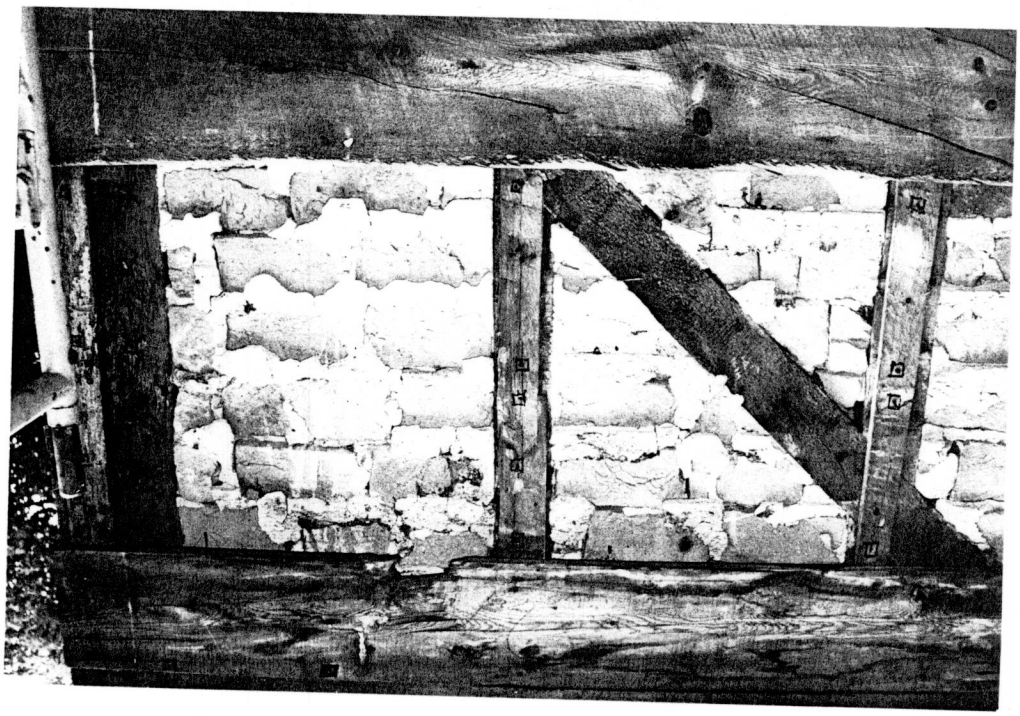


West Wall
(1992)

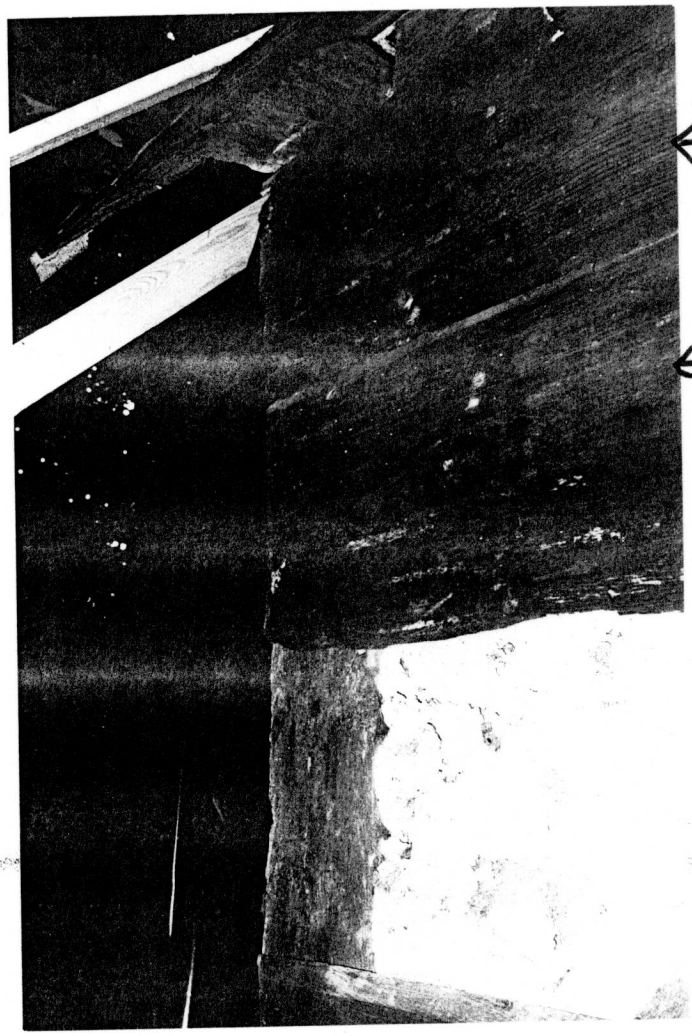


ca. 1740
cornerboard

SW corner

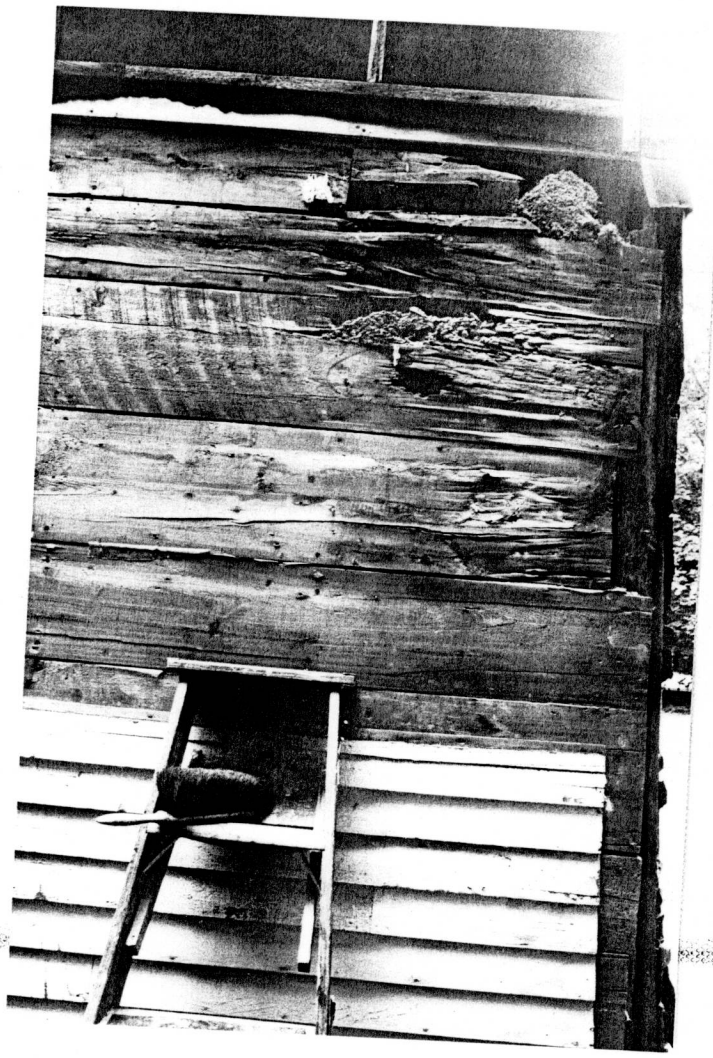


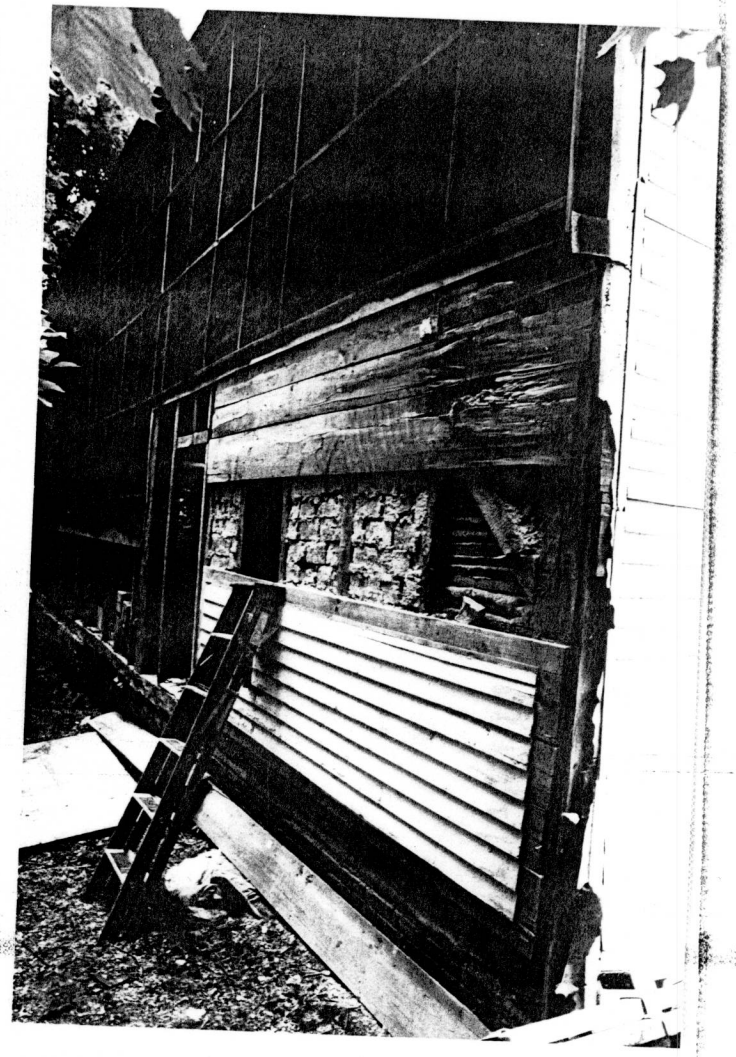
West wall

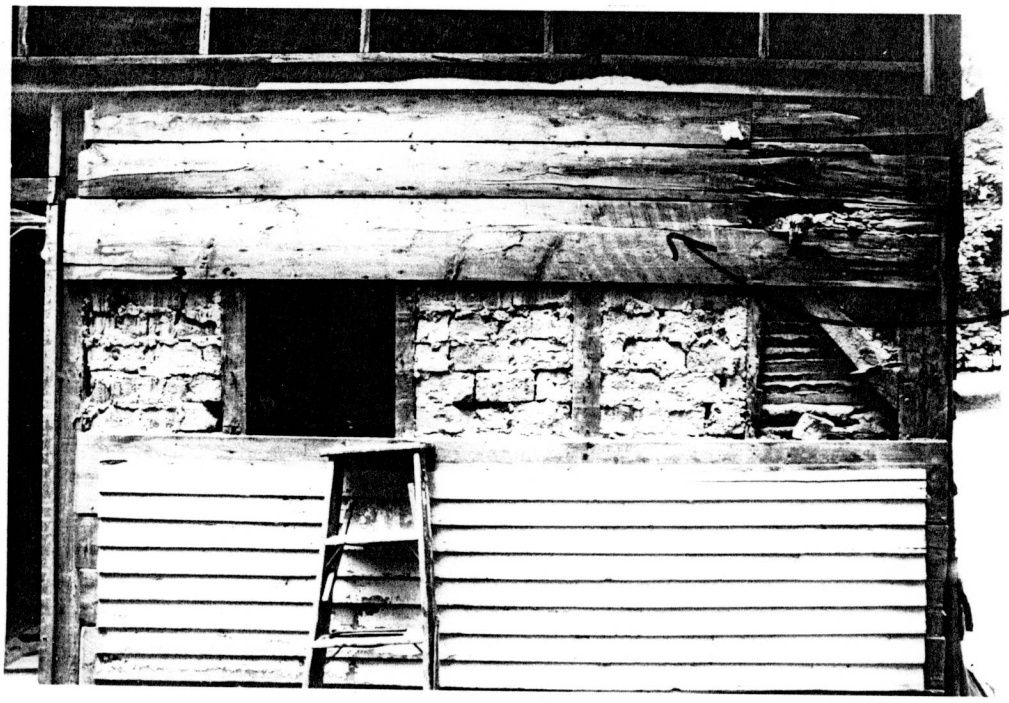


N. Wall - e. corner

C1992

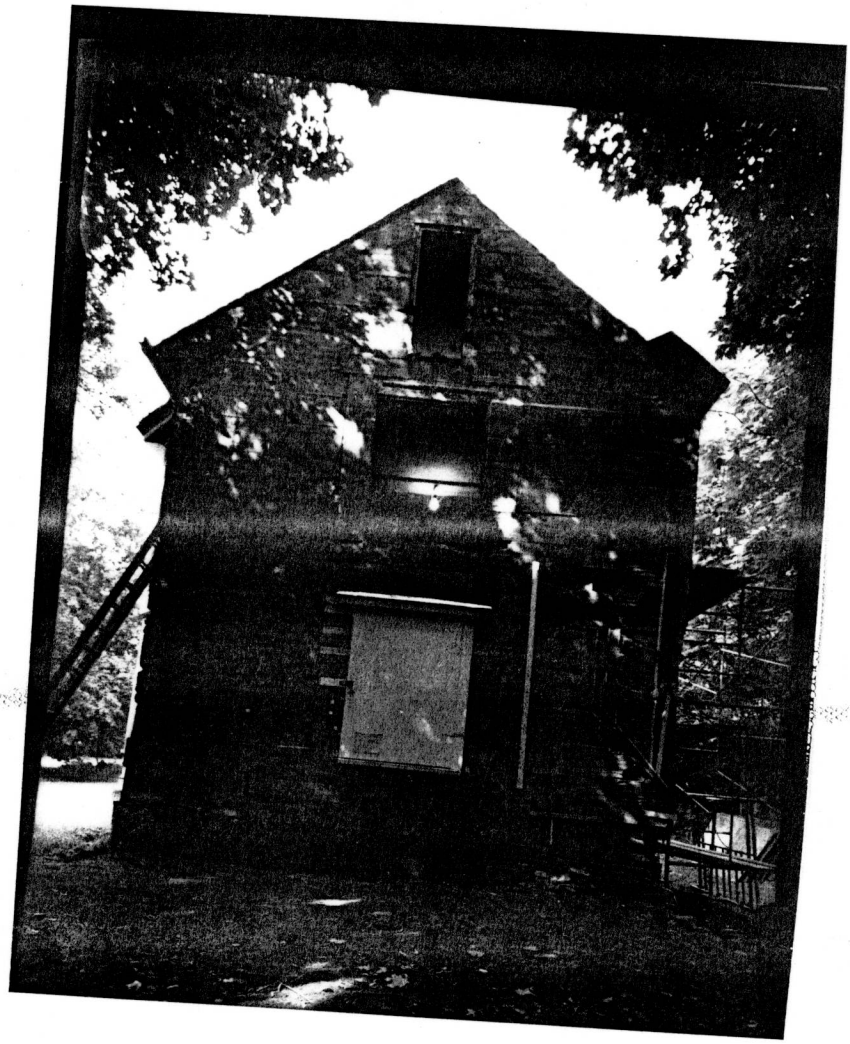




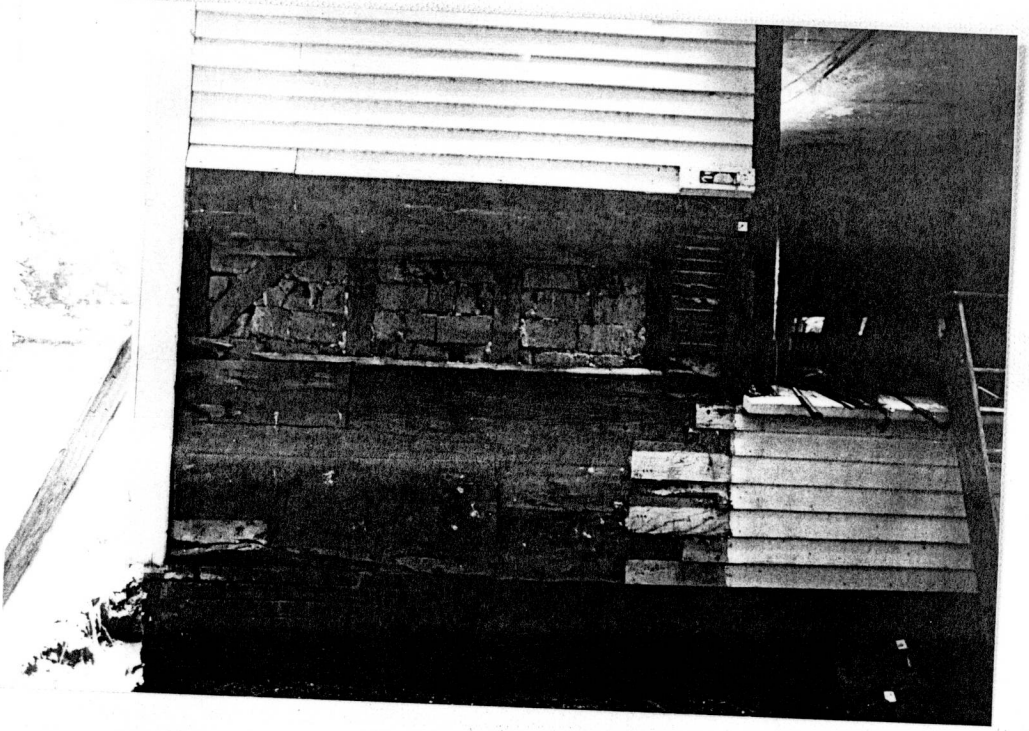


ca. 1886 sheathing

North wall

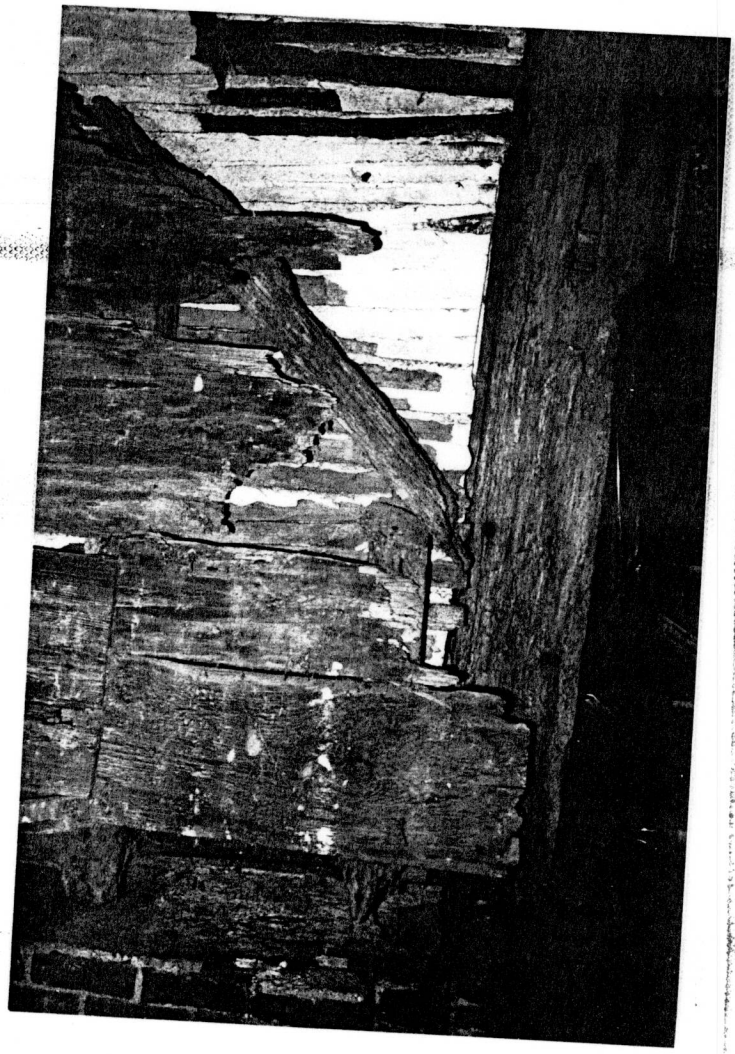


East Wall exposed
(1992)



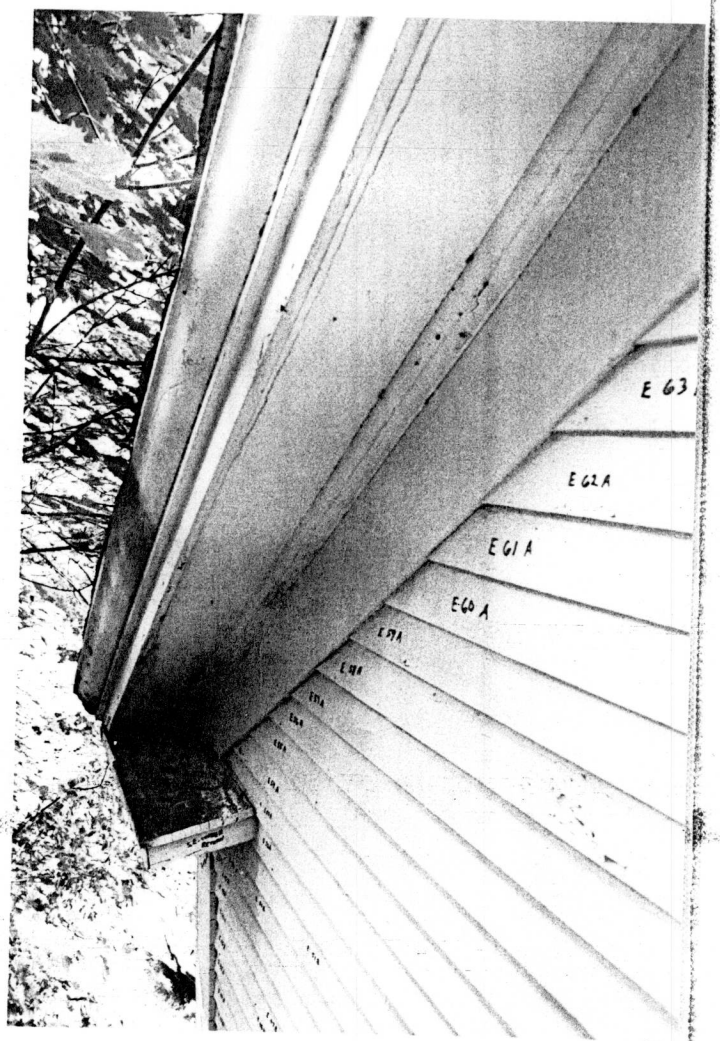
SE corner

~~NE~~ corner
NE



NE corner

Ca. 1886 treatment
Cast Wall



Ca. 1886 treatment
east wall

3. Doorways

a. Evolution

Phase I construction, ca. 1740:

Very little evidence survives for the exact location and configuration of doorways at initial construction. It is certain that a center front entry accessed the main block of the house. If an integral lean-to existed it had at least one door accessing the kitchen yard with the well, garden, and outbuildings. The location of the well and other features of the kitchen and barn yards is undetermined at this time.

If the north wall had no lean-to (as some evidence suggests), then the two original door openings in the north wall on the first floor level were exterior doors leading from the hall and parlor to the kitchen yard, etc. These doors were 6 feet tall and 1 foot, 10 inches wide and were equipped with pintle hung doors swinging outwards.[83]

Judging from remaining ghosts and nailing evidence on the south/front elevation within the current door opening, the original front doorway on the south elevation was 4 feet, 7 inches wide. The doorway may have featured a transom. The door was a single leaf hinged on the ?. Treatment of the original door surround was lost when the opening was enlarged in Phase III construction.

Phase II construction, ca. 1770:

---

[83]Physical evidence includes extant door studs, sills, door heads, and pintle holes. Pintles held heavy exterior doors rather than lighter weight interior partition doors further suggesting that these openings were originally exterior doors.

Existing information concerning the exterior doorways of the Job Brooks House after Phase II construction is also scant. Later changes, including the enlargement of the front entry and the demolition of the lean-to, have circumscribed investigation of Phase II door configurations. Comparative analysis with neighboring door treatments provide the best indication of the appearance of the door openings at the Job Brooks House.[84] The following is the extent of known details at present.

The central front entry on the main block of the house was retained unchanged in proportions. A rectangular transom of four or five square lights may have crowned the door. The door surround may have been pedimented with a molded cap and flanking fluted pilasters. (See figure ?)
The configuration of doors on the north elevation involved either a new, or a newly extended, lean-to across the entire north elevation featuring a jut-by on the east end. If the lean-to was newly constructed at this time, the two original exterior doors in the north wall were enclosed and became interior communicating doors between the front parlors and the lean-to. New exterior doors were required. If the lean-to was enlarged at this time, old exterior doors may have been retained on the north elevation of the lean-to, but obscured at the east and west. It is speculated that there was a door on the north/rear elevation, a door in the east jut-by facing south/front, and a door on the west elevation in the north corner.

An extant rectangular (? x ?) stone slab with a smaller rectangular stone (? x ?) formed a stepped stoop for an exterior door on the west. The stones are pinned with iron

---

[84]Especially the Joshua Brooks House, the Samuel Brooks House, the Daniel Brooks House, and the Hartwell Tavern.

pins and have sunk nearly flush with the grade. The location of the stones line up with the suspected outlines of the Phase II lean-to's west elevation and would have laid perpendicular to an opening in the north corner of this elevation. Evidence from other exterior doors in the lean-to has not survived above ground. However, future archaeology may reveal evidence of lean-to doorways on the north and east elevations. See figures ? and ? for examples of local exterior door treatments on lean-to extensions.[85]

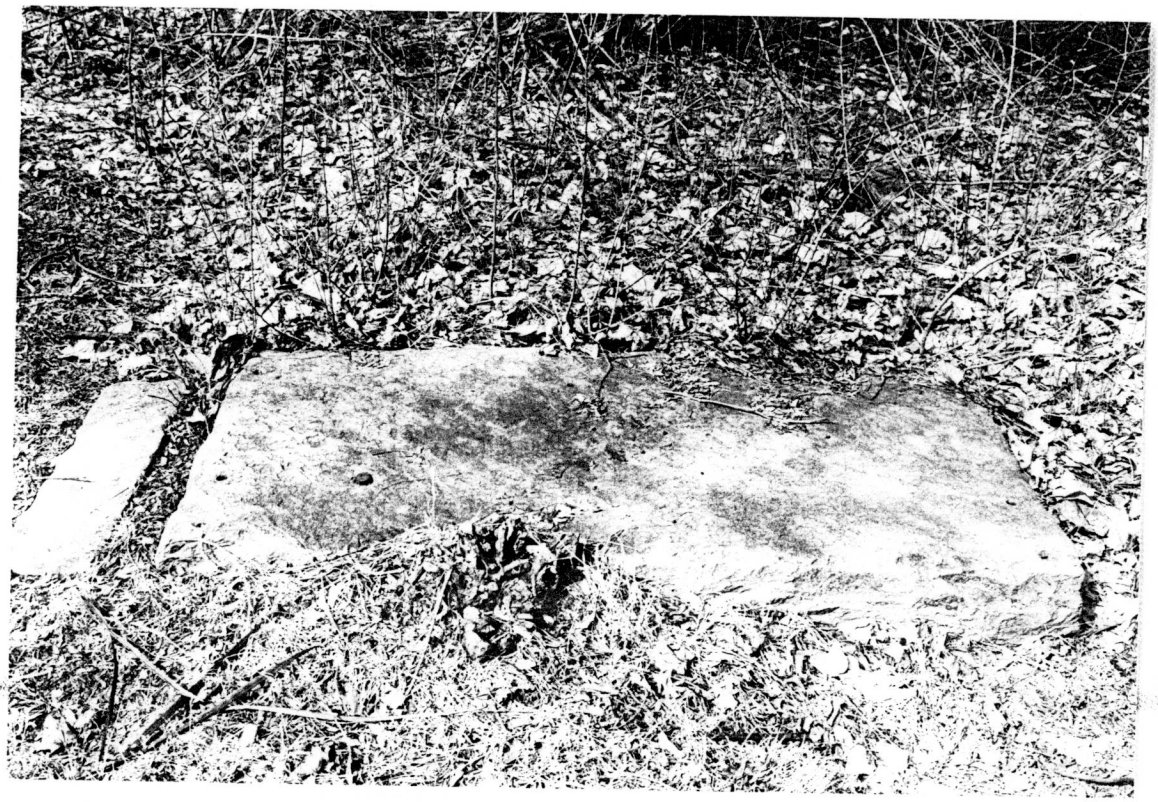
Phase III construction, ca. 1886:

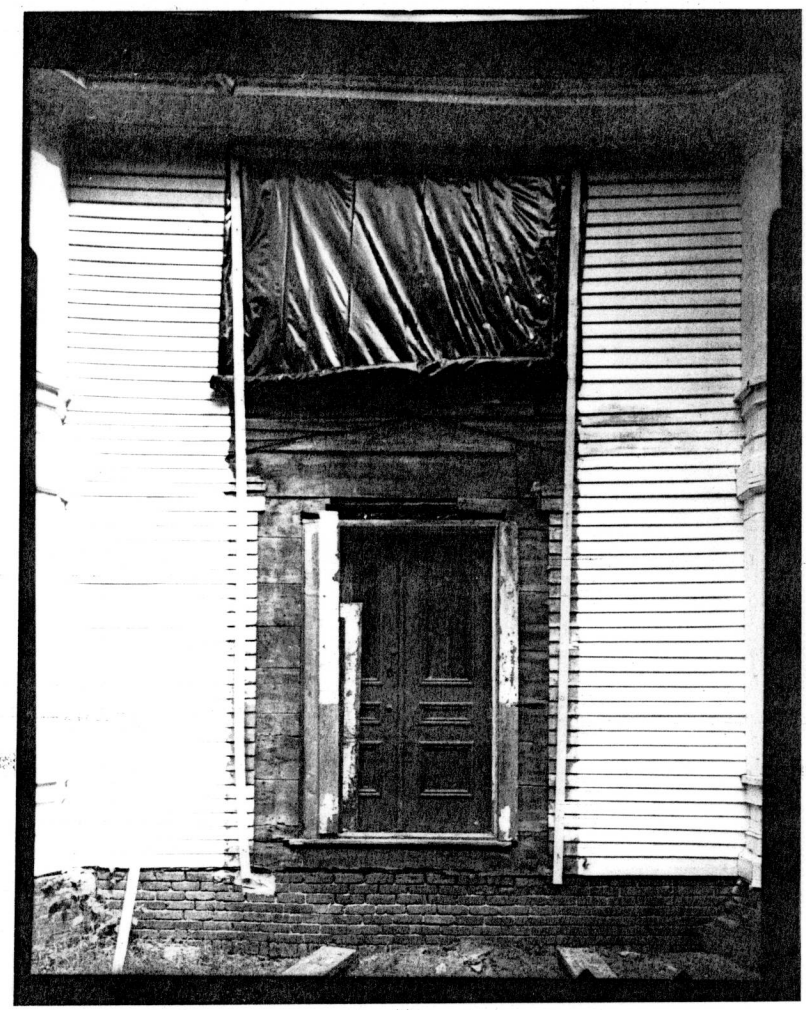
Exterior doors were altered dramatically during Phase III construction. The rear lean-to was demolished and a new ell was constructed on the north elevation. The ell contained two exterior doors; side and rear (see figure ?). The front door retained its central location on the south elevation but was significantly enlarged and enhanced by a canopy and front porch (see figure ?).

The front door was enlarged to 35 inches wide. The door opening was finished with flat mill sawn trim. Double doors were installed. Each leaf featured two panels in the bottom and one tall narrow glass panel in the top. The doorway was flanked by pilasters with plinths and capitals that served as the north supports for a porch canopy. Doors and pilasters were machine sawn and tooled and affixed with cut nails.

b. Description

[85]Sam Brooks - Jut-by. Beans-Brooks - rear and side lean-to doors.





Exterior doors currently extant at the Job Brooks House include only the Phase III front door on the south elevation. The front door was stripped of its porch, canopy, and surround in 1962. Surviving nineteenth-century elements include the double front door leaves, the jamb and lintel trim boards, and the threshold (see figure ?).

Within the Phase III door construction are several remnants of earlier doors. A cut-out in the sheathing boards demarcates the head of the Phase II door establishing door height, width, and the possibility of a transom light.[86] Original Phase I door studs survive. They remained in place until Phase III construction when they were cut loose near the ceiling, moved to the east and west, and reused as the studs for the widened Phase III door opening.

The ell and northwest addition were demolished in 1962 leaving no evidence of exterior door configuration or appearance. All information pertaining to Phase III door openings in the rear additions were determined from historic photographs and reports.

c. Illustrations

---

[86]The door height as evidenced in the sheathing boards is about ?" taller than the present door height allowing for a transom of that size. In addition, a notch in each corner of the top of the door opening supports the theory that transom framing was inserted at the top of the doorway.

4. Windows

a. Evolution

Phase I construction, ca. 1740:
Surviving evidence of original fenestration indicates that east and west gable ends of the building each had two windows on the first level, two windows on the second level, and one window in the attic level. The south/front elevation contained a total of nine windows; two on each side of the main front entry, and five equally spaced on the second floor level.[87] Original fenestration on the north elevation and possible lean-to is unknown.[88]

Windows were of plank construction; a pegged frame of jambs, head, and sill spiked directly to wall studs.[89] Exterior weatherboards ran up to the plank frames indicating that the windows were in place before the building was sheathed. The jambs were approximately 3-1/2 inch wide. The head and sill of the frame were approximately ? inches long and 3-1/2 inches tall. The

---

[87]Physical evidence includes mortises from original window framing and paint profiles of window jambs on underside of the end girts at the first and second level.

[88]It should be noted that the window configuration of the gable ends of the Job Brooks House is unique in the Concord area. All local buildings of the same period feature just one window at each level on the gable ends. For example: the Joshua Brooks, Samuel Brooks, Daniel Brooks, Hartwell Tavern, William Smith, Jacob Whittemore Houses.

[89]The appearance of the original windows is extrapolated from the scant surviving physical evidence and from contemporary buildings such as the John Adams Birthplace, The Hartwell Tavern, and the Joshua Brooks House. Surviving evidence includes original outlines of windows cut in sheathing boards, nailing evidence on studs, and a fragment of a window head removed from modern first floor bay window framing.

head and sill of the frame extended 1-1/2 inches beyond the jambs on either side. A simple sloped hood was nailed to the head piece of the frame forming a cap for the window. A thumb-nail bead was planed on the inner edge of the window jambs and on the lower edge of the window head.[90] (See figure ?)

At the first and second levels windows were generally 24 inches wide and 55 inches tall. They were spaced 30 inches apart on the gable ends and on the south/front elevation. The windows at the attic level on the gable ends were 24 inches wide and 3 feet, two inches tall.[91]

Window sash were double hung. Glazing configuration is unknown, however, the prevalent treatment of neighboring (contemporary) buildings was sash with six-over-six lights.[92] The head, jambs, and sill of the window openings

---

[90]Evidence of paint on a window head remnant from Room 102 indicates that at construction, no bed molding was nailed below the window cap. Paint traces suggest that a single layer of finish was applied to the head before the bed molding was nailed in place. The head of the window therefore, originally sported a painted finish with no applied trim. At least four layers of paint were identified on the exposed area of the head below the bed molding area suggesting that a series of painting campaigns were carried out after the bed moldings were added to the windows. The bottom of the bed molding is clearly demarcated by a thick paint ridge.

[91]Dimensions and spacing was determined from extant mortises, stud location, and jamb profiles surviving in paint on the casing of the girts at original locations.

[92] *Six-over-six lights*:
Samuel Brooks, Joshua Brooks, Noah Brooks, William Smith, John Nelson.

Six-over-nine lights:
Daniel Brooks, Munroe Tavern

Nine-over-six lights:
Hartwell Tavern

on the interior were cased with trim boards affixed with wrought trim nails. Jamb casing was planed with a thumb-nail bead. The sill profile is unknown.

Phase II construction, ca. 1770:

Window fenestration was largely unaltered during Phase II construction. The location, dimensions, and style of the windows remained the same as first constructed. Phase II sheathing boards and clapboards were run directly up to the Phase I plank frames (as the Phase I weatherboards had done).

The recladding of the exterior walls with wide board sheathing and clapboards interfered only with the treatment of the window caps. Window hoods would have been replaced during the resheathing to insure weather-tight conditions. It is speculated that the Phase I window caps were replaced with new hoods that sloped on front and sides with a bed molding below. Hood and bed molding were nailed to the head of the frame.[93] The hood measured approximately ? and the bed molding was 2 1/4 inches high. (See figure ?)

On the second level of the south/front elevation, the top of the window frames extended into the cornice. The window

---

Twelve-over-twelve:
Buckman Tavern, Jacob Whittemore

[93]Please note. It is possible that the more elaborate three-sided hood and bed molding treatment of the crown of the windows pre-date Phase II work. It is only certain that the treatment was not original as explained in note #?. The resheathing of the building (ca. 1775) would have been a logical time for the treatment of the window caps to be altered to the configuration that surviving physical evidence supports. Ghosts on the sheathing suggest the installment of a fancier window cap during Phase II construction.

hoods butted the soffit. The bed molding below the hoods was even with the bed molding of the cornice forming a continuous band across the elevation.

The Phase II fenestration of the lean-to and jut-by on the north elevation is unknown. No physical evidence survives today. No photographs of the north elevation have been found indicating Phase II treatment of the north windows.

No evidence was found of shutter pintles or hardware, however, it is possible that such evidence was lost when the windows were all enlarged during Phase III construction and the plank frames removed.

Phase III construction, ca. 1886:

Phase III construction significantly altered every window in the Job Brooks House. During the victorian changes, every window was enlarged. The frames, surrounds, and sash were all replaced.

On the south/front elevation, first floor windows were removed. The wall area between and including the windows to the east and west of the front entry was removed from floor to ceiling. The wall was projected out and a three-sided bay constructed. Four tall narrow one-over-one light windows were installed in each bay. The projecting bays continued upwards through the second floor.

As on the first level, the wall area between and including the windows to the east and west of the center hall window was removed from floor to ceiling. The wall was projected out to match the three-sided bay of the first level. Four tall narrow one-over-one light windows were installed in each bay. Together the new construction created matching

two-story bay towers on the front elevation. The center hall window on the second floor was enlarged from its original 24 by 55 inches to 50 by 65 inches. Two tall narrow one-over-one light sash windows were installed. The newly enhanced windows were equipped with louvered shutters. (See figure ?)

Gable end windows on the east and west were likewise altered. The wall area between the two original windows on the first and second levels was knocked out and an area of 50 by 65 inches was cut in the wall to accommodate the new double window. Each window contained two tall narrow panels with a one-over-one light window sash. Window surrounds consisted of ? inch jambs, a ? inch sill, and a window cap with heavily molded cornices. The caps were ? inches tall, ? inches long, and projected ? inches from the wall. It is likely that gable end windows at the first and second story level featured louvered shutters similar to those installed on the front elevation.[94]

Attic windows on the east and west gable ends of the building were replaced with elongated one-over-one light windows measuring 2 feet by 5 feet, 6 inches. Attic window surrounds consisted of flat jambs and sill. The heads of the attic windows were angled at the corners to accommodate the raking cornice. Attic windows featured no caps.

Phase III windows on the north elevations, the ell, and the addition at the northeast corner of the building remain largely a mystery. Photographs provide only partial views of these areas. It appears that the north wall of the house featured a single window at the second floor level

[94]The ca. 1890 photograph documenting Phase III changes does not include views of the gable ends.

to the west of the ell. Evidence of the window survives in Room 201. The window measured 49 by 65 inches.

The ell contained three windows (and two doors) on the first level of its west elevation with four windows above on the second level. The north/rear elevation of the ell featured one door and one window on the first level and two windows on the second level. Windows of the ell were not double windows. (See figure ?) The fenestration of the east elevation of the ell is unknown.[95]

The fenestration of the northeast addition is also unknown with the exception of two windows located on the south elevation facing the front yard. One window was located on the first level and one on the second level. Both windows appear to be single, two-over-two light, double hung, sash windows. Both windows were enhanced with louvered shutters.[96]

b. Description

The current window configuration at the Job Brooks House has not changed since the Phase III alterations of the late-nineteenth century as described above. However, the house has not been inhabited since 1961. Deterioration,

---

[95]The ell was destroyed in ca. 1962. No remaining evidence survived. Photographs of the ell were taken before demolition but include only a full view of the west elevation and partial view of the north elevation. In addition, all windows and doors were boarded up when the ca. 1962 photographs were taken. Window details are therefore unavailable.

[96]Photograph, ca. 1890, Concord Free Public Library. This is the only image of the Job Brooks House in the nineteenth century. Unfortunately the addition on the northeast corner of the house is in deep shadow and determination of its fenestration difficult.

as well as structural investigation, has led to certain losses within the window configuration.

The ell and the northeast addition are completely gone. No Phase III window glass, sash, shutters, or interior window trim survives. Exterior window surrounds survive only on the gable end windows at the first and second level. In addition, only the skeletal frame of the two-story bays on the south elevation are extant. Basically, the Phase III window openings survive with none of their finishing features. All window openings are boarded over. (See figures ?, ?)

Phase I, ca. 1740 window elements that have survived the alterations of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries include: mortises from window studs in rooms 101, 103, 201, 202, and 203; paint ghosts of original window jambs on the underside of the girt in Rooms 101, 103, 201, 202, and 203; a fragment of the window head of the original plank window from Room 201, south elevation; and the original window studs for the east and west walls and for the center hall window. (See figures ?, ?)

Phase II, ca. 1770, window elements that have survived are the same as the Phase I elements listed above. The windows were not altered during Phase II construction with the exception of the exterior window caps.

c. Illustrations

6. Roof

a. Evolution

Phase I construction, ca. 1740:
The roof of the Job Brooks House as initially constructed was an equal gable front roof. Wide board pine sheathing was nailed to roof framing members with wrought nails. (Roof framing is discussed below with the STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS.) The original, horizontal, 1 inch thick, roof sheathing is extant and varies in width from 1 foot, 1 foot, 1/2 inch, to 1 foot, 3-1/2 inches. (See figure ?) Wood shingles were in turn nailed to sheathing boards. No original shingles have survived.

On the south/front slope of the roof, sheathing and shingles were carried out beyond the wall plane by the extension of the summers and girts approximately 7 inches. An outrigger was dovetailed into the ends of the summers and girts carrying the notched feet of the common rafters. The roof covering was likewise continued out over the outrigger. Ends of the sheathing boards either butted the fascia of the boxed cornice or were capped by a crown molding. Shingles extended at least an inch beyond the sheathing.[97]

The north/rear slope of the roof featured an overhang of approximately ?". Summers and girts extended just 4 inches beyond the plate with a sloped tongue that carried the ends of the roof sheathing and shingles. No outrigger was included in north slope framing. Horizontal flush boarding

[97]Surviving physical evidence of the south slope of the roof includes two pieces of outrigging, and a substantial amount of original sheathing.

was nailed up to, and perhaps over, the plate on the north elevation. The eaves were open.[98] (See figure ? and HABS drawings in Appendix A.)

The configuration of a possible integral lean-to roof extending from the center of the north wall is unknown. If the lean-to was indeed part of the initial construction, its roof would have formed a continuous slope with the north slope of the main roof from the eaves to five or six feet above the ground.[99] The lean-to roof would have been similarly covered in wide board sheathing and wood shingles.

Phase II construction, ca. 1770:

During Phase II construction the treatment of the exterior roofing was largely unchanged. It consisted of wide board pine sheathing and wood shingles applied as described above with wrought nails. Sheathing boards dated to original Phase I construction. New wood shingles may have been necessary during Phase II construction. The estimated life of a wood shingle roof is 30 years and therefore the ca. 1740 roof was either reshingled during or shortly before Phase II, ca. 1770, construction.

One area of the roof that definitely underwent change during Phase II construction was the north slope of the roof which now accommodated a lean-to across the full length of the elevation as well as a jut-by at the

---

[98]Physical evidence includes the extant angled extension of the end girts.

[99]No physical evidence has been found of roof framing from a t-shaped lean-to extending from the center of the north elevation. No rafter feet pockets or wall girt mortises are apparent.

northeast corner. Pockets for lean-to rafter feet were cut into the north plate approximately every two feet. The lean-to roof continued the existing slope of the main block of the house as did the jut-by. No physical evidence of the lean-to and jut-by roofs survive today with the exception of the rafter feet pockets in the plate. It is assumed that they were sheathed with wide pine boards and covered with wood shingles to match the front block of the house.

Phase III construction, ca. 1886:

The roof underwent several changes during Phase III construction. Structural changes are discussed below. Changes to the roof cover included the removal of the lean-to and jut-by, thus dismantling the eighteenth-century extended "salt-box" roof of the north slope of the roof. The construction of a new ell wing and addition at the northeast corner created a new roof line with the ell gable butting the north slope of the main roof from ridge to eaves. The roof of the northeast addition encircled the northeast corner of the main roof.[100]

A rectangular opening was cut in the original roof at the junction of the gable ell roof and north slope of the main roof providing access between the main attic and the ell attic. A portion of the main roof with nineteenth-century wood shingles intact was found at the junction during the 1961 NPS investigation. Shingles measured 1/4 x 4 x 3-1/2 inches with approximately five inches exposed to the weather. They were fastened to the original roof sheathing

[100]No documentation, written or photographic, has been discovered for the Phase III treatment of the northeast corner of the house. Only a foot print plan has been determined.

with cut nails. (See figure ?) Shingles probably date to a resheathing of the roof in the mid-nineteenth century and were left undisturbed during Phase III construction.[101]

The condition of the wood shingles discovered in 1961 suggests that the roof was in need of new shingles at the time of Phase III construction. It is suspected that the main roof, and those of the new additions, were reclad with new wood shingles at this time. A photograph of the house, ca. 1890, shows a well maintained wood shingle roof with a protective cap along the ridge both on the main block of the house and on the northeast addition. New wood shingles were nailed to original wide board sheathing.[102]

b. Description

The current roof consists of eighteenth century framing and sheathing, nineteenth century cornice and eave details, and twentieth century asphalt shingles and rolled tar paper. Asphalt shingles cover the south slope. On the north slope a large triangular area from the ridge to the eaves is covered with rolled tar paper. Asphalt shingles compose the roof area surrounding the tar paper covering.

The triangular area of tar paper is located slightly east of center and marks the former junction of the rear ell gable roof and the abutting slope of the northeast addition. (See figure ?) Portions of nineteenth-century

---

[101]Nineteenth-century wood shingles may still be extant beneath the current tar paper covering.

[102]The original wide board pine sheathing, ca. 1740, remains largely extant on the current roof.

wood shingles may survive on the north slope of the roof beneath the present tar paper covering.

c. Illustrations

7. Chimney

The Job Brooks House was originally a center chimney structure. However, the center chimney was taken down in ca. 1886 and replaced with two slender chimneys facilitating free-standing, coal burning stoves. Most evidence of the original construction and appearance of the center chimney was therefore lost. Reconstruction of the chimney will depend largely upon comparative analysis of surviving center chimney buildings in the area.

a. Evolution

Phase I construction, ca. 1740:

The original center chimney was made of handmade bricks measuring an average of 2-1/4 by 3-3/4 by 8 inches. The chimney serviced fireplaces in rooms 101, 103, 201, and 203, and a kitchen hearth located along the north wall in the a now demolished lean-to.[103]

Exact dimensions of the chimney are unknown, however it was t-shaped with an appended flue on the north side for the lean-to fireplace. It was about 8 by 10 feet as it passed between the chimney girts at the second floor level. The main block was approximately 5 feet, 8 eight inches by 3 feet, 8 inches, and the appendage 2 feet, 8 inches by 1 foot, 8 inches as it passed through the roof. The visible

[103]The bricks of the original chimney were reused in the later chimneys and in the brick foundation. Fireplaces are assumed to have been in both front rooms of the house as both 1794 and 1811 inventories list fireplace equipment as present in the rooms. Fireplaces are known to have existed in the upper front chambers because the outlines of the fireplace hearths are still visible in the floor.

stack on the exterior of the building was approximately ? high.[104]

The exterior appearance of the chimney may have been decorative, as was its neighbor's, the William Smith House, with double arch design and corbelled cap. It may also have been a simple square mass as found across the street at the Joshua Brooks House, or a square mass with a corbelled cap as in the Whittemore-Brooks House. (See figures ? ?)

Phase II construction, ca. 1770:

The center chimney and associated fireplaces remained unchanged throughout the eighteenth century. The only note that should be made, is that if the lean-to was newly constructed during Phase II work (as evidence suggests), a working kitchen hearth was definitely installed. A chimney stack with a separate flue would have been added to the back of the center chimney angling up along the extant chimney and requiring a larger hole in the roof for the exterior stack to exit. The exterior stack would therefore have been altered in appearance with an addition on the north side.[105]

Phase III construction, ca. 1886:

---

[104]Dimensions of the chimney were taken from blackened marks and ghosts on the chimney girts and from the outline of the chimney as it passed through the roof ridge as indicated on the underside of the roof sheathing by patch work and by the cut-off ends of the front rafter.

[105]The profile of a lean-to kitchen hearth flue as it made its way up to join with the main stack, is visible on the ceiling of the back hall leading into the lean-to chambers.

During Phase III construction the center chimney was dismantled and the brick reused in the construction of two new chimneys, the raised brick foundation, and a partition wall in the cellar along the north wall.[106] The new chimneys measured 17 by 30 inches and were located in the center bay of the house against the east and west faces of the original chimney girts. Plaster walls were boxed out around the chimneys concealing the brick stacks in each room. (See figure ?)

Circular stove pipe holes in the chimneys indicate that freestanding stoves replaced fireplace heating in all of the rooms in the main block of the house. Indeed, all evidence of original fireplaces was removed or concealed at this time.

The chimneys passed through the ridge of the roof and projected ? feet above the ridge. Chimney caps were corbelled.

There may have been a third chimney on the new ell wing of the house serving the kitchen stove. The 1961 valuation report of the property reported "A total of three brick chimneys. . ." However, no photographs or additional written documentation of a third chimney were discovered.

c. Description

Chimneys at the Job Brooks House currently consist of the two ca. 1886 chimneys on the main block of the house described above. The brick used in the chimneys dates to

---

[106]Brick of the present chimneys, foundation, and partition wall show obvious signs of prior use in the center chimney including a significant number of soot blackened bricks.

original construction, ca. 1740. It is handmade clay brick measuring 2-1/4 by 3-3/4 by 8 inches and is laid up without finished joints or smooth surface treatment except in the exposed exterior stacks of the chimneys. The chimneys stand ? tall from the roof ridge and feature three courses of corbelled brick at the caps. At the roof ridge, where the chimneys pierce the roof, metal flashing has been applied. (See figures ?)

Stove pipe holes are found in the chimneys in rooms 101, 103, 201, and 203 indicating heating by free-standing stove in ca. 1886. However, floor registers in each room suggest that central heating replaced the free-standing stoves at some point. A defunct, coal fired, American Radiator Co. "Sunbeam" hot air furnace was discovered in the cellar in 1961.[107] This may have been the only furnace installed at the Job Brooks House. It was removed upon NPS acquisition in 1961.

c. Illustrations

[107]"Valuation Report, Residential Property, Reed O. Beharrell, Nicholas M. Deraney and H. Theodore Beharrell." January 16, 1961, Harry G. Berglund, Appraiser. MIMA NHS Files.

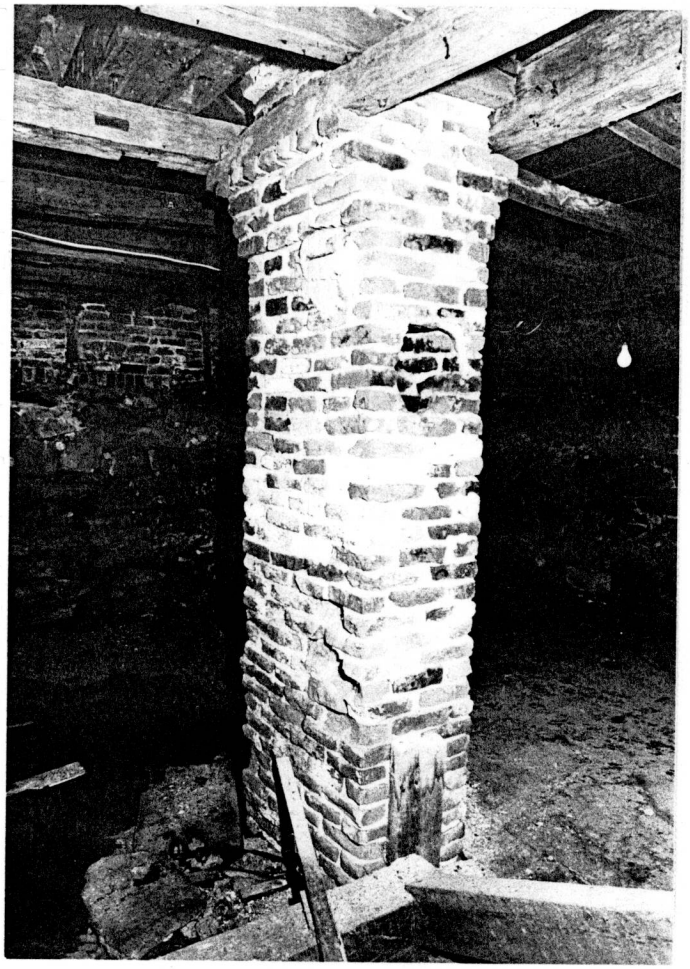


Figure 157. Boardman house, Saugus, Mass. Rear view, showing appended flue for lean-to fireplace, original house, ca. 1687, with lean-to added before 1696. *Photo, Wilfred A. French, ca. 1880.*

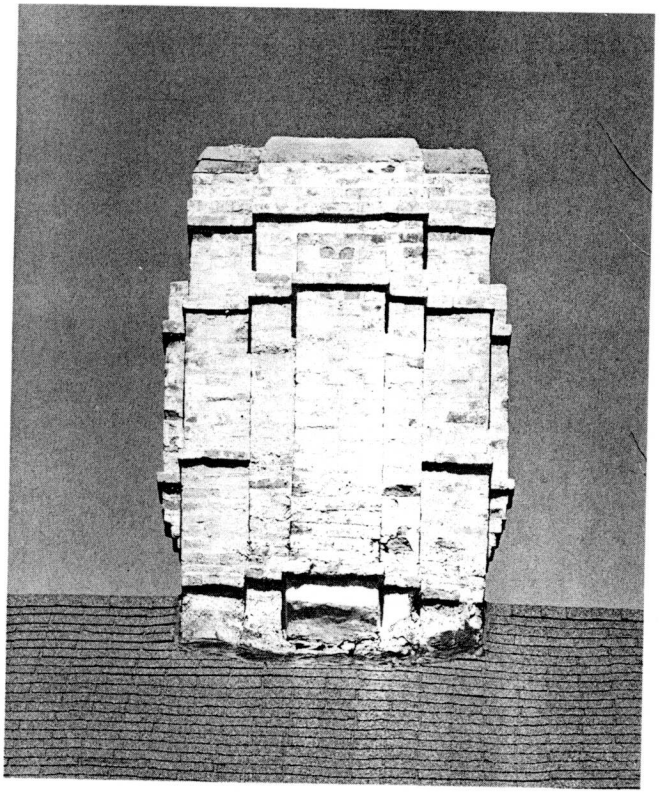


Figure 158. Parson Barnard house, North Andover, Mass. Front elevation of chimney, ca. 1715. *Photo, William W. Owens, Jr., 1976.*

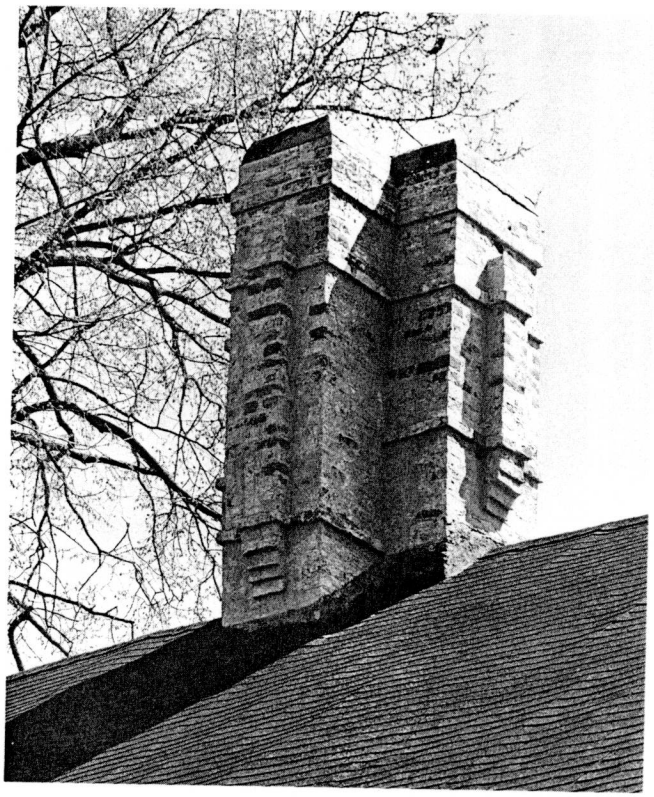


Figure 159. Parson Barnard house. Rear elevation of chimney. *Photo, William W. Owens, Jr., 1976.*

C. STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

1. Wall Framing

a. Evolution

Phase I construction, ca. 1740:

The wall framing of the Job Brooks House at construction consisted of hand hewn principal members and vertical sawn intermediate members. All framing was assembled with mortises, tenons, and trunnels. All original framing members were scribed for assembly.

The principal vertical framing members consisted of eight shouldered posts, each of which was continuous from sill to plate measuring approximately 7 by 8 inches at the sill and 7 by 12 inches at the plate. Four shouldered posts were placed at the four corners of the building forming the corner posts. Four shouldered posts were distributed at the ends of each of the two chimney girts forming the central structural bay of the building. Vertical members were mortised into the sill at the bottom of the wall, and into the plate at the top of the wall.

The principle horizontal framing members consisted of 1) the sill at the first floor level, 2) the front, rear, and end girts on the second floor level, and 3) the plate at the third/attic floor level. The sill measured approximately 7 by 8 inches. The girts measured approximately 6 x 8 inches. The plate measured approximately 8 by 8 inches on the east and west ends and 5-1/2 by 8 inches on the north and south sides.

The sill was a single continuous timber on the east and west ends, and of three parts on the north and south sides.[108] The sill timbers were mortised, tenoned, and pegged into the corner posts and the chimney posts.[109] Similarly, the girts were a continuous timber on the east and west ends, and of three parts on the north and south sides. The girts were mortised, tenoned, and pegged into the corner posts and chimney posts. The plate was a continuous timber on the east and west ends, and of two parts jointed with a bladed scarf joint in the chimney bay on the south and north sides. The plate was lap jointed, tenoned, and pegged at the top of the corner posts. (See the HABS drawing in figure ?)

Each of the principal vertical framing members (the eight shouldered posts) was reinforced with diagonal up-braces at the intersections with the principal horizontal framing members. Diagonal up-braces measured approximately 5 feet, 1 inch long and were 3 by 3-3/4 inches square. Up-braces were mortised into vertical and horizontal framing members and trenched into studs.

The intermediate members of the wall framing system consisted of vertical sawn, 3 by 4 inches studs mortised and tenoned into the principal framing members. The studs became the nailers for the exterior sheathing and the framework for the brick nogging infill of the exterior walls. The studs also formed the jamb supports for the

---

[108]Division of the sill and girts into three pieces corresponded with the east, middle/chimney, and west bays.

[109]Please note that if there was an integral lean-to on the north elevation as is suspected; the sill in the chimney bay on the north elevation would have been replaced with the chimney mass for the kitchen hearth.

door and window openings. Studs adjacent to corner and chimney posts were trenched for the diagonal up-braces.

Interior walls of the main block of the house were apparently all wood partition walls nailed to horizontal framing members. Evidence of partition walls is found on the underside of the chimney girts on the first floor (impression of wall pressed into wood), and on the original floor boards of the second floor (faint paint line).

A lean-to was built across the entire expanse of the north wall and beyond into a jut-by on the north east corner. It two-stories high and one room deep with a sloping, salt-box roof. Wall framing of the lean-to probably resembled that of the main block of the house.

Surviving evidence of the wall framing of the lean-to is fragmentary. Only the second floor girts have been found to engage the north wall of the main block of the house. These girts were dovetailed into the end and chimney posts. A 5 inch step-down was created in the framing. First story framing (sill and girts) is undetermined to date.

Framing evidence of the jut-by includes mortises in the sill, corner post, and plate at the north east corner of the east elevation from the front wall girts of the jut-by.

Phase II construction, ca. 1770:

The wall framing of the Job Brooks House remained unchanged during Phase II construction.

Phase III construction, ca. 1886:

Wall framing during Phase III construction was altered and augmented to accommodate changes in plan and fenestration. Because the nineteenth century is not the period of significance for the Job Brooks House, the changes will be only briefly discussed.

Most importantly, the principal wall framing members (sills, girts, and plate) remained intact within the Phase III changes to the main block of the house. Even the raising of the house to install a two foot addition to the foundation did not necessitate new wall framing members. Only the south/front chimney bay section of the sill was replaced with a reused sill piece.[110] In addition, the removal of the center chimney at this time left a gap in the chimney bay of the sill on the north elevation. The gap was infilled with a reused timber. Both reused pieces may have been part of the lean-to framing dismantled during Phase III construction.

The intermediate wall framing members, namely the wall studs, underwent more substantial changes. Although, some of the original wall studs survive, many were moved, removed, or cut off at the top and bottom to accommodate the following alterations. 1) The addition of two-story projecting window bays on the south elevation. 2) The enlargement of all other windows to nearly double the original size. 3) The enlargement of the front entry to a double leaf door. 4) The removal of the lean-to and construction of new ell additions. (See figures ? and ?)

---

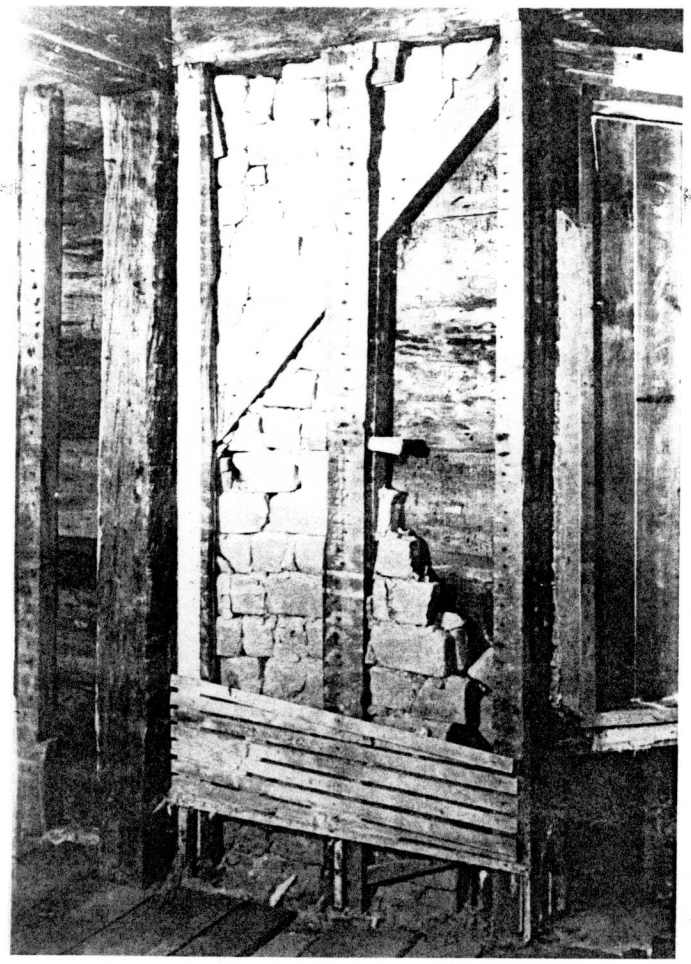
[110]This section of the sill frequently is replaced as it receives very hard wear and weathering.

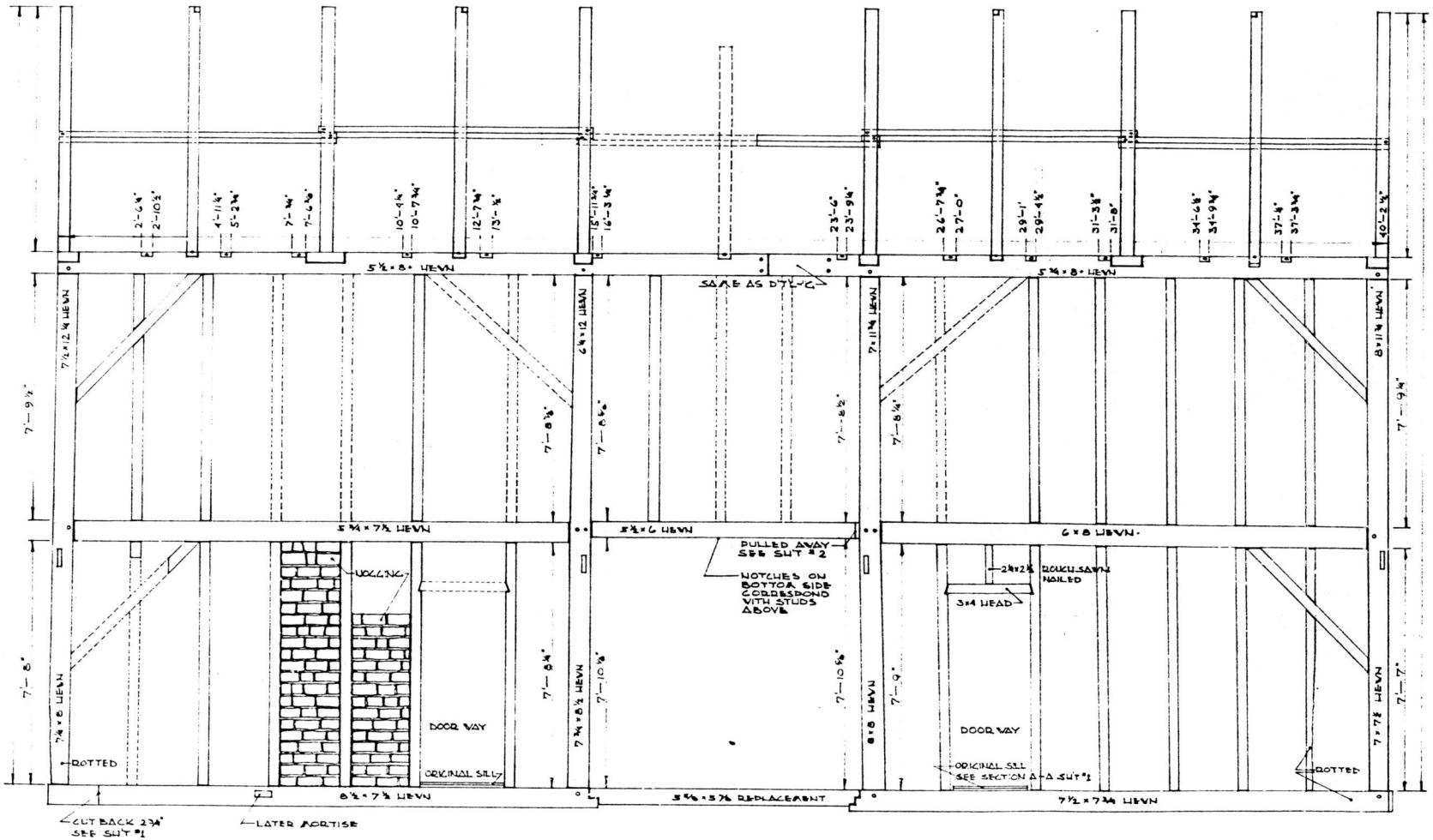
Wall framing of the Phase III ell and northeast addition are unknown. Both were demolished in 1964.

b. Description

The wall framing of the Job Brooks House has not changed significantly since Phase III construction. The original wall framing members as described in Phase I construction are extant; altered only as described above during Phase III construction. A set of measured drawings prepared by the National Park Service in ca. 1962 provide the most recent accounting of wall framing members. (See figure ?)

c. Illustrations - Wall Framing





NOTE — NOGGING, 2" TO 2¾" AND MORTAR — ½" BRICK LAID ON ED ALIGNMENT.

— STRUCTURE HAS BASE

— STUDS, NOMINAL 3 SET FLAT, MORTIS AND BOTTOM, SA

— COMMON RAFTER NOMINAL 3×4, SAW D'L—H.

— MAJOR TIMBERS RAFTERS ARE H

NORTH FRAMING ELEVATION

SCALE ½"=1'-0"

SCALE AS NOTED

RECOMMENDED

DATE

APPROVED

BASIC DATA LOCATION — MIDDLESEX COUNTY CONCORD, MASS.

2. Floor Framing

a. Evolution

Phase I construction, ca. 1740:

Principal floor framing members were summer beams, chimney girts, and joists. All timbers were hand hewn and scribed for assembly. All of the floors were framed in a similar manner with variences occurring in the chimney bays and in the direction of span for the framing members. Floor framing followed a five bay configuration corresponding to the five bay fenestration of the exterior. (No discussion of lean-to floor framing is included because no physical evidence of lean-to floor framing for a ca. 1740 lean-to was discovered during investigation.)

First Floor Framing. See the floor framing plan in figure ?. First floor summer beams and chimney girts ran in a north to south direction. First floor joists ran in an east to west direction. The two east and two west bays of the first floor (rooms 101 and 103) were carried by 3 by 4 inch joists spaced 2 feet on center and running between sill and the summer beam and between the chimney girt and the summer beam. The span of each bay at the east and west was 6 feet, 1 inch. Joists were laid in mortises cut in the sills, summers, and chimney girts. The summer beams were 11-1/2 inches by 8-3/4 inches. The chimney girts were 8-1/4 inches by 7-1/2 inches and 7-1/2 inches by 6 inches.[111]

---

[111]Surviving Phase I first floor framing members include: both summers, both chimney girts, all joists from the two east and chimney bays with the exception of a single joist along the north wall in the chimney bay. Replaced Phase I first floor framing members include: all joists in the west bays, replacement splice

Floor framing in the center chimney bay of the first floor was slightly different. Here, the central chimney occupied the majority of the bay. The bay was 12 feet wide. Three 6 by 6 inch joists spaced 2 feet on center, ran between the chimney girts in front of the central chimney carrying the floor for the entry hall and stair (room 103). As in east and west bays, the joists ran east to west and were laid in mortises on the chimney girt. A mortise at the north end of each chimney girt indicate that a short joist from each mortise engaged into the chimney mass providing an area of flooring for a built-in cupboard or chimney closet in rooms 101 and 103.[112]

Second Floor Framing. See the floor framing plan in figure ?. Second floor summer beams ran in an east to west direction. Second floor joists ran in a north to south direction. The joists of rooms 201 and 203 measured 3 by 4 inches and were spaced 2 feet on center, running between the rear girt and the summer beam, and between the summer beam and the front girt. The span of the joists (between girts and summers) was 8 feet, 10 inches. Joists were laid in mortises cut in the summer beams and front and rear girts. Second floor summer beams were 12-1/2 by 8-1/2

---

to original east chimney girt at south end.

[112]Mortises are slightly different sizes and do not line up horizontally. Therefore they did not hold a single joist. Evidence of a built-in cupboard exists in room 101 and includes whitewashing and clear delineation of former shelving. It is speculated that the cupboard is original. Closet evidence is not apparent in Room 103. Joists in this location were removed when the central chimney was demolished in ca. 1886.

inches. The front and rear girts were 8-1/4 by 7-1/2 inches, and 6 by 8 inches.[113]

Floor framing in the center/chimney bay varied from the treatment of the floor framing in rooms 201 and 203. The chimney bay at the second floor diminished from 12 feet to 8 feet wide. As on the first floor, the center chimney (although tapering) and the stair occupied a the majority of the bay. South of the stair in the stair hall, two joists ran east to west between the chimney girts. The stair hall floor was carried on these two joists. North of the chimney, two joists ran east to west between the chimney girts. Flooring for a small back hall was carried on these two joists. The back hall provided a communicating passageway between rooms 201 and 203 as well as access into the lean-to chambers.[114]

Third Floor Framing. See third floor framing plan in figure? As in the first floor framing, the summer beams and chimney girts in the garret ran in a north to south direction while the joists ran in a east to west direction. The two east and two west bays of the third floor were carried by 3-by-4 inch joists spaced 1 foot, 10 inches on center and running between the end girt and summer beam, and the chimney girt and summer beam. The span of each bay at the east and west was 6 feet, 10 inches. Joists were laid in mortises cut in the summers and girts. The summer

---

[113]Surviving original second floor framing members include: summers, rear and front girts, chimney girts, and all joists in room 201 and 203. Missing original second floor framing members include: all joists in the chimney bay.

[114]The joists of both front hall and back passage have been removed, however, mortises are extant. In addition, eighteenth-century whitewashing exists in the back passage area marking out the former dimensions of the passage.

beams were 12 by 8-1/2 inches, and 13-1/4 by 8-1/4 inches. The chimney girts were 8 by 7 inches, and 7-1/2 by 6 inches.[115] The garret was unfinished at this time. The primary function of the flooring carried by the garret floor framing was to provide ceilings for the rooms below.

Floor framing in the center chimney bay of the third floor was quite different than in the flanking bays. The bay was 8 feet, 1 inch wide. The spacing of the joists was wider and irregular. The chimney ran up through the center of the bay having diminished to approximately 8 by 10 feet. North of the chimney just three joists spanned the bay. South of the chimney just two joists spanned the bay.[116] *At the chimney there may have been one short joist engaging with the west side of the chimney and two short joists engaging the east side of the chimney. OR DOES CHIMNEY SPAN BAY GIRT TO GIRT?*[117] Flooring carried by the framing in this chimney bay was probably random except in the area above the stair hall and the back passage.

Lean-to Floor Framing. Floor framing evidence of the lean-to is fragmentary. Evidence of floor framing on the first level is non-existent although it must have included sills

---

[115]Surviving Phase I first floor framing members include: both summers, both chimney girts, all joists from the two east and chimney bays with the exception of a single joist along the north wall in the chimney bay. Replaced Phase I first floor framing members include: all joists in the west bays, replacement splice to original east chimney girt at south end.

[116]Several of the joists appear to be laid in their mortises at an angle.

[117]Surviving evidence for short joists at chimney includes empty mortises in the chimney girts. It is possible that the short joists engaging the chimney on the east date to Phase II construction when a finished room was added to the garret and more substantial flooring required.

and girts either on a shallow foundation or lying directly on the earth. The first floor framing did not apparently engage the north wall of the main house block. Floor framing of the second floor consisted of four girts dovetailed into the cornerposts and chimney posts. The location of the second floor girts indicate that there was a 5 inch step-down between floor levels from the front chambers to the lean-to chambers. Joists running east/west were then laid into girts. Flooring was laid perpendicular to the main house. See the north framing elevation in figure ?.[118]

Phase II construction, ca. 1770:

The floor framing in the Job Brooks House was not altered during Phase II construction with the exception of the construction or extension of a lean-to along the north elevation.

Phase III construction, ca. 1886:

The numerous alterations to the Job Brooks House in the late-nineteenth century surprisingly disturbed the floor framing very little. Essentially, the floor framing of the main house block retained its ca. 1740 configuration.

The area most substantially impacted by Phase III changes was the chimney bay at all levels. The removal of the central chimney and the original stair, and the subsequent installation of two smaller chimneys and a center hall and

[118]Surviving evidence consists of mortises in the corner and chimney posts.

straight run stair altered the floor framing considerably.

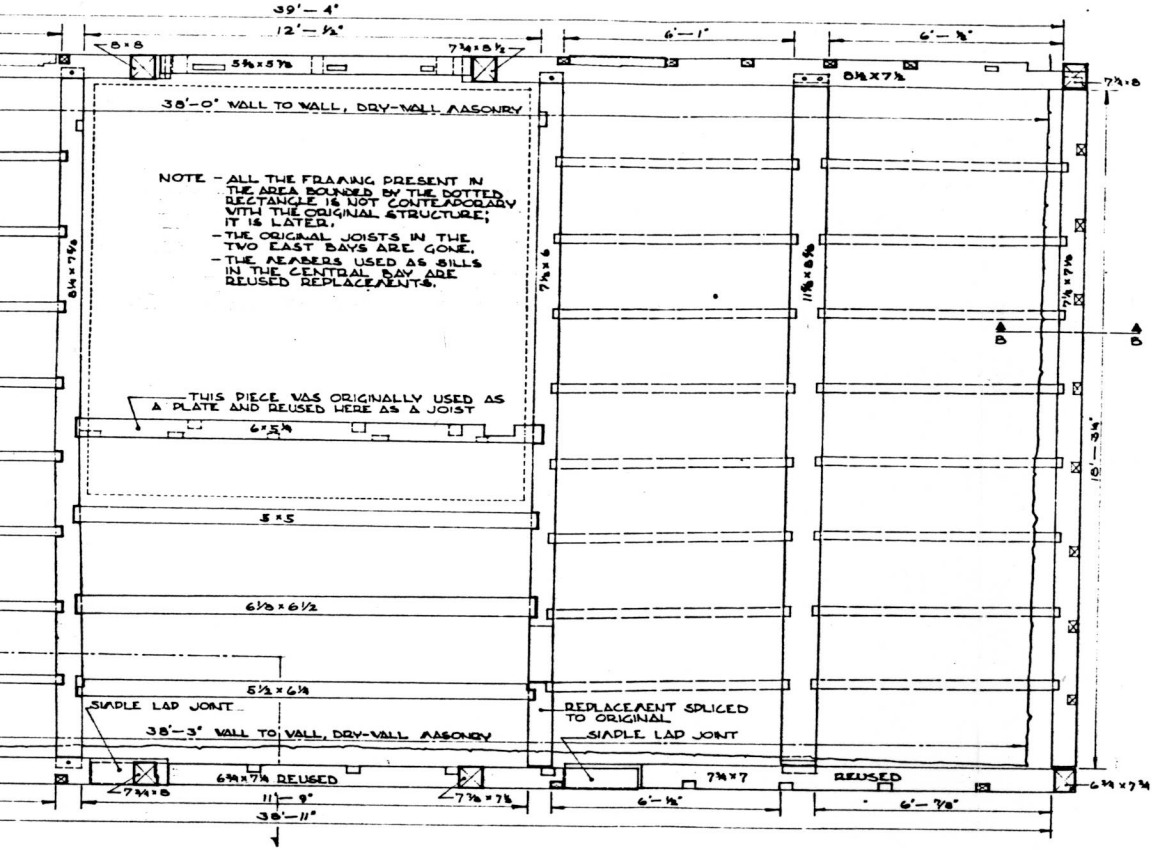
First floor framing gained several joists in the area formerly occupied by the central chimney. One of the new joists was originally used as a plate (perhaps from the dismantled lean-to). The southern end of the east chimney girt was replaced with a new piece spliced to the original. Perhaps the end had rotted and the raising of the building at the time provided an ideal opportunity to repair principal framing members. In addition, the floor framing beneath Room 103 had all sixteen joists replaced. (Perhaps related to the excavation of the cellar on the east side.)

Second floor framing was undisturbed by Phase III construction except in the chimney bay where the new center hall required additional joists. However, none of second floor framing survives in the chimney bay and therefore the Phase III configuration remains undetermined.

Third floor framing was undisturbed by Phase III construction with the exception of two areas that were cut out to accommodate the Phase III chimneys. A notch several inches wide and approximately two feet long was cut out of each chimney girt to make room for the new chimneys. A length of the joist engaging each of the new chimneys was likewise cut off at each stack. (See figure ?) New framing may have been added to the central chimney bay to facilitate a new attic stair and the ceiling over the new central hall.

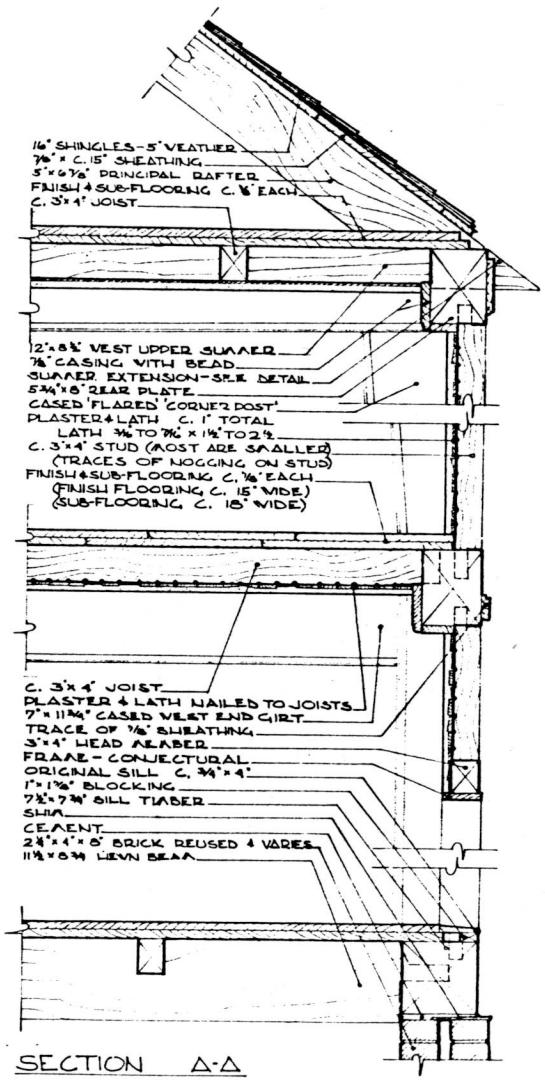
b. Description

The floor framing of the Job Brooks House currently consists of the original floor framing members as described in Phase I construction; altered only as described above



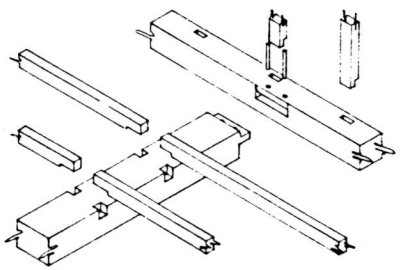
FIRST FLOOR FRAMING PLAN

SCALE ½"=1'-0"



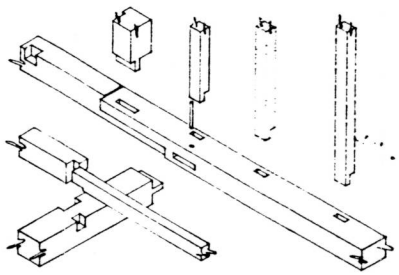
SECTION A-A

SCALE 1½"=1'-0"



DETAIL - B

½"=1'-0"



DETAIL - C

½"=1'-0"

HALF-SIZE REPRODUCTION

SCALE AS NOTED

MARK	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION	DATE

RECOMMENDED

DATE

APPROVED

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
PREPARED BY
EASTERN
OFFICE

FIRST FLOOR FRAMING PLAN & DETAILS
TITLE OF DRAWING

JOB BROOKS HOUSE
LOCATION WITHIN PARK

ANNUTE AAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
NAME OF PARK

ORIENTATI

PREPARE
G. SPURG
DESIGNED
G. SPURG
DRAWN
G.L. WRE
CHECKED

DATE | INIT
REVISE

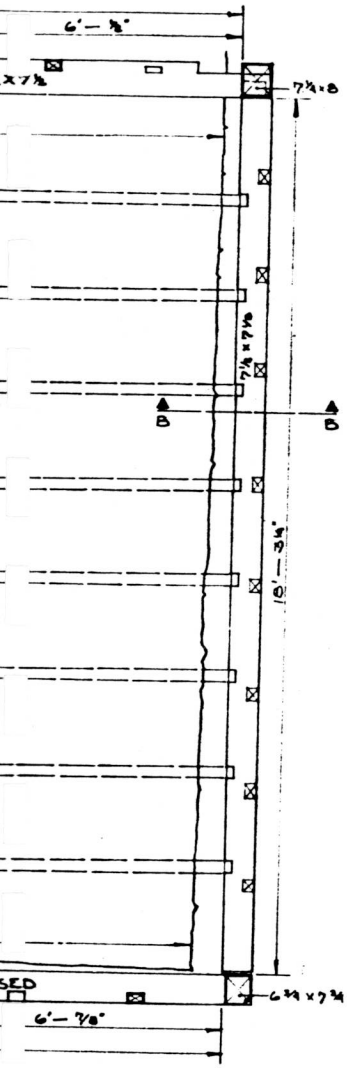
REGION
NORTHEA

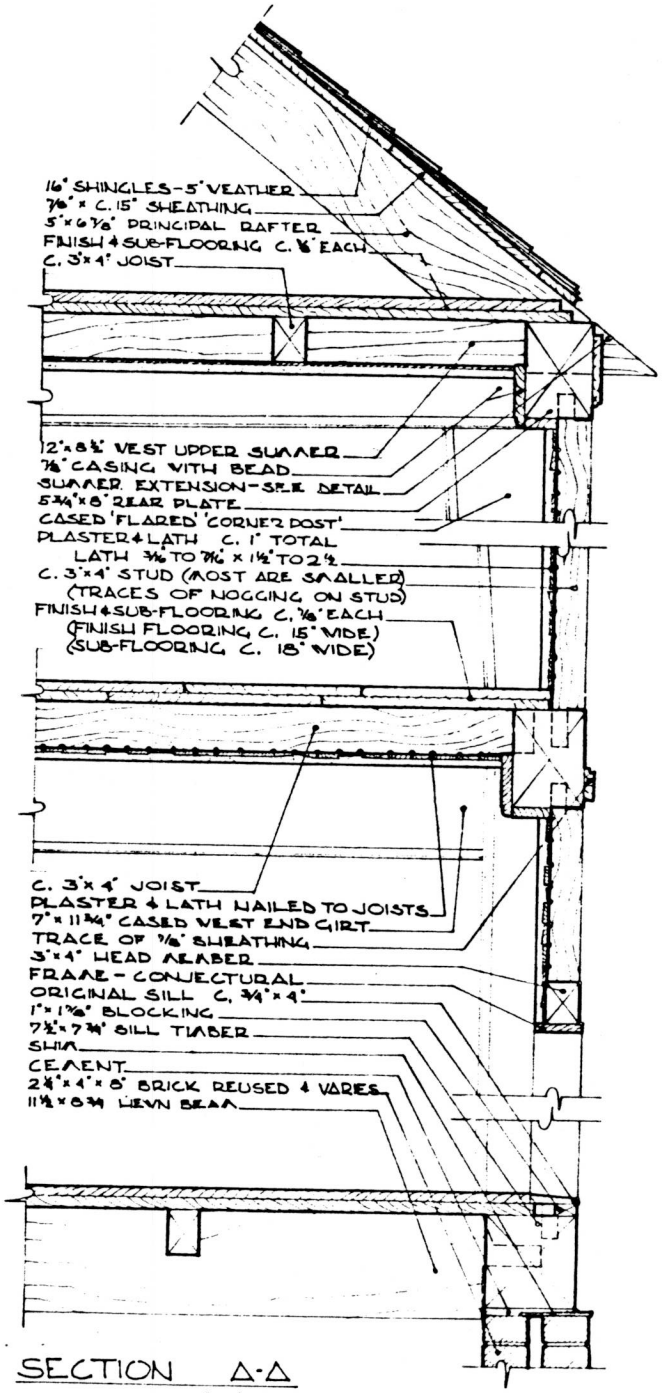
PCP NO.
8-6-1

SHEET 1 O

DRAWING NO
406
3509

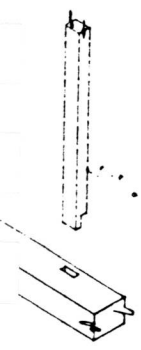
DATE





SECTION A-A

SCALE 1½"=1'-0"



ORIENTATION

HALF-SIZE REPRODUCTION

SCALE AS NOTED

MARK	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION	DATE	INITIAL

RECOMMENDED

DATE

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
PREPARED BY
EASTERN

PREPARED G. SPURGEON
DESIGNED G. SPURGEON
DRAWN G. L. WREN
CHECKED

REVISED

REGION NORTHEAST

PCP NO. 6-6-1

3. Roof Framing

a. Evolution

Phase I construction, ca. 1740:

The equal gable front roof was framed with six, hewn, tapered, 4 by 6 inches principal rafters spaced approximately 8 feet on center. Five, sawn, 2-3/4 by 3-3/4 inch common rafters were centered between the principal rafters. Principal rafters were assembled with bridled joints at the ridge. Common rafters were assembled with half-lapped joints at the ridge. There was no ridgepole. The common rafters forming the center rib of the roof were engaged with the masonry of the chimney at the apex.

Horizontal roof framing members included five sawn 2-1/2 by 3-3/4 inch purlins on the north slope and five purlins on the south slope. Purlins carried the common rafters. Each purlin spanned about 8 feet and was mortised and pegged into principal rafters midway between the eaves and the apex.

On the south/front slope of the roof, the principal rafter feet were tenoned into mortises in the end girts, summer beams, and chimney girts at the plate and pegged.[119] Girts and summers projected approximately 8" beyond the plate on the south. The (southern) ends of the girts and summers were dovetailed to receive outriggers spanning between the girts and summers. The outriggers carried the bird-mouthed rafter feet of the common rafters as well as

[119]The girts and summers were set into the plate in such a manner that the tops of girts and summers was flush with the top of the plate. According to historical architect Lawrence Sorli, this treatment is typical to buildings in the Concord area.

serving as purlins for roof sheathing. Common rafter feet were apparently nailed to the outriggers.

On the north/rear slope of the roof, the principal rafter feet were likewise tenoned and joined into mortises in the end girts, summer beams, and chimney girts. However, no outriggers were employed on the north elevation. Common rafters were notched into the plate itself and pegged. The ends of girts and summers extended several inches beyond the plate but were tapered to carry the slope of the roof. Principal rafter feet did not project beyond the plate. However, common rafter feet projected several inches beyond the plate, being even with the tapered ends of the girts and summers. (See figure ?)

Evidence of an integral lean-to was not discovered in the roof framing during the structural investigation. If a t-shaped lean-to was included in the original construction, one would expect to see evidence of lean-to rafters extending from framing of the main roof, or engaging with the north/rear plate. Lean-to rafter pockets were discovered, but not across the central section of the north elevation where a Phase I lean-to is suspected.[120] Although it is possible that the Phase I lean-to employed some type of undetected purlin system for its roof, no conclusive evidence has survived.

Phase II construction, ca. 1770:

The roof framing remained unchanged during Phase II construction with the exception of the north elevation. It is believed that a the lean-to was either extended or

---

[120]Lean-to pockets run across the north elevation and are believed to date to Phase II construction.

constructed at this time. Roof framing evidence (as with the floor and wall framing evidence) suggests construction, and not expansion, of the lean-to.

The Phase II lean-to was two stories and extended across the length of the north elevation with a jut-by at the north east corner. The lean-to roof was framed with twelve sawn rafters measuring approximately 3 by 5 inches. The top of the rafters were notched into mortises in the rear plate and pegged with trunnels. Lean-to rafters were placed approximately every two feet on center with a seven foot gap in the middle of the plate the length of the chimney bay. The common rafter of the main roof (now missing) may have provided support for a lean-to rafter at this location. The lean-to rafters followed the angle of the main roof and sloped down to the plate of the lean-to rear wall. The rafter feet were notched into the lean-to plate and pinned.[121]

The roof framing of the jut-by could not be determined as no identified evidence has survived.

Phase III construction, ca. 1886:

Several elements of the Phase III construction impacted the roof framing of the house. The removal of the lean-to and jut-by, and the construction of the rear additions transformed the north elevation. The ell wing particularly impacted the roof framing. The gable roof of the ell butted and pierced through the north slope of the roof. The common rafter and a length of purlin in the central bay

[121]The lean-to was demolished in the late nineteenth century and therefore lean-to roof framing is speculative. A piece of the lean-to plate is reused as a floor joist in the chimney bay of the first floor framing. Rafter and joists pockets are evident.

on the north slope of the roof were removed to facilitate the junction of the ell and main roofs. (See figure ? 1962 roof) In addition, the projecting common rafter feet and the tapered ends of girts and summers on the north elevation were truncated to be flush with the face of the plate.

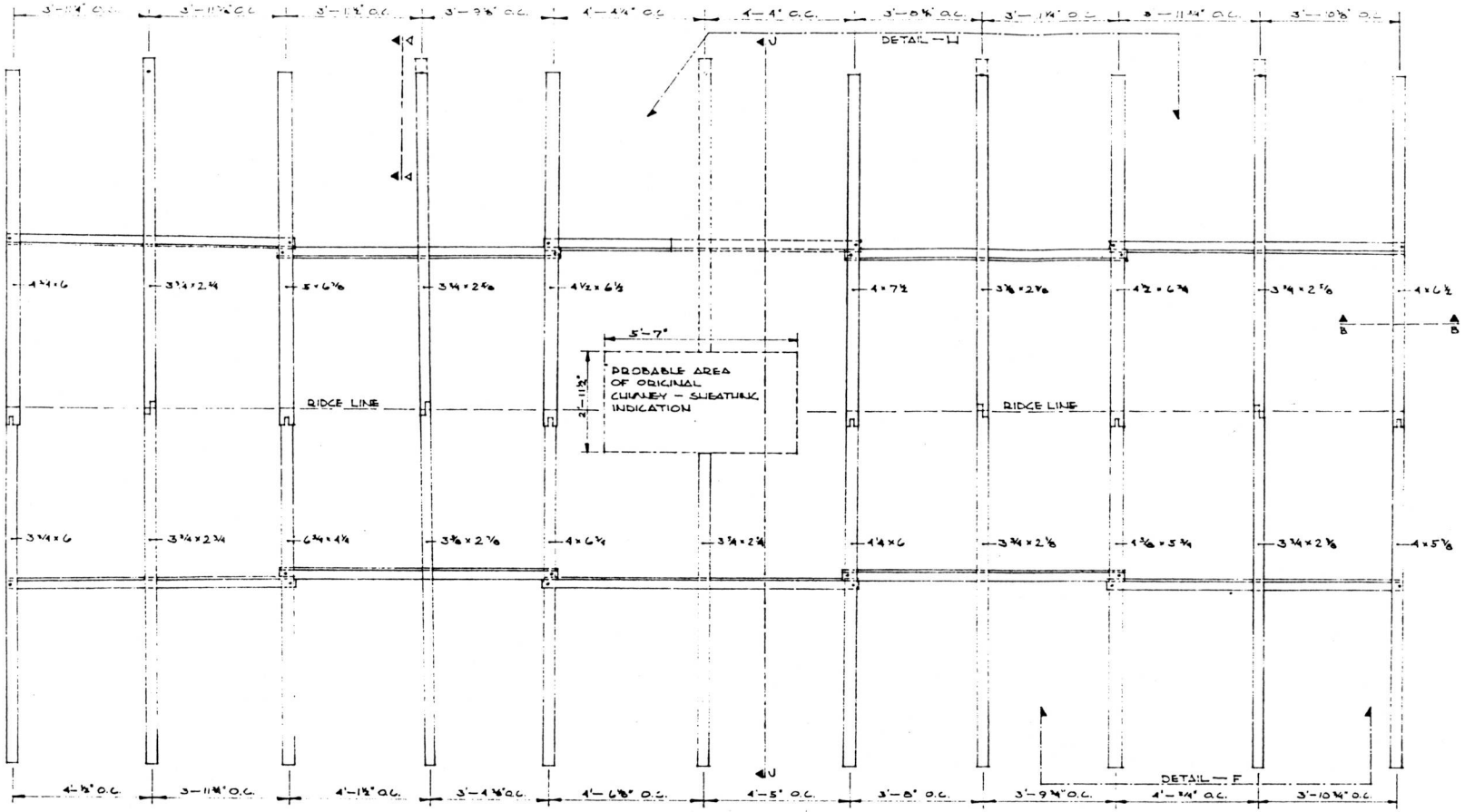
The dismantling of the center chimney necessitated patching the common rafter on the south slope, as well as sheathing straddling the ridge of the roof. Both elements formerly intersected the masonry of the chimney.

The changes wrought to the roof framing by the nineteenth-century addition to the north east corner of the house are undetermined. The impact seems to have been minimal, suggesting that the roof of the north east addition did not engage or alter the original roof configuration.

b. Description

The roof framing of the Job Brooks House today is essentially the original Phase I roof framing described above. Changes to the roof framing included the addition of (and subsequent removal of) an eighteenth-century lean-to along the north wall with rafters joined into the north wall plate, and two nineteenth-century additions also on the north elevation. Nineteenth-century additions accounted for the removal of one common rafter and a portion of a purlin in the center north bay, as well as the abbreviation of projecting rafter feet, girts, and summers (all on the north slope of the roof). At some time, three of the five outriggers on the south elevation were removed or displaced. With these noted exceptions, the original roof framing remains intact today. The original pitch of the roof also remains unaltered. (See figures ?)

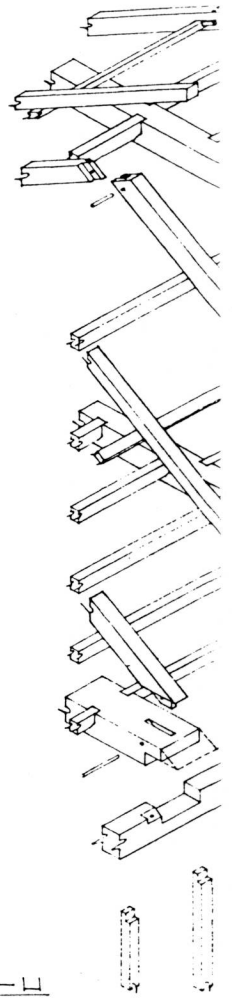
c. Illustrations



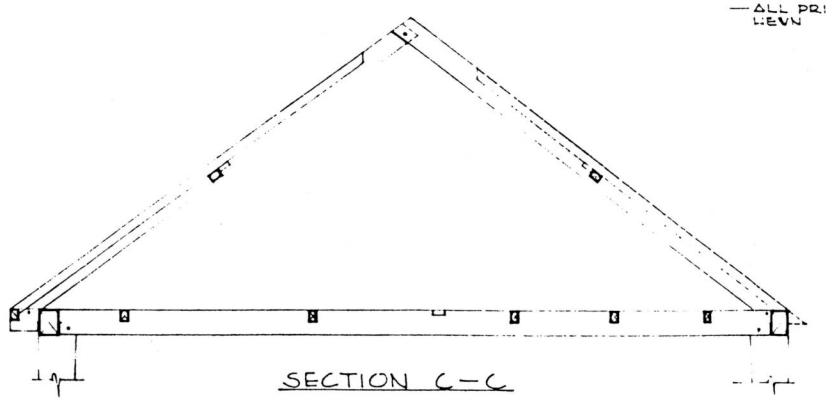
ROOF FRAMING PLAN

NOTE — ALL COMMON RAFTERS AND PURLINS — NOMINAL 3 x 4, LAID FLAT, SAWN

— ALL PRINCIPAL RAFTERS ARE HEWN



DETAIL — H



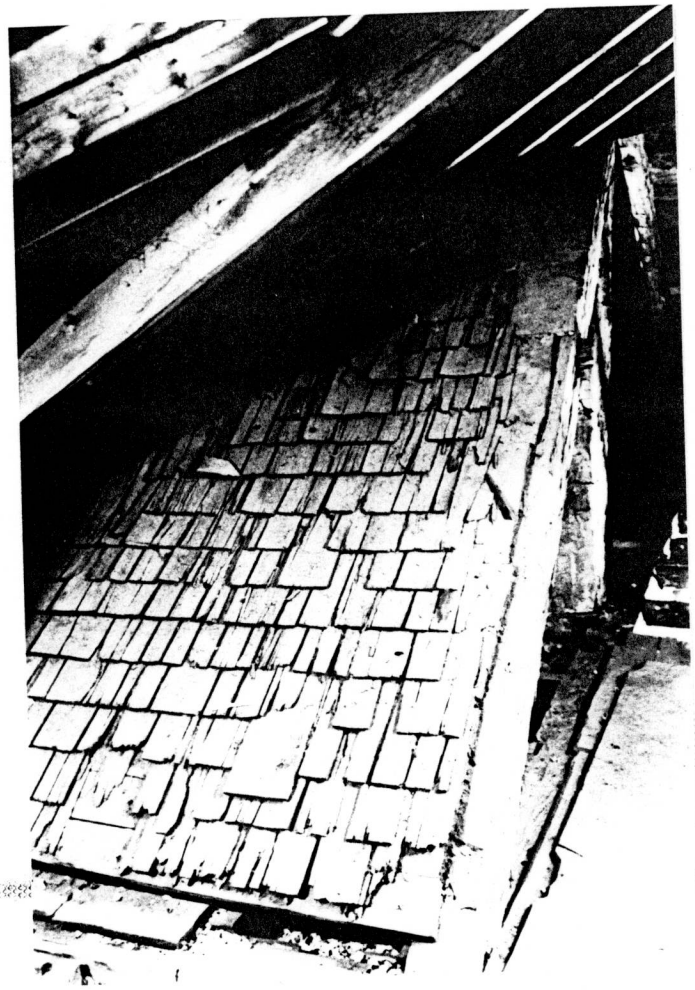
SECTION C — C

SCALE ½" = 1'-0"

RECOMMENDED

APPROVED

BASIC DATA LOCATION — MIDDLESEX COUNTY — CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS



D. INTERIOR ELEMENTS

The following discussion of the individual rooms of the Job Brooks House is a brief overview of their evolution, and an identification of existing eighteenth- and nineteenth-century materials. The goal of the Job Brooks House project is adaptation to storage space, not restoration, and therefore a comprehensive investigation and explanation of the interior elements is not essential.

1. Cellar

a. Evolution

The cellar of the house was probablly only partially excavated beneath the west half of the house during the initial construction. It was constructed of random fieldstone, laid up dry to a height of 6 feet, 2 inches at the grade line. (See figure ?) The cellar consisted of a rectangular west section measuring about 18 by 13 feet with a possible ell to the rear (dimensions unknown).[122] The floor was tamped earth. Stairs from the first floor dumped into the cellar from the front stair hall.

Primary documents that mention the cellar include the will (1791) and the inventory (1794) of Job Brooks. In his will, Job refers to "the two cellars under the Same

[dwelling house]."[123] This phrase suggests that both the main west and the ell cellars were extant by 1791.

An inventory of 1816 refers to "Articles in the cellar" and provides a glimpse of the function of the cellar. The articles listed were:

18 casks
2 forty galls. casks
1 half HH[d]. *[hogs head]*
5 dry casks
3 pork Bbls. *[barrels]*
1 cheese chest
1 Vinegar Cage
50 wt. Pork at 9 lbs.
2 Bbls. Soup
3 Meat Tubs
4 Half Bbls.
100 Bushels
1 lb. candles
3 wooden bottles
1 Bread Tub
292 lb. cheese[124]

Clearly, the cellar was being used for storage and for the refrigeration of perishable foods.

It is believed that the cellar remained unchanged until the late-nineteenth century with the exception of some patching and parging of the fieldstone walls which may have begun in the eighteenth century.[125]

---

[123]Last Will and Testament, Job Brooks, April 7, 1791. Middlesex County Courthouse, Probate Docket #2842.

[124]Inventory, Asa Brooks, October 9, 1816. Middlesex County Courthouse, Probate Docket #2790.

[125]Mortar samples taken from the fieldstone walls were analyzed and reveal that several patching campaigns were represented. The mortar mixes and the sands of the sampled patching and parging were different and therefore probablly applied at different times. In addition, the sands of mortars in the cellar did not match sands from original plaster in the rooms above, and therefore were

During the late-nineteenth century, (Phase III construction), the house was raised 2 feet above grade with 8 courses of brick added on top of the original fieldstone, raising the ceiling height in the cellar to 8 feet, 2 inches. Six windows in the brick foundation provided light to the cellar; two on the south, east, and west elevations. At this time (ca. 1886), a new ell and northeast addition was constructed at the rear of the main block of the house. The cellar beneath the new ell and beneath the east side of the house may have been excavated at this time. A brick partition wall was built between the front and rear portions of the cellar.[126] Openings at either side of the partition wall accessed the ell cellar. (See figure ?) The wall functioned as a bearing wall. *The central chimney formerly carried the framing of the house in this location. The removal of the central chimney at this time necessitated the installation of a bearing wall on the north elevation. Removal of the chimney also created additional open space in the cellar.* The cellar stairs were moved during Phase III construction to the back of the new center hall. A stair accessing the exterior may have been located in the ell cellar. The western half of the cellar floor was raised approximately six inches.

During the twentieth century few changes were made to the cellar. Heating, plumbing and electric utilities were installed via conduits originating in the cellar. Water and electric services entered the cellar at the southeast corner. (See figure ?) A soap-stone triple section set

---

probablly not original.

[126]Samples of mortar taken from the partition wall match the mortar samples taken from the brick foundation and from the ca. 1886 bay windows.

tub was located in the cellar. Heating was provided by a coal fired, American Radiator Co. "Sunbeam" hot air furnace.[127] A concrete floor was installed. The ell wing and northeast addition were torn down (ca. 1963) and the cellar below was filled with earth. The openings in the brick partition wall were infilled with concrete block. All of the cellar windows were infilled with brick and concrete block. The north wall was augmented with a wooden bracing system.

b. Description

The cellar in the Job Brooks House consists of the original rectangular front section measuring 38 feet, 3 inches by 18 feet, 3 inches and a rear ell cellar infilled in the 1960s. Original dry-laid fieldstone walls are intact with a 2 foot brick addition laid on top. Brick is re-used eighteenth-century brick from the original center chimney. Brick is augmented with eighteenth-century framing pieces set into the masonry to support the sill above. The framing pieces may be original lean-to framing. (See figure ?)

The floor of the cellar is twentieth-century concrete. The floor on the west side of the cellar is raised six inches.

The north wall exhibits ca. 1740 fieldstone, ca. 1886 brick partition wall, and ca. 1963 concrete block infill. A modern bracing system is in place on the north wall prohibiting the partition wall from buckling inward under pressure from the earth fill behind it. (See figures ?)

---

[127]Appraisal by Willard C. Bodge, 1961, notes the still extant furnace and sink on page 17.

A set of wood cellar stairs are extant and are located beneath the main staircase in the center hall (Room 102) above. The furnace and sink mentioned in the 1961 appraisal have been removed. The cellar is empty.

c. Illustrations

2. Room 101

a. Evolution

Phase I construction, ca. 1740:

Room 101 was originally a hall chamber and measured approximately 15 x 19 feet. The south, west, and north walls of Room 101 were of plaster over hand riven lath framed with exposed timbers. Lath was affixed with hand wrought nails to the studs. Plaster was animal hair plaster with several coats of whitewash.[128] Plaster walls ran uninterrupted from floor to girt, and from corner post to chimney post (no baseboard, no chair rail, no cornice). Girts and posts were exposed. Wall girts and posts were cased with 7/8 inch thick casing with a 3/4 inch bead. The chimney girt and summer beam were not cased but were planed and tooled with a 3/4 inch bead. (See figure ?)

The east wall of Room 101 was the fireplace wall and contained several features. A fireplace occupied the center of the wall. To the north and south of the fireplace, the wall consisted of jointed vertical panels.[129] At the far north end of the east wall, a built-in cupboard measuring approximately 3 feet by 6 feet, 2 inches, and containing three shelves was constructed.[130] At the far south end of the east wall, was located the door to the entry/stair hall. The door opening measured approximately 35 inches wide.

---

[128]Original plaster and lath survives on the south, north, and west walls.

[129]The underside of the chimney girt carries clear indented ghosts of the former vertical panel wall.

[130]Paint ghosts of the cupboard shelving survives on the north east chimney post in Room 101.

A door was located on the north/rear wall in the northeast corner. The door measured 1 foot, 10 inches by 6 feet, 2 inches and led into the lean-to (if extant at this time), or out to the exterior. The door swung outwards on pintles in the west jamb.[131]

Room 101 originally featured two windows on the south/front wall and two windows on the west wall. Openings measured 24 by 55 inches. The scant surviving evidence of the original windows suggests that the interior treatment consisted of jamb casings, heads, and sills inserted into the plank frame and affixed with wrought t-head trim nails. Only the sill of the window projected beyond the plaster wall on the interior (no decorative interior architrave). The jamb casings and sills featured a thumb-nail molding.[132] (See figure ?)

The original ceiling of Room 101 was unplastered. The exposed underside of second-floor floor boards and joists were hand-planed. Joists were slightly chamfered and the summer beam beaded. (See figure ?)

The original floor has been replaced but probablly resembled the wide pine boards still extant on the second floor measuring 3/4 inch thick and varying in width from 1 foot, 1-1/2 inches, to 1 foot, 4-1/2 inches.

---

[131]Physical evidence of this door includes extant jambs, head, and threshold sill. Nailing evidence includes trim nails on the jambs and holes from pintles and keeper on the exterior face.

[132]Physical evidence of original windows includes paint ghosts of window jamb casing on the underside of the girts and cut-outs in the plaster wall and framing.

Original finishes in Room 101 are speculative. The plaster was certainly white washed. The exposed boards and joists of the ceiling were never painted. Paint analysis has revealed that the summer beam was originally finished with a dark gray paint (Munsell 10Y 5/1).

Phase II construction, ca. 1770:

Changes to Room 101 dating specifically to ca. 1770 can not be determined. However, several alterations may have occurred to Room 101 by ca. 1770.

Sometime in the eighteenth century after initial construction the ceiling was plastered. Hand riven lath, measuring 44 inches long, by 1 or 2 inches wide was nailed with wrought nails to the underside of the exposed joists.[133] Approximately, 4 inches of the summer beam and 5 inches of the cased girts extended below the ceiling. Exposed portions of the framing exhibit a number of paint layers not found on the areas concealed by the ceiling indicating that the trim of the room was painted shortly after the ceiling was lowered.[134]

The only eighteenth-century documentation of Room 101 is included in Job Brooks' inventory of 1794 in which the room is referred to as the "foreroom." The room contained;

Eight day clock
One Bed and its furniture
Oval Table
candle stand

---

[133]A large number of wrought lath nails remain in the joists of Room 101. Ghosts from lath are also clear.

[134]See the paint analysis in Appendix I. A cream (Munsell 2.5Y 8.5/4) and a white (5Y 9/1) are believed to be eighteenth-century finishes. It is impossible to determine the date of the application.

white chest
Six chairs
Great chair
Pair of handirons
Tongs and fire shovel[135]

The primary occupants of the room at this time were the elderly couple, Job and Anna Brooks, who shared the house with their son Asa and his family. The room clearly functioned as both a sitting and sleeping room.

Phase III construction, ca.:

The alterations to the interior of the house during Phase III construction were the first substantial alterations to the rooms. Phase III alterations completely changed the appearance, and often the configuration, of the rooms.

Prior to ca. 1885, interior changes are thought to have been ones of finish and repair. For example, most of the paint finishes and all of the wallpapers found in Room 101 pre-date ca. 1885. The earliest wallpaper discovered in Room 101 is thought to date to ca. 1820.[136] Three (later) additional layers were found on the walls suggesting that the decorative treatment of the walls changed approximately every twenty years.[137] Early nineteenth century paint finishes included a gray green (Munsell 10Y 8/2), a light gray (Munsell 2.5PB 7/2), and a cream (Munsell 10YR 9/2).

---

[135]Inventory of Job Brooks, September 16, 1794. Middlesex County Courthouse, Probate Docket #2842.

[136]The ca. 1820 wallpaper was found only in an 8" strip at the bottom of the west and north walls. None of the paper survived on the upper zone of the plaster wall. It survived behind a baseboard applied to the wall sometime later and was protected until the baseboard was removed during the NPS investigation in ca. 1962.

[137]Stylistic and manufacturing techniques suggest that the wallpapers date to ca. 1830, ca. 1850, and 1870.

Several additional creams were applied prior to ca. 1885. (See Appendix I and J and figures ?).

In addition to wallpaper and paint finishes, an eight-inch baseboard was nailed to the plaster of the north, south, and west walls. The baseboard was applied in ca. 1830.[138] See figure ?

A reference to the function of Room 101 in the early nineteenth century is found in the 1816 inventory of Asa Brooks. Here the room is referred to as "West Front Room." In 1816 it contained;

1 Eight Day Clock
1 looking glass
1 four-foot table
1 small tea table
1 armed chair
1 candle stand
1/2 doz. goinon chairs
Bed No. 1 Bedstead and cords
1 Under Bed
Feather Bed Bolster and Pillows
1 pr. iron Dogs
Shovel and tongs

The room continued to function as both an entertaining and a sleeping space.

In ca. 1885 the current resident, Charles Sawyer, began a renovation of the Job Brooks House that profoundly changed its appearance and plan. The changes to Room 101 included: punching out the front wall and installing a 7 foot 7 inch wide projecting bay; replacing the two windows of the west

[138]The baseboard is no longer extant, however, a clear ghost and nail holes survive on the north and west walls. In addition, the baseboard was applied over a single layer of wallpaper portions of which survive. The wallpaper dates to ca. 1820. The next layer of wallpaper (ca. 1830) clearly did not extend beneath the baseboard. Therefore the baseboard was put in after the first wallpaper (ca. 1820), but before or at the same time as the second wallpaper (ca. 1830).

wall with one double window (3 feet, 7 inches by 5 feet); removing the central chimney and replacing with a new 30 by 17 inch chimney; removing the fireplace and installing a coal stove; removing vertical plank fireplace wall and replacing with plaster wall; furring out north, west, and south walls; and replacing the ceiling.

Walls were furred out and the ceiling lowered in order to conceal exposed framing members. During this process, most of the ca. 1740 casing on the cornerposts, chimney posts, and girts was pulled off and used as furring strips. The underside of the summer beam was hacked off 2 5/8 inches to measure flush with the underside of the joists and enable the ceiling to run uninterrupted from wall-to-wall. The underside of the summer was roughed and plaster applied directly to the surface (no lath on summer). Presumably, the aesthetics of exposed framing timbers was too "old-fashioned." (See figures ?)

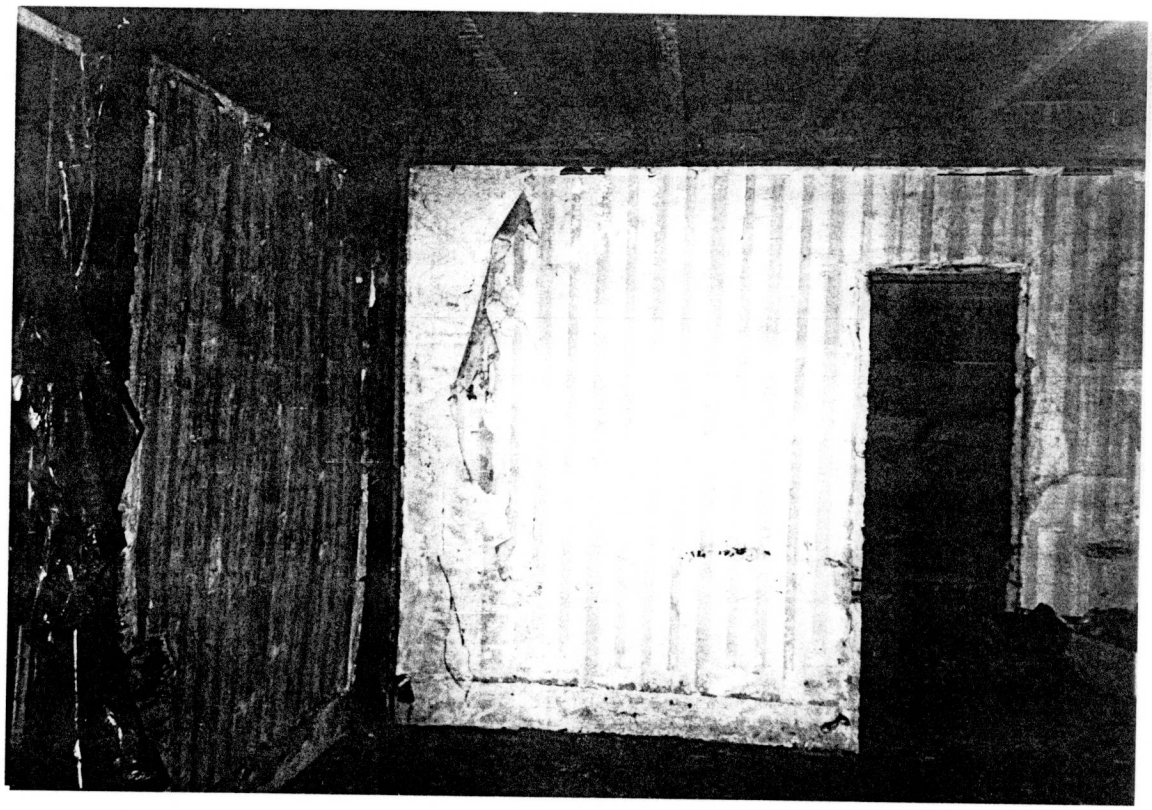
A narrow door opening measuring 6 feet, 1 inch by 1 foot, 9 inches was cut in the north wall to access the new ca. 1885 wing. The original lean-to door in Room 101 was eliminated (plastered over) at this time.

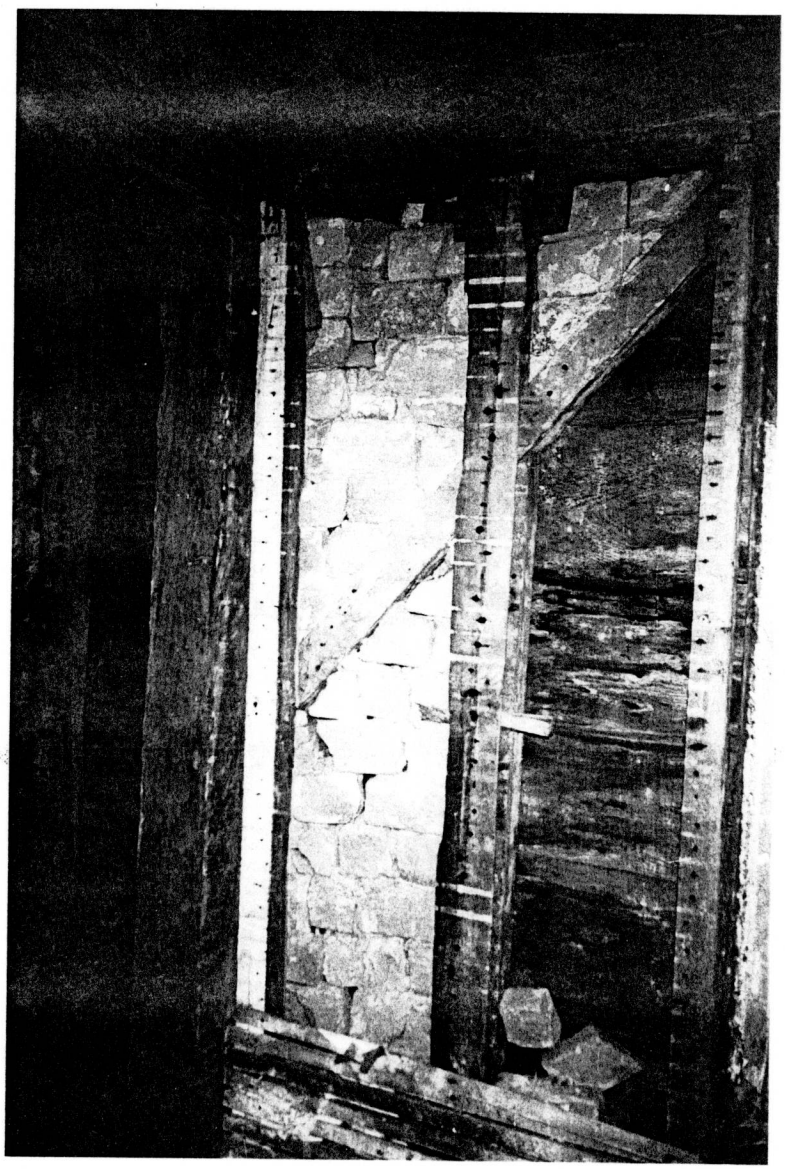
The original wide pine flooring may have been replaced at this time with the current circular sawn sub-floor, and tongue-and-groove finish floor.

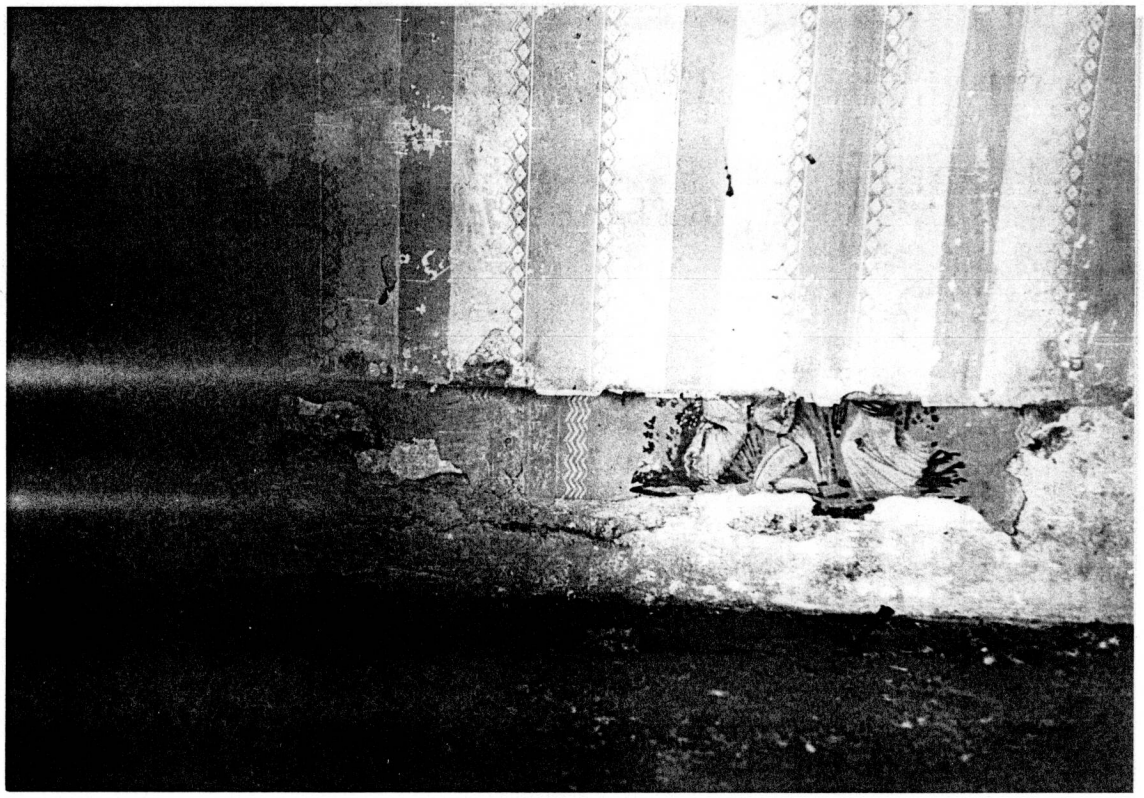
Room 101 functioned as a formal parlor during the late-nineteenth century.

b. Description

Currently, Room 101 is a shell. (See figure ?) None of the furred-out late-nineteenth century walls survive. The







south wall is largely stripped to the ca. 1740 studs and brick nogging with the exception of a panel of ca. 1740 plaster to the west of the bay window. The projecting bay of the south wall is stripped of its plaster to the ca. 1886 framing. The west wall consists of ca. 1740 plaster walls covered with nineteenth-century wallpaper and pierced by the ca. 1886 window opening. The north wall consists of ca. 1740 lath and plaster covered with nineteenth-century wallpaper. The ca. 1886 door in the north wall is boarded up. The ca. 1740 lean-to door is stripped to its frame. The east wall of the room is missing. The ca. 1886 chimney stands fully exposed on the east side of the room with a stove pipe hole in the west face.

Original beaded casing survives on the undersides of the wall girts, and partially on the corner posts. Examples of casing reused as furring strips are found on the south wall. An eight inch length of the summer beam survives unchanged at the east end beside the chimney showing the original dimensions and bead.[139] (See figure ?)

The ca. 1886 plaster ceiling was removed during the 1962 NPS investigation. Both eighteenth- and nineteenth-century lath marks and nail holes are clearly visible on the underside of the joists and the reduced summer beam. Original chamfering on joists is visible.

The floor of Room 101 is the ca. 1886 sub-floor and finish floor although areas of the floor have been patched with modern plywood.

c. Illustrations

---

[139]The east end of the summer beam was protected by a plaster casing built around the chimney.

2. Room 102

a. Evolution

Phase I construction, ca. 1740:

Room 102 was originally a small entry stair hall measuring 8 by 10 feet. The entry area measured approximately 8 by 4 1/2 feet. The stair occupied approximately 8 by 5 feet against the chimney.[140] The stairs were an open triple run staircase punctuated by two landings. The stairs began at the northeast corner of the hall and turned twice as they rose to the second floor. Hand-turned, vase-shaped balusters were housed in a closed string and affixed with wrought nails.[141] (See figure ?)

Cellar stairs were probably located underneath the main file of stairs in front of the chimney. A door to the cellar stair was probably located to the west of the ascending stair.

The east and west walls of the entry hall were vertical panel partition walls with a door opening into Room 101 on the west and Room 103 on the east. The south/front wall may also have been wood panels (over brick nogging). The 3 feet by ? front entry occupied a large portion of the south wall. The hall may have been lit by a transom above the entry door.

---

[140]Dimensions of hall and stair determined by nails, joist mortises, and chimney evidence on girts.

[141]Eleven original, hand-turned balusters with wrought nails still engaged in the base are extant and stored on the second floor. Pitch of original stair extrapolated from surviving balusters.

The ceiling in the hall consisted of exposed chamfered joists and hand-planed floor boards. The ceiling may have been white washed.

The chimney girts were beaded, while the front wall girt and chimney posts featured beaded casing affixed with wrought, t-headed, trim nails.

Original finishes used in Room 102 include a turkey red paint (Munsell 7.5R 3/6) on the stair balusters. This finish may have been applied to girts and posts as well.

Phase II construction, ca. 1770:

Room 102 remained basically unchanged until Phase III construction, with the exception of its painted finishes. The entry hall was probably painted several times between Phase I and Phase II construction. Paint analysis revealed a coat of drab green (Munsell 10Y 5/2) and a gray green (Munsell 5GY 6/1) applied over the original red. Both are eighteenth-century finishes although the exact dates of the application are impossible to determine with the available information.

Phase III construction, ca. 1886:

Room 102 was radically altered during Phase III construction. The central chimney and triple run stair were removed and a center hall with a straight-run stair installed. New plaster walls replaced the original board walls at the east and west. New door openings with molded trim were made in new east and west walls accessing Room 101 and 103. Casing was removed from girts and posts and used in some instances as lath nailers. A plaster ceiling was installed the length of the center hall. The

south/front wall was plastered as well. All exposed framing members were concealed by walls and ceiling.

The straight run stair consisted of thirteen stairs, square balusters, and machine turned newel post and bannister. Stairs were 40 inches wide. Risers were 7 inches high with a 1 inch crown molding.

Cellar stairs were relocated to the back of the hall beneath the new stair.

New flooring was installed to replace original wide pine boards, and to span areas formerly occupied by the triple run stair and central chimney.[142]

b. Description

Room 102 is currently a shell of its former self. Very little material defining the hall has survived. The west wall and much of the east wall is gone. The north/rear wall is gone. The ceiling is gone. All Phase III stair balusters are gone. All plaster has been removed. The flooring is gone. (See figure ?)

Ghosts on the chimney girts from vertical board walls, chimney, and triple run stair construction; eleven turned balusters; former joist mortises in girts; several remaining shards of casing; and several wrought trim nails, are all that survive of the eighteenth-century hall configuration. (See figure ?)

---

[142]Type of flooring installed unknown. Sheet plywood now in place on floor in Room 102.

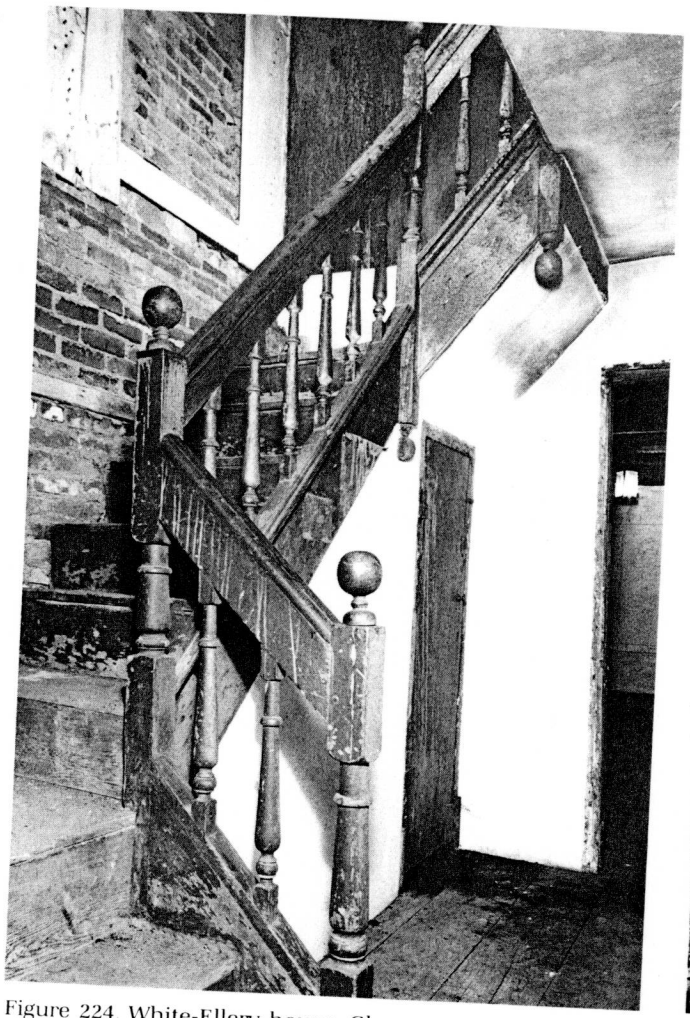


Figure 224. White-Ellery house, Gloucester, Mass. Detail of staircase, ca. 1710. *Photo, William W. Owens, Jr., 1974.*

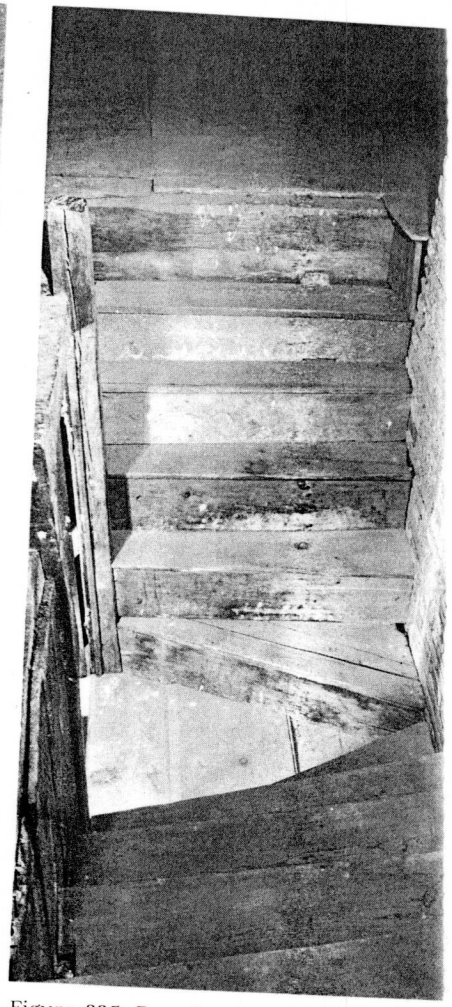


Figure 225. Boardman house, Saugus, M staircase, ca. 1687. *Photo, William W. Ow*

ıpied an important position in the
ile the balusters are housed in a
nstead of resting on the individual
s will later be the case, there is a
ɔurely stylistic terms in the vase-
of the balusters, which are much
an their predecessors, greater in
ıre regularly spaced. Even more
ever, is the fact that the form is
e triple run staircase punctuated
endering the ascent that less
ɜe examples just after 1700 are
iving representatives of a new so-
ptance of the form itself had ap-
somewhat earlier in the urban
tthew Barnard house in Boston's
1680, seems to have been fur-
rcase of triple run,[8] and, impor-
leton-Taylor-Mansfield house in
and nearby Boardman house,
ructurally that they were de-
for staircases which must have
(and such has been restored at
or-Mansfield House). In both
nnections with the metropolitan
ed in terms of the backgrounds
whom these forward-looking
. No other rural examples of the
se are known until after 1700.
edly present in Boston, do we
the twisted Baroque baluster
h buildings of the later seven-
found also in the Wentworth
tsmouth, New Hampshire, ca.
nd interesting staircase of three
h twisted balusters and vine
n house in Marblehead, built
1687, is a relatively modern in-
matical in terms of prove-

the second floor to the attic
r open, and were almost in-
r the main staircase. While
d of a single run which gave
of the attic or the other, there
c staircases that begin their ascent in the center of the upper entry and are furnished with a landing against the chimney from which the stairs divide and rise on either side. This arrangement, of obviously greater convenience, is found as early as about 1687 in the relatively ambitious Boardman house in Saugus, and thereafter in more modest structures (figure 225). In one case at least, the Caldwell house in Ipswich, erected probably after 1709, the first run is almost ladderlike in its steepness (figure 226).

Cellars were occasionally entered through trap doors in the ground floor, and such seems to have been the original condition in the eastern end of the Parson Capen house in Topsfield as late as 1683. More commonly, ho lars were reached by stairs locat the main file of stairs in front o Only in a very few cases have stai survived, and among these a sign are of the triangular log variety. I took note of this fact as early as 1 old Hunt house in Concord, built l last quarter of the seventeenth ce molished. On March 14 he recorde E. Hosmer take up the cellar stair white oak . . . sawed diagonally. on their broadest sides on the slanti ing near each end on a horse, wh

Extant nineteenth-century hall features include the straight-run stair (except for balusters), part of the east wall with door to Room 103, double-leaf front entry, cellar stair, and extensive evidence of plaster walls and ceiling (i.e. lath ghosts). (See figure ?)

c. Illustrations

4. Room 103

a. Evolution

Phase I construction, ca. 1740:

Room 103 was almost identical to Room 103. It was originally a parlor chamber and measured approximately 15 x 19 feet. The south, east, and north walls of Room 103 were of plaster over hand riven lath framed with exposed timbers. Lath was affixed with hand wrought nails to the studs. Plaster was animal hair plaster with several coats of whitewash.[143] An integral flush baseboard (6 inches tall and 1 inch thick) was part of the original wall treatment. Plaster walls ran from baseboard to girt, and from corner post to chimney post. (See figure ?)

Wall girts and posts were cased with 1/2 inch thick casing with a 1/2 inch bead. The chimney girt and summer beam were not cased but were tooled with a 1/2 inch bead. (See figure ?)

The west wall of Room 103 was the fireplace wall and contained several features. A fireplace occupied approximately 5 feet, three inches in the center of the wall. A 1 inch thick board covered the chimney breast. To the north and south of the fireplace, the wall consisted of jointed vertical panels set in 3-1/4 inches in from the edge of the chimney girt.[144] No evidence of a built-in closet survives, however, it is likely that some type of

---

[143]Original plaster and lath survives on the parts of the south, north, and east walls.

[144]The exposed underside of the chimney girt at the north end reveals paint ghosts of the former vertical panel wall.

storage space was included in the north end of the fireplace wall. At the south end of the west wall, the door to the entry/stair hall was located. The door opening measured approximately 35 inches wide and swung in to the room.

A door was also located on the north/rear wall in the northwest corner. The door measured ? x 6 feet, 2 inches and led into the lean-to. The door swung outwards on pintles in the east jamb.[145]

Room 103 originally featured two windows on the south/front wall and two windows on the east wall spaced 30 inches apart. Openings measured 24 by 55 inches. The scant surviving evidence of the original windows suggests that the interior treatment consisted of jamb casings, heads, and sills inserted into the plank frame and affixed with wrought t-head trim nails. Only the sill of the window projected beyond the plaster wall on the interior (no decorative interior architrave). The jamb casings and sills featured a thumb-nail molding.[146] (See figure ?)

The original ceiling of Room 103 was unplastered.[147] The exposed underside of second-floor floor boards and joists

---

[145]Physical evidence of this door includes extant jambs, fragments of the threshold sill, and notches from the door head. Nailing evidence includes trim nails on the jambs and holes from pintles and keeper on the exterior face.

[146]Physical evidence of original windows includes paint ghosts of window jamb casing on the underside of the girts and cut-outs in the plaster wall and framing. In addition, a piece of window head believed to belong to Room 103 was found reused in bay window framing.

[147]A nineteenth-century ceiling currently obscures joists and second-floor flooring.

were hand-planed. Joists were slightly chamfered and the summer beam beaded.

The original floor has been replaced but probably resembled the wide pine boards still extant on the second floor measuring 3/4 inch thick and varying in width from 1 foot, 1-1/2 inches, to 1 foot, 4-1/2 inches.

Original finishes in Room 103 are speculative. The plaster was certainly white washed. The exposed boards and joists of the ceiling were never painted. Paint analysis has revealed that the cornerposts were originally finished with a dark gray paint (Munsell 10Y 5/1). The baseboard exhibits an initial red finish (Munsell 7.5R 4/8). Girts and summer were apparently unpainted.

Phase II construction, ca. 1770:

Changes to Room 103 dating specifically to ca. 1770 can not be determined. However, several alterations may have occurred to Room 103 by ca. 1770.

Sometime in the eighteenth century, after initial construction, the ceiling was plastered. Hand riven lath, measuring 44 inches long, by 1 or 2 inches wide was nailed with wrought nails to the underside of the exposed joists.[148] Approximately, 5 1/4 inch of the summer beam and the cased girts extended below the ceiling.

Exposed portions of the framing exhibit a number of paint layers not found on the areas concealed by the eighteenth-

[148]A large number of wrought lath nails remain in the joists of Room 101. Ghosts from lath are also clear.

century ceiling indicating that the trim of the room was painted shortly after the ceiling was lowered.

Later eighteenth-century finishes on the summer, girts, and posts of Room 103 include a sky blue (Munsell 10B 6/8) and a robin's egg blue (Munsell 2.5B 8/4) both with fugitive prussian blue pigments (Munsell 5PB 2/1). The baseboard seems to have been painted a gray green (Munsell 5GY 8/2), although the gray green may actually be a faded robin's egg blue. See the paint analysis in Appendix I for further information.

The only eighteenth-century documentation of the house is Job Brooks' will of 1791 and inventory of 1794. Unfortunately, the inventory only describes the west side of the house because Job and his wife Anna were inhabiting only the west side of the house in 1794. The east side of the house was occupied by their son Asa and his family.

Phase III construction, ca. 1886:

As mentioned above in the discussion of Room 101, the major elements of room (i.e. walls, windows, fireplace, doorways, and floors) remained unaltered until Phase III construction.

However, prior to ca. 1885, the function of the room and the decorative treatment underwent some changes in the early nineteenth century and should be mentioned here -- namely, the transformation of the room from parlor to dining room and the introduction of wallpaper as a decorative finish.

The 1816 probate inventory of Asa Brooks indicates that Room 103 was a dining room.[149] The room was labeled the "East Lower Room" and contained the following:

1 Desk and Bookcase
1 Looking glass
1 Large Dining table
1 Arm Chair
1/2 Doz. hur[?] bottem Chairs
4 Tan Back Chairs
1 pr. Small Iron Dogs
Shoval and Tongs
2 sts. Decanters
1 Large Cream Cvd. Dish
1 Do. Do.
2 Blue Edged Dishes
1 Doz. green Edgd. Plates
1/2 Doz. Blue Do. Do.
2 Soup Dishes
1 Doz. small green Edg. Do.
4 Bastard hina Do.
1 Pepper Carton, 1 set China

3 Qt. Bowls, 2 butter bowls
2 pickle Dishes
2 mugs
1 pitcher
1 glass sugar-bowl
1/2 doz. Wine glasses 2 Tumblers
2 Cup Salt, Tea Waiter
1 small waiter, 2 Brass candlesticks
2 brass Do.
2 portraits
1 Pembroke Table
1 Carpet
1 Door Lock
1 parchment Pocket Book
4 pr. spectacles[150]

Clearly, the primary function of the room (ca. 1816) was related to eating in a formal manner. The large amount of china and glassware, and the absence of any mention of a

---

[149]It is likely that Asa changed the function of the room shortly after his mother's death in 1798 when he and his family began to occupy the entire house.

[150]Inventory of Asa Brooks, October 9, 1816. Middlesex County Courthouse, Probate Docket #2790.

free standing cupboard, strongly suggest the existence of a cupboard or closet in the fireplace wall.

The first wallpaper found on the walls of Room 103 was applied in ca. 1850. Earlier wallpaper may have been introduced, but no evidence of it survives on the walls. The three layers that have survived, date to ca. 1850, ca. 1870, and ca. 1880.[151] (See the wallpaper analysis in Appendix J for further information.)

In ca. 1885, Charles Sawyer began a series of "improvements" that impacted every room of the Job Brooks House. As in Room 101, Phase III changes to Room 103 included: punching out the front wall and installing a 7 foot, 7 inch wide projecting bay; replacing the two windows of the east wall with one oversized double window; removing the central chimney and replacing with a small chimney; removing the fireplace and installing a coal stove; removing vertical plank fireplace wall and replacing with plaster wall; furring out north, east, and south walls; and replacing the ceiling.

Walls were furred out several inches and the ceiling replaced in order to conceal exposed framing members. During this process, most of the ca. 1740 casing on the cornerposts and chimney posts was pulled off and used as furring strips for the new plaster walls.

The eighteenth-century ceiling lath and plaster was removed and a lower ceiling installed, tying into the new plaster walls at the edges. The underside of the summer beam was

---

[151]The nineteenth century wallpapers that survive were left in situ on original walls when walls were furred out in ca. 1886. The Phase III construction preserved the wallpapers.

sheared just 1/8 inch, nailing strips were affixed along the length of the beam, and lath and plaster boxed around the beam. The plastered summer was therefore not concealed in the ceiling as in Room 101, but extended 2 inches below the rest of the new ceiling.[152] (See figures ?)

On the north wall, the eighteenth-century door was plastered over and a new opening was created between the northeast corner post and the first wall stud. The opening was 24 inches wide and accessed the ca. 1886 addition on the northeast corner of the building.

On the west wall, the ca. 1886 chimney was encased in a plaster box.

The original wide pine flooring may have been replaced at this time with the current circular sawn sub-floor, and tongue-and-groove finish floor.

a. Description

Room 103 is currently a shell. Most of the Phase III work was removed during the 1962 NPS investigation in an attempt to expose surviving eighteenth-century material. See figure ?

Original eighteenth-century material extant in Room 103 includes the following:

- plaster and lath on east wall (except around new double window)
- plaster and lath in center section of north wall
- plaster and lath to the east and west of bay window on south wall

[152]Ca. 1886 lath was circular sawn and affixed with machine cut nails. Plaster is still animal hair plaster, but with much less hair in the mix.

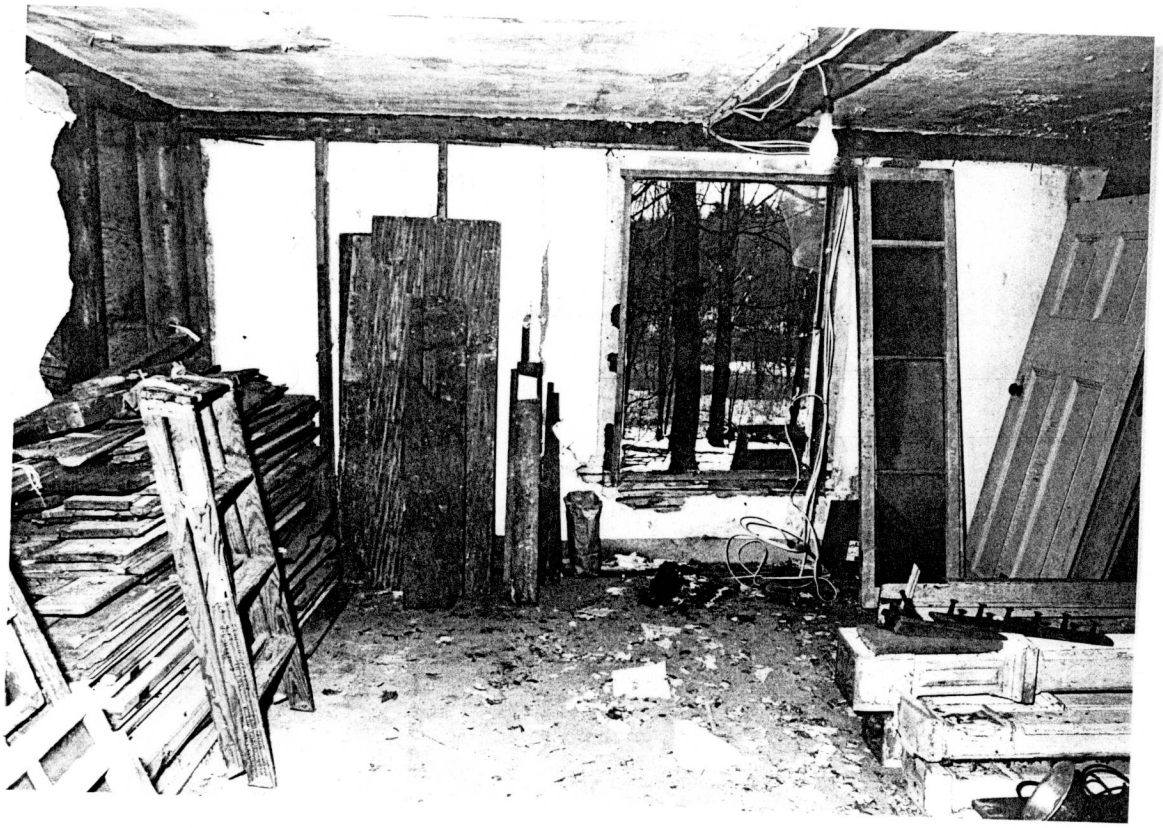
- integral baseboard
- fragments of casing in situ on top of girts and on southeast and southwest posts
- paint ghost of fireplace wall on underside of chimney girt, north end
- ghosts of clay nogging on north wall west of lean-to door
- wrought trim nails in jambs of lean-to door
- remnants of threshold in lean-to door
- lath marks on north wall studs flanking lean-to door

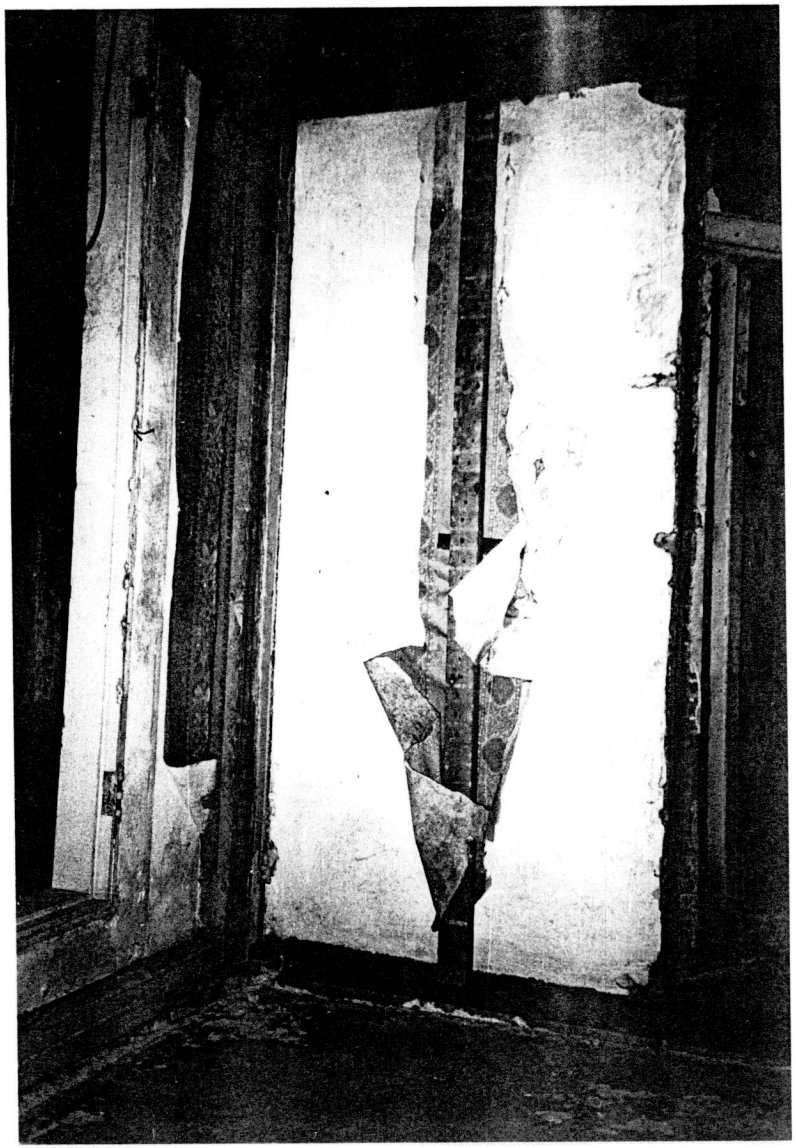
Phase III construction materials extant in Room 103 include the following:

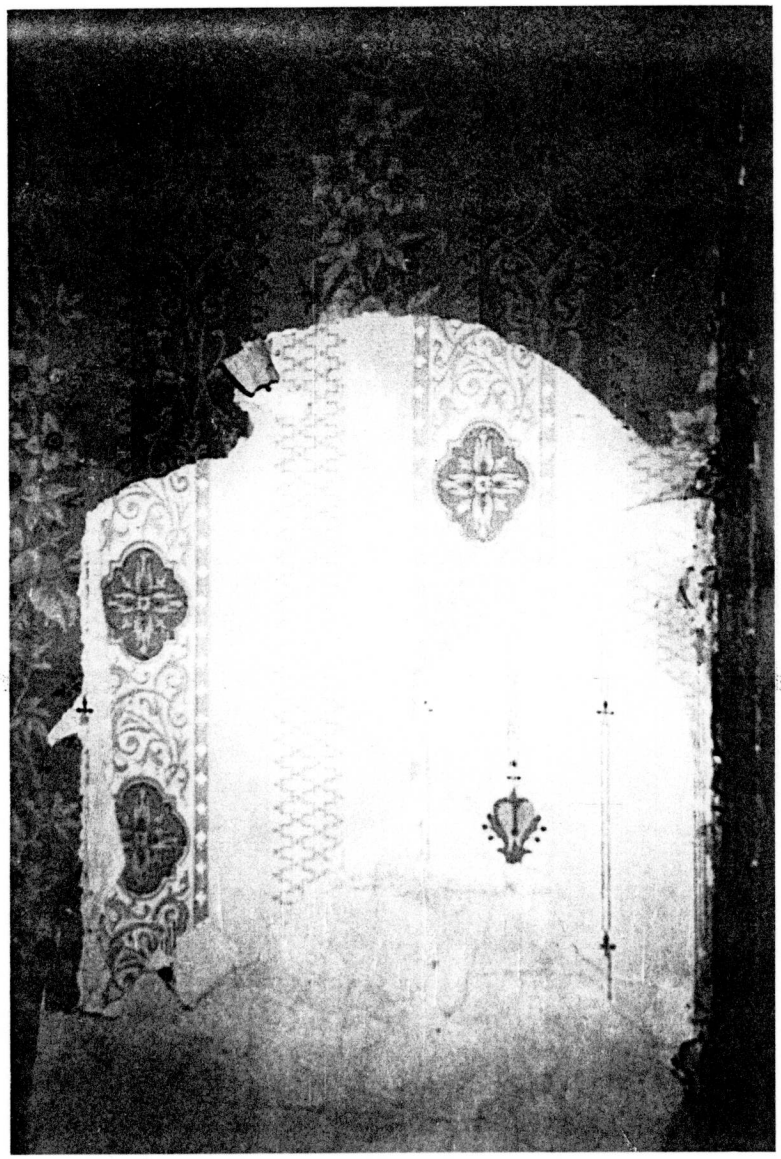
- bay window (stripped of plaster)
- 4 foot, 10 inch length of the west wall including door opening and frame
- fragments of furred out wall on east, south, and north girts
- most of plaster ceiling
- chimney with stove pipe hole in east face
- evidence of box/sheath formerly constructed around chimney
- lath marks on chimney girt from plaster wall, north end
- Clear evidence of opening in north wall, east corner, formerly accessing northeast addition
- tongue-and-groove flooring
- opening in east wall for double window

Additional material dating to the nineteenth century includes fragments of ca. 1850, 1870, and 1880 wallpaper.

c. Illustrations







5. Room 201

a. Evolution

Phase I construction, ca. 1740:

Room 201 was originally a bed chamber and measured approximately 15 by 19 feet. It is believed that this was the "best" chamber.[153] The south, west, and north walls of Room 201 were of plaster over hand riven lath framed with exposed timbers. Lath was affixed with hand wrought nails to the studs. Plaster was animal hair plaster with several coats of whitewash.[154] Plaster walls ran uninterrupted from floor to girt, and from corner post to chimney post (no baseboard, no chair rail, no cornice).

Wall girts, chimney girt, and posts were cased with 7/8 inch thick casing with a 3/4 inch bead. The summer beam was augmented on the bottom with the addition of a 1/2 inch thick board along its length and then sheathed in 1 inch casing with a 7/8 inch bead.[155]

The ceiling of Room 201 was plastered. Hand riven lath, measuring 44 inches long, by 1 or 2 inches wide was nailed with wrought nails to the underside of the exposed joists. Approximately, 5 inches of the cased summer beam and 5

---

[153]Room 201 is the only room with an original plastered ceiling. Room 201 is the only room with a cased summer beam (all other summers were beaded but not cased).

[154]Original plaster and lath survives on the south, north, and west walls.

[155]A 35 inch length of the original summer and casing has survived on the north end of the room. It was left in situ and protected in a closet installed across the entire north wall of the room in ca. 1886.

inches of the (originally) cased girts extended below the plaster ceiling. [156]

The east wall of Room 201 was the fireplace wall and contained several features. A fireplace occupied the center of the wall. The fireplace was 4 feet wide with a 3 foot hearth cut into the chimney girt.[157] To the north and south of the fireplace, the wall consisted of jointed vertical panels.[158]

At the far north end of the east wall, a door accessed a passage to the lean-to chambers. The passage measured 4 feet 2 inches by 3 feet.[159] At the far south end of the east wall, the door to the stair hall was located. The door opening measured approximately 35 inches wide, was hinged on the right side, and swung inwards.[160]

Room 201 originally featured two windows on the south/front wall and two windows on the west wall. Openings measured 24 by 55 inches. The scant surviving evidence of the original windows suggests that the interior treatment

---

[156]A portion of the eighteenth-century ceiling survives across the north end of the room, protected by a dressing room or closet installed in ca. 1886. In addition, joists were not chamfered and ceiling unplaned.

[157]The hearth outline cut into the chimney girt is extant. The paint profile of the fireplace opening surround is extant on original floorboards.

[158]Paint ghosts on original floorboards locate the fireplace wall.

[159]Passage behind the central chimney accessed from Room 201 may have been original - if lean-to was original. Evidence of whitewash is extant in passage today. Paint profile of fireplace wall shows the door jamb profile.

[160]The paint line of the fireplace wall locates the stair hall door. Worn portions on the floor indicate the swing of the door.

consisted of jamb casings, heads, and sills inserted into the plank frame and affixed with wrought t-head trim nails. Only the sill of the window projected beyond the plaster wall on the interior (no decorative interior architrave). The jamb casings and sills featured a thumb-nail molding.[161] (See figure ?)

The original floor consisted of 3/4 inch pine boards varying in width from 1 foot, 1-1/2 inches to 1 foot, 4-1/2 inches over a sub-floor.[162]

Original finishes in Room 201 are speculative. The plaster was certainly white washed. The exposed boards and joists of the ceiling may have been whitewashed.[163] The casing of the cornerposts and girts exhibit an initial coat of dark gray paint (Munsell 2.5R N 4.5/) that may be original. The summer casing seems to have been unpainted.

Phase II construction, ca. 1770:

Changes to Room 201 dating specifically to ca. 1770 can not be determined. Paints dating to the later eighteenth century include a moss green (Munsell 7.5GY 5/6) with fugitive emerald pigments (Munsell 2.5G 3/10 and 2/5 BG 5/10); and a robin's egg blue (Munsell 2.5B 8/4) with fugitive prussian blue pigments (Munsell 5PB 2/8). Green

---

[161]Physical evidence of original windows includes former jamb mortises, paint ghosts of window jamb casing on the underside of the girts, and cut-outs in the plaster wall and framing.

[162]Original floor boards and sub-floor are extant in Room 201.

[163]Several areas of the ceiling exhibit a thin white finish that may be surviving whitewash.

and blue finishes were found on the summer, girt, and post casings.[164]

The only eighteenth-century documentation of Room 201 is included in Job Brooks' inventory of 1794 in which the room was referred to as the "Best Chamber." At this time, it contained -

> The Best Bed and furniture
> Case of draws
> Black walnut Table
> trunk
> two chests
> Seven pairs and Eleven pair of Tow Sheets
> Two looking glasses[165]

The contents of the room reflect its primary function as a bedroom. The absence of chairs and lack of fireplace tools suggests that the "Best Chamber" was not used as a sitting room for reading, entertaining, sewing, etc. The room was occupied by the elderly Job Brooks and his wife Abigail. Perhaps by 1794, the elderly couple spent much of their time below in Room 101 where they did not have to navigate the stairs and were closer to the warmth and activity of the kitchen hearth.

Phase III construction, ca. 1886:

The major elements of Room 201 (i.e. walls, windows, fireplace, doorways, and floors) remained unaltered until Phase III construction. However, prior to ca. 1885, the function of the room and the decorative treatment underwent some changes -- namely, a change in the emphasis of the

---

[164]The robin's egg blue matches the blue on the posts, summer and girts in Room 103 and 203.

[165]Inventory of Job Brooks, September 16, 1794.

room's function, and the introduction of wallpaper as a decorative finish.

The 1816 probate inventory of Asa Brooks indicates that at the time of Asa's death, Room 201 functioned primarily as a bedroom and linen storage room.[166] The room was labeled the "West front Chamber" and contained two bedsteads and cords, two feather beds, and two under beds, one table, one looking glass, and four chests. In the chests were: 3 "yarn covers", 5 "Woollen Bed Quilts," 4 "patch bed quilts," 11 pairs of "Woollen Bed Blankets," 3 pairs of "Cotton and Wooll Sheets," 21 pairs of "tow Sheets," 9 pairs of cotton sheets, 31 pairs of "Pillow Cases," 7 linen "Table cloths," 10 "Diaper Table cloths," 10 "Roller Towles," and 24 "diaper towles." No other room on the inventory contained references to bedding and table linnen.

The room also stored cotton, wool, and linnen ready to be made up into cloth. For example the inventory places the following in Room 201.

9 Yards checked Blanketing
8 Do. cotton fustian
13 lb. cotton Warp
50 Skins linnen yarn
150 Do. tow Do.
5 lb. Cotton Do.
2 wt. combed flax
12 lb. carded wooll

It is likely that the raw wool and linnen were cleaned and spun into yarn below in the kitchen where a "large spinning

[166]The room served as a bedroom for the elderly parents of Asa Brooks until their deaths in 1794 and 1798. However, it is suspected that the elderly couple did not use the room too much in their last years and Asa, who was childless until 1798, used the room largely as a storage room for the extensive family linen. The linen remained stored in Room 201 at his death in 1816.

wheel, 1 linnen wheel, 1 pr. cotton cards, 1 pr. Wool cards" were located.[167] It is unknown how long Room 201 served as a bedroom and linen storage room. Presumably, it was a temporary situation.

Wallpaper was introduced as a decorative finish to Room 201 during the early nineteenth century. The first wallpaper in evidence in Room 201 dates to ca. 1825. Earlier wallpaper may have been introduced, but no evidence of it survives on the walls. The five layers that have survived, date to ca. 1825, ca. 1830, ca. 1850, ca. 1860, and ca. 1880.[168] (See the wallpaper analysis in Appendix J for further information.)

Paint finishes on the girts, summer, and posts during the nineteenth century include the following: cream (Munsell 2.5Y 8.5/6); light gray (Munsell 2.5 PB 9/2); and cream (Munsell 10&R 9/2). See the Paint Analysis in Appendix I.

In ca. 1885, Charles Sawyer began a series of "improvements" that impacted every room of the Job Brooks House. As in Room 101, 102, and 203, Phase III changes to Room 201 included: punching out the front wall and installing a 7 foot, 7 inch wide projecting bay; replacing the two windows of the west wall with one oversized double window; removing the central chimney and replacing with a small chimney; removing the fireplace and installing a coal stove; removing the vertical plank fireplace wall and replacing with plaster wall; furring out north, west, and south walls; and replacing the ceiling.

---

[167]Inventory of Asa Brooks, October 9, 1816.

[168]The nineteenth century wallpapers that survive were left in situ on original walls when walls were furred out in ca. 1886. The Phase III construction preserved the wallpapers.

Walls were furred out 5 inches and the ceiling replaced in order to conceal exposed framing members. During this process, most of the ca. 1740 casing on the cornerposts, girts and chimney posts was pulled off and used as furring strips for the new plaster walls.

The eighteenth-century ceiling lath and plaster was removed and replaced with a lower ceiling that tied into the new plaster walls at the edges. The exposed 5 inches of the underside of the summer beam was cut off in order to be flush with the underside of the joists. The surface was roughed to accept new lath and plaster.[169] (See figures ?)

The north wall of the room was truncated to accommodate the junction of the new ell. An opening into the ell was created by removing the original wall from floor to ceiling in the middle of the north wall. Therefore, 4 feet, 9 inches of the north wall in Room 201 was removed to accommodate the rear ell.

In addition, a dressing room/closet was constructed across the north end of the room. The dressing room measured 3 by 7 feet. Fabric dating to the original construction was enclosed by the construction of the dressing room and preserved. A window measuring 20 by 56 inches was installed in the dressing room on the north wall. (See figure ?)

---

[169]Ca. 1886 lath was circular sawn and affixed with machine cut nails. Plaster is still animal hair plaster, but with much less hair in the mix.

The plaster wall on the east, replacing the original board fireplace wall, was boxed out around the ca. 1886 chimney concealing the masonry shaft.

The original wide pine board floors were retained during Phase III construction.

b. Description

Currently, Room 201 is a shell. (See figure ?) None of the furred-out, late-nineteenth century walls survive. The south wall is largely stripped to the ca. 1740 studs and brick nogging with the exception of a panel of ca. 1740 plaster to the west of the bay window. The projecting bay of the south wall is stripped of its plaster to the ca. 1886 framing. The west wall consists of ca. 1740 plaster walls pierced by the ca. 1886 window opening.

Evidence of the ca. 1886 closet across the north wall is plentiful and preserved the original treatment of the area including: wall and ceiling plaster; cased cornerpost, girt, and cased summer beam; and floorboards. The ca. 1886 window on the north wall is intact but stripped of its frame and boarded up. Fragments of nineteenth-century wallpaper cling to the north wall and northwest cornerpost. The 4 foot, 9 inch opening in the north wall accessing the ca. 1886 rear ell is sealed with plywood and modern lumber. (See figure ?)

The east wall of the room is missing. The ca. 1886 chimney stands fully exposed on the east side of the room with a stove pipe hole in the west face.

Original plaster survives on the west and north walls where it was protected by the new furred out walls. Original

casing survives in situ on the northwest cornerpost, on the north wall girt, on the underside of south and west wall girts, and on the north face of the southwest cornerpost. Examples of casing reused as furring strips are found on the south wall. (See figure ?)

The ca. 1886 plaster ceiling was removed during the 1962 NPS investigation. Both eighteenth- and nineteenth-century lath marks and nail holes are clearly visible on the underside of the joists and the reduced summer beam.

Original wide pine floor boards are extant with a finish of gray paint.

c. Illustrations

6. Room 202

a. Evolution

Phase I construction, ca. 1740:

The upper stair hall was originally a space measuring approximately 6 by 8 feet with an open triple run stair between the hall and the center chimney. The stairs entered the hall from below on the west side and ascended to the attic on the east side. The cut-out in the attic floor above (just 2 feet, 8 inches by 1 foot, 10 inches) indicates that a steep, closed, single run stair over the main staircase led to the attic from the second floor hall.

The south/front wall of Room 202 was a plaster wall over brick nogging. A 24 by 55 inch window was centered on the south wall.[170] The east and west walls were vertical board partition walls with a door in each accessing Room 201 and Room 203. Doors swung into the chambers.[171]

All framing was exposed in the hall. The exposed girts and chimney posts were cased with a beaded 7/8 inch thick casing. The ceiling height was 8 feet. The exposed joists and boards of the ceiling were planed. The joists were

---

[170]Evidence of the plastered south wall includes stains of clay nogging on posts and studs as well as lath marks and wrought nail holes regularly marking the studs. A plaster line on the posts indicates that the plaster wall was 4 1/2" out from the sheathing. Evidence of the window includes ghosts defining the jambs on the underside of the girt, and cut-outs in the sheathing marking the window height.

[171]Paint line of partition/fireplace walls and wear marks of door swings extant on original floor boards in Rooms 201 and 203.

chamfered as well.[172] The ceiling may have been whitewashed.[173]

The floor boards were wide pine boards running north to south between the south wall and the boxed stair.

A small 4 feet, 2 inch by 3 foot passage was located behind the central chimney and connected Room 201 with the lean-to chambers through a door in the north wall. The passage was whitewashed.[174] A rectangular opening in the ceiling of the passage measuring 2 feet, 10 inches by 2 feet, 1-1/2 inches suggests that a steep, ladder-like stair against the north face of the chimney may have accessed the attic at this point.

Phase II construction, ca. 1770:

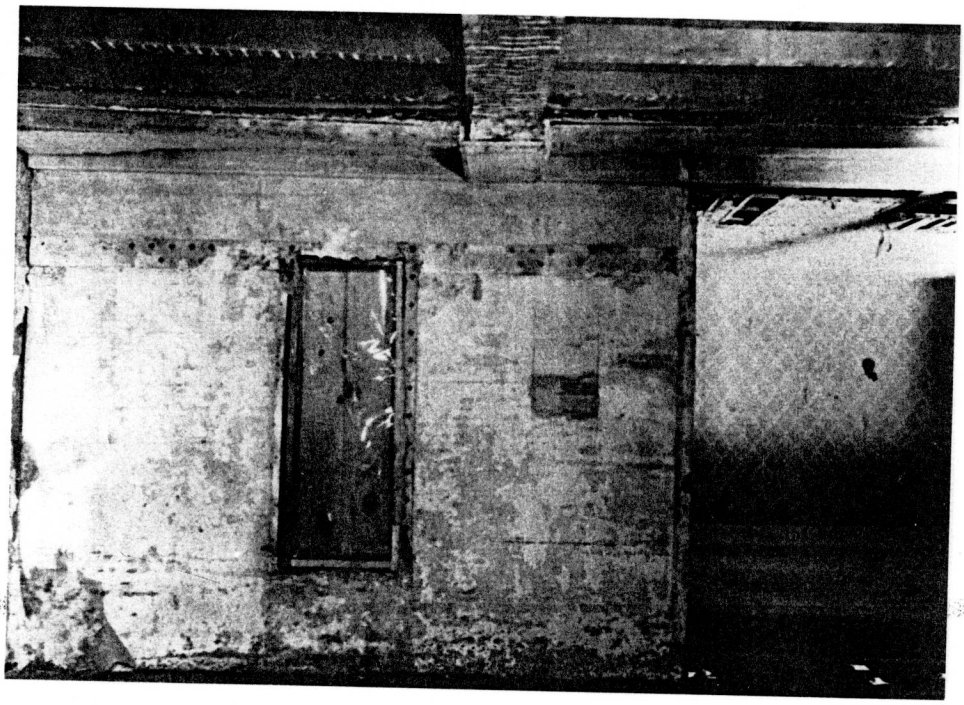
Changes to Room 202 during Phase II construction are unknown. It is believed that Room 202 retained its original configuration and treatment until Phase III construction, ca. 1886, with the exception of the installation of a plaster ceiling and the application of several paint finishes. Paint was generally cream or white.

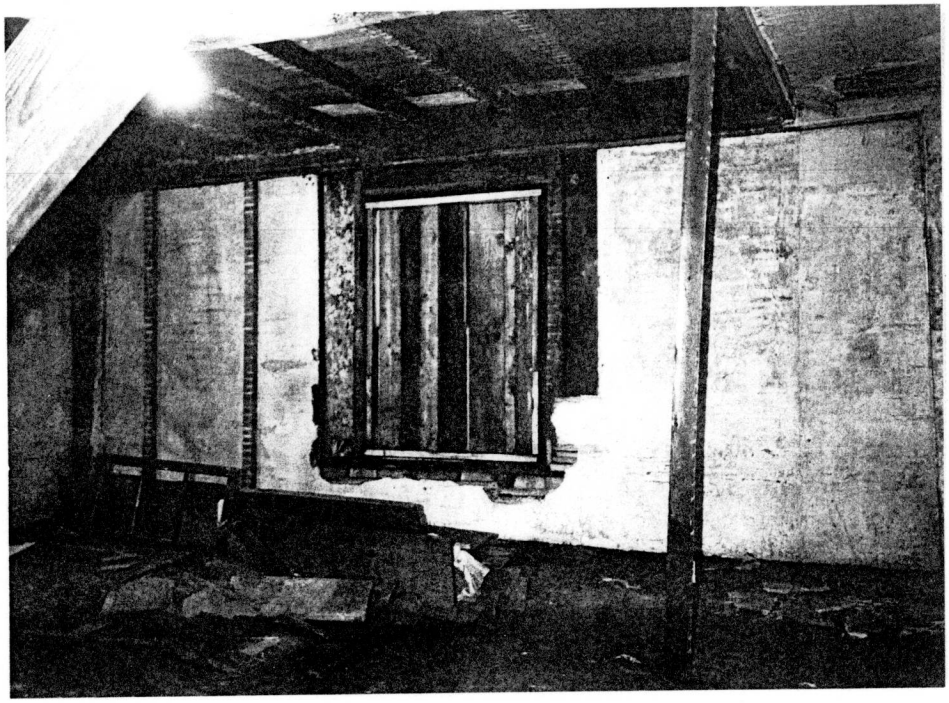
---

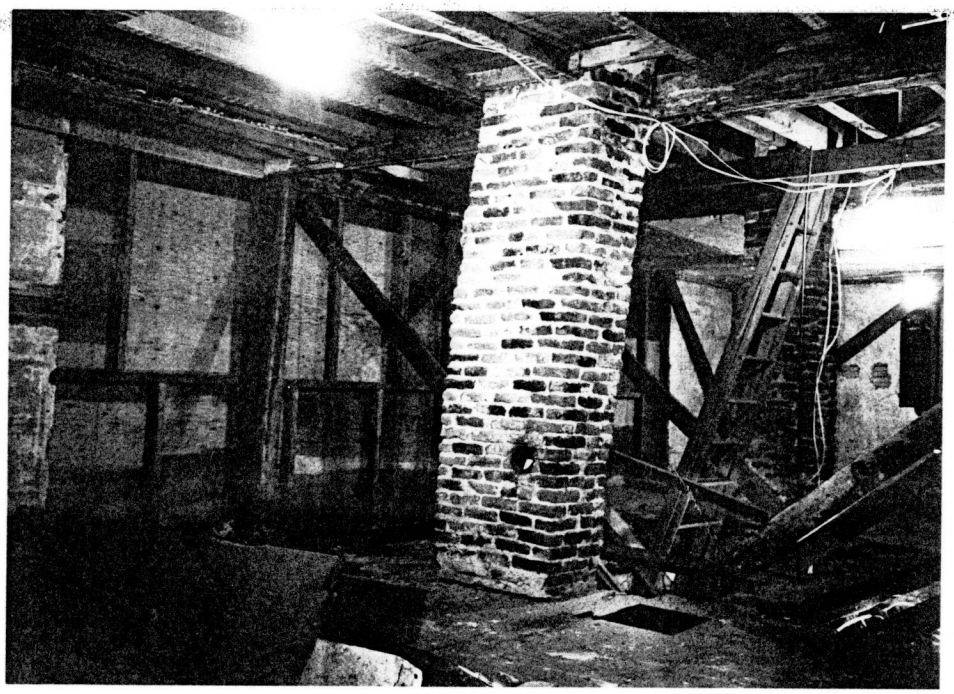
[172]Joist and boards of ceiling extant. Paint ghosts and nail holes provide evidence of casing on chimney girts and posts. Casing survives on south wall girt.

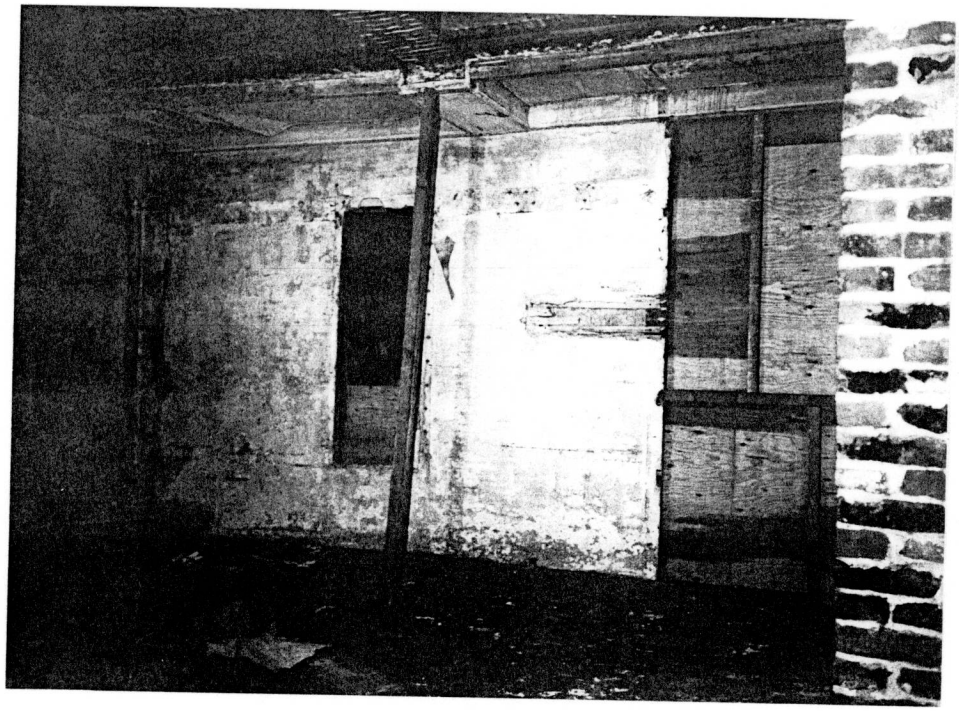
[173]Evidence of a white finish still extant on ceiling boards.

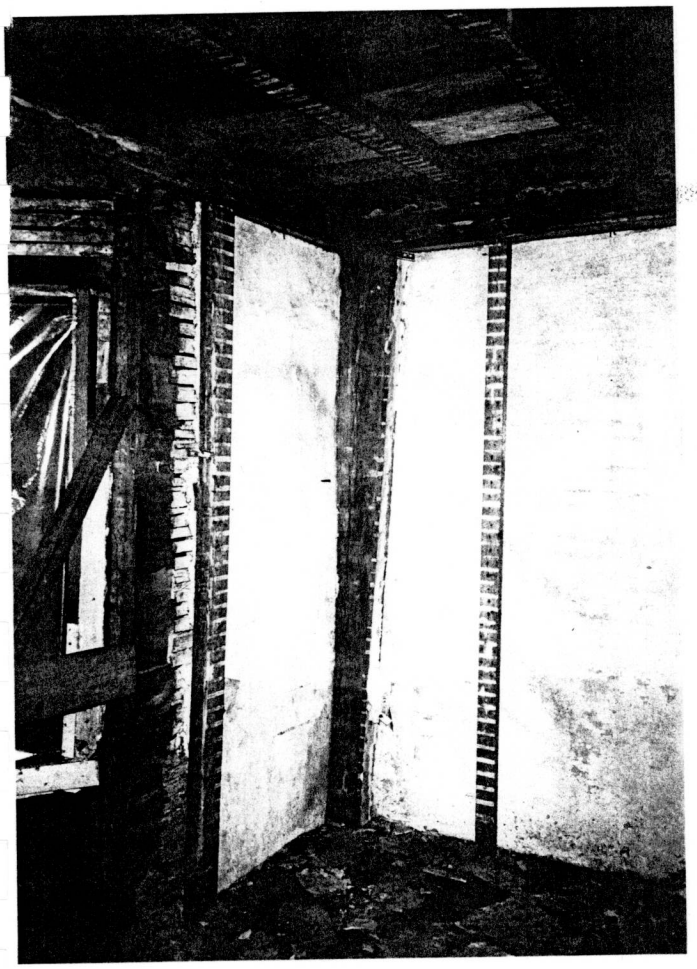
[174]The white wash on the framing and ceiling of the back passage survive today.

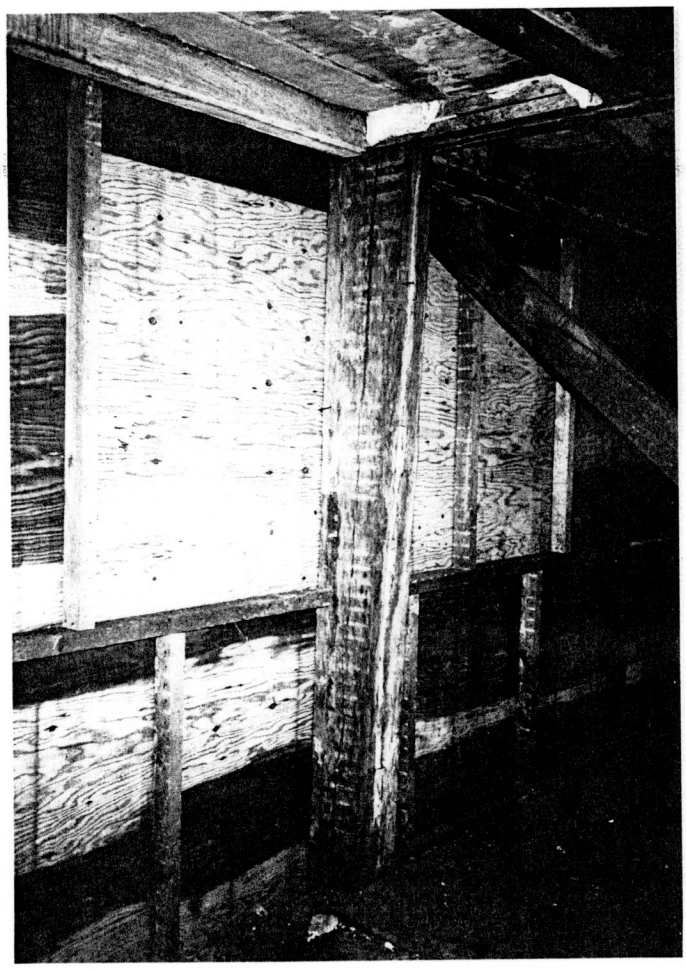


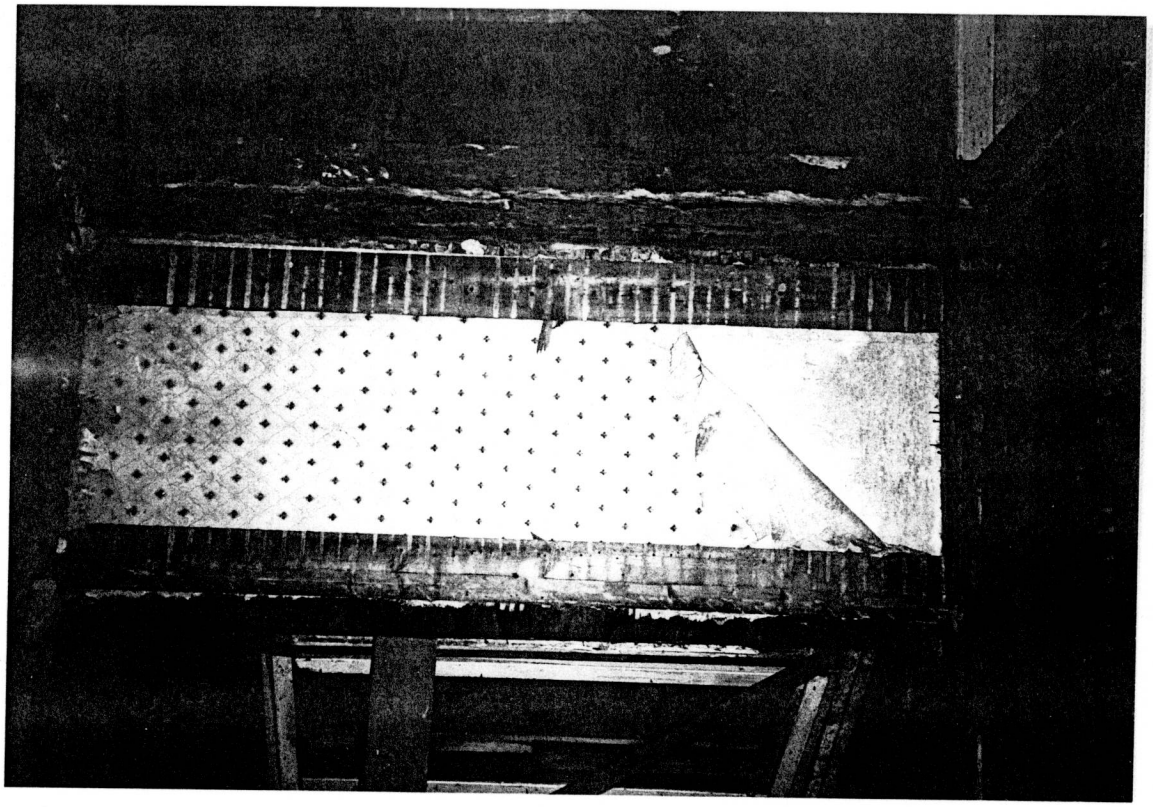












Phase III construction, ca. 1886:

Charles Sawyer's "improvements" to the house included the construction of a center hall to replace the original stair hall and boxed stair. With the removal of the central chimney, stair, and back passage, the upper hall (like the lower hall), was able to extend from the south/front to the north/rear ends of the house.

A floor running the length of the hall was laid on old and new joists. The partition walls of the original hall were removed and new walls framed out and plastered. The ceiling was replaced with new plaster and lath. The window on the south/front wall was enlarged to 5 feet, 9 inches by 4 feet, 2 inches. A new attic stair was presumably added. A new wall was constructed at the north end of the hall with a door accessing rooms in the rear wing.

b. Description

The second floor hall is nearly extinct today. All walls, floors, and ceilings have been stripped or removed. No elements of stairs or doorways remains. Room 202 is basically a vacant space between framing members. Former hall configurations were extrapolated strictly from construction ghosts and the few surviving remnants of the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century halls. See figure ?

c. Illustrations

7. Room 203

a. Evolution

Phase I construction, ca. 1740:

Room 203 was originally a bed chamber and measured approximately 15 by 19 feet. The south, east, and north walls of Room 203 were of plaster over hand riven lath framed with exposed timbers. Lath was affixed with hand wrought nails to the studs. Plaster was animal hair plaster with several coats of whitewash.[175] Plaster walls ran uninterrupted from floor to girt, and from corner post to chimney post (no chair rail, no cornice). A 4 1/2 inch baseboard was painted at the bottom of the plaster walls and corner posts.

The end girt, wall girts, corner and chimney posts were cased with 7/8 inch thick casing with a 3/4 inch bead. The chimney girt and summer beam were not cased but were planed and tooled with a 3/4 inch bead. (See figure ?)

The west wall of Room 203 was the fireplace wall. A fireplace occupied the center of the wall. The fireplace was 6 feet, 10 inches wide with a 4 foot, 3 inch hearth cut into the chimney girt.[176] The fire place surround featured a quirked bead detail. To the north and south of

---

[175]Original plaster and lath survives on the south, north, and west walls.

[176]The hearth outline cut into the chimney girt is extant. The paint profile of the fireplace opening surround is extant on original floorboards.

the fireplace, the wall consisted of jointed vertical panels.[177] See figure ?

At the south end of the west wall, the door to the stair hall was located. The door opening measured approximately 35 inches wide, was hinged on the left side, and swung inwards.[178]

Room 203 originally featured two windows on the south/front wall and two windows on the east wall. Openings measured 24 by 55 inches. The scant surviving evidence of the original windows suggests that the interior treatment consisted of jamb casings, heads, and sills inserted into the plank frame and affixed with wrought t-head trim nails. Only the sill of the window projected beyond the plaster wall on the interior. Windows featured no decorative interior architrave. Plaster walls ran up flush to the window opening. The jamb casings and sills featured a thumb-nail molding.[179] (See figure ?)

The original ceiling of Room 203 was unplastered. The exposed underside of attic floor boards and joists were hand-planed. Joists were slightly chamfered and the summer beam beaded. (See figure ?)

---

[177]Paint ghosts on original floorboards locate the fireplace wall as well as the outline of the fireplace surround with quirked bead.

[178]The paint line of the fireplace wall locates the stair hall door. Worn portions on the floor indicate the swing of the door.

[179]Physical evidence of original windows includes former jamb mortises, paint ghosts of window jamb casing on the underside of the girts, and cut-outs in the plaster wall and framing.

The original floor consisted of 3/4 inch pine boards varying in width from 1 foot, 1-1/2 inches to 1 foot, 4-1/2 inches over a sub-floor.[180]

Original finishes in Room 203 are speculative. The plaster was certainly white washed. The casing on the wall and end girts exhibit an initial coat of red (Munsell 7.5R 3/6) that matches the painted baseboard of the room. The posts exhibit an initial coat of dark gray (Munsell 2.5R N4.5/). The floor boards seem to have been originally painted the same gold as the exterior weatherboards (Munsell 10YR 6/10) followed by a thick coat of varnish.

Phase II construction, ca. 1770:

Changes to Room 203 dating specifically to ca. 1770 can not be determined. However, several alterations may have occurred by ca. 1770.

Sometime in the eighteenth century after initial construction, the ceiling was plastered. Hand riven lath, measuring 44 inches long, by 1 or 2 inches wide was nailed with wrought nails to the underside of the exposed joists.[181] Approximately, 3 1/2 inches of the summer beam and cased girts extended below the new plaster ceiling.

Paints dating to the later eighteenth century include a robin's egg blue (Munsell 2.5B 8/4) with fugitive prussian blue pigments (Munsell 5PB 2/8); found on the girts and posts. (The summer beam is obscured in nineteenth century

---

[180]Original floor boards and sub-floor are extant in Room 203.

[181]A portion of the eighteenth-century ceiling survives across the north end of the room, protected by a dressing room or closet installed in ca. 1886.

plaster.)[182] A beige finish (Munsell 2.5Y 8/2) may also date to the eighteenth century.

No eighteenth-century documentation was discovered referring to Room 203.

Phase III construction, ca. 1886:

The major elements of Room 203 (i.e. walls, windows, fireplace, doorways, and floors) remained unaltered until Phase III construction. However, prior to ca. 1885, the function of the room and the decorative treatment underwent some changes -- namely, a change in the emphasis of the room's function, and the introduction of wallpaper as a decorative finish.

A reference to the function of Room 203 in the early nineteenth century is found in the 1816 inventory of Asa Brooks. Here the room is referred to as the "East front Chamber." The room was a well apportioned bedroom/sitting room with considerable attention to comfort and convenience. Contents of the room were:

1 high post bedstead and sacking
1 Feather Bed
1 Do.
Bed curtains and counterpane
1 Under Bed Tick
1 Bed Tick
1 Carpet
1 case of Drawer
1 chamber Table
Looking glass
1 Rocking Chair
1 Arm chair
1/2 Doz. Joiner Chairs

---

[182]The robin's egg blue matches the blue on the posts, summer and girts in Room 103 and 203.

1 small looking glass
1 Trunk
2 tanned sheepskins[183]

Wallpaper was introduced as a decorative finish to Room 203 during the early nineteenth century. The first wallpaper in evidence dates to ca. 1820. This paper was applied over the painted baseboard of the room and is thus though to be the first application of wallpaper. Earlier wallpaper may have been introduced, but no evidence of it survives on the walls. Evidence of six different layers has survived. The layers date to ca. 1820, ca. 1825, ca. 1830, ca. 1840, ca. 1875, and ca. 1880.[184] (See the wallpaper analysis in Appendix J for further information.)

Paint finishes on the girts, summer, and posts during the nineteenth century include the following two cream paints (Munsell 10YR 9/2) and cream (Munsell 10 YR 8/4). In addition, a green paint (Munsell 10GY 5/8) was discovered on the floor that may date to the mid-nineteenth century. See the Paint Analysis in Appendix I.

In ca. 1885, Charles Sawyer began a series of "improvements" that impacted every room of the Job Brooks House. As in Room 101, 102, and 201, Phase III changes to Room 203 included: punching out the front wall and installing a 7 foot, 7 inch wide projecting bay; replacing the two windows of the east wall with one oversized double window; removing the central chimney and replacing with a small chimney; removing the fireplace and installing a coal stove; removing the vertical plank fireplace wall and

---

[183]Inventory of Asa Brooks, October 9, 1816.

[184]The nineteenth century wallpapers that survive were left in situ on original walls when walls were furred out in ca. 1886. The Phase III construction preserved the wallpapers.

replacing with plaster wall; furring out north, west, and south walls; and replacing the ceiling.

Walls were furred out 5-1/4 inches and the ceiling was replastered. During this process, most of the ca. 1740 casing on the cornerposts, girts and chimney posts was pulled off and used as furring strips for the new plaster walls.

The eighteenth-century ceiling lath seems to have remained in situ although the plaster was removed and replaced, tying into the new plaster walls at the edges. Two inches of the summer remains exposed in the ceiling today. (See figures ?)

The north wall of the room was truncated 9 feet, 9 inches to accommodate the junction of the new ell. An opening into the ell was created by removing the original wall from floor to ceiling for a four foot area in the west of the north wall.

In addition, two small rooms or closets were partitioned off across the north end of the room. Fabric dating to the original construction was enclosed by the construction of the small rooms and preserved. (See figure ?)

The plaster wall on the west, replacing the original board fireplace wall, was boxed out around the ca. 1886 chimney concealing the masonry shaft.

The original wide pine board floors were retained during Phase III construction.

b. Description

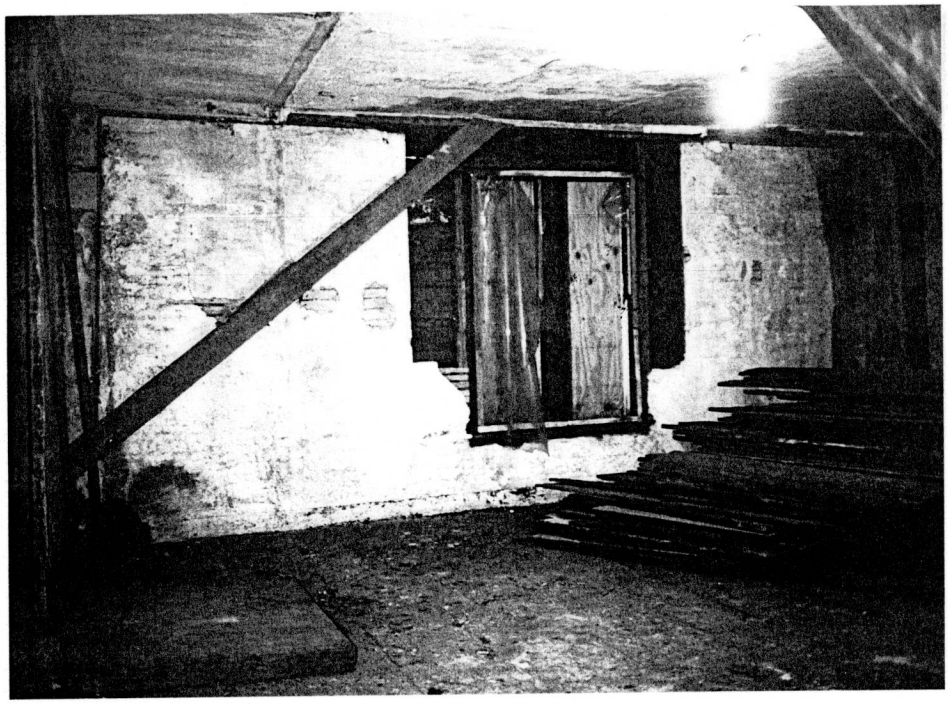
Currently, Room 203 is a shell. (See figure ?) None of the furred-out, late-nineteenth century walls survive. The south wall consists of ca. 1740 brick nogging and plaster in the east and west corners flanking the ca. 1886 projecting bay. The projecting bay of the south wall is stripped of its plaster to its framing. Ca. 1740 mortises for wall studs demarcate location of original windows.

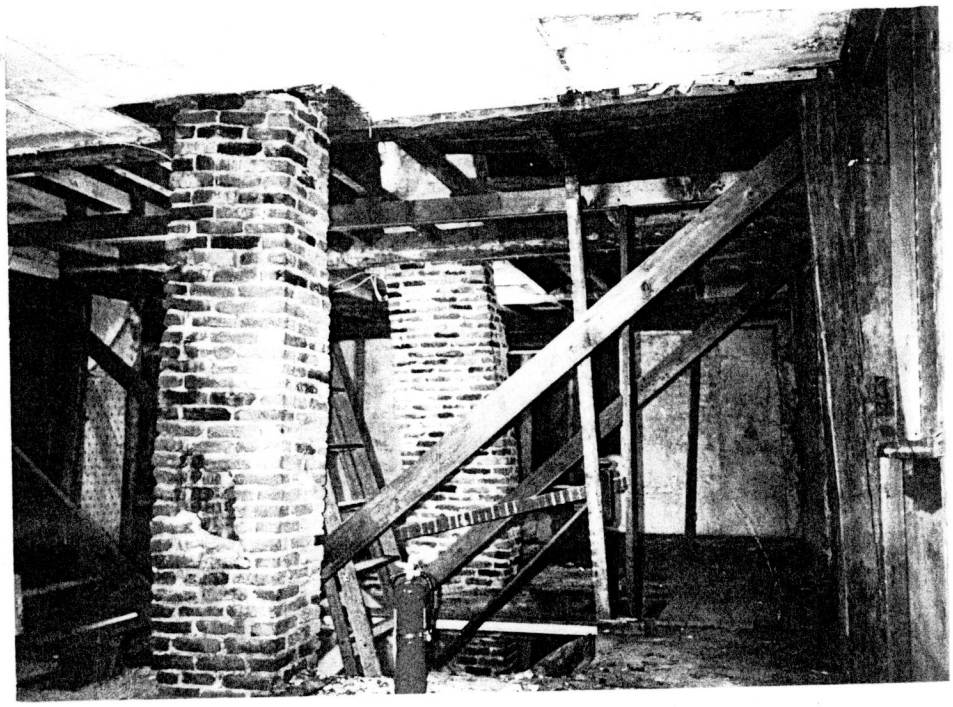
The east wall consists of ca. 1740 plaster walls pierced by the ca. 1886 window opening. The ca. 1740 window heads with paint ghosts of original two windows survive.

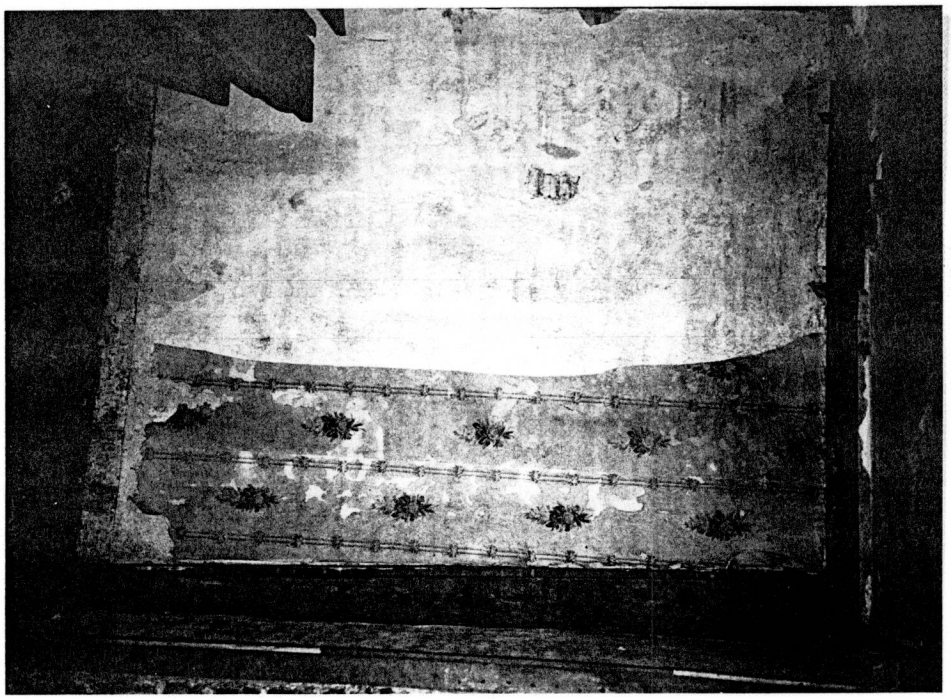
The west wall of the room is missing. The ca. 1886 chimney stands fully exposed on the west side of the room with a stove pipe hole in the west face.

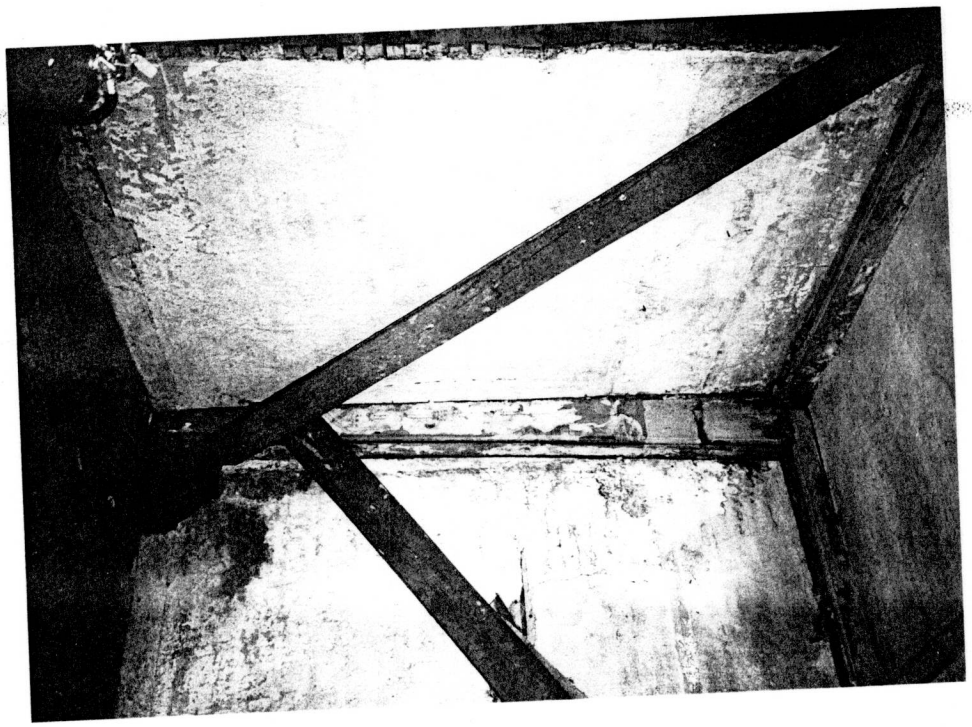
The extant portion of the north wall consists of ca. 1740 plaster protected by the addition of closets along the north wall. Evidence of the ca. 1886 closet rooms across the north wall is found in the ceiling and on the floor boards. The 9 foot, 9 inch opening in the north wall accessing the ca. 1886 rear ell is sealed with plywood and modern lumber. Mortises from original wall studs survive. (See figure ?)

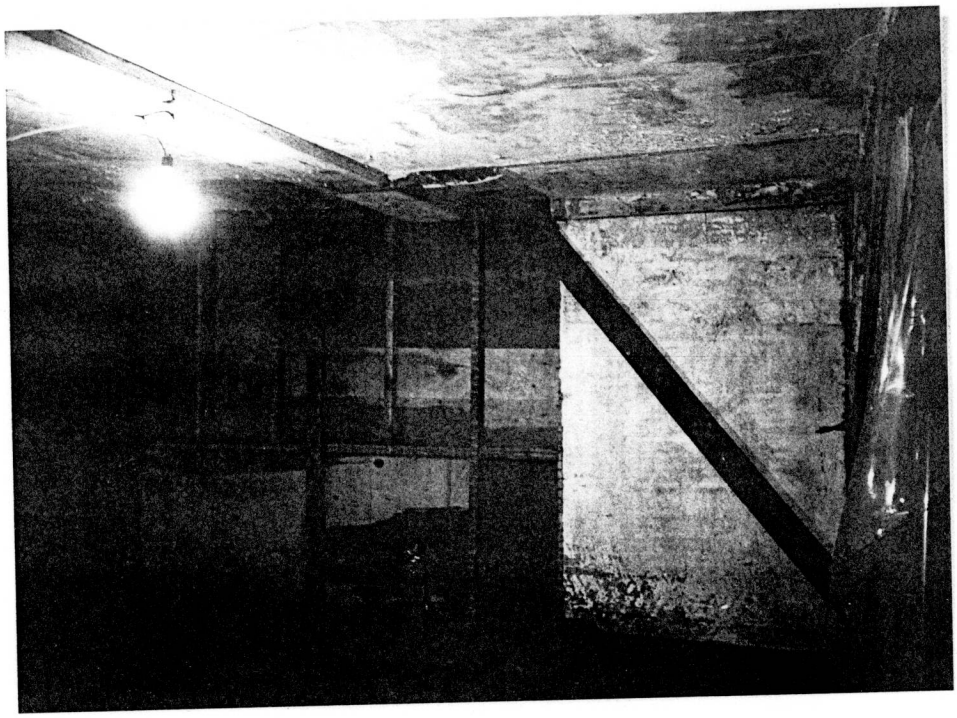
Fragments of nineteenth-century wallpaper cling to the north, east, and south walls. Wallpaper is also extant on the northeast, southeast, and southwest posts. Painted finishes are visible on girts and posts. Traces of the ca. 1740 painted baseboard are clearly visible on the north, east, and south walls as well as the northeast and southeast posts.

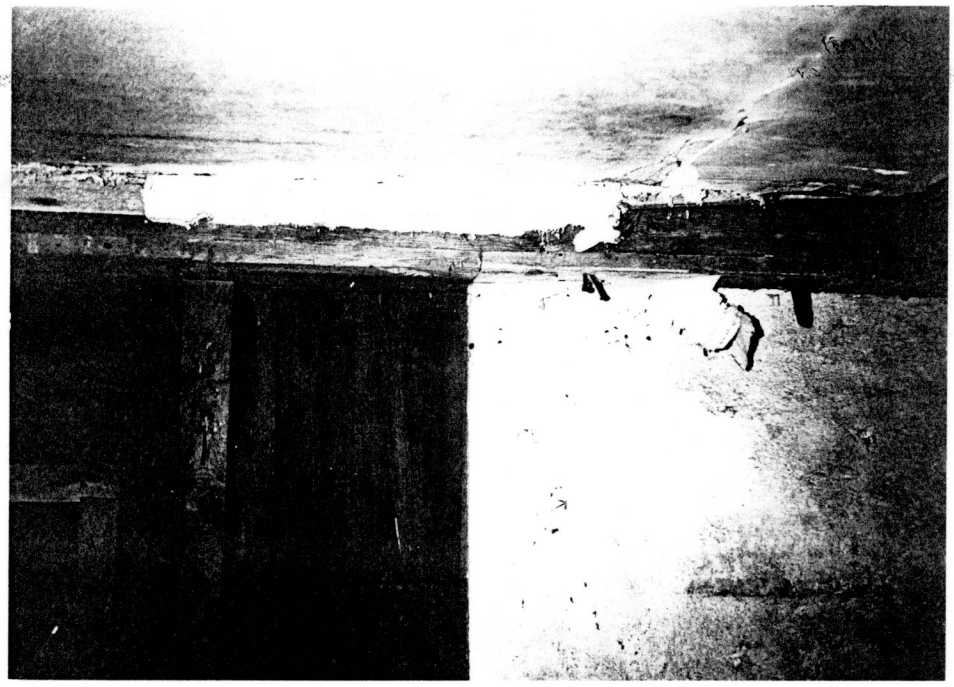


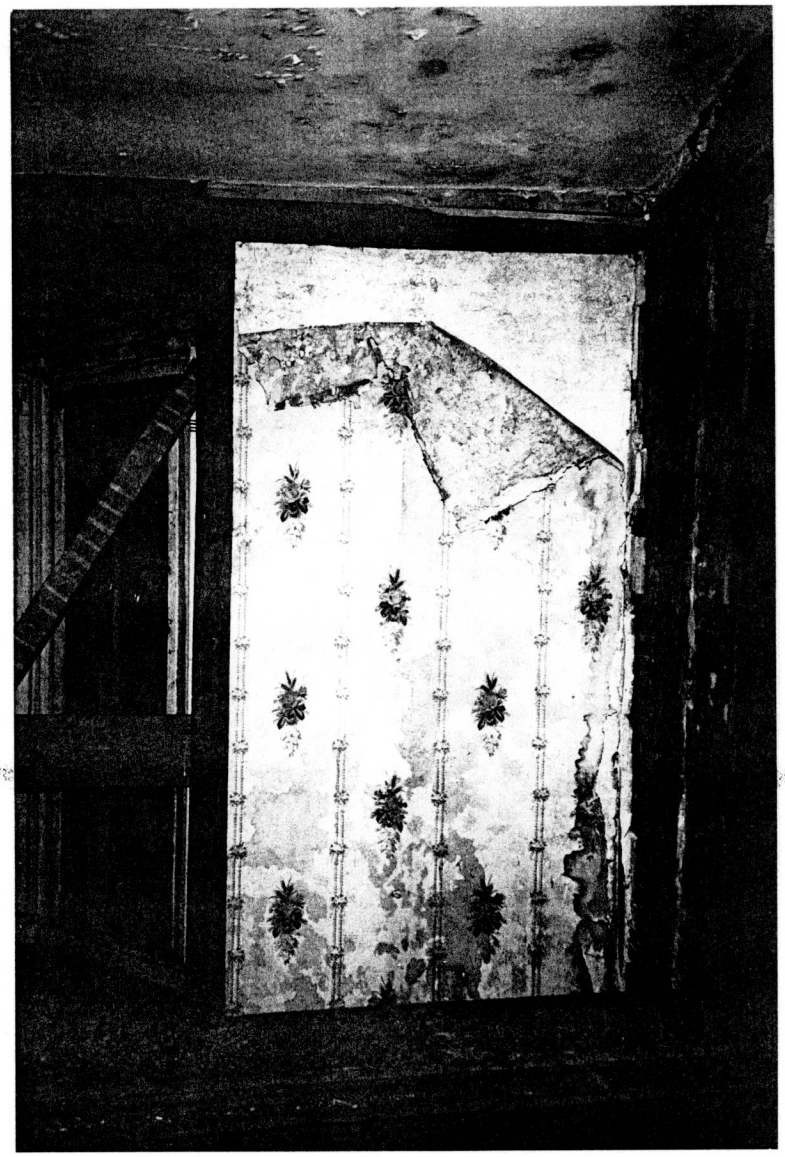












Original plaster survives on the east and north walls where it was protected by the new furred out walls and by the closet on the north. Nineteenth century plaster survives around the ca. 1886 window and bay openings. The ceiling appears to be original lath with nineteenth century plaster.

Original casing survives in situ on the northeast and southeast cornerposts, on the underside of the east girt, and in original configuration in the northeast corner where closet protected the wall from alteration. No examples of casing reused as furring strips survive. (See figure ?)

Original wide pine floor boards are extant with a finish of gray paint.

c. Illustrations

8. Room 301

a. Evolution

Phase I construction, ca. 1770:

It is unknown whether the garret was finished during Phase I construction. Materials and construction techniques acknowledge that the garret was an eighteenth-century feature of the house. However, the plaster removed from Room 301 and analyzed, indicates that the room was not plastered at the same time as the rooms below. The plaster sands and mixes do not match those of the original plasters extant in Rooms 101, **103?**, 201, and 203. (See the mortar analysis in Appendix ? for further discussion.)

The discussion of Room 301 will therefore, be discussed as an element of Phase II construction.

Phase II, construction, ca. 1770:

Room 301 was located in the garret beneath the eaves on the east end of the building. Room 301 measured 8 feet, 0 inches by 9 feet, 5 inches and featured a gambrel roof. Walls were plaster and wood board.[185]

The north and south walls of the room were framed with vertical sawn 3-1/2 by 3 inch studs toe nailed to floor boards and butted to roof framing. Five studs were used for framing on both the north and the south walls. Studs

[185]Room 301 survives today in nearly its original configuration. All framing, plaster, flooring, nails, and boards are extant. Only the original door is missing although h-hinges survive.

are 3 feet, 3 inches tall and angled at the top where they butt the slope of the principle rafters and purlins.

The slopes of the room's ceiling was framed by the principle and common rafters of the roof.

Hand split accordion lath was nailed to the studs and roof rafters on the north and south and plastered with animal hair plaster. Lath was nailed with wrought nails.

The east, gable-end wall of the room, consisted of two horizontal boards with accordion lath and plaster above. The boards were 3 feet, 8 inches long and 15 inches wide. They were rough sawn, scarfed for a tight joint, and nailed with wrought roseheads to end wall studs. A 24 by 38 inch window was centered on the east wall. Its sill was level with the top of the horizontal boards. The window frame was set into the wall flush with the plaster. The frame did not project from the plane of the wall.

The west wall of Room 301 was constructed of vertical wood panels with a centrally-placed door. Three vertical panels were found to the south of the door and three to the north. A triangular piece of wood was cut and fit above the door just under the peak of the roof. Vertical panels were toenailed at the top and bottom. Vertical panels were 15 inches wide, 3/4 inch thick and angled in decreasing size to follow the slope of the roof. The panels were hand planed. Two of the vertical panels on each side of the door were tooled with a 1/4 inch bead. (Middle panel was untooled.)

The door opening measured 6 feet, 1 inch by 2 feet, 0 inches. A beaded 2-1/4 inch frame was nailed with t-headed wrought trim nails to the interior of the door

opening forming a stop for the original door. The original door swung out in the attic on wrought h-hinges.

The floor boards of Room 301 were wide pine boards nailed directly to the joists with wrought nails and extending the width of the attic.

Plaster walls and ceiling were whitewashed. Floorboards may have been finished with a coat of paint. Vertical and horizontal board walls were unfinished.

The garret room was probably used as a combination storage and sleeping room. No documentation of the room in the eighteenth century was discovered. The 1794 inventory of Job Brooks does not mention the garret, suggesting that the room was considered part of his son Asa's half of the house at this time. Job Brooks occupied the west half of the house.

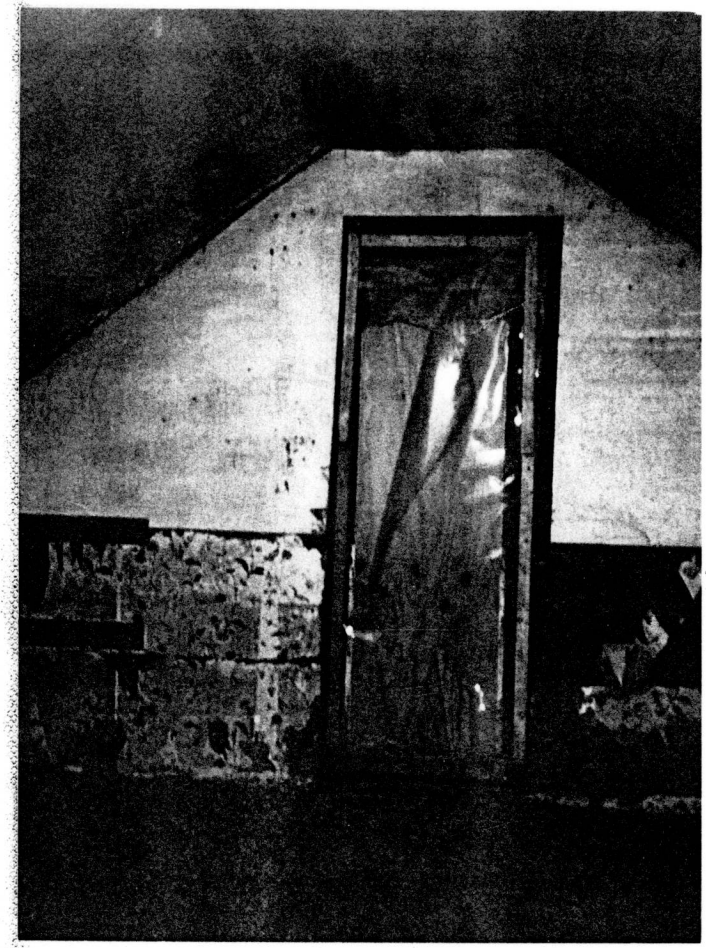
Phase III construction, ca. 1886:

The first and only mention of Room 301 found in primary documentation was the entry in the 1816 inventory of Asa Brooks that identified the room as the "Garret" and listed the contents as "1 Bedstead, cord and underbed, 1 Feather bed, 1 Do. Do."[186]

Wallpaper was applied to the vertical boards of the west wall and the horizontal boards of the east wall sometime in the early nineteenth century. The wallpaper matches that found in both Rooms 201 and 203 dating to ca. 1830.

---

[186]Inventory of Asa Brooks, October 9, 1816.



Room 301 was largely unaffected by the extensive changes wrought by Charles Sawyer in the late-nineteenth century. The only alteration made was the enlargement of the window in the east wall from 3 feet, 2 inches tall to 5 feet, 6 inches tall.

b. Description

Room 301 survives today in its original configuration with only a few later elements. Framing, plaster, floorboards, wall boards, and ceiling date to ca. 1740. Wallpaper surviving on the east and west walls dates to ca. 1830. The window in the east wall maintains its ca. 1886 dimensions although the original opening is clearly visible.

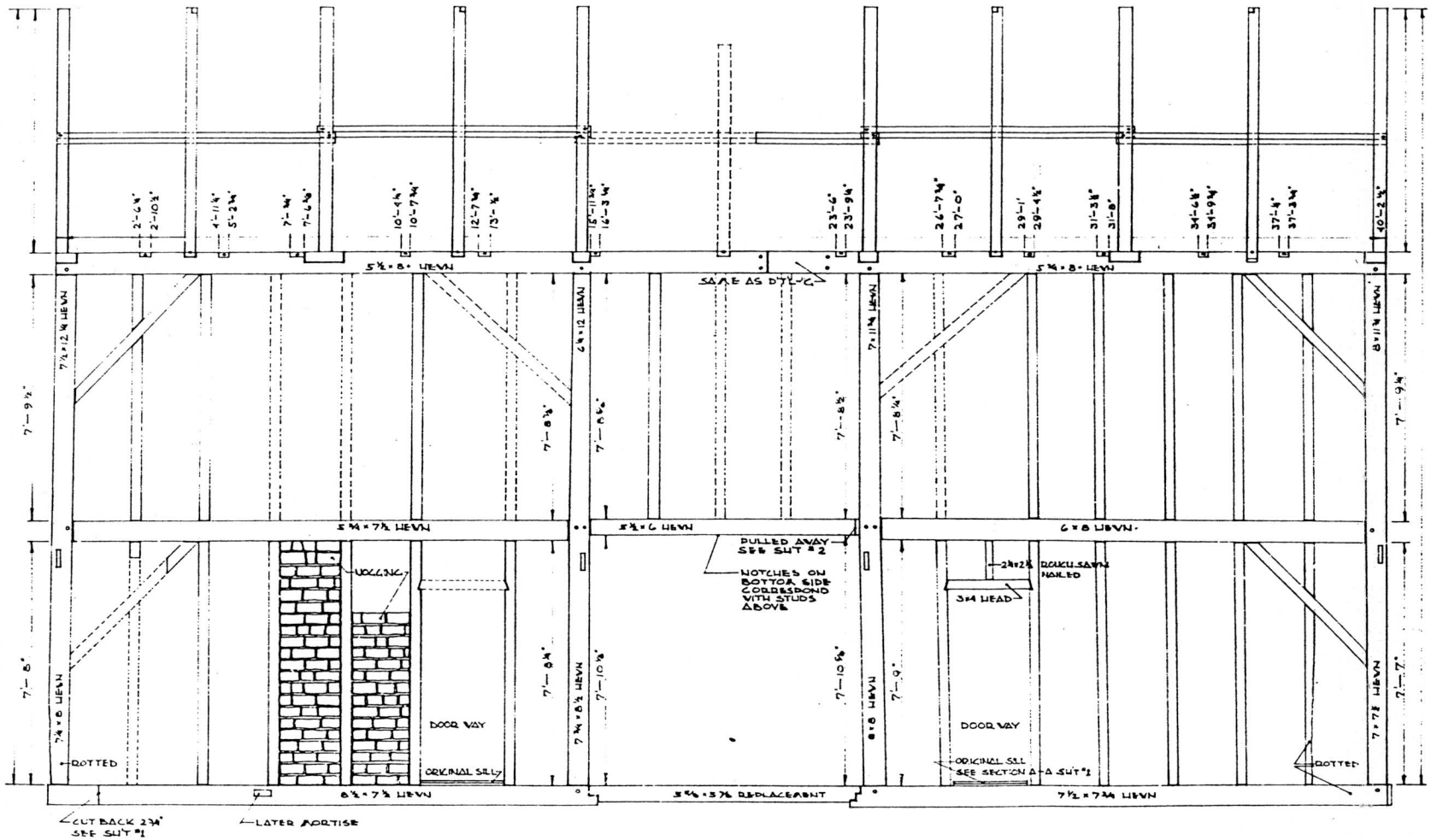
c. Illustrations

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

(See drawings of historic architect)

APPENDIX A.

Drawings of the Job Brooks House by the Historic American Building Survey, ca. 1963



NOTE — NOGGING, 2" TO 2¾" × 4
AND MORTAR — ½" TO
BRICK LAID ON EDGE
ALIGNMENT.

— STRUCTURE HAS SP
BASE

— STUDS, NOMINAL 3×4
SET FLAT, MORTISED
AND BOTTOM, SAWN

— COMMON RAFTERS
NOMINAL 3×4, SAWN,
DT'L — H.

— MAJOR TIMBERS AN
RAFTERS ARE HEV

NORTH FRAMING ELEVATION

SCALE ½" = 1'-0"

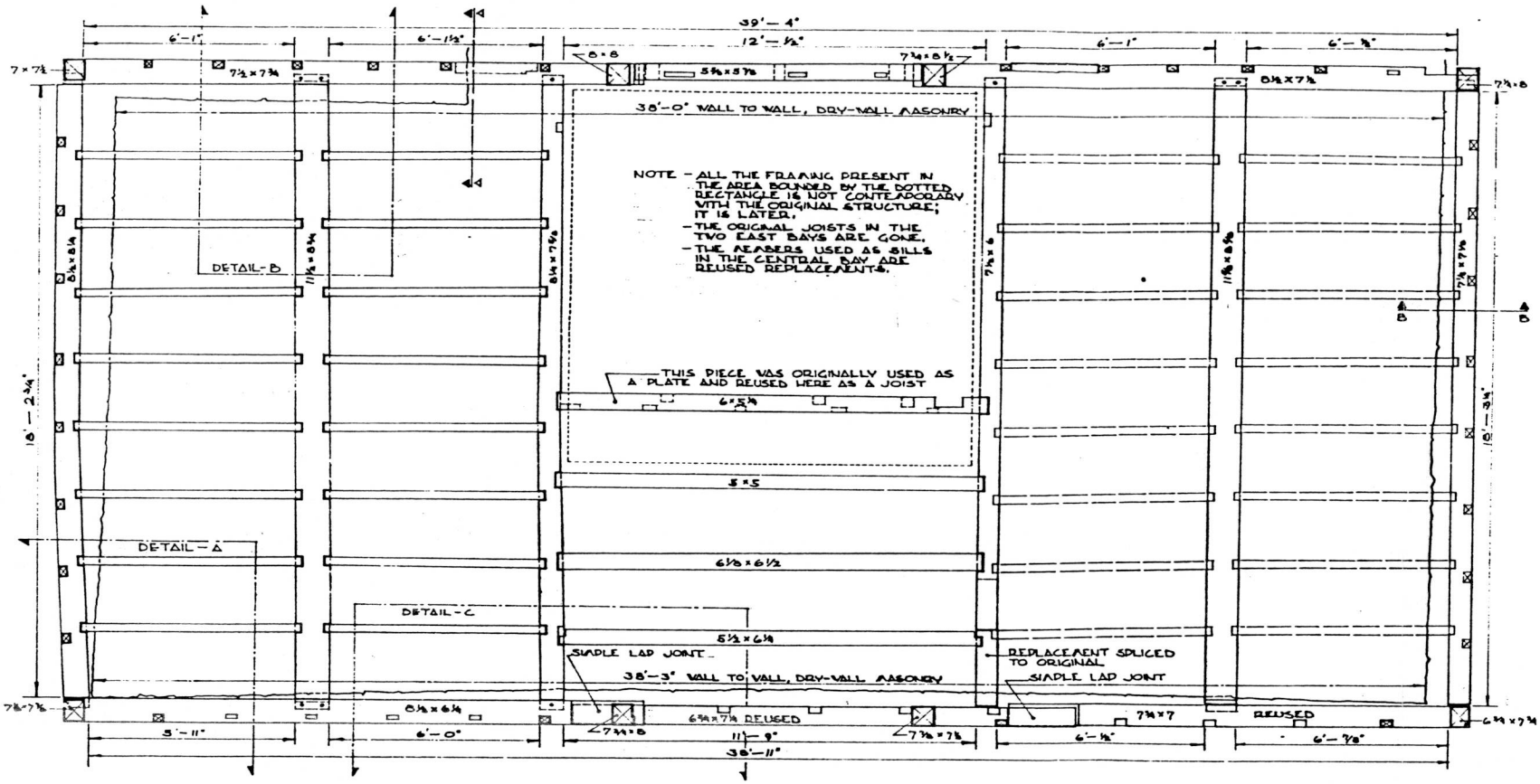
SCALE AS NOTED

RECOMMENDED

DATE

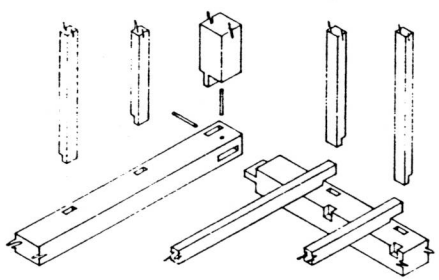
APPROVED

BASIC DATA LOCATION — MIDDLESEX COUNTY CONCORD, MASS.



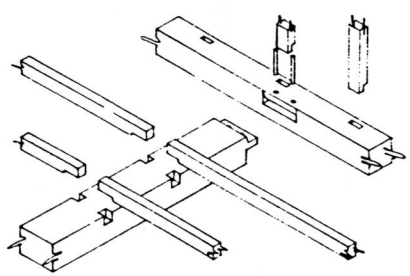
FIRST FLOOR FRAMING PLAN

SCALE ½"=1'-0"



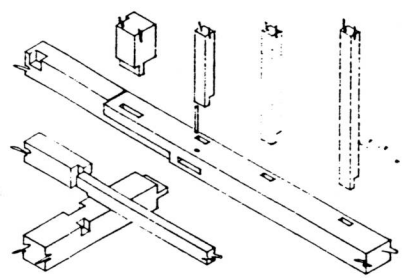
DETAIL-A

½"=1'-0"



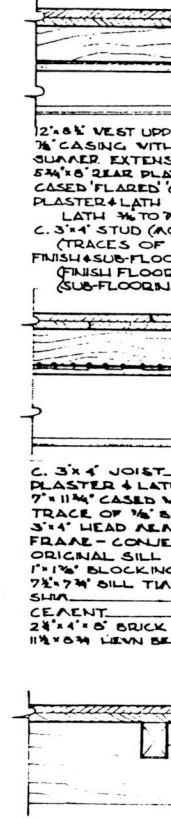
DETAIL-B

½"=1'-0"



DETAIL-C

½"=1'-0"



SECTION

SCALE 1½

HALE & SIZ

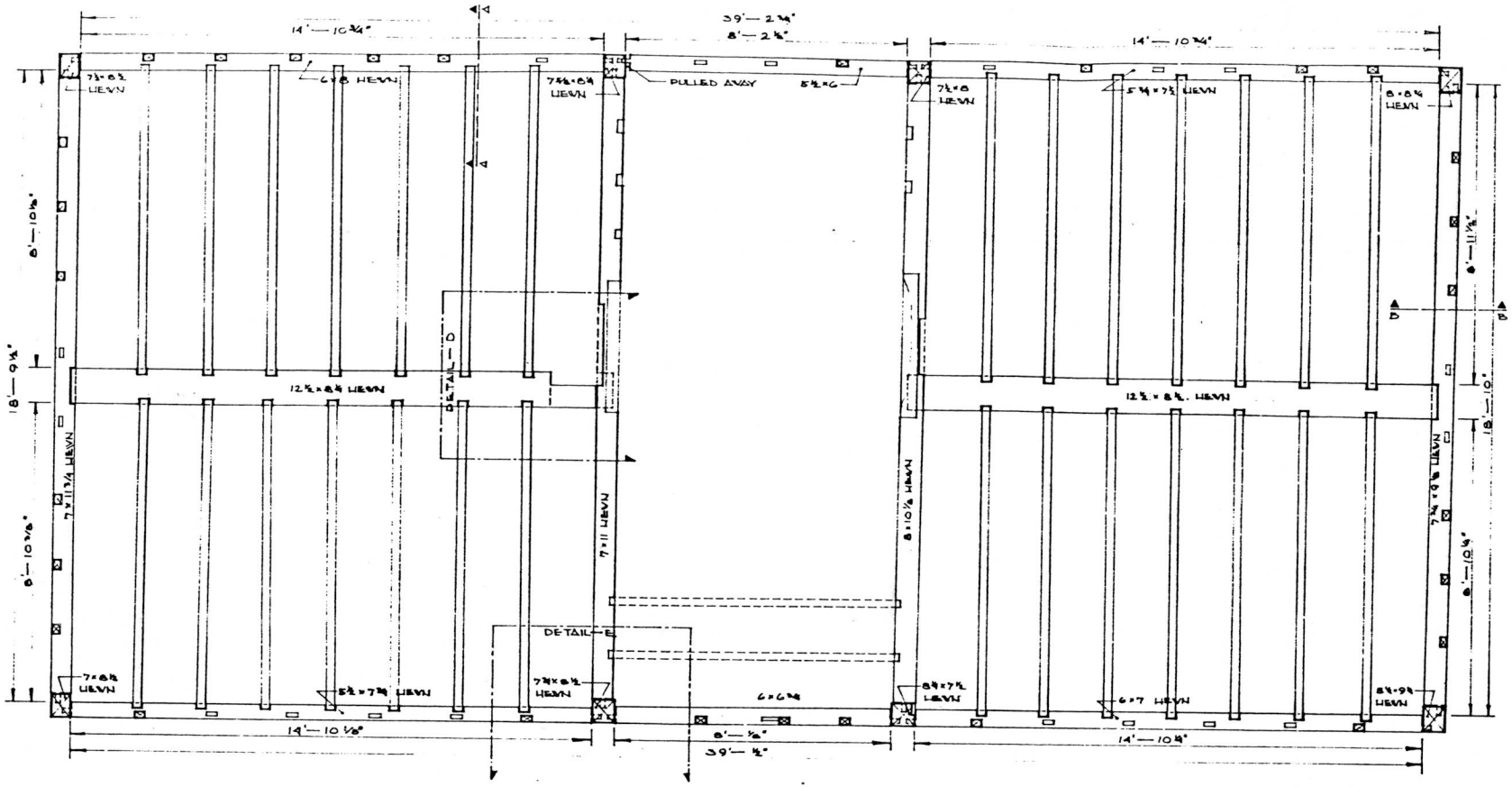
SCALE AS NOTED

RECOMMENDED

DATE

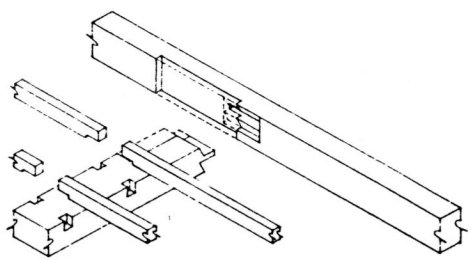
APPROVED

BASIC DATA LOCATION - MIDDLESEX COUNTY CONCORD, MASS.



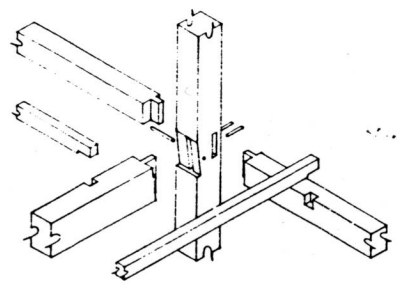
SECOND FLOOR FRAMING PLAN

SCALE ½"= 1'—0"



DETAIL — D

3"= 1'—0"



DETAIL — E

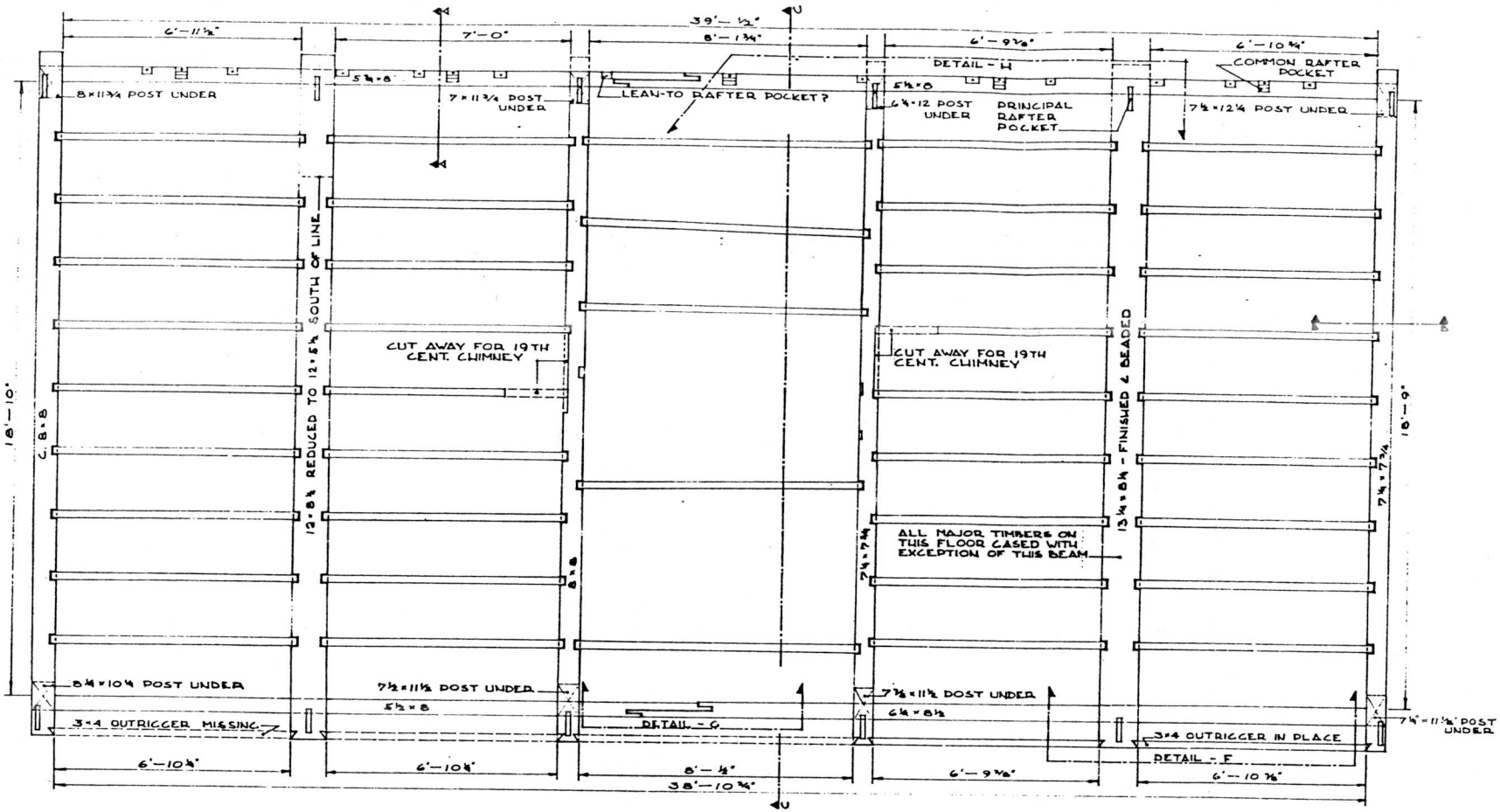
3"= 1'—0"

BASIC DATA LOCATION — MIDDLESEX COUNTY CONCORD, MASS

SCALE AS N

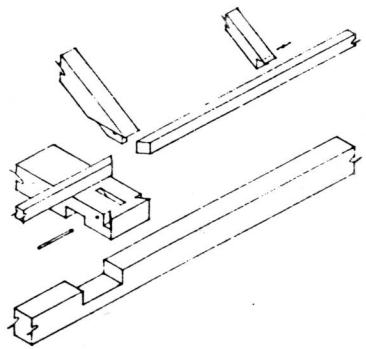
RECOMMENDED

APPROVED



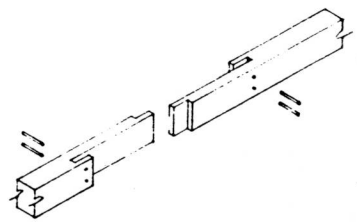
THIRD FLOOR FRAMING PLAN

SCALE ½"=1'-0"



DETAIL - F

½"=1'-0"



DETAIL - G

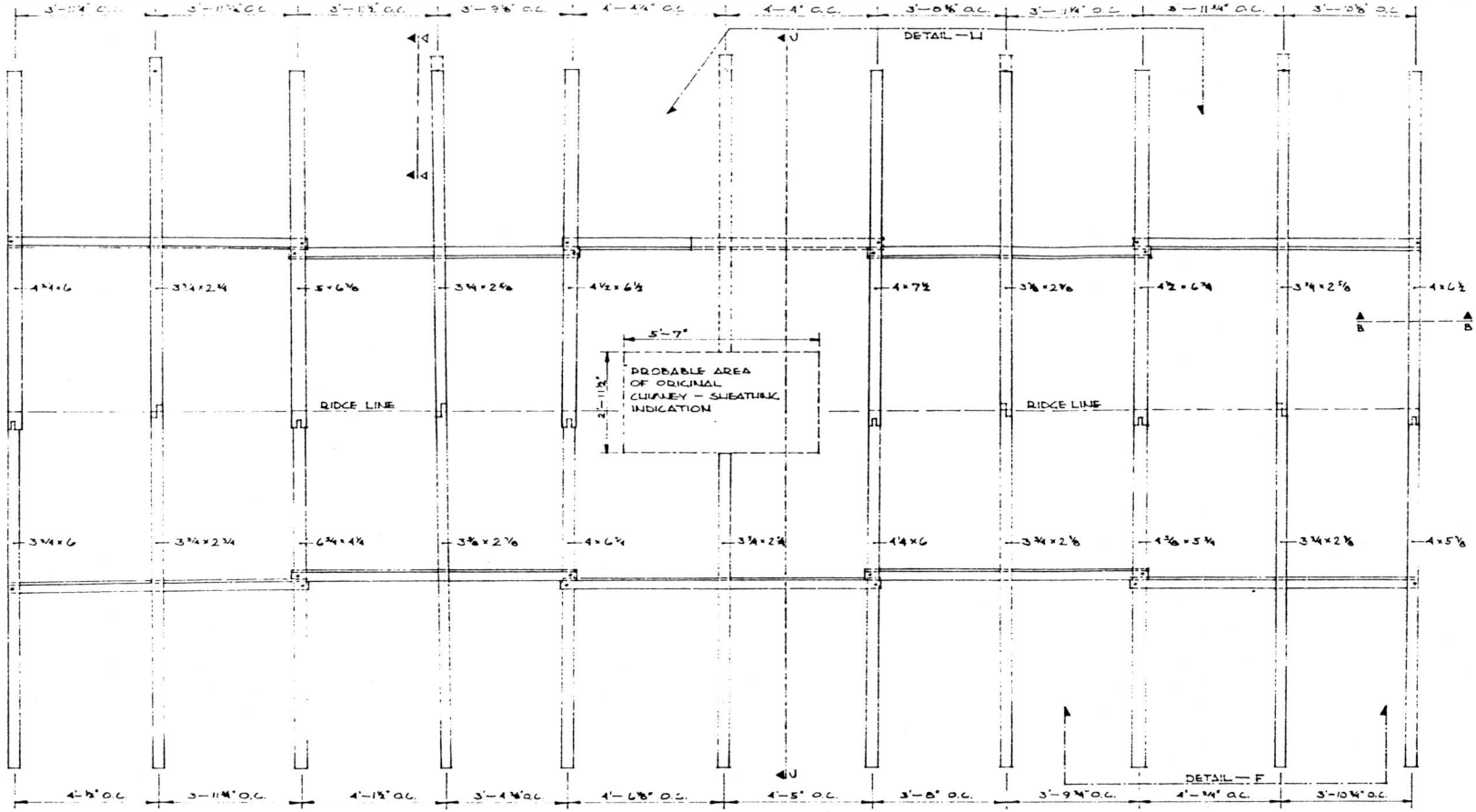
½"=1'-0"

BASIC DATA LOCATION - MIDDLESEX COUNTY CONCORD, MASS

SCALE AS N

RECOMMENDED

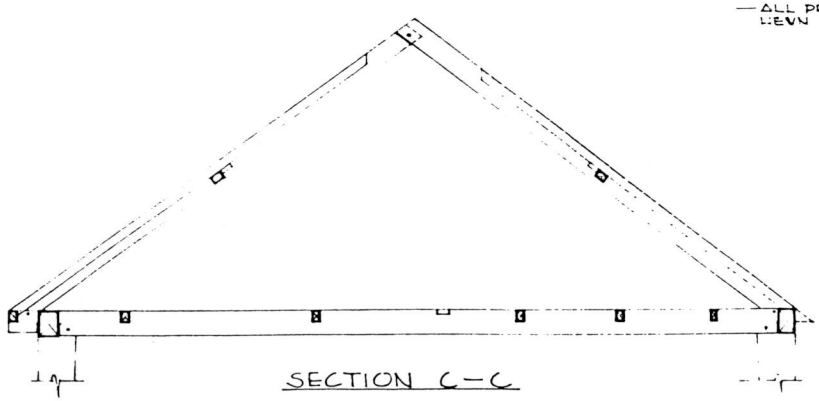
APPROVED



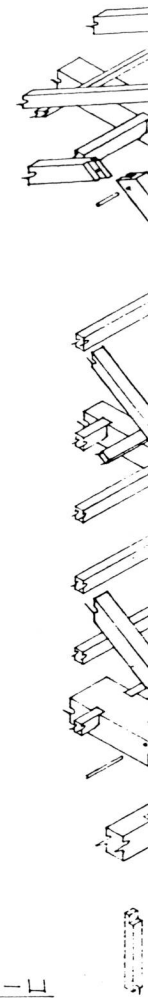
ROOF FRAMING PLAN

NOTE — ALL COMMON RAFTERS AND PURLINS — NOMINAL 3×4, LAID FLAT, SAWN

— ALL PRINCIPAL RAFTERS ARE HEWN



SECTION C—C



DETAIL — H

SCALE ½"

RECOMMENDED

APPROVED

BASIC DATA LOCATION — MIDDLESEX COUNTY — CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS

APPENDIX B.

Drawings of the Job Brooks House by
historical architect, David Bittermann, 1992.

APPENDIX C.

The Brooks Family Genealogy

I. Captain Thomas Brooks (d. 1667) m. Grace Reynolds (d. 1664)
(came to Watertown from England in 1635)

A. Caleb (1632-1696) m. Susanna Atkinson
   1. Susanna (1661-1686)
   2. Mary (1663-1664)
   3. Mary (1664-) m. Nathaniel Ball
   4. Rebecca (1667-)
   5. Sarah (1668-1696)
   6. Ebenezer (1670-) m. Abigail Boylston
   7. Samuel (1672-) m. Sarah Boylston

B. Gershom (d. 1686) m. Hannah Eckles (d. 1701) in 1666
   1. Mary (1667-) m. Edward Bridge of Roxbury
   2. Hannah (1669-1696)
   3. Tabitha (1676-)
   4. Daniel (1676-) m. Abigail, m. Anna Medford

C. Mary (d. 1693) m. Timothy Wheeler

D. Hannah m. Thomas Fox in 1674

E. Thomas, moved to Haddam, CT

F. John, moved to Woburn

G. Hugh, moved to Woburn

H. Job ??

I. Joshua m. Hannah Mason of Watertown in 1653

   1. Noah (1657-1739) m. Dorothy Potter (1663-1752) in 1685
      a) Dorothy (1686-) m. Joseph Merriam
      b) Ebenezer (1690-) m. Sarah Fletcher
      c) Joshua (1688-1790) m. Lydia Wheeler
      d) Benjamin (1698-) m. Sarah Haywood
      e) Mary (1690-) m. Timothy Minot
      f) Thomas (1701-1790) m. Hannah Dakin
      g) Elizabeth (1703-) m. John Miles

   2. Grace (1660-) m. Judah Potter

   3. (Ens.) Daniel (1663-1733) m. Ann Meriam
      a) Daniel jr. (b. & d. 1693)
      b) Samuel (1694-1758)
      c) Anna (1716-) m. John Jones
      d) Job (1698-1788) m. Elizabeth Flagg (1709-1782)
         1. Jerusha m. Samuel Merriam in 1741
         2. John (1723-1812) m. Luch Hoar
         3. Elizabeth (1724-1740)
         4. Eleazer (1727-1806)

Love Lawrence (1801-) m. Joseph Dyar of Concord in November, 1819

Nabby Jones (1803-) m. Ira Wadsworth in 1822

Asa Jr. (1800-) m. Rebecca Foster of Lincoln in 1822
??CHILDREN??

Job (1800-) m. Eliza Brooks of Lincoln in 1823
??CHILDREN??

APPENDIX D.

Deeds Related to the Job Brooks Site

December 16, 1666:
Book 5, p. 3

DEED: Thomas Brooks to Joshua Brooks

Know all Men by these presents that I Thomas Brooks of Concord in ye County of Middlesex in New England for & by Reason of the love & affection which I beare unto my well beloved **Sonn Joshua Brooks, Twenty five acres & a halfe of upland & swamp & ten acres of meadow**; my sonn Calibes meadow & upland west side of it, & the other end of it buting on the highway from the Towne to the bay south & Robert Fletcher's meadow & upland on the north side & his dreine betwene, & one corner going over the hyeway south east; & thirtifive acres against his house the south side of the aforesd highway & my Sonne Caleb Brookes land south side of it: & the Comon west end of it & two acres & halfe in Rockie Meadow, & one acre & halfe of upland at the end of it. Sergent Rise & Thomas Burgies meadow east end of it, & my sonn Calib Brookes meadow & upland north side of it; & William Hartwells meadow and upland south side of it: & fourtene acres of upland nere Rokie meadow. -- Nathaniel Balles land north of it, & William Hartwells land south; and Christopher Woolyes land west, & eight acres of swamp & upland joyning to his owne meadow on both ends of it; & six & twenty acres - upland neere Beliviky corner, all which persels of land be they more or less: To Have & to hold all these persels of lands premises unto him the said Josuah Brooke my sonne his heires & assignes forever. In Witnes Whereof I do set to my hand & seale this sixteene Day of December in the yeare of our Lorde God one thousand six hundred sixty six:
Thomas Brooke

November 11, 1695:
Book 10, p. 438

DEED: Joshua to Job Brooks

To all People Before whom this Deed of sale shall come greeting. Know ye that I **Joshuah Brooks Senr.** of the Town of Concord in the County of Middlesex within the Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England yeoman. For and in consideration of the sum of **thirty two pounds** of good and current money of New England to me in hand at and before said Annealing and Delivery of those presents **by Job Brooks** of the same Town and County aforesaid **husbandman** well and truly paid the receipt whereof to my full Content & Satisfaction I said Joshuah Brooks do hereby acknowledge and assigne and every part and parcel thereof do acquitt exonerate and discharge him the said Job Brooks his heirs Executors Administrators & Assignes for ever by H?. Have given granted bargained and sold, aliened, ennsealed and confirmed by these Presents. Do fully freely clearly and absolutely give grant bargain and sell alien enseal & confirm unto him the said Job Brooks his heirs Executors, Adms. & Assignes for Ever **All the Messuages or Tenements scituate lying & being in Concord aforesaid in the East part of the Town containing one Dwelling house and Barn & Seventeen acres of upland & meadow, bounded south on the Bay Road and West by Joseph Brooks and North by Joseph Fletchers Ditch being the bounds thereof and East by Noah Brooks.** Also four acres of upland lying on the south side of the Bay Road bounded south by Daniel Brooks and West by Daniel Brooks and North by the said Bay Road and East by Noah Brooks. Also Forty acres of upland lying at the Suburbs, bounded South & East by Benjamin Whittemore, and North by Daniel Brooks & Joseph Brooks and West by Samuel Fletcher and Moses Wheat. Also four acres of meadow in the Suburbs, also thirteen acres of upland bounded south and east by the highway & North by Joseph Fletcher & West by Noah Brooks. Also one acre lying in Cedar Swamp. Also the fourth part of all my Lands in the Town of Concord together with all and singular thereon ? Edifises, Ways Easements proffitts privileges rights conditions hereditaments appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging as Orchards gardens wood Timber, and Timber Trees Stones Brush & herbage, water & water Brooks with all that is standing growing or lying on the Same and the Remainder thereof. To Have & To Hold the above granted and bargained premises as they are butted and bounded or expected to be bounded to the Same more or less with all the rights, messuages, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, or in any way appertaining To him the Said Job Brooks his heirs Exec. Adms. or Assignes forever, & to his and theirs and every of theirs only sale proper use proffit benefit and behoose. And I said

Joshua Brooks for my selfe my heirs Exect. Adms. or Assignes Do covenant to and with him the said Job Brooks his heirs Exes. Adms. or Assigns that at the signing of this Instrument I said Joshua Brooks am the true Sole and Lawfull owner of all the above granted and bargained premises with their Appurtenances and ? and Lawfully Seized thereof in a good perfect and absolute State of Inheritance in fee simple. Having in my selfe good rightfull power and Lawfull authority to grant bargain and passover the same to him the said Job Brooks, and that the said Job Brooks his heirs Exec., Adms., of Assignes shall and may by Power of this Instrument at all times & from time to time, and for ever there after the sale of those presents Have Hold use occupy posess & enjoy the premsises as fully and amply as I ever did or might have done without the lawfull ? sale molestation trouble or Contradiction of me the said Joshua Brooks my heirs Exec. Adms. or Assignes by from or under me them or any of them or any other person or persons whatsoever laying any Lawfull claims or Demand Title or Interest thereon or any other Lawfull ways or means whatsoever. Hereby promising for my selfe my heirs Exec. Adms. or Assignes to warrant plaintaint & Defend the premises to him the said Job Brooks his heirs, Exec., Adms, or Assignes forever from all former and other gifts grants bargains sales loans, leases & doweries or entails mortgages bonds or forfeitures had made or done by me at any time hereby promising to do and perform any further act or acts thing or things ? or ? that in the Law may be thought needfull & necessary for the making and compleating of this Instrument according to Law, that so the premises may abide and remain a good title of Inheritance to him the aforesaid Job Brooks his heirs, Exec., Adms, Assignes forever in Witness whereof the said Joshua Brooks as and also Hannah Brooks my now married wife in manifestation of her consenting to this my D? act and in token of her giving up her rights in the premises we have both of us set to our hands & seals this eleventh day of November in Domini, one Thousand Six hundred Ninety & Five in the Seventh year of his Majesty's Reign...

August 24, 1697
Quitclaim Deed, Book 14, p. 353.

DEED: Noah, Daniel Sr., and Joseph Brooks Sr., and Benjamin Pierce, Benjamin Whittemore, and Judah Potter to Hugh Brooks

Know all People and Presents that we Noah Brooks and Daniel Brooks Senr. Joseph Brooks Senr. and Benjamin Pierce of Watertown and Benjamin Whittmore and Judah Potter of the town of Concord in the County of Middlesex in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England &c. For good causes and considerations we hereunto have Remised Released and forever Quitclaimed, and by these presents do for us and Either of us our Heirs Executors, Administrators and Assigns Remise Release and forever Quitclaim unto our Brother Hugh Brooks, and to his heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns forever all the Estate Rights Title Interest Claims and Demands whatever of us the said Noah Brooks, Daniel Brooks, Joseph Brooks, Benjamin Pierce, Benjamin Whittemore, Judah Potter In and to all that part of the Estate which was our Brother Job Brooks' and by him Purchased of our Honourable Father Joshua Brooks Deceased in and To all and Singular the Lands Grants Hereidtaments and Appurtenances whatsoever which were granted bargained and sold, or mentioned, or Intended thereby to be granted bargained and sold by our Father to our Brother Job Brooks, Deceased, and every part and parcel thereof, Either by means of kinship, or by means of Thirds?, or by any other ways or means whatsoever. In Witness whereof We the said Noah Brooks and Daniel Brooks and Joseph Brooks, and Benjamin Pierce, and Benjamin WHittemore, and Judah Potter have all of us hereunto set our hands and fixed our seals this Twenty Fourth Day of August Anno Domini one Thousand Six Hundred Ninety and Seven, and in the ninth year of his Majesty's Reign.

March 11, 1700
Book 45, p. 667

DEED: Joseph Brooks to Hugh Brooks (3 acres)

To all Christian People before whom this present Deed of Sale shall come greeting know ye that I **Joseph Brooks Senr.** of the Town of Concord in the County of Middlesex in the province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England Yeoman for and in consideration of the **Sum of thirteen pounds** in good and current money of New England to me in hand well and truly paid at or before the anealing and delivering of these presents **by Hugh Brooks** of the same Town and County aforesaid husbandman the receipt whereof I the said Joseph Brooks do by these presents acknowledge and therewith to be fully satisfied contented and occupied and thereof and every part and parcel thereof by these presents do fully freely clearly and absolutely acquit, exonerate, release and discharge the said Hugh Brooks his heirs executors administrators and assignes forever by these presents have given granted bargained and sold aliened ensealed conveyed and confirmed and do by these presents further fully freely clearly and absolutely give grant bargain and sell alien enseal? convey and confirm unto him the said Hugh Brooks his heirs executors & administrators or assignes forever a certain parcel of upland **containing by estimation three acres of upland situate lying and being within the bounds of the Township of Concord in the County aforesaid in the East part of the Town and is bounded eastwardly by him the said Hugh Brooks and southerly by the existing road and westwardly and northwardly by me the said Joseph Brooks** to have and to hold the above bargained premises of the Same here as here described with all and singular the rights profits priveleges and appurtenances thereby belonging or appertaining with all that is standing growing or lying on the same or in any amount belonging or appertaining to him the said Hugh Brooks his heirs executors administrators or assignes forever...

March 24, 1740
Book 45, p. 577-78

DEED: Hugh Brooks to son Job Brooks

To all People to whom this deed of gift shall come know ye that **I Hugh Brooks** of the Town of Concord in the County of Middlesex in the province of the Massachusetts bay in New England **Gentleman** as **a manifestation of my Love and affection to my Son Job Brooks** of the same Town and County abovesaid **Currier** do hereby fully freely and absolutely give grant convey and passover and confirm unto the said Job Brooks his heirs and assigns forever **Severall parcells** of Land lying and being in the Towns of Concord Bedforde and Acton. **Imprimis one parcell lying in the easterly part of the said Town of Concord being a house lott Twenty acres be the same more or less bounded northerly on land of Joseph Fletcher easterly on land of Thomas Brooks and Joshua Brooks southerly on the Country Road westerly on land of Joseph Brooks with the Housing thereon** Another parcell of land bounded northerly on land of Joshua Brooks southeasterly and southerly on the Country road westerly on land of Thomas Brooks and the parcell of land bounded northerly and easterly on land of Samuel Brooks southerly on a Town way westerly and southerly on Land of Joseph Wheat. Westerly on a way, northerly on land of Joseph Wheat. Another parcell of Land bounded northerly on Land of Joseph Wheat. Easterly on a way Southerly on land of Ebenezer Brooks westerly on Land of Job Brooks. Another piece of Land bounded Northerly on Land of Samuel Brooks Easterly on Land of Joshua Brooks Southerly on land of Thomas Brooks Westerly on land of Samuel Hartwell, also two parcells of woodland containing twenty acres the first bounded northerly on land of Job Brooks and Benjamin Brooks. Easterly on land of Daniel Hoar Southerly on land of Benjamin Brooks and Jacob Taylor westerly on Benjamin Brooks The second parcell bounded northerly on Land of the heirs of John Stow and on land of Joseph Stow. Easterly on land of Benjamin Brooks southerly on Mr. Ephraim Flints Farm Westerly on Mr. Flints pond commonly so called the above said lands all lying in the Easterly part of the Town of Concord with all my rights in lands lying in the easterly part of the said Town of Concord also all my rights of Land in the Cedar Swamp within the Town of Bedford. Also the one half of the parcell of Land for quantity and quality lying in the northly part of the Town of Concord containing fifty acres bounded northerly on land of Benjamin Temple Easterly on a way leading to Jone's farm. Southerly on the Barretts land, Westerly on Acton line with one half of my rights of land in the Town of Acton as they stand Recorded in the proprieters Book with all the rights thereto belonging. To have and to hold the said granted

and bargained premises with all the appurtenances privileges and Commodities to the Same belonging or in any Wise appertaining to him the said Job Brooks his heirs and assignes forever to his and theirs only, proper life benefit and Behoof forever and the Said Hugh Brooks for me my heirs Executors and administrators do covenant promise and grant to and with him the Said Job Brooks his heirs and assigns that before the ensealing hereof I am the true sole and lawfull owner of the above bargained premises and am lawfully seized and possessed of the same in my own proper right as a good perfect and absolute estate of Inheritance in fee simple and have in my self good right full power and lawfull Authority to grant convey and confirm said bargained premises in a manner as aforesaid. And that said Job Brooks his heirs and assigns Shall and may from time to time and at all times for ever hereafter by force and virtue of the the present lawfully peaceably and quickly have hold use occupy possess and enjoy the said premises with the appurtenances free and clear and freely and clearly acquitted and discharged of and from all and manner of former or other gifts grants bargains sales Lienes Mortgages wills entails or Incumbrances of what name or Nature forever that might in any measure or degree obstruct or make void this deed. Furthermore I the said Hugh Brooks for myself my heirs Executors and administrators do covenant and Engage the above, demised premises to him the said Job Brooks his heirs and assigns against the lawfull claims or demands of any person or person whatsoever forever thereafter to warrant insure and defend by these presents excepting only that I do reserve for myself the power and Liberty to dispose of the abovesaid premises or any part thereof as I shall think best in Witness whereof I said Hugh Brooks have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty fourth day of March Anno Dom: 1739/40 in the thirteenth Year of his majesty's reign

March 8, 1747
Book 55, p. 95

DEED: Isaac Brooks to Job Brooks Junr. (2 acres of pasture)

To all People to whom these presents shall come greeting Know ye that I **Isaac Brooks of Concord** in the County of Middlesex in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England **husbandman** of & in consideration of the **sum of fifty five pounds old Tenor** to me in hand before the ensealing hereof well and truly **paid by Job Brooks Junr. of sd. Concord Currier** the Receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge and myself therewith fully satisfied and contented and thereof and of every part and parcel thereof do Exonerate acquit & Discharge him the said Job Brooks his heirs Executors and administrators forever by these presents have given granted bargained sold aliened conveyed and confirmed and by these presents do freely fully and absolutely give grant bargain sell aliene convey and confirm unto him the said Job Brooks his heirs & Assigns forever a **Certain piece of pasture Land in the east part of said Concord two acres by measure bounded south on the Highway easterly on said Job Brooks land northerly and westerly by James Brook's land** to have and to hold the said granted and bargained premises with all the appurtenances privelges and commodities to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining to him the said Job Brooks his heirs and assignes forever ...

a crossroad leading from said Lexington Road to the Virginia Road so called, thence along the said cross road 22 chains 90 links to said Lexington Road and along said Lexington Road to the point of beginning. Being the same property mortgaged by Charles A. Sawyer and Henry Sawyer to the Middlesex Institution For Savings for ten thousand dollars by mortgage deed dated October 24th, 1889 and recorded with Middlesex Southern District Deed Libro 1937 page 582. The above property is sold subject to aforesaid mortgage and to the taxes of the current year 1890 and the grantee hereby agrees to assume and pay said mortgage. To Have and to Hold the granted premises, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging to the said Elizabeth P. FitzGerald and her heirs and assigns to their own use and behoof forever. And we do hereby for ourselves and our heirs, executors and administrators, covenant with the said grantee and her heirs and assigns that we are lawfully seized in fee simple of the granted premises: that they are free from all incumbrances except as aforesaid, that we have good right to sell and convey the same as aforesaid: and that we will and our heirs, executors and administrators shall WARRANT and DEFEND the same to the said grantee and her heirs and assigns forever against the lawful claims and demands of all persons except as aforesaid And for the consideration aforesaid I, Josephine J. Sawyer wife of Charles A. Sawyer do hereby release unto the grantee and her heirs and assigns all right of or to both Dower and Homestead in the granted premises. IN WITNESS WHEREOF . .

October 23, 1890
Book 2006 P. 361 f.

DEED: Elizabeth FitzGerald to Rufus Brown

Know all Men by these Presents that We, **Herbert FitzGerald of Concord**, Middle County and Common of Mass and Elizabeth P. FitzGerald wife of Herbert FitzGerald, in her own right **in consideration of One dollar and other valuable consideration paid by Rufus G. Brown and Daniel G. Brown**, both of Boston, Suffolk County and Said Common the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby give, grant, bargain,sell, and convey unto the said Rufus G. Brown and Daniel G. Brown, their heirs and assigns **a certain parcel of land containing forty-six and eleven one hundreths acres with the buildings thereon, situated on the Lexington Road in the Easterly part of said Concord** and in the northerly part of Lincoln in said County of Middle and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of said road at land of Samuel Hartwell thence North 27 1/4° E. 12 chains 96 links as the wall stands, and North 38 1/2° E. 14 chains 8 links by a ditch on land of said Hartwell to a corner, thence North 56 3/4° W. on land of said Hartwell and land of H. G. Paine 9 chains 32 links, thence in the same direction still on said Paines land by a line bounding a private way 6 chains 10 links to a private road leading from Lexington Road to house of P. H. McGuirk, thence Northerly on said private road 50 links to other land of said Paine, thence South 56 3/4° E. on said Paines' land and upon the northerly side of said private way 6 chains 10 links to a corner, thence North 40 3/4° E. 3 chains 50 links and North 44 1/2° E. 6 chains 40 links still on land of said Paine to land of P.H. McGuirk, thence South 56 3/4° E. on said McGuirks' land and land of Augusta M. Giles crossing the town line between Concord and Lincoln, 18 chains 50 links on fence and ditch to a ditch at land of William Hosey, thence South 36 1/4° W by said ditch and a wall on land of the said Hosey and land of said Hartwell 24 chains 67 links to an angle in said wall, thence South 33° W. 2 chains and South 27 1/4° W. 8 chains 2 links, all on said Hartwell land as the wall stands to the said Lexington Road where the Northerly line of said road intersects the said line of Concord and Lincoln, thence Westerly along said road 10 chains 45 links to point of beginning.

Also another parcel of land situated in the Northerly part of said Lincoln on the Northerly side of Lexington Road containing Twenty and forty five one hundreths acres with the buildings thereon and bounded beginning at a point on the Northerly side of said road about 6 chains from the South East corner of the above described parcel of land a land of Samuel Hartwell,

thence North 28 14° E. 37 links, North 33 1/2° E. 7 chains and North 34 1/2° E. 15 chains 25 links by an old wall and fence all on land of said Hartwell, to land of William Hosey, thence South 57° E. 14 chains 15 links and South 21 3/4° W. 79 links all on said Hosey's land as the wall stands to a cross road leading from said Lexington Road to the Virginia road, so called, thence along the said cross road 22 chains 90 links to said Lexington Road and along said Lexington Road to the point of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to me by Charles A. Sawyer and Henry Sawyer by deed dated May 17, 1890 and recorded with Middlesex (So. Dist.) Deeds Lib. 1973, Fol. 393. Said premises are conveyed subject to a mortgage of ten thousand dollars ($10000.00) and to the taxes assessed for the current year which the grantees hereby assume and agree to pay. TO HAVE and TO HOLD the granted premises, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, to the said Rufus G. Brown and Daniel G. Brown and their heirs and assigns to their own use and behoof forever. And we do hereby, for ourselves and our heirs, executors and administrators, covenant with the said grantees and their heirs and assigns that said Elizabeth P. is lawfully seized in fee simple of the granted premises, that they are free from all incumbrances except as aforesaid that we have good rights to sell and convey the same as aforesaid; and that we will and our heirs, executors and administrators shall WARRANT and DEFEND the same to the said grantees and their heirs and assigns forever against the lawful claims and demands of all persons except as aforesaid. And for the consideration aforesaid do hereby release unto the said grantee and heirs and assigns all right of or to both dower and homestead in the granted premises. IN WITNESS WHEREOF . .

June 18, 1892
Book 2125, p. 108f

DEED: Rufus Brown to Arthur Wilson

Know all Men by these Presents That we, **Rufus G. Brown and Daniel G. Brown** both of Boston in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts **in consideration of one dollar and other valuable considerations** to us **paid by Arthur H. Wilson of Boston** aforesaid the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said Arthur H. Wilson his heirs and assigns a **certain tract of land with the buildings thereon containing about forty six and eleven on hundredths acres situate on the Lexington Road in the Easterly part of Concord in said Commonwealth and in the northerly part of Lincoln in said Commonwealth bounded and described as follows:** Beginning at a point on the northerly side of said Road at land of Samuel Hartwell thence North 27 1/2° E. 12 chains 96 links as the wall stands, and North 38 1/2° E 14 chains 8 links by a ditch on land of said Hartwell to a corner thence North 56 3/4° W on land of said Hartwell and land of H. G. Paine 9 chains 82 links, thence in the same direction still on said Paine's land by a line bounding a private way 6 chains 10 links to a private road leading from said Lexington Road to house of P. H. McGuirk thence Northerly on said private road 50 links to other land of said Paine, thence south 56 3/4° E. on said Paine's land and upon the northerly side of said private way 6 chains 10 links to a corner, thence North 40 3/4° E. 3 chains 50 links and North 44 1/2° E. 6 chains 40 links still on land of said Paine to land of P.H. McGuirk, thence south 56 3/4° E. on said McGuirks land and land of Augusta M. Giles crossing the town line between Concord and Lincoln 18 chains 50 links on fence and ditch to a ditch at land of William Hosey, thence South 36 1/4° W. By said ditch and a wall on land of said Hosey and land of said Hartwell 24 chains 67 links to an angle in said wall; thence South 33° W. 2 chains and south 27 1/4° W. 8 chains 2 links all on said Hartwell land as the wall stands to the said Lexington Road where the northerly line of said Road intersects the said line of Concord and Lincoln, thence westerly along said Road 10 chains 45 links to the point begun at.

Also another lot of land situate in the northerly part of said Lincoln on the northerly side of Lexington Road containing about twenty & 45/100 acres with the buildings thereon bound as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of said Road about 6 chains from the southeast corner of the above described land at land of Samuel Hartwell thence North 28 1/4° E. 37 links North 33 1/2° E. 7 chains and North 34 1/2° E. 15 chains 25 links by an old wall and fence all on land of said Hartwell to land of said Hosey thence South 57° E. 14 chains 15

links and South 21 3/4° W. 79 links all on said Hosey land as the wall stands to a cross road leading from said Lexington Road to the Virginia Road so called thence along said cross road 22 chains 90 links to said Lexington Road and along said Lexington Road to the point begun at. Being the same premises to us conveyed by deed dated Oct. 23, 1890 and recorded with Middlesex So. Dist. Deeds Book 2006 Page 361. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the granted premises with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging to the said Arthur H. Wilson and his heirs and assigns to their own use and behoof forever. And we do hereby for ourselves and our heirs, executors and administrators covenant with the said grantee, and his heirs and assigns that we are lawfully seized in fee simple of the granted premises; that they are free from all incumbrances except the taxes for the year 1892 of which the grantors are to pay one sixth and the grantee five sixths that we have good right to sell and convey the same as aforesaid; and that we will and our heirs executors and administrators shall WARRANT AND DEFEND the same to the said grantee and his heirs and assigns forever . . .

December 21, 1905
Book 3204, p. 329f

DEED: Arthur Wilson to William Goodell

Know All Men by these Presents that I, **Arthur H. Wilson** of Concord in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts **in consideration of one dollar and other valuable considerations paid by William Goodell** of Said Concord the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said William Goodell, his heirs and assigns, **a certain tract of land with the buildings thereon containing about forty six and eleven one hundredths acres, situate on the Lexington Road in the easterly part of said Concord and in the northerly part of Lincoln in said Commonwealth bounded and described as follows:** Beginning at a point on the northerly side of said Road at land now or late of Samuel Hartwell thence north 27 1/4° east, twelve chains, ninety six links as the wall stands and north 38 1/2° east fourteen chains, eight links by a ditch on land of said Hartwell to a corner: thence north 56 3/4° west on land of said Hartwell and land now or late of H. G. Paine. nine chains, eighty two links: thence in the same direction still on said Paine's land by a line bounding a private way, six chains ten links to a private road leading from said Lexington Road to house now or late of P. H. McGuirk: thence northerly on said private road fifty links to other land of said Paine: thence south 56 3/4° east on said Paine's land and upon the northerly side of said private way six chains ten links to a corner, thence north 40 3/4° east, three chains fifty links and north 44 1/2° east six chains forty links, still on land of said Paine to land of said P. H. McGuirk thence south 56 3/4° east on said McGuirk's land and land now or late of Augusta M. Giles, crossing the town line between Concord and Lincoln eighteen chains, fifty links on fence and ditch, to a ditch at land now or late of William Hosey, thence south 36 1/4° west by said ditch and a wall on land of said Hosey and land of said Hartwell twenty four chains sixty seven links to an angle in said wall, thence south 33° west two chains and south 27 1/4° west eight chains two links all on said Hartwell land as the wall stands to the said Lexington Road where the northerly line of said road intersects the said line of Concord and Lincoln thence westerly along said road ten chains forty five links to the point begun at.

Also another lot of lands situate in the northerly par of said Lincoln on the northerly side of Lexington Road and containing about twenty and forty five hundredths acres with the building thereon bounded as follows: beginning at a point on the northerly side of said road about six

chains from the southeast corner of the above described land, at land now or late of Samuel Hartwell, thence north 28 1/4° east, thirty seven links north 33 1/2° east seven chains and north 34 1/2° east fifteen chains twenty five links by an old wall and fence all on land of said Hartwell to land of said Hosey, thence south 57° east fourteen chains fifteen links and south 21 3/4° west seventy nine links all on said Hosey land as the wall stands to a cross road leading from said Lexington Road to the Virginia Road, so called: thence along said cross road twenty two chains ninety links to said Lexington Road alongside Lexington Road to the point begun at. Being **the same premises conveyed to me by deed of Rufus G. Brown et al. dated June 18, 1893 and recorded in Middlesex, South District Registry of Deeds, libro 2125 folio 108.** TO HAVE and TO HOLD the granted premises with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging to the said William Goodell and his heirs and assigns to their own use and behoof forever. And I hereby for myself and my heirs, executors and administrators covenant with the grantee and his heirs and assigns that I am lawfully seized in fee simple of the granted premises: that they are free from all incumbrances, that I have good right to sell and convey the same as aforesaid: and that I will and my heirs, executors, and administrators shall warrant and defend the same to the grantee and his heirs and assigns forever against the lawful claims and demands of all persons. And for the consideration aforesaid I, Amy R. Wilson wife of said Arthur H. Wilson do hereby release unto the said grantee and his heirs and assigns all right of or to both dower and homestead in the granted premises, and all rights by statutes and all other rights therein. IN WITNESS WHEREOF . . .

December 21, 1905
Book 3240, p. 331

MORTGAGE: *(Discharge, March 20, 1908, Bk. 3350 p. 551)*

Goodell assuming mortgage from Wilson?

Know All Men by these Presents that I, William Goodell of Concord in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts in consideration of ten thousand dollars (10000) paid by Arthur Wilson of said Concord, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said Arthur H. Wilson, his heirs, and assigns, a certain tract of land with the buildings thereon, containing about forty six and eleven hundredths acres situate on the Lexington Road in the easterly part of said CONCORD and in the northerly part of LINCOLN in said Commonwealth bounded and described as follows: . . . Also another lot of land situate in the northerly part of said LINCOLN on the northerly side of Lexington road containing about twenty and 45/100 acres with the buildings thereon . . . For my title see deed of Arthur H. Wilson to me recorded in Middlesex South District Registry of Deeds.

TO HAVE and TO HOLD the granted premises with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging to the said Arthur H. Wilson and his heirs and assigns to their use and behoof forever. And I hereby for myself and my heirs executors and administrators covenant with the grantee and his heirs and assigns that I am lawfully seized in fee simple of the granted premises that they are free from all incumbrances that I have good right to sell and convey the same as aforesaid and that I will and my heirs, executors and administrators shall warrant and defend the same to the grantee and his heirs and assigns forever against the lawful claims and demands of all persons.

Provided nevertheless that if I or my heirs, executors, administrators or assigns shall pay unto the grantee or his executors, administrators or assigns the sum of ten thousand (10000) dollars in equal yearly payments of one thousand (1000) dollars each, the first of such yearly payments to be made on January 1st 1907. The mortgager to have the privilege of paying all or any part of the principal sum or any interest before the expiration of said mortgage if he so desires with interest semi-annually at the rate of five (5) percent per annum and until such payment shall pay all taxes and assessments to whomsoever paid or assessed

whether on the granted premises or on any interest therein or on the debt secured hereby: shall keep the buildings on said premises insured against fire in a sum not less than ten thousand dollars for the benefit of the grantee and his executors, administrators and assigns in such form and at such insurance offices as they shall approve, and, at least two days before the expiration of any policy on said premises shall deliver to him or them, a new and sufficient policy to take the place of the one so expiring and shall not commit or suffer any strip or waste of the granted premises or any breach of any covenant herein contained: then this deed as also a note of even date herewith signed by me whereby I promise to pay to the grantee or order the said principal sum and installments of interest at the times aforesaid shall be void. But upon any Default in the performance or observance of the foregoing condition, the grantee or his executors, administrators or assigns may sell the granted premises or such portion thereof as may remain subject to this mortgage in case of any partial release hereof together with all improvements that may be thereon by public auction in said Concord first publishing a notice of the time and place of sale once each week for three successive weeks in some one newspaper published in said Concord and may convey the same by proper deed or deeds to the purchaser or purchasers absolutely and in fee simple: and such sale shall forever bar me and all persons claiming under me from all right and interest in the granted premises, whether at law or in equity. And out of money arising from such sale the grantee or his representatives shall be entitled to retain all sums then secured by this deed whether then or thereafter payable, including all costs, charges and expenses incurred or sustained by them by reason of any default in the performance or observance of the said condition rendering the surplus, if any, to me or my heirs or assigns: and I hereby for myself and my heirs or assigns covenant with the grantee and his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns that in case a sale shall be made under the foregoing power I or they will upon request execute, acknowledge, and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers a deed or deeds of release confirming such sale, and said grantee and his assigns are hereby appointed and constituted the attorney or attorneys irrevocable of the said grantor to execute and deliver to the said purchaser a full transfer of all policies of insurance on the buildings upon the land covered by this mortgage at the time of such sale. And it is agreed that the grantee or his executors, administrators or assigns or any person or persons in their behalf may purchase at any sale made as aforesaid, and that no other purchaser shall be answerable for the application of the purchase money: **and that, until default in the performance or observance of the condition of this deed I and my heirs and assigns may hold and enjoy the granted premises and receive the rents and profits thereof. And for the consideration aforesaid I. Laura L. Goodell wife of said William Goodell do hereby release unto the said grantee and his heirs and assigns all right of or to both dower and homestead in the**

granted premises and all rights by statues and all other rights therein. IN WITNESS WHEREOF we, the said William Goodell and Laura L. Goodell, his wife, hereunto set our hands and seals . .

March 20, 1908

MORTGAGE DISCHARGE
Bk. 3350, p. 551f

Know all Men by these Presents that whereas ***William Goodell and Laura L. Goodell*** *his wife parties of the first part* ***did execute unto Arthur H. Wilson party of the second part, a mortgage deed of lands in the towns of Concord and Lincoln, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, known as Elmhurst Farm, on December 20th 1905,*** *to secure the payment of a note for* ***ten thousand dollars*** *bearing even date with said mortgage and executed by the said William Goodell unto the said Arthur H. Wilson which said mortgage is hereto annexed: And whereas said note and all the obligations secured by said mortgage have been paid and discharged: Now therefore* ***I, Arthur H. Wilson, the part of the second part aforesaid do hereby cancel, release, and discharge said mortgage and all and singular the liens and titles created thereby.*** *Given under my hand and seal this 11 day of March 1908. Arthur H. Wilson Witnesses J.P. Brackett, F. A. Blanchard . . .*

December 21, 1905
Book 3204, p. 335f
MORTGAGE:
William Goodell and Louise Leonard

Know All Men by these Presents that I, **William Goodell, of Concord** in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, **in consideration of one thousand dollars paid by W. Louise Leonard of Boston** in the County of Suffolk and said Commonwealth, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said W. Louise Leonard, her heirs and assigns, **a certain tract of land, with the buildings thereon, containing about forty-six and eleven hundredths situate on the Lexington Road in the easterly part of said Concord, and in the northerly part of Lincoln** in said Commonwealth, bounded and described as follows: beginning at a point on the northerly side of said road at land now or late of Samuel Hartwell, thence north 27 1/4° east twelve chains ninety six links as the wall stands and north 38 1/2° east fourteen chains eight links by a ditch on land of said Hartwell to a corner; thence north 56 3/4° west on land of said Hartwell and land now or late of H. G. Paine nine chains eighty two links: thence in the same direction still on said Paine's land by a line bounding a private way six chains ten links to a private road leading from said Lexington road to house now or late of P. H. McGuird: thence northerly on said private road fifty links to other land of said Paine: thence south 56 3/4° east on said Paine's land and upon the northerly side of said private way six chains ten links to a corner; thence north 40 3/4° east three chains fifty links and north 44 1/2° east six chains forty links still on land of said Paine to land of said P. H. McGuirk, thence south 56 3/4° east on said McGuirk's land and land now or late of Augusta M. Giles crossing the town line between Concord and Lincoln eighteen chains fifty links on fence and ditch to a ditch at land now or late of William Hosey, thence south 36 1/4° west by said ditch and a wall on land of said Hosey and land of said Hartwell twenty four chains sixty seven links to an angle in said wall, thence south 33° west two chains and south 27 1/4° west eight chains two links, all on said Hartwell lands as the wall stands to the said Lexington road where the northerly line of said road intersects the said line of Concord and Lincoln thence westerly along said road ten chains forty five links to the point begun at.

Also another lot of land situate in the northerly part of said Lincoln on the northerly side of Lexington road, containing about twenty and 45/100 acres with the buildings thereon bounded as follows: beginning at a point on the northerly side of said road about six chains from the

southeast corner of the above described land of said Samuel Hartwell thence north 28 1/4° east thirty seven links, north 33 1/2° east seven chains and north 34 1/2° east fifteen chains twenty five links to an old wall and fence all on land of said Hartwell to land of said Hosey: thence south 57° east fourteen chains fifteen links and south 21 3/4° west seventy nine links all on said Hosey land, as the wall stands to a cross road leading from said Lexington road to the Virginia road so called, thence along said cross road twenty two chains ninety links to said Lexington road and along said Lexington road to the front begun at. For my title see deed of Arthur H. Wilson to me, recorded in Middlesex South District Registry of Deeds. The above premises subject to a first mortgage of ten thousand dollars to Arthur H. Wilson. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the granted premises with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging to the said W. Louise Leonard and her heirs and assigns to their own use and behoof forever. . . . **Provided nevertheless that if I or my heirs executors administratiors or assigns shall pay unto the grantee or her executors, administrators or assigns, the sum of one thousand dollars in six (6) months from this date with interest semi-annually at the rate of five percent per annum** and until such payment shall pay all taxes and assessments to whomsoever laid or assessed whether on the granted premises or on any interest therein or on the debt secured hereby: shall keep the buildings on said premises insured against fire in a sum not less than one thousand dollars for the benefit of the grantee and her executors, administratiors and assigns in such form and at such insurance offices as they shall approve, and at least two days before the expiration of any policy on said premises shall deliver to her or them a new and sufficient policy to take the place of the one so expiring: and shall not commit or suffer any strip or waste of the granted premises or any breach of any covenant herein contained, then this deed as also a note of even date herewith signed by me whereby I promise to pay to the grantee or order the said principal sum and installments of interest at the times aforesaid shall be void. But upon any Default in the performance or observance of the foregoing condition, the grantee or her executors administrators or assigns may sell the granted premises or such portion thereof as may remain subject to this mortgage in case of any partial release hereof together with all improvements that may be thereon by public auction in said Concord . . . **and that until default in the performance or observance of the condition of this deed, I and my heirs and assigns may hold and enjoy the granted premises and receive the rents and profits thereof.** . .

Laura Goodell
William Goodell

MORTGAGE DISCHARGE
BK 3356, p. 399
March 16, 1908

MORTGAGE DISCHARGE: Leonard to Goodell

That I W. Louise Leonard holder of mortgage given by William Goodell to me dated Dec. 21 A.D. 1905, and recorded with Middlesex So. Dist. Deeds, book 3204 page 335 do hereby acknowledge that I have received from William Goodell the mortgagor named in said mortgage, full payment and satisfaction of the same; and in consideration thereof I do hereby cancel and DISCHARGE said mortgage, and release and quitclaim unto the said William Goodell and his heirs and assigns forever all interest acquired under said mortgage in the premises thereby conveyed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I hereunto set my hand and seal this sixteenth day of March A.D. 1908.

March 16, 1908

MORTGAGE: Goodell to State Street Trust Co.
(Discharge Sept. 24, 1913, Bk. 3822, p. 355)
(Discharge also, Bk. 7419, p. 597-598)

Know all Men by these Presents that **I, William Goodell, of Concord**, in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, **in consideration of seven thousand dollars paid by the State Street Trust Company a corporation** duly established under the laws of the said Commonwealth and having its usual place of business in Boston, in the County of Suffolk and said Commonwealth, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said State Street Trust Company and its successors and assigns forever: **a certain tract of land with the building thereon, containing about forty-six and eleven one-hundredths acres, situated on the Lexington Road, in the easterly part of said Concord, and in the northerly part of Lincoln** in said Commonwealth bounded and described as follows: beginning at a point on the northerly side of said road at land now or late of Samuel Hartwell, thence North 27 1/4° East, twelve (12) chains, ninety-six (96) links as the wall stands, and North 38 1/2° East, fourteen (14) chains, eight (8) links by a ditch on land of said Hartwell to a corner; thence in the same direction, still on said Paine's land by a line bounding a private way, six (6) chains, ten (10) links to a private road leading from said Lexington Road to house now or late of P.H. McGuirk, thence northerly on said private road, fifty (50) links to other land of said Paine, thence South 56 3/4° East on said Paine's land, and upon the northerly side of said private way, six (6) chains ten (10) links to a corner; thence North 40 3/4° East, three (3) chains, fifty (50) links, and North 44 1/2° East, six (6) chains, forty (40) links still on land of said Paine to land of said P. H. McGuirk; thence South 56 3/4° East on said McGuirk's land, and land now or late of Augusta M. Giles, crossing the town line between Concord and Lincoln, eighteen (18) chains, fifty (50) links on fence and ditch, to a ditch at land now or late of William Hosey; thence South 36 1/3° West by said ditch and a wall on land of said Hosey and land of said Hartwell, twenty-four (24) chains, sixty-seven (67) links to an angle in said wall; thence South 33° West, two (2) chains, and South 27 1/4° West eight (8) chains, two (2) links, all on said Hartwell land as the wall stands to the said Lexington Road, where the northerly line of said road intersects the said line of Concord and Lincoln, thence westerly along said road ten (10) chains, forty-five (45) links to the point begun at. **Also another lot of land, situated in the northerly part of said Lincoln, on the northerly side of Lexington Road, containing about 20.45 acres, with the buildings thereon,** bound as follows: . . .

For my title see deed from Arthur H. Wilson, to me, dated December 20, 1905, and recorded with Middlesex South District Deeds Book 3204, Page 329. TO HAVE and TO HOLD the premises hereby granted, with all the rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging to the said State Street Trust Company and its successors and assigns, to their own use and behoof forever. . . . **Provided nevertheless that if I, or my heirs, executors, administrators or assigns shall pay unto the grantee or its successors, or assigns (hereinafter called the holder or holders hereof) the sum of seven thousand ($7,000.00) dollars in five years from the date hereof, with interest thereon payable semi-annually at the rate of 4 1/2 percent per annum,** and until such payment shall pay punctually when due all taxes and assessments, whether now existing or not, to whomsoever levied or assessed, whether on the granted premises or on any interest therein, or on the debt or deposits secured hereby; . . .

But upon any default in the performance or observance of any part of the foregoing condition, the holder or holders hereof may sell the granted premises, or such portion thereof as may remain subject to this mortgage in case of any partial release or releases thereof, either as a whole or in parcels, together with all improvements that may be thereon, and all benefit and equity of redemption of me or my representatives therein, at public auction, such sale may be either of the whole or of such portion or parcels of said premises as may seem to the holder or holders hereof judicious or expedient, and good title shall pass, although enough may have been realized from the portions or parcels already sold to satisfy all lawful claims under this mortgage and to be on or near the granted premises, or at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Board in the City of Boston, without notice or demand except by first publishing a notice of the time and place of sale once each week for three successive weeks in any one newspaper published in said Middlesex County . . . until default in the performance or observance of the conditions of this deed, I and my heirs and assigns may hold and enjoy the granted premises and receive the rents and profits thereof. . . .

March 16, 1908

William Goodell

Laura Goodell

September 24, 1913

MORTGAGE RELEASE: State Street Trust Co. to William GOodell

Know all Men by these Presents that State Street Trust Co., the mortgagee named in a certain mortgage given by William Goodell to State Street Trust Co. dated March 16th A.D. 1908. and recorded with Middlesex South District Deeds, libro 3350, folio 552, hereby **Acknowledges that it has received from (Goodell) full payment and satisfaction of the same; and in consideration thereof it hereby cancels and discharges said mortgage, and releases and quitclaims unto the said (Goodell) and his heirs and assigns forever, the premises thereby conveyed.** In Witness Whereof the State St. Trust Co. has caused these presents to be signed by Aston L. Carr its Vice Pres. & Charles F. Allen it Secretary, & its Corporate seal to be hereto affixed this 23rd day of September A.D. 1913.

April 23, 1909

DEED: William Goodell to W. Louise Leonard

Know all Men by these Presents That I, **William Goodell, of Concord** in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, **in consideration of one dollar to me in hand paid by W. Louise Leonard of Boston** in the County of Suffolk and said Commonwealth, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said W. Louise Leonard, her heirs and assigns, **a certain tract of land with the buildings thereon, containing about forty-six and eleven hundredths acres, situate on the Lexington Road in the easterly part of said Concord, and in the northerly part of Lincoln** in said Commonwealth, bounded and described as follow: beginning at a point on the northerly side of said road at land now or late of Samuel Hartwell; thence North 27 1/4 degrees East twelve chains ninety-six links as the wall stands, and North 38 1/2 degrees East fourteen chains eight links by a ditch on land of said Hartwell to a corner; thence North 56 3/4 degrees West on land of said Hartwell and land now or late of H. G. Paine nine chains eighty-two links; thence in the same direction still on said Paine's land by a line bounding a private way six chains ten links to a private road leading from said Lexington Road to house now or late of P. H. McGuirk; thence northerly on said private road fifty links to other land of said Paine thence South 56 3/4 degrees East on said Paine's land and upon the northerly side of said private way six chains ten links to a corner; thence North 40 3/4 degrees East three chains fifty links and North 44 1/2 degrees East six chains forty links still on land of said Paine to land of said P. H. McGuirk; thence South 56 3/4 degrees East on said McGuirk's land and land now or late of Augusta M. Giles crossing the town line between Concord and Lincoln eighteen chains fifty links on fence and ditch to a ditch at land now or late of William Hosey; thence South 36 1/4 degrees West by said ditch and a wall on land of said Hosey and land of said Hartwell twenty-four chains sixty seven links to an angle in said wall; thence South 33 degrees West two chains and South 27 1/4 degrees West eight chains two links, all on said Hartwell land as the wall stands to the said Lexington Road where the northerly line of said road intersects the said line of Concord and Lincoln thence westerly along said road ten chains forty-five links to the point begun at.

Also another lot of land situate in the northerly part of said Lincoln on the northerly side of Lexington Road, containing about twenty and forty-five hundredths acres with the buildings thereon, . . .

Being the same property conveyed to me by Arthur H. Wilson and wife by deed bearing date December 20th, 1905 and recorded in Middlesex South District Registry of Deeds, Book 3204, Page 329. **The above premises subject to a mortgage to the State Street Trust Company.** TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the granted premises, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, to the said W. Louise Leonard and her heirs and assigns, to their own use and behoof forever. And I hereby for myself and my heirs, executors and administrators covenant with the grantee and her heirs and assigns that I am lawfully seized in fee-simple of the granted premises; that they are free from all incumbrances; except the mortgage aforesaid that I have good right to sell and convey the same as aforesaid; and that I will and my heirs, executors and administrators shall warrant and defend the same to the grantee and her heirs and assigns forever against the lawful claims and demands of all persons. And for the consideration aforesaid I, Laura L. Goodell, wife of said William Goodell do hereby release unto the said grantee and her heirs and assigns all right of or to both dower and homestead in the granted premises, and all other rights and interest therein. IN WITNESS WHEREOF . . .

April 7, 1909
Rec'd. & Recorded April 23, 1909

September 22, 1915

MORTGAGE RELEASE: Old Colony Trust Co. to W. Louise Leonard

Old Colony Trust Company, a corporation under the laws of Massachusetts with a place of business at Boston, the mortgagee named in a mortgage from W. Louise Leonard of Boston, Massachusetts, to said Old Colony Trust Company dated September 23, 1913, recorded with Middlesex South District Deeds, Book 3822, Page 356, acknowledges satisfaction of the same. . . . September 22, 1915.

Rec'd & Recorded: Sept. 30, 1915

September 28, 1915
Book 4002, p. 347f

DEED: Louise Leonard to Flora Keizer

. . . I **W. Louise Leonard of Boston** in the County of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, single-woman, **in consideration of One Dollar and other valuable considerations paid by Flora B. Keizer, wife of Horace B. Keizer**, of Concord in the County of Middlesex and said Commonwealth the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, **do hereby remise, release, and forever quitclaim unto the said Flora B. Keizer,** her heirs and assigns forever, **a certain parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, containing about 46.11 acres, situated on Lexington Road in the East part of said CONCORD and in the North part of LINCOLN** in said Middlesex County, bounded and described as follows, viz: - . . . **Also another parcel of land situated in the North part of said LINCOLN, on the Northerly side of said Lexington Road, containing 20.45 acres, with the buildings thereon,** . . . Being the same two parcels conveyed to me by deed of William Goodell and wife dated April (2)3, 1909, recorded with Middlesex South Dist. Deeds, in Book 3436, Page 103. . . . the granted premises are free from all incumbrances made or suffered by me, except the taxes for the current year, and a mortgage given by me to the Old Colony Trust Company for the sum of $7000.00, and that I will, and my heirs, executors, and administrators shall, WARRANT AND DEFEND the same to the said grantee and her heirs and assigns forever against the lawful claims & demands of all persons claiming by, through or under me, except as aforesaid, but against none other. . .

September 28, 1915

MORTGAGE DEED: Horace B. Keizer and Flora B. Keizer to Woburn Five Cents Savings Band

. . .in consideration of Six Thousand Dollars paid by the Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank, a Corporation duly established under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and having its usual place of business at Woburn, in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth aforesaid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell, and convey, unto the said Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank and its assigns a certain parcel of land with the buildings thereon, containing about 46.11 acres, situated on Lexington Road, in the East part of CONCORD and in the North part of Lincoln, . . . Also another parcel of land situated in the North part of said LINCOLN, on the Northerly side of Lexington Road, containing 20.45 acres, with the buildings thereon, . . . Being the same premises described in a deed from W. Louise Leonard to said Flora B. Keizer, dated September 28, 1915, and to be recorded herewith. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD . . .

PROVIDED, NEVERTHELESS, The if we, or our heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall pay unto the said Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank or its assigns, the sum of Six Thousand Dollars in one year from this date with interest, payable semi-annually, at the office of said grantee, in said Woburn, at the rate of five percent per annum, and until such payment shall pay when due all taxes and assessments, to whomsoever laid or assessed, whether upon said or on any interest therein or on the debt thereby secured, shall also keep, the buildings now or hereafter standing on said premises in good repair and insured against loss by fire . .

AND PROVIDED ALSO, that until default in the performance or observance of he condition of this deed, we and our heirs and assigns, may hold and enjoy the granted premises and receive the rents and profits thereof. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, . . . September 28, 1915.

Flora B. Keizer
Horace B. Keizer

Mortgage discharged: Partial Release Bk. 6155, p. 61
Partial Release Bk. 6159, p. 241
Partial Release Bk. 6181, p. 354

Partial Release Bk. 6277, p. 168
Partial Release Bk. 6284, p. 572
Partial Release Bk. 6522, p. 283

Final Discharge: Bk. 6756, p. 289

September 21, 1959. *(see original)*
Book 9466, p. 197

DEED: Harold Keizer to Reed O. Beharrell and Nicholas M. Deraney

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: the I, HAROLD KEIZER of Concord, Middlesex County, Massachusetts being married, for consideration paid, grant to Reed O. Beharrell and Nicholas M. Deraney, as tenants in common, both of said Concord with quitclaim covenants the land in said Concord, shown as Lot #1 on a plan entitled "Land in Concord owned by Harold Keizer" dated February 11, 1957 drawn by Harlan E. Tuttle, Surveyor, recorded in Middlesex South District Registry of Deeds at end of Book 8910, and bounded as follows:

SOUTHWESTERLY by Lexington Road, as shown on said plan, two hundred thirty and 88/110ths (230.88) feet;

WESTERLY by land of Harold Keizer, thirty one and 45/100ths (31.45 feet;

NORTHWESTERLY by other land of Harold Keizer, as shown on said plan, two hundred ninety four and 1/10the (294.1) feet;

SOUTHEASTERLY by land of Edwin H. Rogers, as shown on said plan, two hundred seventy-one and 58/100ths (271.58) feet;

CONTAINING according to said plan, 72,087 square feet of land, more or less; and being a portion of premises conveyed to Harold Keizer by deed of Horace B. Keizer dated April 26, 1938 recorded with said Registry of Deeds in Book 6199, Page 100.

September 21, 1959 *(see original)*

DEED: Harold B. Keizer to Nicholas M. Deraney and Reed O. Beharrell

Lot #2 bounded as follows:

SOUTHWESTERLY by Lexington Road, as shown on said plan, one hundred seventy-seven and 3/10th (177.3) feet;

NORTHWESTERLY by land formerly of Harold Keizer, as shown on said plan, two hundred sixty-six (266.) feet;

SOUTHWESTERLY by said land formerly of Harold Keizer, one hundred (100) feet, as shown on said plan;

NORTHWESTERLY by land of John and Lona (Lena) Primak, as shown on said plan, one hundred twenty-five (125) feet;

NORTHEASTERLY by land of Harold Keizer, as shown on said plan, two hundred seventy and 67/100ths (270.67) feet;

SOUTHEASTERLY by land of Harold Keizer, as shown on said plan, three hundred eighty-two and 82/100ths (382.82) feet;

EASTERLY by land of Harold Keizer, thirty one and 42/100ths (31.42) feet, as shown on said plan.

CONTAINING according to said plan, 80,000 square feet of land, more or less; and being a portion of the premises conveyed to Harold Keizer by deed of Horace B. Keizer dated April 26, 1938 recorded with said Registry of Deeds in Book 6199, page 100.

April 18, 1962
Deed Book 10019, p. 472. *(see original)*

WARRANTY DEED: Reed O. Beharrell, H. Theodore Beharrell and Nicholas M. Deraney to the United States of America

Being a part of the premises conveyed to us by deed of Harold Keizer dated September 21, 1959 and recorded with Middlesex So. Dist. Deeds Book 9466, Pages 197, 198, 199. Said premises are the same premises described in a certain land purchase Option and Contract between the said grantors and the said grantees dated May 19, 1961 and numbered Contract 14-10-0100-1277. . . .

APPENDIX E.

Probate Records Related to the Job Brooks House

June 20, 1697
The Inventory of Job Brooks

Son of Joshua Brooks
Died, 22 years old
(Probate Docket #2840)

	L	S	d
His wearing Appariel of all sorts	2	15	06
A Raper and belt		13	00
thirteen beever skins	3	05	00
A Sabel and forme		09	00
A bed-stead and two chests		12	00
two cows	5	05	00
Housing and Land	80	00	00
totall sum	94	00	06

We who were the Apprizors of this estate have prized the same as money
Elizabeht Hope
Nathanial Stow
John Merriam June 28, 1697

Noah Brooks admitted administrator personally appearing made oath that the above written contained a true Inventory of the Estate of his brother of above said Job Brooks . . .

June 26, 1753
Will of Abigail Brooks

Widow of Hugh Brooks
(Probate Docket #2782)
Died, 1761 at 79 years

In the name of God Amen I Abigail Brooks of Concord in the County of Middlesex and Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, being at Present writing hereof of a Sound disposing Mind and Memory but sensibel of my mortality, do therefore make and ordain this my last Will & Testament in manner and form as Followeth. First of all I commend Praises and immortal Love to Christ my most merciful Redeemer Trusting in his Mercy for my Salvation thereof: And my Body I commit to the Dust by Decent funeral in hopes of a Joyfull Resurrection and as to all my worldly goods, I do dispose of them as Followeth.

Imp. I Give and Bequeath to my Eldest son Jonathan Brooks an Equal proportion of my Estate to either of my Daughters Excepting that part thereof which consists in household Stuff and Wearing Apparel, which it is my will should be Distributed to my three Daughters equally; or in other words I give to the sd. Jonathan Brooks one fourth part of the Money which may be in my possession and justly due to me At the time of my decease, after my past debts and Funeral charges and the Legacy to my son Job Brooks hereafter to be mentioned, are paid.

Item I give & Bequeath to my Son Job Brooks Five Shillings Lawfull Money and no more forasmuch as he has Recd. his Part and portion of my Estate heretofore.

Item I give and Bequeath to my Daughter Abigail Fletcher one Third Part of all my household stuff and wearing Apparil and my will is that it be delivered to her by my Executor as Soon as maybe with Decency and Convenience after my Decease. Furthermore I give and Bequeath to her my Daughter Abigail Above Named One fourth part of the Money which may be found in my Possession and due to me at my Decease, after my past Debts, Funeral Charges, and the abovementioned Legacy to my son Job Brooks are Paid. And my will is that the Same shall be Paid to her the sd. Abigail by my Executor as he shall Judge she needs it and no otherways: and if any Part thereof can be Preserved from

what shall be thought by my Executor Herefrom for the Support and Comfort of my abovesaid Daughter Abigail; after her Decease and Burial, My will is that my Executor Distribute it equally to the sd. Abigails three children Thomas, Francis, and Abigail Fletcher.

Item I give and Bequeath to my Daughter Sarah Garfield one third part of my household stuff and Wearing Apparril as also one fourth part of the Money which may be in my possession or due to me at the time of my decease after my past debts, Funeral charges, and the Legacy abovementioned to my son Job are Paid as above expressed.

Item I give and Bequeath to my Daughter Margaret Hapgood an equal part and parcel of my household stuff and wearing apparril, To either of her sisters before mentioned as also one fourth part of the Money which may be in my Possession and due to me at the time of my Decease after the particulars as before mentioned are paid.

And Further my Will is that my Son in Law Joseph Hapgood whom I do constitute and appoint the Executor of this my Last Will and Testament shall pay out of My Estate my past Debts and Funeral Charges, as soon as may be. And those Several Legacies heretofore mentioned in the following Viz., by delivering to my Son Job one dollar as soon as may be with convenience after my Decease, By Delivering to my two youngest Daughters their Part and Portion of my household Stuff and Wearing Apparrel, as to their Eldest Sister. Namely as soon as may be with Decency and Convenience after my Decease and By Delivering up to my Eldest son and two Daughters such bond or bonds Note or Notes due to me as may amount to the contents of the Several Legacies or Bequeathments in Money by me mentioned Given and Made to them and For my Will this should be done as soon as maybe conveniently after my Decease. And that is my Last Will and Testament and that I do hereby Revoke all other and former Testaments by me made at anytime heretofore I have in Testimony thereof set my hand and Seal this twenty sixth Day of July Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and fifty three in the 27th year of his majesties Reign.

October 12, 1761

Inventory of Abigail Brooks

Widow of Hugh Brooks

(Probate Docket #2782)

Taken by Deacon Samuel Minott,

Mr. Thomas Brooks, and Mr. Stephen Davis

	L	S	D
To one Great Bible 8/ One Damas Gound 40/	2	8	0
To One Riding Hood 8/ One Plad Gound 12/ Crape Ditto 6/	1	6	0
To One Short Gound 2/ One Black Silk Pette Coat 36/	1	18	0
To Three Dittos 5/8 One Short Cloak 1/ One Great Coat 2/8	0	9	4
To One Meal Chest 2/ Some old Curtaining 2/	0	4	0
To One Large Pewter Dish & other pewter ware	0	8	6
To the best Coverlid 13/4 Underbed 1/	0	14	4
To pr. Cotton Sheets 36/ Two pr. tow Ditto 18/ other linnen 11/1	3	5	1
To one Cotton Shift 4/8 Other Apparel 17/1	1	1	9
To one pr. Cotton Cards 0/6 Gloves and Stockings 5/8	0	6	2
To one pr. Stays and Other things 6/10 Muslin apron 6/	0	12	01
To the largest Velvet Hood 11/ Mourning weeds 1/8	0	12	8
To one pr. Russell Shoes 4/ Silver lace and clasps 1/6	0	5	6
To Several Chains 4/ two Trays 1/6	0	5	6
To the largest Chest 7/ one Box 2/ Square Table 3/6	0	12	6
To one half Bushel and other Woodenware	0	4	4
To one Cyder Barrel and Several Tubbs 8/3 Lawn Sive 0/4	0	8	7
To one Trammel 4/ Lamp 1/4 meal barrel /6	0	5	01
To one Hetchel 5/4 Baskets & some woodenware 2/4	0	7	8
To a Small brass kettle 6/8 Skimmer /8 Box iron & c. 2/	0	9	4
To one pillion & cloth 2/ three meal-baggs 3/4	0	5	4
To Sundry small Glasses 1/6 Hammer & other things 1/	0	2	6
Teapot and Some Dishes 2/16 Earthenware /6	0	3	0
To one pr. Shoes and Shoe Buckles	0	1	2
	---	---	---
	L15-07-11		

To Sundry old Books 2/ One short Cloak 6/	0	8	0
To one Grogram Gound 42/8 four other Dittos 17/	2	19	8
To One Green Calaminio pette-coat 8/ five Dittos 17/	1	6	8
To one Camblet Riding-Hood 2/ Black Stays 18/	1	0	0
To one Color'd Chest 5/4 Some Curtaining 3/	0	8	4
To two pewter Dishes 5/ plates & other pewter 4/6	0	9	6
To one Coffee-pot 2/ Black Silk Gloves 5/	0	7	0
To one Coverlid 2/8 Blankets &c 4/6 Cotton Sheets 36/	2	3	2
To Table-Cloths & other linnen &c 11/2 Apron and westcoat 6/9	0	7	11
To Sundry caps, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings & other things 7/2	1	4	6
To one Velvet Hood 6/ White apron 4/ black silk apron 3/6	0	13	6
To one Scarf 4/ Sugarbox /6 Chairs & some other things 7/2	0	11	8
To one white Table 1/ Trays & other Woodenware 3/	0	4	0
To one Keeler 2/ Tubbs and other ware 3/	0	5	0
To one barrell churn 6/8 Meat Tubb 1/6 Sive 1/	0	9	2
To one pr. Andirons 4/ Gridiron 1/6 Bellows 1/4	0	6	01
To one Iron pot and pot hooks 2/ frying pan 3/	0	5	0
To one Meat-barrel 1/ Cheese basket /8	0	1	8
To three baggs 2/4 Rope /6 brass ladle /8	0	3	6
Sundry small Glasses 1/6 Knives & forks 1/ Baskets etx. 2/	0	3	6
To one old Candlestick /4 Woodenware /8 Earthenware /6	0	1	6
To one foot wheel 7/ Silk Hood and Veil 8/	0	15	0
To one pr. old boots and some old winder lead	0	1	4
	---	---	---
	L 33-15-10		

To Sundry Old Books 2/ One riding-Hood 26/8	1	8	8
To one Russell Gound 24/ Three other Ditto 20/	2	4	0
To one blew Shaloon pette-coat 16/ three ditto 5/	1	1	0
To one short Cloak 3/ one Gound and Long Cloak 2/	0	5	0
To one bed and furniture	3	9	6
To two pewter Dishes 4/ and other pewter 4/		8	0
To one pr. Cotton sheets 18/ one pr. Do. 15/ Tow Do. 20/	2	13	0
To two Shifts 6/ Other linnen 11/9	0	27	9
To Aprons and westcots 8/5 Sundry caps 6/	0	14	5

To Handkerchiefs, Stays, Gloves & Stockings &c	0	17	6
To a Cambric Apron 10/ Silk Handkerchief 3/	0	13	0
To a Sugar-box 1/8 Walking Cane 3/6	0	5	2
To Sundry Chairs and a Cradle	0	4	5
To one low Chest 4/ Corn Chest 1/ Trays and Bowls 2/6	0	7	6
To one small Table 1/6 Keeler 2/6 Tubbs &c 1/8	0	6	0
To one Cyder Barrel and other things 3/10 Clock reel 1/	0	4	01
Tongs and fire Reel? 4/4 old iron 21 pound in weight 5/	0	9	4
To meal baggs 2/2 Cards /8 Hand basket &c 1/8	0	4	6
Sundry small Glasses 1/6 Earthenware and other things 1/6	0	3	0
To Money Scales and weights	0	1	4

Sum total of the House-hold Stuffe	L50-13-9		

Abigail Brooks Inventory cont.

	L	S	d	
To Money in Hand	5	4	6	
To Money due on Bonds and notes of Hand with the Lawfull interest thereof till the date of this Inventory Viz.				
From Peter Davis and Joshua Brooks jun. on Bond	20	14	0	
From Josiah Brooks on note	14	7	8	
From Job Brooks on note	10	18	0	
From Benjamin Hoar on note	5	10	6	
From Ebenezer Taylor and Jn. Wheeler on Bond	10	13	9	
From Stephen Ames on note	8	2	11	
From Timothy Wesson and Tim.^{thy} Wesson junr. on Note	4	10	10	
From Thomas Fletcher on Note	1	5	2 3/4	
From Wm. Marshall and Thomas Fox on Bond	6	18	4	
From Nathan Brown junr. on Bond	2	18	0 1/2	
From Benjamin Wheeler on Bond	5	8	7 1/2	
From Ephraim Brown on note	5	1	0	
From Edward Garfield on Note	9	2	5 1/4	
From Abigail Fletcher on Note	7	1	9	
From Thomas Jones and Thomas Barrett on Bond	7	0	0	
From Jonas Pierce on Bond	14	3	0	
From Samuel Lock and Daniel Tidd on Bond	13	7	0	
From Josiah Fasset and Benjamin Fasset on Bond	15	5	0 3/4	
From Abraham Bradshaw and Jonas Stone on Bond		13	7	4
From Joseph Wheeler and Thomas Barrett on Bond	8	16	3	
From Joseph Wheeler and Thomas Fox on Bond	1	9	0	
Sd Wheeler and Fox on Bond	5	07	6	
Sd Wheeler on NOte	0	18	5 3/4	
From William Marshall on Note	1	7	4 1/2	
To money due from Jonathan Brooks on Account	4	10	0	
To money due from Job Brooks on Account	1	16	8	
Sum Total of Money and Money Due	L206-5-3			

undisposed of at my wives decease which I have given her as aforesaid---
Item I give and bequeath to Asa Brooks, and to his heirs and assigns
forever all and singular my lands, messuages And tenaments that I have,
and that I shall die seized and possessed of in the Town of Concord,
Lincoln, Bedford, and Acton which is not otherwise disposed of in this,
my last will, and I Give him all my Farming utensils Stock of cattle and
other creatures, which is not otherwise disposed of, my pew in Concord
Meeting house and Eight day clock, at my wives Decease, and also the
other half of my wearing apparril and all other my Goods & chattles not
mentioned above, he to pay the legecies /1/ afore Deceased, my Just
Debts, and funiral Charges - and I Do hereby constitute make and ordain
my Son Asa Brooks aforesaid Sole executor of this my Last will and Test-
ament-----

and I Do hereby disallow revoke and Disanull all and every Former
Testaments wills legacies and bequests and exccutors by me in any way before
mentioned, willed and bequeathed, ratifying and confirming this, and no
other to be my last will and Testament, In Witness whereof I have hereunto
set my hand and Seal, the day and year above written -

Signed Sealed Published and
Pronounced and Declared by
the Said Job Brooks to be his
last will and Testament -
in presence of us ---

Job Brooks

Joshua Brooks
Abel Brooks
Ephraim Wood

For him, his heirs and assigns to Possess and enjoy forever, and one half of my wearing apparil---

Item I Give and bequeath to my Daughter Anna Jones the Free use and uninterupted improvement of all the Buildings and lands I Purchased of her husband Capt. Stephen Jones during her life and that She, with my Executor, may sell the Same or any part thereof if by them it Shall be though best for her; and are hereby empowered ~~and are~~ to give good and sufficient deed or deeds therefor; but if the Said Buildings and Land or any part thereof Should remain a ter the Deceased of my Said Daughter my Will is that the Same be equally divided between her children, and further I Give to my Said Daughter fifteen pound Lawfull money, to ~~be~~ ly in my executors hands, to be paid by him to her or her children, as he Shall think best and most convenient for her, or them, and to be for her and her children's use and theirs only - and if any of the Household Furniture and money I have given to my wife aforesaid, Should remain undisposed of by her at her Decease, my will is that my Daughter aforenamed have the one half of the Same to improve her life time, and at her decease; her Daughters to have Said Household Furniture equally Divided between them, and the money Left at her decease to be equally Divided between her Sons-

Item I Give and bequeath to my Grandson Job Brooks ninety Pounds Lawfull money to be paid him when he arrives to the age of twenty two years old - and one yoke of oxen - and my will is that he have the other half of the money that may be undisposed of by my wife, which I have given her as above

Item I Give and bequeath to my Grand-daughter Ruth Brooks twenty Pounds Lawfull money, to be paid her by my Executor intwo years after my Decease, and the other half of the household Furniture that may be

and every year ten bushels of Indian corn, and ten Bushels of Rie, Such part thereof ground into meal as She pleases - two Bushels of Malt - Four Barrels of Cyder - one hundred pounds of Pork - Eighty pounds of Beef Both well fatted - and ten pounds of ~~food~~ Flax - and a Sufficieient Quantity of ~~Same~~ Sauce every kind at all seasons of the year as She Shall Judge necessary for her - and provide a sufficiency of fire wood cut for the fire and carried into her house at all seasons of the yaar - and in case of sickness to procure a Doctor & Nurse and pay for them, which Doctor & nurse Shall be according to her wish and desire - and to keep two Cows and a horse in the Farm I now live upon Summer and Winter for her use, But if it should be So ordered by Providence She should marry to another man then She Shall not receive the above articles and assisstance, So long as She remains in a Married State, not even the house room above mentioned, but if she should again be a Widow, then She may return and enjoy all the privileges as when She was my widow at first - and further my will is that my Beloved wife Anna Brooks Shall have all my Household Furniture (the eight day clock excepted) and plate, all monies due to me on Bonds, notes of hand or otherwise that I shall die possessed of, and two cows out of my stock of cattle, and my horse and all my house Furniture, For her Sole use Forever to dispose of as She pleases if done in her life time, otherwise to be disposed of as hereafter Provided in this my last will --- and after her decease if She Should die be a widow to be Decently Buried by, and at the discretion of my Executor named hereafter

Item I give and Bequeathe To my son Mathew Brooks of Littleton all the lands that I shall die ~~/2/~~ seized and possessed in Said Town of Littleton

April 7, 1791
Last Will and Testament of Job Brooks

(Probate Docket #2842)

In the name of God amen, I Job Brooks of Concord in the county of Middlesex, and commonwealth of Massachusetts yeoman, being under some indisposition of Body, but of sound mind and Memory Blessed be God, do this seventh day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and ninety one, Make and publish this my last will, and Testament in the manner following, that is to Say First of all I commend my Soul into the hands of almighty God who gave it me; and Body to the earth from whence it came, in hopes of a joyfull resurrection through the Merits of my Saviour Jesus Christ; and as For that worldly estate wherewith it has pleased God to Bless me I Dispose thereof as follows viz-

Imprimis I Give and bequeath to Anna Brooks my Beloved wife the free use and improvement of the westerly end of my now dwelling house in Concord, with Liberty of passing, and repassing to and about the Same on all ocassions, with the two cellars under the Same, and the use and improvement of my eight day clock that Stands in the end of the house aforesaid, and to remain there and not to be moved during her life or widowhood, and also the free use of the one half of my pew in Concord meeting house - and for her Support during her life, or remaining my Widow, my will is, that my Executor hereafter named Shall bring to her in the house aforeprovided for her year by year,

September 16, 1794
Inventory of Job Brooks

(Probate Docket #2842)

An Inventory of the Estate Real and Personal Whereof Mr. Job Brooks Late of Concord in the county of Middlesex yeoman, Deceased -- Testate, died Seized and possessed in the COmmonwealth of Massachusetts, viz. --

His money that was on hand	L 7-14-7
Notes of hand left by said Deceased the Interest on the Same are cast to third of March 1794	
The Treasurer of the Town of Concord	. . . 20-0-0
Two notes Signed by Joshua Brooks, Jr.	. . . 38-17-11
One by Joshua Brooks	. . . 3-12-11
Timothy Jones	. . . 10-11-6
Stephen Barret	. . . 20-11-0
Peter Barret	. . . 9-5-0
Samuel Davis	. . . 20-6-0
Abner Wheeler	. . . 6-16-11
Joseph Brown	. . . 12-0-0
Abel Davis	. . . 6-3-0
Francis Butterick	. . . 5-0-0
Charles Barret and another	. . . 8-11-2
One note of John Barder of Acton, Dubious	
State note the face of it	. . . L 48-12-9
Inter. 7 yrs. & 3 mo.	. . . 21-02-8
	69-15-5 consolidated by 13/4 a pound, amounting to
	46-10-4

WEARING APPARREL

	L	S	d
Blue coat and Jackcoat and Britches 39/ Two			
gray coats and Jackcoats 15/	2	14	0
cloth coloured coat and Black Jackcoat 15/ two pairs black britches 12/	1	7	0
Two blue gray Jackcoats 10/ two other Jackcoats 6/	0	16	0
A pair of Deerskin Britches 8/ Beaver Hatt 36/	2	4	0
Blue coat 9/ three pair old Britches 2/ Blue Great coats 12/	1	3	0
Gray great coat 3/ pair of Britches not made 3/ Boots and shoes 6/	0	12	0
Nine pair of Stockings 22/ 6 Mittin and Garters 1/ Woolen caps 1/6	1	5	0
Eleven shirts 52/ Seven caps 1/6 four pair gloves 1/6	2	15	0
Hat case and old hatt 1/6 pair Specticals 1/	0	3	6

PLATE

One silver cann and four Table Spoons & Eight Tea Spoons	8	0	0

House hold furniture, viz. in the foreroom			
Eight day clock L 12. One Bed and its furniture 75/	15	15	0
Oval Table 6/ candle stand 2/ whitechest 2/ Six chairs 9/	0	19	0
Great chair 3/5 Pair of handirons 12/ Tongs and fire shovel 6/	1	1	6
	---	---	
Total	L290-5-2		
Articles of furniture in the bedroom -- viz.			
Desk 18/ chest with two draws 12/ one other chest 2/ Table 7/6	1	19	6
Three chairs 4/6 Case with Bottles 6/ reel 2/ Clothes horse 3/	0	15	6
Large stone jug 4/ the whole of the Pewter 36/ all Crockery ware 2/	2	12	0
All the glass ware 6/ All earthen ware 10/6 Woodenware 11/	1	7	6
Coffee mill 1/6 Eighteen cotton sheets 28/2 Five tow do. 22/6	9	4	6

KITCHEN FURNITURE

Four brass kittles 87/ two brass skilets 10/ warming pan 4/6	5	1	6
Two brass skimmer 1/ three Iron pots 11/6 Two dish kittles 9/	1	1	6
Frying pan 5/ two Spiders 2/ Tea Kittle 4/ Scures 2/	0	13	0
Pair of flat irons 6/ pair of hand irons 3/ Tongs and gridiron 2/	0	12	0
Two toasting irons 3/ Great and small wheel 6/ Tin ware 1/	0	10	0

Kitchen Table 1/6 bed in the back chamber & furniture 54/	2	15	6
Four meal sives 4/6 pilion 4/ Lumber in Said chamber 6/	0	14	0
ARTICLES IN THE BEST CHAMBERS			
The Best Bed and furniture 100/ Case of draws 60/	8	0	0
Blank walnut Table 30/ trunk 6/ two chests 3/	1	19	0
Seven pairs 10/6 Eleven pair of Tow Sheets L 6	6	10	6
Two looking glasses 33/	1	13	0
GRAIN AND MEAT			
Twenty Bushels of Grain L 5 Two hundred st. of pork L 5	10	0	0
One hundred st. of Beef 30/ Two meat barrels 4/	1	14	0
Bushel of Salt 3/ half a bushel of malt 2/6 Four cyder barrels 7/	0	12	0
Lumber in the cellar 12/ etc.	0	12	0
STOCK OF CREATURES			
Three cows which the widow made choice of	13	10	0
Three other cows L 12, a pair of three year old Stears L 6, Stag L 3	23	0	0
Mare L 3 colt L 3 two Swine 3-15-0	9	15	0
HUSBANDRY TOOLS			
Half of a cart and wheels 27/ plow and plow irons 18/	2	5	0
Two ox yokes and Irons 4/ old Loge chain 7/ two Draughts do. 8/	0	15	0
Horse tackling 9/ Shovel 3/ three forks 4/ half of Iron tooth harrow 9/	1	5	0
Groundstone 7/ Iron barr 6/ half a cyder mill 12/ Flaxbreak 4/	1	9	0
Two Scyths and tackling 12/ Cart rope 5/6 axes 4/ Slead 6/	1	7	6
Half a crosscut Saw an adz - two augurs, Chizel, and three Iron wedges	1	0	0
	L402	19	8
REAL ESTATE			
The Mansion house	100	0	0
Barn and other out houses	50	0	0
Twenty five acres of Land on and about which sd. buildings stand	300	0	0
Fifteen acres called the home pasture	120	0	0
Four acres called Stow meadow L 4 woodland adjoining L12	16	0	0
Fifteen acres called Subbubs, L 67-10, sixteen acres called Land of Canaan L72	139	10	0

Fifteen acres called Chestnut Fields L 140 Little orchard L3	143	0	0
Eight acres of river meadow	24	0	0
Half the Farm called Brooks north part of Concord Viz.			
Half the house 30/ half the Barn L 7-10	37	10	0
Half the home Lot being in the whole 45 acres	112	10	0
Half fifty acres of Pasture and woodland called Moon Lot	100	0	0
Eight acres of woodland in Acton called a freehold eight	16	0	0
twelve acres pine land in Acton	16	0	0
Eight acres of Tillage land near Cap. Stephen Jones	42	10	0
Thirty acres of Land in Littleton	45	0	0
Total Real Estate	1262	00	00

September 18, 1798

Last Will and Testament of Anna Brooks

Widow of Job Brooks

(Probate Docket #2789)

In the name of God amen. I Anna Brooks of Concord in the County of Middlesex widow of Mr. Job Brooks deceased being weak of body, but sound of mind and memory (Blessed by God-) therefore do this third day of May, 1794 make and publish this my last Will and Testament in manner, form following, that is to say first of all, I recommend my soul into the hands of Almighty God who gave it me - and my Body to the earth from whence it was taken in hopes of a joyfull resurrection through the mercy of my Saviour Jesus Christ: and as for that worldly estate wherewith . . ? I dispose thereof as follows.

Item - I give and bequeath to my eldest son Matthew Brooks of Littleton in said County of Middlesex my best Bed Bolster and pillows with all its furniture, which consists of a suit of cheney curtains, green bed quilt, 2 blankets, and a pair of good sheets and pillow cases, and the bedstead and cord -- I also give him forty pounds of money to receive it as soon as it can be collected after my decease, or in obligations from money that I shall have as he pleases - and also my case with the Bottles therein - and if there should be any vacant places in said case, to be fitted up with round glass Bottles which goods he is to receive at my Decease -

Item - I give to my Daughter Anna Jones wife to Captain Stephen Jones my Great Bible that was my mother Bridges - I also give and bequeath to my said Daughter the whole of my wearing apparel and all my house hold furniture and plate that is not otherwise disposed of int this my will, for her to improve and enjoy during her natural life, and at her decease the said wearing apparel, household furniture, and plate to be equally divided among her daughters that then may be living - I also give and bequeath to my said Daughter Anna Jones, the one half of the money and obligations for money that I shall die possessed of, except that given away in this my will, to my son Matthew Brooks, for her to have the annual income thereof during her natural life, and my will is that my executor hereafter named have the care and charge of said money as falls to the share of my Daughter - and if my Executor with said Daughter shall judge it necessary for

her to have a part or all of said money in that case she may have it - and not otherwise - and if any of said money should remain at said Daughters decease my will is that it be equally divided among her sons that shall then be alive.

Item - I give and bequeath to my granddaughter Ruth Miles of Westminster my gold necklace, and to receive it at my Decease.

Item - I give and bequeath to Job Brooks son of Matthew Brooks the other half of all the money and obligations for money I shall die seized and possessed of (except that given his Father) for him to receive into his possession at my Decease - or at the time he shall be 21.

Item - I give and bequeath to my Son Asa Brooks, the Great Bible that was his fathers Bible - also my largest brass kettle and my silver cane - to receive them at my Decease - and I hereby make constitute and appoint my said son Asa Brooks the Sole executor of this my last will and testament to take care and see the same performed according to my true intent and meaning.

October 23, 1798

Inventory of Anna B. Brooks

Widow of Job Brooks
(Probate Docket #2789)

One note of the Town of Concord dated 27, Feb 1792	$ 66.67
Interest on note	$ 2.62
Due her by note from Jonas Bridge June 5, 1795	$100.00
Interest on note	$ 2.33
Due by note from Captain Stephen Jones 21 Nov 1796	$100.00
Interest	$ 5.47
Due by note from Solomon Flagg May 9 1796	$ 50.00
Interest	$ 1.37
Due on a note from Capt. Joshua Brooks Mar 11 1797	$115.00
Interest	$ 4.20
Due from note from Mr. Stephen Barrett Sep 19 1793	$ 66.67
Interest	$ 4.37
Due by note from Cat. Samuel Jones Dec 1 1796	$ 50.00
Interest	$ 2.81
Due by note from Thomas Temple Jun 12 1797	$ 50.00
Interest	$ 1.90
Due by note from Gotham Wheeler 21 Mar 1797	$ 56.00
Interest	$ 1.94
Due by note from Peter Barrett Mar 14 1796	$ 33.33
Interest	$ 1.21
Due by note from Francis Butterick Oct 23 1794	$ 16.67
Interest	$ 1.00
Due from Matthew Brooks on a due bill	$ 13.33
Due on a due bill from Capt. Stephen and Anna Jones	$ 13.33
Due on two State notes	$228.59
Cash on Hand	$ 20.14

her wearing apparel - viz.

a gold necklace $7. a pair of gold earrings or jewels $1	$8.00
a brown muslin gown $3 two Calico ditto $5	$8.00
a crape gown $3 Black bombazine Do. $2	$5.00
one brown camlet gown	.50
a green homemade ditto	$1.50
two homemade loose calico gowns	$2.00
one calliminio Ditto	$2.00
a red waistcoat $.25 a Black calliminio quilted petticoat $3.50	$3.75
a blue ditto $3 a blue homemade Ditto $2	$5.00
five striped under petticoats $2.75 a Blue skirt $1	$3.75
three cloaks $.50 one other striped skirt $.50	$1.00
six check linen aprons $3 ten women's shifts $7.50	$10.50
a Black silk apron $.50 two pair of silk gloves $.75	$1.25
a Black gauze handkerchief $.40 four shawls $.75	$1.15
seven handkerchiefs $.75 nine caps and a handkerchief $.75	$1.50
remnants in a drawer etc. Silver shoebuckles & Shoes	$1.50
eleven pairs of hoes $3 Several old woolen garments $2	$5.00

PLATE

one silver cane $15 two table spoons $5 two teaspoons $.50	$20.50

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE viz.

the Best Bed and its furniture	$48.50
the second Bed, pillows, underbed, bedstead & cords	$30.00
Seven bed blankets and a woolen coverlid	$17.23
Eighteen and half tow sheets	$16.25
Sixteen cotton & linnen sheets	$25.00
Twelve pillow cases $12 five diaper Table Clothes $4	$16.00
Six diaper towels $.75 Ginn case & bottles $1.25	$1.75
Mahogany Desk $5 Ditto tea table $2 Case w/drawers $10	$17.00
Two chests $2 Trunk $.83 Six Bannester Back Chairs $3	$5.00
Six Tan back chairs $1.75 Great ditto $.50	
five old ditto $.50	$2.75
Oval table & candlestand $1.50 chest with two drawers $2	$3.50

Stove? $.85 Number of Baskets $1 Looking glass $5	
Flax hatchet $2	$8.85
Two pair handiron $4 Shovel & Tongs $1.25	
Brush & Bellows $.75	$6.00
Frying pan $.50 Brass kettle $10 Brass skillet $1	$11.50
Two fitwork bottles $.58 two kitchen tables $.75	
knives & forks $.40	$1.73
two flat irons & candlesticks $.50 stone jars ?? $.75	$2.25
crockery ware $.75 Glassware $.67 Tinware $.25 pewter $3.50	$5.17
Trammels for a crane $.85 Six boxes $.85 Ivory Comb $.12	$1.82
Several articles in the closet $.50	$ .50
Two Great Bibles	$7.00

October 28, 1813

Last Will and Testament of Asa Brooks

(Probate Docket #2790)

Be it remembered that I Asa Brooks of Concord in the County of Middlesex, gentleman, do make and publish this my last will and Testament in manner following.

First. I give and bequeath my three daughters, namely, Mary Brooks, Love Lawrence Brooks, and Nabby Jones Brooks, all my household furniture and in-door moveables, excepting my clock, chimney cranes and hooks, and two beds with bedding and covering proper for them, to be equally divided among: Also, I give and bequeath to my daughters aforenamed One thousand dollars each, to be paid to them by my executor, hereunafternamed, when they shall respectively arrive at the age of 21 years. But should they or either of them marry before they shall arrive at the age of 21 years; I direct my executor to pay them or her, who shall so marry, the one half of the abovementioned sum, upon their marriage: And further I will and order that all my said daughters shall receive their necessary support, maintenance and education out of my estate until they should be married or arrive at the age of 21 years and that my said daughters shall respectively have the use of such part of my now dwelling house as may be necessary and convenient for them so long as they shall remain unmarried.

Also, I give and bequeath to Hepzibah Dudley $100 money and one good cow, to be paid and delivered to her within one year of my decease.

Also, I give and bequeath to my two sons Job Brooks and Asa Brooks in equal proportion, all my real estate whatsoever situate and lying in Concord, Bedford, Acton, Princeton and Lincoln excepting the provision which I have herein made for my daughters in my dwelling house, and excepting my right of interest in and to the real estate formerly belonging to the Reverend William Lawrence of said Lincoln, deceased, which I direct my Executor to sell as soon as he may think proper and apply the proceeds thereof to the payment of my debts and legacies whenever he shall find it necessary. To hold to them the said Job and Asa, the respective heirs and assigns forever and after the payment of all my just debts and legacies, all the rest, residue and remainder of my personal estate, goods and chattels, of what kind and nature soever, I give and bequeath the same to my said two sons, Job and Asa, to be equally divided between them.

And lastly, I hereby nominate, constitute and appoint Captain Nehemiah Flint of said Concord the sole Executor of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former will by me made.

October 28, 1813.
October 9, 1816 entered into Probate Court.

October 9, 1816
Inventory of Asa Brooks

(Probate Docket #2790)

PERSONAL ESTATES

Money on Hand	$ 8.80	
A Note signed by William Warren, Jr. dated July the 1st 1816 $31. Interest .47	31.47	
A Note signed by Charles and Foster, dated April 9th 1816. $150. Interest $4.50	154.50	
A Note signed by Dr. Grosvener Tarbel dated Feb. 28th 1814. $100, Interest $9.42.	109.62	
A Note signed by Samuel Dakin and Ephraim Whisler dated June 29th 1813 $200. present worth	204.00	
A Note signed by Job Brooks, dated April 19th 1808 $100. present worth of said Note	82.38	
A Note signed by Samuel Barrett, dated Nov. 30th, 1814, $100, Interest $5.00. present worth	105.00	
A note signed by Edward Flint, dated April 14th, 1815. $50. Interest $1.40.	51.40	
1 Do. signed by Edward Flint, dated Dec. 14, 1814 $50. Interest $2.30	52.30	
Due Bill signed by Stephen Minott	4.79	
1 Silver Cane	12.00	804.26
4 Table spoons	6.00	
½ dozen Silver teaspoons No. 1	3.00	
½ dozen do. do. No. 2	2.50	
½ dozen do. do. No. 3	1.33	
1 pr. do. Shoe-buckles	1.00	
1 do. Knee-Buckles	.33	
1 do. Stock Buckle	.40	
1 pr. Shirt Buttons	1.50	
1 fur hat $3. Do. .75	3.75	21.81
		826.07
1 Black coat No. 1 $7. 1 Do. No. 2 $6.00	13.00	
1 Blue Do. No. 3 $4.	4.00	
1 Black Do. No. 4 $3.00	3.00	
1 Brown Do. No. 4 $1.50	1.50	
1 Surcoat $8. 1 great coat $4.00	12.00	
1 Woollen Waiscoate No. 1	2.00	

1 Do.	No. 2		1.75
			863.32
1 Do.	No. 3		1.00
1 Do.	No. 4		1.00
1 Do.	No. 5		.75
1 Do.	No. 6		.75
1 Do.	No. 7		.50
1 Do.	No. 8		.50
3 Flannel Waiscoats			1.50
1 pr. Cassamere pantaloons	No. 1		4.00
1 pr. Woollen Do.	No. 2		3.00
1 pr. Do. Do.	No. 3		1.25
1 pr. Do. Do.	No. 4		1.25
1 pr. Cotten Do.	No. 5		1.00
1 pr. Do. Do.	No. 6		1.00
1 pr. Sattin Small Clothes	No. 1		4.00
1 pr. Sattin Lasting Do.	No. 2		2.00
1 pr. Do. Do.	No. 3		1.00
1 pr. Deer Skin Do.	No. 4		1.00
1 pr. Velvet Do.	No. 5		.50
1 pr. Flannel Drawers			.50
1 Baizie gown			1.25
1 pr. Black Woollen Hose.	No. 1		1.00
1 Do. Mixed Do.	No. 2		.75
1 Do. Do. Do.	No. 3		.50
1 Do. Do.	No. 4		.50
1 Do. Do.	No. 5		.33
1 Do. Do.	No. 6		.33
1 pr. Cotton and Silke Do.	No. 7		1.00
			15.66
			894.88
1 pr. cotton hose	No. 8		1.00
1 Do. Thread Do.	No. 9 .50 ct.		.50
1 Do. Do.	No. 10 .50 ct.		.50
1 pr. Woollen gloves			.25
1 pr. Mitts .20 ct.			.20
1 pr. Woollen cap .14			.14
1 pr. Boots $4. 1 pr. Shoes $1.50			5.50
			902.97
1 pr. over shoes			1.33
1 Linnen shirt	No. 1		1.50
1 Do. Do.	No. 2		1.25
1 Do. Do.	No. 3		1.00
1 Do. Do.	No. 4		1.00
1 Do. Do.	No. 5		1.00
1 Do. Do.	No. 6		1.25
1 Do. Do.	No. 7		1.25
1 Do. Do.	No. 8		1.00
No. 9, 10, and 11, 75 cts. each			2.25
1 Silk Hkerchief No. 1 $1	No. 2 $.50		1.50
1 Cotton Do.	No. 3		.33
			14,66.

1 folio Bible	3.00		
History of the Martyrs	1.50		
Readings of M. During	.75		
American Gazeteer	1.00		
Pradtical Divinity	.50		
Dr. Lathrop's sermons	.25		
Simuu's/?/ Morals	1.00		
1 Psalm Book	.12		
The Whole Duiy of Man	.50		
Mason on Self-Knowledge	.25		
Unity of Christ with the Fathers	.25		
1 psalm book	.12		
West Front Room			
1 Eight Day Clock	30.00	39.24	
		956.47	
1 looking glass	4.00		
1 maple desk	2.50		
1 four-foot table	2.00		
1 small tea table	.50		
+ 1 armed chair	.50		
1 candle stand	.50		
½ doz. goinon chairs	3.00		
+ BBd No. 1 Bedstead and cords	1.50		
1 Under Bed	1. 0		
Feather Bed Bolster and Pillows	16.50		
+ 1 pr. iron Dogs 1.75 Shovels and tongs .50	1.25		
		990.12	
North West Red Room Bed spread and cord	1.50		
1			
+1 Under Bed	1.50		
1 Feather bed	8.00		
1 small chest with drawers	.75		
1 old chest, 40 ct. 3 syrum bottles 18 cts.	.58		
1 Doz. Junk Bottles, 48 cts. 1 Stone jar 50 cts.	98		
1 stone jar, 12 ct. 1 Do., 12 cts.	.24		
1 Sugar Box	.20		
East Lower Room. 1 Desk and Bookcase	20. 00		
1 looking glass	10.00		
1 Large Dining table	6.00		
1 Arm Chair	1.00		
½ Doz. hurbottem /?/ Chairs	15.00		
4 Tan Back Chairs	2.00		
		67.75	

1 pr. Small Iron Dogs	.50	
Shoval and Tongs	1.00	
2 sts. Decanters	1.34	
1 Large Cream Cld. Dish	.50	
1 Do. Do.	.10	
2 Blue Edged Dishes	1.00	
1 Doz. green Edgd. Plates	1.00	
½ Doz. Blue Do. Do.	.25	
2 Soup Dishes	.67	
1 Doz. small green Edg. Do.	.50	
4 Bastard China Do.	.25	
1 Pepper Carton, 67 1 Set China $4.00	4.67	11.88
		1069.75
3 Qt. Bowls, 50 ct. 2 butter bowls, 50 ct.	1.00	
2 pickle Dishes .25 2 mugs .25	.50	
1 pitcher .25 1 glass sugar-bowl .67 ct.	.92	
½ Doz. Wine glasses .50 2 Tumblers ct. 3	.63	
2 Cup Salt, .25 Tea waiter .75	1.00	
1 small waiter .12 2 Brass candlesticks $2.00	2.12	
2 Brass Do. $1.25 2 portraits .25	1.50	
1 Pembroke Table $2.00	2.00	
1 Carpet $3.00 1 Door Lock .75	3.75	
1 parchment Pocket Book .30	.30	
4 pr. spectacles .17 pr.	.68	
		1084.15
Kitchen Furniture		
1 old brass kettle	3.50	
1 old Do. $8. 1 Do. $6.00	14.00	
1 Do. Do.	1.25	
2 Brass Skillets 175 each	1.50	
1 Do. Skimmer	.12	
2 Iron Pots $1. each	2.00	
1 Bake Pan $.50 1 small pot .50	1.00	
1 Dish Kettle .75 1 small Do. .25	1.00	
1 tea Kettle .60 1 Iron Dish .25	.85	
1 Spider .25 small skillets .25	.50	
1 gridiron .50 1 Do. .10	.60	
1 toaster .25 Iron Mortar .25	.50	
7 pails 1 Do. .2	1.29	
1 Butter Box .10 2 Trays 2 Dippers .34	.64	
		48.75
5 Cheese Hoops and Followers .75 1 tin Kitchen .75	1.50	
1 Cheese Press	1.00	
Cheese Tub No. 1 $1. No. 2 .75 No. 3, .40 ct.	2.15	
Do. No. 4, .30 No. 5 .12 No. 6 .33	.75	
1 Wash Board .40 1 Bbl. Churn $1.50	1.90	
1 Common Churn .50 3 Butter Boxes .75	1.25	
1 ½ Doz. Earthen Milk Pans .10	1.80	

4 Cream Pots at 8 cts and 6 ct .68
Weights and scales .25 1 pr. wrought andirons 1.50 1.75
2 pr tongs and 1 shovel $1.50 1.50
1 pr. Wrought andirons $1.25 1.25
1 flip Iron .12
1 Doz. kitchen Chairs 2.00 17.65
1150.55

1 pine table .75 1 Small Do. .25 1.00
1 pr. Sutyards /?/ .40
3 large pewter platters $2. 6.00
3 small Do. Do. 2.50
2 Worn-out Do. .67
17 pewter plates at .20 ct. each 3.40
1 large pewter Bason .50 2 Do. .6 1.40
1 pint Bason Do. .20 lot tin Ware .50 .70
2 Tea Canisters .25 Flax Comb .50 .75
1167.07

1 old copper tea Kettle .25
1 tin coffee pot .25 1½ Doz old spoons .10 .25
1 1/3 Dozen Cream Cob Small Plates .35
1 Doz. blue and spotted Cups and saucers .80
1 Tea pot .7 Creamer and sugar bowl .20 .50
4 cups and saucers .12 2 qt. Bowls .12 .37
½ Doz. knives and forks .24
1 Lot of Do. Do. .83
1 Clothes Horse .50 2 irons Candlesticks .20 .50
1 basket .20 1 large spinning wheel .70
1 linnen wheel $2.50 o pr. cotton cards .75 2.20
1 pr Wool D . 3.25
z .34 10.53
1177.60

East front Chamber

1 high post bedstead and sacking 6.00
1 feather Bed $14.50 1 Do. $16.65 31.15
Bed curtains and counterpane 6.00
1 Under Bed Tick 1.50
1 Bed Tick $1. 1 carpet $3.50 4.50
1 case of Drawers $6.00 6.00
1 chamber Table $1.50 looking glass $4.00 5.50
1 Rocking Chair $1.25 1 arm Do. .50 1.75
½ Doz Joiner Chairs at $3. 3.00
1 small looking glass .50 1 Trunk $2.00 2.50
2 tanned Sheepskins .67

West front Chamber

Bedstead and cord No. 1 1.50
feather bed $9.00 under Bed $1.00 10.00
Chest No. 1 $1.50 No. 2 No. 3 .75 3.50
1 Do. No. .83 81.40
1259.00

Bedstead and cord to Bed. No. 2	1.50	
1 feather bed $12 Under bed $1	13.00	
1 table .50 1 looking glass .50	1.00	
1 yarn cover No. 1	1.75	
1 do. do. No. 2	1.25	
1 do. do. No. 3	1.25	
1 Woollen Bed Quilt No. 1	3.00	
1 Do. Do. Do. No. 2	2.00	
1 Do. Do. Do. No. 3	1.25	
1 Do. Do. Do. No. 4	1.00	
1 patch Do. No. 1	3.00	
1 Do. Do. No. 2	1.00	
		1299.00
1 Do. Do. No. 3	.75	
1 Do. Do. No. 4	.50	
1 pr. Woollen Bed Blanket No. 1	7.00	
1 pr. Do. Do. No. 2	7.00	
1 pr. Do. Do. No. 3	6.00	
1 pr. Do. Do. No. 4	5.00	
1 Homespun D.	4.00	
1 pr. Woollen Do. No. 5	4.00	
1 pr. Do. Do. No. 6	5.00	
1 pr. Do. Do. No. 7	3.00	
1 pr. Do. Do. No. 8	2.50	
1 pr. Do. Do. No. 9	3.00	
1 single Do. No. 10	1.25	
1 Checked Do. No. 11	4.00	
		53.00
1 pr. Cotton and Wooll Sheets No. 1	3.50	
1 pr. Do. Do. No. 2	2.50	
1 pr. Do. Do. No. 3	1.50	
9 Yards checked Blanketing	4.50	
8 Do. cotton fustian	3.34	
13 lb. cotton Warp ¥.00	¥.00	
50 Skins linnen yarn	8.00	
150 Do. tow Do,	12.00	
5 lb. Cotton Do.	3.50	
2 wt. combed flax	.67	
12 lb. carded wooll	7.00	53.51
		1396.54
Sheets 1 pr. tow Sheets No. 1	2.00	
1 pr. Do. Do. No. 2	2.00	
1 pr. Do. Do. No. 3	2.50	
1 pr. Do. Do. No. 4	2.50	
1 pr. Do. Do. No. 5	2.5	
1 pr. Do. Do. No. 6	2.50	
1 pr. Do. Do. No. 7	2.25	
1 pr. Do. Do. No. 8	2.50	
1 pr. Cotton Do. No. 9	4.00	
		1419.26

1 pr. Do. Do.	No. 10	1.50	
1 pr. Tow. Do.	No. 11	2.00	
1 pr. Do. Do.	No. 12	2.00	
1 pr. Do. Do.	No. 13	2.50	
1 pr. Do. Do.	No. 14	2.5	
1 pr. Cotton Do.	No. 15	2.50	
1 pr. Do. Do.	No. 16	4.00	
1 pr. Do. Do.	No. 17	4.00	
1 pr. Do. Do.	No. 18	4.00	
1 pr. Do. Do.	No. 19	4.00	
1 pr. Do. Do.	No. 20	4.00	
1 pr. Do. Do.	No. 21	4.00	
1 pr. Do. Do.	No. 22	3.00	
1 pr. Tow Do.	No. 23	2.50	
			42.50
1 pr. Do. Do.	No. 24	3.00	
1 pr. Do. Do.	No. 25	3.00	
1 pr. Do. Do.	No. 26	4.50	
1 pr. Do. Do.	No. 27	3.00	
1 pr. Do Do.	No. 28	4.50	
1 pr. Do. Do.	No. 29	4.50	
1 pr. Do. Do.	No. 30	4.50	
1 pr. Do. Do.	No. 31	3.00	
Pillow Cases	No. 1	.50	
1 pr. Do.	No. 2	.50	
1 pr. Do.	No. 3	.50	
1 pr. Do.	No. 4	.75	32.25
			1494.01
1 pr. Do.	No. 5	.75	
1 pr. Do.	No. 6	.75	
1 pr. Do.	No. 7	.75	
1 pr. Tow Do.	No. 8	.50	
1 pr. Tow Do.	No. 9	.50	
1 pr. Tow Do.	No. 10	.50	
1 pr. Tow Do.	No. 11	.50	
1 pr. Linnen Do.	No. 12	.50	
1 pr. Do. Do.	No. 13	.50	
1 pr. Cotton Do.	No. 21	175	
1 pr. Tow Do.	No. 22	1.00	
1 pr. Do. D .	No. 23	1.00	
			1501.01
1 pr. Do. Do.	No. 24	1.00	
1 pr. Do. Do.	No. 25	1.00	
1 pr. Do. Cotton	No. 26	1.00	
1 pr. Do. Do.	No. 27	1.00	
1 pr. Do. Do.	No. 28	1.00	
1 pr. Do. Do.	No. 29	1.00	
1 pr. Do. Do.	No. 30	.50	
1 pr. Do. Do.	No. 31	.50	
Table Linnen			
Table cloth	No. 1	.60	

Do. Do.	No. 2	.75
Do. Do.	No. 3	.75
Do. Do.	No. 4	.60
Do. Do.	No. 5	.60
Do. Do.	No. 6	.60
Do. Do.	No. 7	.60
Do. Do.	No. 8	1.80
1 Deaper Do.		13.50
1 Do. Do.	No. 9	.50
1 Do. Do.	No. 10	.75
1 Do. Do.	No. 11	1.00
1 Do. Do.	No. 12	1.00
1 Do. Do.	No. 13	2.00
1 Do. Do.	No. 14	1.50
1 Do. Do.	No. 15	1.50
1 Do. Do.	No. 16	3.00
1 Do. Do.	No. 17	3.00
5 Roller Towles	No.-	1.67
5 small Do.		.62
6 towels from No. 1 to No. 6		1.00 17.54
		1532.05
6 diaper towels from No. 6 to 12		2.00
6 Do. from No. 12 to No. 18		2.50
6 Do. from No. 18 to No. 24		2.52
9 old towels		.50
Furniture in the Garret		
Bedstead, cord and underbed		1.00
1 Feather bed		8.00
1 Do. Do.		4.00
East Back Chamber		
1 Bed Stead and Cord		.50
Under Bed		1.00
1 Feather Do.		10.00
West Back Chamber		
Bed Stead and cord		1.00
Under Bed		1.00
Feather bed		10.00
1 Chest		.50
		1576
Articles in the Cellar		
18 casks		3.06
2 40 galls casks		.50
1 half [illegible]d		.50
5 dry		.25
3 paork Bbls.		.75
1 Cheese Chest		.25
1 Vinegar Cage		.25
50 wt. Pork at 9 lbs.		6.25
2 Bbls. Soup		8.00
3 Meat Tubs		.60
4 Half Bbls.		1.75
100 Bushels 1/6		25.00
		4

2 lb. candles	4.42	
3 wooden bottles-	60	
1 Bread Tub	.50	
292 lb. cheese at 6 ct.	17.52	

Stock and Tools

1 pr. work ng oxen	60.00	
1 Do. Do.	60.00	
1 Mare	30.00	
		1623.75
Cow No. 1	10.00	
Do. No. 2	11.50	
Do. No. 3	11.50	
Do. No. 4	12.00	
Do. No. 5	10.50	
Do. No. 6	8.00	
Do. No. 7	12.00	
Do. No. 8	2.00	
1 Bull	9.00	
2 Sheep	3.00	
4 Swine	44.40	
4 Shoat	9.00	
1 grindstone	2.00	
		1775.65
3 Bee-hive	2.00	
40 Tons Ship Timber Moon lot	120.00	
14 Cords Oak Wood	14.00	
9 Do. pine Do . .75	6.75	
6 Bushel Wheat	10.50	
52 Bushels Rye	65.00	
9 Tons English Hay	225.00	
20 Do. Meadow Do.	200.00	
2 Do. Stalks	30.00	
1 timber chain No. 1	3.50	
1 Draut Do. No. 2	11.50	
1 small Do. No. 3	1.50	
1 Do. Do. No. 4	1.25	
1 Do. Do. No. 5	1.25	
		682.25
7 stake Chains	3.50	
1 pr. haorse traces	1.50	
1 Do. Do.	1.50	
1 Iron toothed Harrow	3.00	
Plough No. 1	4.50	
Do. No. 2	1.25	
Do. No. 3	.50	
Do. No. 4	.75	
1 Iron Bar	3.00	
1 Do. Do.	.75	
Old Iron	2.00	
5 hay Forks	1.25	

4 barn Rakes	.50	
Scyths and Snaths	1.50	
4 old Shovels	1.00	26.50
		2484.40
4 old axes	1.50	
3 Broad Hoes	.75	
1 Dung Fork	.75	
1 Revelle and Wedges	1.00	
1 Ditching knife	.75	
Lot of old tools	1.25	
1 tenon Saw	.75	
1 saddle	1.50	
1 collar and harness	1.00	
		2493.65
1 ox cart	8.00	
1 Do. waggon No. 1	55.00	
1 Do. old Do. No. 2	35000	
1 horse Do. and harness	40.00	
8 ox yokes	6.00	
3 old ox sleds	5.00	
1 chaise and harness	100.00	
1 sleigh and Do.	5.00	
1 Doz Meat Bags	4.50	
1 gun No. 1 $3. 1 Do. No. 2 $2.	5.00	
Personal Property on the Capt. Farm so called		
1 ton English Hay $25.	25.00	
3 tons Meadow Do.	30.00	
71 Bushels Barley $7.50 4 Do. Rye	12.50	
1 Cow No. 1	12.00	
1 Do. No. 2	10.00	
half-ton Stalks	7.50	
1 2-year old steer	6.00	
2 2-year old heifers	16.00	
3 yearlings	18.00	
		401.50
Cattle at Princeton Brooks Oxen No. 1	66.00	
Wheeler Do. No. 2	64.00	
Weatherbee Do. No. 3	71.00	
Fiskes Do. No. 4	73.00	
Foster Do. No. 5	70.00	
White Do. No. 6	74.00	
1 pr. three yearsold stears	27.00	
1 yearling Bull	5.00	
1 Beef Cow	23.00	
1 three year old heiffer	13.00	
12 Do. Do.	10.00	
1 Horse	30.00	
1 yearling colt	25.00	551.00
		3445.15

REAL ESTATE

Home lot, supposed to 40 acres, with the buildings thereon standing	$5000.00	
Home pasture, so called, 18 acres	640.00	
Rocky pasture so called, 10 acres	150.00	
The Suburbs, so called 12 Do.	144.00	
Stow pasture so called 4 Do.	70.00	
Stow meadow, so called 4 Do.	20.00	
The School House Lot so called 1½ Do.	40.00	
Little Orchard So called ¼ Do.	15.00	
Taylor Lot, so called 13 Do.	520.00	
Widow Brook's orchard so called 6 Do.	270.00	
Chestnut field Lot so called 18 Do.	540.00	
Land of Cannan, so called 12 Do.	180.00	
River Meadows Containing 8 Do.	120.00	
Cedar Swamp, in Bedford 1 A more or less	2.00	
		7,711.
The Capt. Farm, so called with the Bldgs. thereon standing, in the N part of the Town, supposed to contn 75 A	2000.00	
The Moon Pasture, so called 40 Do.	1000.00	
3/10 of the Home lot of the Lawrence Farm	573.00	
3/10 of the Oliver Meadow so called	68.40	
5¼ acres, of undivided Land, lying in Common, with the Heirs of the late Rev. William Lawrence, of Linc., dec'd, and Samuel Bass, Esq.	105.00	
3/10ths of the 10½ acres of land lying in common with the above described land	63.00	
Acton lands 12 A $8 per acre	96.00	
Pastures in Princeton 64 A	1500.00	
1 Pew on the lower floor in Concord Meeting House	100.00	5505.40
	$13,216.40	

Joshua Brooks
Daniel Brooks — Appraisers
Nehemiah Cheney

Submitted at a Court of Probate, Middlesex County
October 9, 1816

APPENDIX F.

Tax Assessment Records

Asa Brooks	1770	1771 US	1771 Mass	1772	1773	1774	1777	1778	1780	1781
Real Estate	L24	L24	N/A	L25	L29	L30	L257	?	L1066	L495
Polls	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dwelling House										
Barn										
Other Shop										
Tillage Land										
Pasturage										
Oxen	2	2		2	4	2	3	4	3	4
Cows	4	2		0	5	4	4	6	5	5
3 yr. old					0		2	2	0	3
2 yr. old					3		3	3	3	3
1 yr. old					3		3	3	3	3
Calves					1		3	2	3	3
Horses	1	1		0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Their Value										
Sheep	0	0		0	0	0	0	6	4	
Swine	0	1		0	3	0	4	4	2	2
Oz. Silver										
Stock in Trade							13:6:8			
Income, Rents										
Tons of Eng. Hay					3				2	
"of meadow hay					10		3	3	10	
Lbs. Flax							12			
Bush. Corn					20		36	4	30	5
Rye					10		4	10	10	7
Oats							10			
Cyder					5				3	
Money on Interest							10			
Not on Interest									500	
Debts to be Deducted										
Chaise										
Value										
Personal	12:00	9:8		4:0	14:10	12:0	112.18	?	357.0	93.13
Both Real and Personal	36:00	33:8		29:0	43:10	42:0	369.18	?	1423.0	588.13

Hugh Brooks	1717	1723	1724	1728	1729	1731	1732	1743	1744	1746
Real Est.	L11	L30	L30	L40	L40	L30	L30	L22	L25	L25
Polls	1	2	2	2	2	?	1	1	1	1
Dwelling										
Barn										
Other Shop										
Tillage Land										
Pasturage										
Oxen	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	0	2
Cows	6	7	6	5	6	6	6	6	4	4
3 yr. old										
2 yr. old										
1 yr. old										
Calves										
Horses	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0
Their Value										
Sheep	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swine		1	3	1	2	2	2	0	1	2
Oz. Silver										
Stock in Trade										
Income/rents										
Tons of Eng. Hay										
of Meadow Hay										
Lbs. Flax										
Bush. Corn										
Rie										
Oats										
Cyder										
Money on Interest										
Not on interest										
Debts to be Deducted										
Chaise										
Value										
Personal	16.8	18.02	22.04	15.18	17.16	15.16	15.16	15.00	6.08	11.02
Both Personal and Real	27.08	48.02	52.04	55.18	57.10	45.16	45.16	37.00	31.08	36.02

ASA BROOKS JR.

1829: Personal Property $336.00

House
Barn
Shed $2095.00
Cider Mill
Corn house 2,431

51 acres

1834: 1 Horse & Chaise
Cattle & Swine $516.00

House
Barn
Cider Mill 2,806
Shed
53 acres of land $2290.00

1838: Horse & Chaise $100.00

Cattle and Swine $883.00

House
Barn
Shed
Cider Mill

53 acres of land 983 $2400.00

3383

1840: 1 Dwelling House
1 Barn
2 Other Bldgs. worth $20.00
$600.00 Bank Stock
4 acres Tillage Land
20 Bushels Indian Corn
9 acres English Mowing
10 tons of Hay on the same
25 acres of fresh meadow
20 tons hay on the same
20 acres of pasturing
5 cows the same will keep
2 horses, 1 year old
6 oxen 4 years old
33 cows 3 yr. old
2 swine 6 mos. old

Charles Sawyer	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
House	1	1	1	1	1	1	1*	1	1	1	1
Barn	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1*	1	1	1
Other Bldgs.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1+	1+	1+
Value of Bldgs.	$2700	$2700	$2700	$2700	$2700	$2700	$3000	$3000	$6500	$6000	$6000
Acres of Land	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
Value of Land	$2250	$2250	$2250	$2250	$2250	$2250	$2250	$2250	$2250	$2250	$2250
Cows	1	6	5	2	3	3	3	2	2	43	29
Value	$45	$200	$175		$70	$150	$150	$90	$90	$2150	$1235
Horse	5	5	4	3	5	6	6	6	7	7	7
Value	$250	$300	$360		$650	$1300	$1000	$1000	$1050	$900	$800
Swine	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	0	2	1	
Value	$15	$40	$40	$55	$36	$36	$30		$30	$10	
Carriage	1	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	3	?	3
Value	$75	$150	$150	$150	$275	$350	$450	$450	$225		$100
Money on Hand						10000	$2000	$550	$0		
Value Personal Prop.	$385	$690	$665	$585	$1031	12836	$3630	$2090	$1395	$3060	$2335
Value of Real Estate	$4950	$4950	$4950	$4950	$4950	$4950	$5250	$5250	$8750	$8250	$8250

1841:

1 House	
1 Barn	
Sheds	
58 acres of land	$2560.00
1 horse	
1 Chaise	
14 oxen	
25 cows	
2 3 yr. old cows	
2 yr. old cows	
2 swine	$934.00

3,494

1847:

1 House	
1 Barn	
58 acres of land	$2700.00
2 Horses	
Chaise	
Cattle	$972.00

3,672

APPENDIX G.

Occupancy of the Job Brooks House,
1697 - 1962

1666: 25 1/2 acres of upland and swamp
10 acres of meadow
NO HOUSING

1695: "One Dwelling house and Barn & Seventeen acres of upland & meadow . . . "

Occupant - Job Brooks (unmarried, 20 years old)

1697: Above premises quitclaimed to Hugh Brooks
Presumably the "Dwelling house and Barn" were included

Occupant - Hugh Brooks (19 yrs.)

1701: Hugh Brooks (23) m. Abigail Barker (19)

Daughter Abigail born -	1703
Son Jonathan born -	1704
Daughter Sarah born -	1711
Daughter Mary born -	1713
Son Job born -	1717

1717: Total Household - 2 adults, 5 children

1725: Abigail Brooks (22) marries Mr. Fletcher of New Ipswich and moves away (exact date unknown)

Total Household (6): 3 Adults, 2 teenagers, 1 child
Hugh (47), Abigail (43), Jonathan (22), Sarah (14), Mary (13), Job (8).

1735: Sarah Brooks marries Edward Garfield of Weston and moves away

Total Household (5): 4 Adults, 1 Teenager
Hugh (57), Abigail (53), Jonathan (31), Mary (22), Job (18)

1736: Hugh deeds his son Jonathan a tract of land in north Concord with a "Dwelling House standing thereon" - perhaps for his first marriage to Lucy Perry (date unknown). Jonathan presumably left the house at this time. Brother Job old enough now to be a help on the farm.

Total Household (4): 3 adults, 1 teenager
Hugh (58), Abigail (54), Mary (23), Job (19)

1739: Mary Brooks marries Joseph Hapgood of Marlborough and moves away.

Total Household: 2 elderly adults, 1 young adult
Hugh (60), Abigail (57), Job (22)

1740: Hugh deeds his son Job the site, described as *"a house lott Twenty acres . . . with the Housing thereon"* perhaps as a gift in anticipation/recognition of his marriage to Anna Bridge of Lexington (exact marriage date unknown). The present house may have been erected at this time to replace the "housing" referred to the the deed of gift.

Total Household: 2 elderly adults, 2 adults
Hugh (61), Abigail (58), Job (23), Anna (17)

Also in 1740, Hugh Brooks deeds land in Acton to eldest son Jonathan who moves to Acton and marries Hannah ? in 1748.

1743: Job (26) and wife Anna (20) begin their family

Son Matthew born - 1743
Son Asa born - 1746
Daughter Anna born - 1750

1747: Hugh Brooks deceased (69)

Total Household (5): Widow, 2 adults, 2 children
Abigail (65), Job (30), Anna (24), Matthew (4), Asa (1)

1750: Daughter Anna born

Total Household (6): Widow, 2 adults, 3 children
Abigail (68), Job (33), Anna (27), Matthew (7), Asa (4), Anna (0)

1761: Widow Abigail Brooks dies (84); extensive inventory of widow's possessions reflect a very well furnished and decorated household. However, all household possessions were divided among the daughters Abigail Fletcher, Sarah Hapgood, and Mary Garfield and presumably removed to their corresponding households. Job remained in possession of the house, but certainly the loss of his mother's goods would have left some rooms rather empty.

Total Household (5): 2 adults, 2 teenagers, 1 child

Job (44), Anna (38), Matthew (18), Asa (15), Anna (11)

1766: Matthew marries Ruth Hunt and moves to Littleton

Total Household (4): 2 adults, 2 teenagers
Job (49), Anna (43), Asa (19), Anna (16)

ca. 1770: Asa (24) marries Ruth Brooks (24)

Total Household (5): 5 adults
Job (53), Anna (47), Asa (24), wife Ruth (24), Anna (20)

1775: Anna Brooks marries Capt. Stephen Jones of Concord

Total Household (4): 4 adults
Job (58), Anna (52), Asa (29), Ruth (29)

1791: Ruth Brooks deceased (45 yrs.)

Total Household (3): 2 elderly adults, 1 adult
Job (74), Anna (68), Asa (45)

1792: Asa remarries; Abigail Miles

Total Household (4): 2 elderly adults, 2 adults
Job (75), Anna (69), Asa (46), wife Abigail (29)

1794: Job Brooks deceased (77)
Will leaves bulk of his property to son Asa including the *"Mansion House," "Barn and other out houses."* Within the will were provisions for the widow including *"free use and improvement of the westerly end of my now dwelling house in Concord, with Liberty of passing, and repassing to and about the Same on all ocassions, with the two cellars under the Same"* The "dwelling house" and "Mansion House" are one and the same. The provisions of Job's will strongly suggest that the elderly Job and Anna occupied the west side of the house, and Asa and his wife (Ruth, Abigail, or Mary) occupied the east side of the house with communal sharing of the passageways, kitchen, cellar, and garret.

1795: Abigail Miles Brooks dies (31)

1796: Asa remarries; Mary Lawrence of Lincoln

Total Household (3): Widow, 2 adults
Widow Anna (73), Asa (50), wife Mary (29)

1798: Daughter Mary born

1798: Widow Anna dies. Once again an extensive inventory of household goods provides a good indication of the items located in the west part of the dwelling during Job and Anna's occupancy. Household items are largely bequeathed to children not living at the house with the majority of things going to her daughter Anna.

Total Household: 2 adults, 1 baby
Asa (52), Mary (31), baby Mary (0)

1800: Twin sons, Asa and Job born

The 1800 Federal Census lists the following in Asa Brooks' Household:

2 males under 10 years	(Asa jr. and Job)
2 males of 16-26	(? and ?)
1 male of 45+	(Asa, 54)
1 female under ten	(baby Mary, 2)
1 female 10-16	(?)
1 female 16-26	(?)
1 female 26-45	(wife Mary, 33)

There were therefore 5 family members in the household. Non-family members included 2 young males who were most likely farm laborers or tanyard assistants, and 2 young females, probablly maid servants. This is the first population census found for Concord and therefore it seems that the presence of laborers and servants in the household occurs for the first time. This may be misleading and it is suspected that laborers and servants were included in the household for much of Asa Brooks occupancy (especially from 1775 on when his father Job was aging and he remained childless).

1801: Daughter Love Lawrence born (Asa, 55, Mary, 34)

1803: Daughter Nabby Jones born (Asa, 57, Mary, 36)

1810: Federal Census listing for Asa Brooks household

2 males 10-16	Asa (10), Job (10)
2 males 16-26	? and ?
1 male 45+	Asa (64)

2 females under 10	Love (9), Nabby (7)
1 female 10-16	Mary (12)
1 female 16-26	?[1]
1 female 26-45	Mary (43)

If our interpretation for 1800 was correct, the Brooks' continue to house 2 male laborers but now have only 1 female servant. As the daughters grew older they undoubtedly were able to take over more chores and duties perhaps making 2 female servant unnecessary. Likewise, all the children were out of babyhood and therefore no longer in need of a nursemaid, etc.

1812: Mary Lawrence Brooks, wife of Asa dies, age 45

1816: Asa Brooks senr. dies (70) leaving children

Mary (18)
Love Lawrence (15)
Nabby Jones (13)
Asa jr. (16)
Job (16)

Neighbor Nehemiah Flint appointed guardian to the children. It is speculated that the children remained living at the house as Asa specified in his will that "my said daughters shall respectively have the use of such part of my now dwelling house as may be necessary and convenient for them so long as they shall remain unmarried." Perhaps hired hands and family helped run the farm and household until the twins, Asa and Job, came into their majority. The twin sons were bequeathed in equal portions, all of Asa's lands and holdings in Concord, Bedford, Acton, Princeton, and Lincoln.

1819: June - Mary Brooks (21) marries Andrew Hildreth of Concord. Moves out of the house.

Nov. - Love Lawrence (18) marries Joseph Dyar of Concord. Moves out of the house.

1820: NO LISTING FOR BROOKS but surmise that the household at least included Nabby Jones (17), Asa jr. (20) and Job (20).

---

[1]Perhaps the Hepzibah Dudley who is mentioned in Asa's will in 1816 and willed $100 and a cow. She may have been a nursemaid or domestic who helped raise the 4 children upon the death of Mary Lawrence Brooks in 1812.

1822: Nabby Jones marries Ira Wadsworth of ? Moves out of house.

Asa jr. (22) marries Rebecca Foster (19) of Lincoln.

1823: Job (23) marries Eliza Brooks of Lincoln. Moves from the farm to ?

1830: Federal Census lists

2 males 16-20 (? and ?)
1 male 30-40 (Asa jr.)
1 male 40-50 *(could be one of the males age 16-26 on 1810 census)*
2 females 20-30 (Rebecca and ?)

Apparently no children for Asa and Rebecca yet.

1840: Federal Census lists

1 male 15-20
1 male 20-30
1 male 40-50 (Asa)

1 female 10-15 (daughter?)
1 female 30-40 (Rebecca)

Asa and Rebecca appear to be either childless or have just one daughter. Vital statistics for Concord list no children for Asa and Rebecca. Therefore the household would have been limited to 2 male laborers, Asa and Rebecca, and a daughter or a young female domestic servant.

The lack of a male heir for the farm helps to explain why Asa chose to sell the property in 1847 to Emelius J. Leppleman. He does however, show up on the 1850 census as a farmer in Concord with real estate worth $5,000 and head of a household of his wife Rebecca (47), no children, and 3 male laborers:

William Gray (17)
William Carney (43)
Jerry Cary (23)

Perhaps he moved to a farm closer to town *(will check grantee index to try and find out where he moved)*

1850: Emelius J. Leppleman in residence at the Job Brooks House. "Husbandman" born in Denmark. Bought the "homestead lot" of 60 acres with "the buildings thereon,"

as well as several additional lots in previously owned by Asa Brooks.

Federal Census, Population Statistics lists the inhabitants of the household as follows:

Emelius Leppleman (39)
Almira Leppleman (39)

Children - Sarah (13)
Julia (12)
Emelius jr. (8)
David (5)

Laborers - James McClaren (25) *Scotland*
Patrick Curtis (24) *Ireland*
Joanna O'Brien (20) *Ireland*

1854: Emelius Leppleman sells the farm to Myrick A. Benner a "Trader" from Boston. He moves to Concord and appears on the State Census of 1855.

Interestingly, a Henry Benner "Gentleman" age 69 and his wife Mary age 62 are listed as the site visited by the census taker right before Myrick Benner (and therefore being the farm on the west side of the Job Brooks site. Living with, or on the property of, Henry Benner was a young farmer -John Mattoon - and his family. Presumedly, John Mattoon was the tenant farmer for the property. The elderly couple were simply genteel residents. Were Henry and Mary Benner the parents of Myrick? Did they move to the Concord area at the same time? Presumedly yes. Neither Benner family appears before 1855 in Concord census records.

1855: State Census, Population Statistics lists inhabitants of household as follows

Myrick A. Benner (35) *Maine*
Laura A. Benner (33)

Children - Arthur H. Benner (3)
Henry W. Benner (12)

Laborers - John Hanton (35) *Ireland*
Mary Rush (17) *Ireland*
Patrick Esteman (20) *Ireland*

The Benners did not last long on the farm, selling to Charles A. Sawyer in 1858. Moved back to Boston? Neither the Myrick Benner or Henry Benner households appear on the 1860 Federal Census, Agricultural Statistics.

1858: Myrick Benner sells farm to Charles Sawyer. Homestead lot containing 27 acres with the buildings thereon.

At this time, according to recorded boundaries, it appears that Myrick A. Benner owns the land adjacent on the west where his "parents" lived in 1850. Now occupied by John Mattoon, tenant farmer.

1860: Federal Census, Population Statistics

Charles Sawyer (24) and his brother Henry Sawyer (21), both of Boston, are listed as residents. Neither married or with families yet.

Federal Census, Agriculture Statistics

Acres of improved land - 80

Cash value of Farm - $6,000
Value of farming implements - $600

Horses - 4
Milch Cows - 6
Working Oxen - 2
Other Cattle - 4
Swine - 2
Sheep - 0
Value of Livestock - $700

Wheat - 0
Rye - 0
Bush. Indian Corn - 100
Oats - 0
Peas and Beans - 0
Irish Potatoes - 100 bushels

Value of Orchard Products - $100
Value of Produce of Market Gardens - $500

Butter - 50 lbs.

Tons of hay - 100

1865: State Census, Population Statistics reveals changes in the household at the site. Charles has married. Brother Henry remains in residence. New female domestic.

Charles Sawyer (29) "Farmer"
Josephine Sawyer (31)
Mary Sheehan (25) "Servant"
Henry Sawyer (26) "Farmer"

1870: Federal Census, Population Statistics reveals changes in the household. Charles and Josephine have a baby son. Two maiden aunts (Josephine's sisters) have come to live with the Sawyers. They will remain throughout their tenure at the site. The domestic servant is new.

Charles Sawyer (34) - Farmer
Josephine Sawyer (36) - Keeping House
Alfred Sawyer (3)

Eliza Joslein (50) - Sister
Mary Joslein (42) - Sister

Eliza Irving (40) - Domestic

Federal Census, Agricultural Statistics

Acres of improved land - 50
Value of farm - $7000
Value of farming implements and machinery - $1,100
Total amount of wages paid during the year - $150

Horses - 2
Milch Cows - 6
Other Cattle - 1
Swine - 2
Value of livestock - $795

Wheat - 0
Rye - 0
Indian Corn - 0
Oats - 0
Barley - 0
Irish Potatoes - 60 bush.

Orchard Products - $250
Product of Market Gardens - $400

Milk sold - 562 gallons

Hay - 10 tons

1880: TOO BLURRED TO READ

However, by 1886 the Job Brooks House was expanded to include a rear ell as well as a short side wing attached to the northeast corner of the building. The bays were added to the front elevation and the foundation raised. A huge new bank barn was completed and surely changed the configuration and use of the farm yard. Tax records indicate that between 1870 and 1880, Sawyer became a teamster as well as a farmer with additional horses and

carriages for transport. *(Did the coming of the railroad create a need for local transport of farm products to loading areas?)*

J.S. Keyes, Houses in Concord, 1885, edited by Adam Tolman, has the following to report on the Charles Sawyer.

> "He is a member of the School Committee & drives a good team, has a family and within two or three years has expended considerable in a new barn and carriage house and a large addition to the dwelling, including a windmill on the brook to supply water, and a drinking trough by the roadside." *(Concord Library)*

1890: Charles Sawyer (53) sells the farm to Elizabeth and Herbert Fitzgerald in May and moves into a house in Concord, on Elm Street.[2] The Fitzgeralds are listed as living in Concord on Main Street and the purchase of the Job Brooks site a speculative venture. The Fitzgeralds sell the property to Rufus and Daniel Brown in October of the same year.

Rufus and Daniel Brown probably rent the farm for two years and then sell it in 1892 to Arthur H. Wilson.

1892: Arthur Wilson, farmer, and family move in.
Arthur (37), Anna (37), Arthur Jr. (16), Jeannie (12)

Very little has been discovered on the occupancy or history of the Job Brooks site after the residency of the Sawyer family. General occupancy may be hypothesized from the deeds transferring the property but without the aid of census statistics it is difficult to know the actual occupants of the site during the twentieth century.

1900: Federal Census, Population Statistics list the following residents at the Job Brooks House:
Arthur Wilson (47) - farmer
Anna Wilson (47)
Arthur B. Wilson (26)
Jeannie D. Wilson (22)

---

[2]The 1900 the U.S. census shows Charles Sawyer (63), his wife Josephine (63), their son Alfred (33) - now a salesman and engraver -, Aunt Mary Joslein (72), and two domestic servants, Minnie Lyon (26) and Ella Lyon (22) living in a free-owned house on Wood Street.

Apparently no laborers or servants lived at the site.

1905: Arthur Wilson sells to William and Laura Goodell

First mention of fire insurance on buildings in mortgage deed dating to December 21, 1905.

1909: The Goodells sell to W. Louise Leonard of Boston

1915: W. Louise Leonard sells to Flora and Horace Keizer of Concord.

The farm was known locally at this time as the "Paul Revere Farm." According to local historian Ruth Wheeler in 1937, Horace B. Keizer "established one of the first roadside vegetable stands on Lexington Road." Furthermore she reported, " His sons are inventive and have patented several devices for automobile engines." *(Ruth Wheeler, Concord Library)*

1938: Horace and Flora Keizer to Harold Keizer

1959: Harold Keizer to Reed O. Beharrell, Theodore Beharrell, and Nicholas M. Deraney all of Concord "as tenants in common."

1962: Reed O. Beharrell, to United States

APPENDIX H.

Mortar Analysis

The purpose of this mortar analysis is to augment the sparse chronology available for the building. Very little documentation of the construction and evolution of the Job Brooks House was discovered during the course of the historical research and structural investigation. The identification of original mortars and plasters was sought. Patching and repairs were suspected, but likewise unidentified. In addition, the drastic and numerous changes to the house in the late-nineteenth century, (including dismantling the central chimney, raising the foundation, and adding two front bays), raised particular questions. A comparative analysis of the mortar and plaster used in the house is, therefore, an essential tool in helping to explain the structural evolution of the building.

A total of 53 masonry samples were removed from the Job Brooks House using hammers and chisels. They include 25 plaster, 25 mortar, and 3 nogging samples. These samples were bagged, sealed, and assigned identification numbers ranging from MIMA 26 M001 - MIMA 26 M053. The samples were returned to the Building Conservation Branch laboratory for analysis.

The analysis procedure was developed by historical architect, E. Blaine Cliver and includes grinding a measured portion of each sample in a mortar and pestle and exposing the pulverized sample to a dilute (1:5) hydrocholoric acid (HCl) in a controlled environment. The controlled environment consists of a three-

chambered apparatus that allows the carbon dioxide (CO2) released in the chemical reaction of the HCl and the mortar to be measured through the displacement of water.

After the digestion of acid solubles is complete, the sample is thoroughly rinsed and the sands and fines separated by levigation and decanting through a filter paper. Samples are dried to room temperature and weighed. Sands and fines are examined closely under a binocular microscope to identify physical characteriestics. The characteristics and weights of the whole and component parts of each sample are fed into a computer program. The program roughly determines the type of mortar (or plaster), and the parts per volume of ingredients for each individual sample.

Comparative analysis of the sands and fines from the samples after testing, empirical observations, and comparisons in the computer generated percentage weights, provided the framework for the conclusions drawn from the mortar and plaster used in the Job Brooks House. The common denominator used to sort the samples was sand type. Five different sand types were identified.

TYPE I SAND

Twelve Type I sands were identified; 11 plaster samples and 1 nogging sample. Type I sand plasters are believed to represent

original (ca. 1740) fabric. With the exception of a clay daub nogging sample (M002), they are all lime plasters with a 1:1 ratio of sand to lime. They are generally laid on hand split lath and contain a large amount of animal hair (cow, horse, and rabbit). The sands are very fine and white. The aggregate is generally well sorted. The granules are subrounded and consist almost exclusively of clear and milky white quartz with a high content of mica chips. Tan fines of Type I sand samples are a consistent Munsell color of 10YR 7/3. See figure ?? for a complete list of Type I sands.

Results reveal that original plaster remains on the south, north, and west walls of Room 101; on the south, north, and west wall of Room 201; on the ceiling in the northwest corner of Room 201; and on the east wall of Room 203. The original plaster walls were protected *in situ* by the late-nineteenth century installation of new furred-out walls in each room.

TYPE II SAND

Fourteen Type II sands were identified; 2 plaster samples and 12 mortar samples. Four different mixes were determined for Type II sand mortars and plasters including sand to lime ratios of 1:1 (one sample), 3:2 (one sample), 2:1 (four samples), and 4:3 (eight samples).

During the late nineteenth century (ca. 1880-1886) the Job

Brooks House was extensively altered. The intent of the remodeling was to enlarge the dwelling, and to update the exterior and interior appearance of the building to "current" Victorian standards. Changes undertaken by the owners included; dismantling the center chimney, raising the foundation on brick courses, constructing two new italianate chimneys, constructing two protruding bays on the facade, creating a center hall plan, enlarging existing windows and door openings, adding porches, and furring out existing walls and ceilings with new plaster walls that concealed summer beams and corner posts.

Logistically, the primary tasks in the alterations were to dismantle the central chimney, raise the foundation, and construct the new chimneys. The construction of the bays, the center hall plan, the enlarged windows, the porches, and the furred out walls were all secondary, second-stage, changes that followed shortly after. (Some second-stage changes may have begun while first-stage work was still underway.) The mortar analysis supports these conclusions.

Type II sands constitute mortar and plaster used in these late-nineteenth century alterations. The function and location of the samples indicate that Type II sands were used in fabric from the first stages of work. All Type II sands samples were taken from either the brick foundation, the east and west chimneys, or the ceiling adjacent to the chimneys. See figure ?? for a complete

listing of Type II sand samples.

Within this sand group, five mixes were established. Three of the mixes were represented by a single sample (M041 - 3:2, M033 - 3:4, M022 - 1:1) and are probably the result of mixing a small batch of mortar for patching. Four samples from the chimney and brick foundation are a 2:1 mix, and the remaining eight samples from chimney, brick foundation, and ceilings are a 4:3 mix. Therefore, most of Type II sand samples are either a 2:1 or a 4:3 mix. It is not surprising to find several different mixes within the same sand group. The construction of the foundation and chimneys occurred over a span of time requiring several large mortar batches and involving a number of different workers. It is likely that each batch was mixed according to slightly different ratios.

The Type II sand itself is, overall, a brown color with an orange cast. The orange cast may be due to iron oxide content at the sand source, or to the infiltration of brick dust from brick foundation and chimneys.

The sand is moderately sorted and coarse with size ranging from very fine pieces to pebble size pieces. The grains are subrounded. The aggregate is composed largely of yellow, white and brownish quartz with additional rock fragments. Large thin scales of mica characterize this sand type.

The fines from Type II sand samples are tan with varying, but similar, Munsell color values including 10YR 5/4, 10YR 6/4, 10YR 7/4, 10YR 8/4 and 2.5Y 7/4. See figure ?? for a complete list of valuations.

TYPE III SAND

Thirteen Type III sands were identified; 6 plaster samples, 5 mortar samples, and 2 nogging samples. Ten of the type III sand samples can be grouped into two distinct mixes; 3 parts sand to 2 parts lime, and 2 parts sand to 1 part lime. Both mixes represent alterations and repairs from the late-nineteenth century. Their use and location indicate that they represent a second, or finishing, stage of alterations.

Additional mixes were found for two nogging samples (M008 and M043) that erroneously read as Portland cement, and one sample from the west wall of Room 203 that seems to be a 5:3 plaster (M013). The nogging is clay daub, and therefore, not a mixed mortar or plaster. Analysis results are skewed due to the lack of any binder, as well as the very small percentage of sands used in nogging. M008 and M043 are not Portland cements, they are clay daub with a discernible content of Type III sands.

Type III sands were used in the mortar and plaster for; the

addition of the bays, the furring out of the interior walls, the installation of new oversized windows, and some patching of the stone and brick foundation. It is believed that these alterations date to ca. 1886, slightly post-dating alterations represented by the above-described Type II sand mortars and plasters.

Mortar samples M029 and M036 were taken from the brick foundation of the eastern bay window. Plaster samples M003, M017, and M048 were taken from the interior walls of the bay windows in rooms 101, 103, and 201. Plaster samples M015, ?? were taken from the furred out walls in Rooms 203 and ?. Plaster sample M052 was taken from the bottom corner of the newly enlarged window on the east wall of Room 103. Mortar samples M028 and M034 were from the south wall of the stone foundation in the basement. Mortar sample M032 is from the brick portion of the foundation of the east wall in the basement.

Structural and finish samples M029, M036, M003, M017, M048, M015, M052 were found to be of a 3:2 mix. Patching samples M028, M034, and M032 were found to be of a 2:1 mix. See figure ?? for a complete listing of Type III sand samples.

Type III sands have an overall salt-and-pepper appearance with approximately equal proportions of dark (black, brown) aggregate and light (white, gray) aggregate. The sand is coarse and moderately sorted with an overall uniformity of granule size.

Granules are generally sub-rounded in shape. Clear quartz and other opqaque white minerals dominate the light aggregate. Dark aggregate consists of a wide variety of black, brown, and dark gray rock fragments and minerals. Very little mica is found in Type III sands.

Fines of Type III sand samples may be grouped by use; plaster, mortar, and nogging. Plaster sample fines are pale tan with Munsell color notations 10YR 7/3, 10YR 7/4, and 10YR 8/4. Mortar sample fines are brown with Munsell color notations 2.5Y 5/4, 7.5YR 5/4, 7.5YR 6/6, and 10YR 6/4. Nogging fines are pale gray with Munsell color value 10YR 7/1.

TYPE IV SANDS

Only two Type IV sand samples were identified (M014, M047). Both are plaster samples. Both samples were taken from the ceiling, above the windows on the east side of the building. Two different mixes resulted from analysis. Plaster sample M014 was a mix of 4 parts sand to 3 parts lime. Plaster sample M047 read out as a Portland cement mix.

It is suspected that the ceiling in this area was replaced, however, the similarity of Type IV sands to Type I sands allows speculation that they represent original fabric. It is also possible that Type IV sand plasters represent patches made to the ceilings. Additional samples should be taken and analyzed for

further comparison.

Type IV sands, overall, are gray, well sorted, and semi-fine. Granules are sub-rounded. They appear to be very similar to Type I sands with the addition of some yellow, orange, gray, black, and brown rock fragments. Small mica particles are present. Fines of the two Type IV samples are slightly different; 10YR 7/3 - pale brown, and 10YR 7/1 - pale gray.

TYPE V SANDS

Nine Type V sand samples were identified; four plaster samples, and five mortar samples. Sands are similar to Type II sands and like them, largely represent first stage alterations carried out in the late-nineteenth century (ca. 1885). Like Type II sand samples, the mortar samples were taken from the brick foundation and from the two chimneys. With the exception of sample M016, the plaster samples were taken from areas adjacent to nineteenth century alterations in room 103.

Several mixes resulted from the analysis; 1:1, 3:2, 3:4, 4:3, and a Portland cement. Although two samples from the foundation on the north wall and two from the foundation of the east wall exhibit a 1:1 mix, the east wall also exhibits a 3:2 mix, and the north wall a 4:3 mix. There does not seem to be any pattern to the use of any particular mix within the Type V sands. On the contrary, and problematically, it appears that a wide variety of

mixes were being used in the construction of the raised brick foundation, the cellar partition wall, and the chimneys. Some of the differences may be related to patching or repairs in which only a small batch of mortar was mixed and used up at a time. Other variations may be due to varied amateur masons involved in the work. However,

fines more gray/brown than type II
as in II lots of thin mica chips

Type V sands are, overall, tan in color, semi-fine and well sorted. The granules are sub-rounded.

CONCLUSIONS:

The results from the mortar analysis for the Job Brooks House are remarkable for their clarity. The five identified sand types appear to represent distinct building campaigns.

Type I sand samples represent original plaster.

Type II sand samples represent first stage work from late-nineteenth century alterations including the raising of foundation and the construction of the chimneys. Some patching of foundation as well. Cellar partition wall?

Type III sand samples represent second stage work from late-nineteenth century alterations including construction of the bay windows, enlargement of window openings, and furring out original walls in each room.

Type IV sand samples are

Type V sand samples are very similar to Type II sand samples and likewise represent first stage work from late-nineteenth century alterations including raising the foundation. Some patching of foundation as well.

MORTAR SAMPLES

M01 - Room 201. Plaster (original?) on original, hand split lath. South wall, top east corner of wall section adjacent to bay window on the east. Originally wallpapered over.

M02 - Room 201. Clay? binder from original brick nogging. South wall, east of bay window, near ceiling beam.

M03 - Room 201. Plaster. In bay window, top east side of west leaf of projecting bay, beside central jamb.

M04 - Room 201. Plaster (original?) on original, hand split lath. SOuth wall, top of wall section to west of bay window.

M05 - Room 201. Plaster. West wall, over original stud just south of present window opening.

M06 - Room 201A. Plaster. Ceiling.

M07 - Room 201A. North wall.

M08 - Room 201A. North wall, nogging beneath lath. Mid-way up wall adjacent to present plywood covering where 19th cen. ell began.

M09 - Space 201. Chimney. Mid-way up, NW corner.

M10 - Space 203. Plaster. North wall, mid-way up wall adjacent to present plywood covering where 19th cen. ell began.

M11 - Space 203. Plaster, east wall, mid-way up, center, north of window.

M12 - Space 203. Plaster, east wall, mid-way up, center, south of window.

M13 - Space 203. Plaster, south wall, from east side of SW corner post, near door into hallway. Was part of the west wall of the room, now gone.

M14 - Space 203. Plaster. East side of room, ceiling above south jamb of present window opening. Looks like new smooth white over original horse hair plaster.

M15 - Space 203. Plaster. East wall, non-original. On furring strips nailed to plate, created a four-inch space between new interior surface and original plaster wall.

Evidence of electric cables run through space.

M16 - Garrett. Plaster. North wall, bottom, near west corner.

M17 - Space 101. Plaster. South wall in west bay.

M18 - Space 101. Plaster. South wall, SW corner, over original hand split lath.

M19 - Space 101. Plaster. West wall, below south corner of present window opening.

M42 - Space 101. Plaster. North wall, NW corner near floor, wall damaged and bulging out.

M43 - Space 101. Original clay mortar nogging. South wall, just east of bay window, exposed already.

M44 - Space 101. Mortar. Chimney.

M45 - Space 102. Plaster. Ceiling.

M46 - Space 103. Plaster. Ceiling. West wall, between doorway and chimney. Lath seems regular sized, circular sawn?

M47 - Space 103. Plaster. Ceiling, center on east side of room in front of present window opening. From spot where plaster is falling down. Over newer, regular sized lath, circular sawn.

M48 - Space 103. Plaster. South wall, bay window, western most window opening, alongside west jamb, slightly below mid-way on frame.

M49 - Space 103. Plaster. South wall, four feet up, along east opening of bay window.

M50 - Space 103. Plaster. Ceiling.

M51 - Space 103. Plaster. North wall, NE corner, four feet in from corner, five feet up.

M52 - Space 103. Plaster. East wall, just south of present window opening sill.

M53 - Space 103. Plaster. East wall, along baseboard, bottom south corner of window.

MORTAR

JOB BROOKS HOUSE

SAND TYPES, ETC.

TYPE I SANDS:

Sample #	Type of	Location	Mix	Fines	Lath
M002	Nogging	Rm. 201, s. wall, e. of bay window	3/1	10YR 7/3	
M001	Plaster	Rm. 201, s. wall, e. of bay window	1/1	10YR 7/3	hand
M004	Plaster	Rm. 201, s. wall, w. of bay	1/1	10YR 7/3	hand
M005	Plaster	Rm. 201, w. wall, s. of window	1/1	10YR 7/3	
M006	Plaster	Rm. 201A, closet, ceiling	1/1	10YR 7/4	hand
M007	Plaster	Rm. 201A, closet, n. wall	1/1	10YR 7/3	hand
M010	Plaster	Rm. 201, n. wall	1/1	10YR 7/3	
M011	Plaster	Rm. 203, e. wall, n. of window	1/1	10YR 7/3	hand
M012	Plaster	Rm. 203, e. wall, s. of window	1/1	10YR 7/3	hand
M018	Plaster	Rm. 101, s. wall, sw corner	1/1	10YR 7/3	hand
M042	Plaster	Rm. 101, n. wall, nw corner	1/1	10YR 7/2	hand
M019	Plaster	Rm. 101, w. wall, below window	3/1	10YR 7/3	

JOB BROOKS MORTAR (cont.)

TYPE III SANDS:

Sample #	Type	Location	Mix	Fines	Lath
M003	Plaster	Rm. 201, bay window	3/2	2.5Y 7/3	
M008	Nogging	Rm. 201A, n. wall at ell opening	Portland	10YR 7/1	
M013	Plaster	Rm. 203, sw corner, w. wall	5/3	2.5Y 7/3	
M0015	Plaster	Rm. 203, portion of furred out wall	3/2	10YR 7/3	
M017	Plaster	Rm. 101, s. wall, in w. of bay window	3/2	10YR 7/3	
M043	Nogging	Rm. 101, s. wall, e. of bay window	Portland	10YR 7/1	
M048	Plaster	Rm. 103, s. wall, in w. of bay window	3/2	10YR 7/3	
M052	Plaster	Rm. 103, e. wall, s. of window	3/2	10YR 7/4	
M029	Mortar	Rm. 103, bay, ext. brick foundation	3/2	2.5Y 5/4	
M036	Mortar	Rm. 103, bay, int. brick foundation	3/2	10YR 6/4	
M028	Mortar	Basement, stone found., s. wall, patch	2/1	7.5YR 6/6	
M032	Mortar	Basement, brick found, int. e. wall	2/1	7.5YR 5/4	
M034	Mortar	Basement, stone found., int. s. wall	2/1	10YR 6/4	

TYPE II SANDS:

Sample #	Type	Location	Mix	Fines	
M041	Mortar	Brick foundation, e. wall, n. corner, ext.	3/2	10YR 6/4	
M033	Mortar	Brick foundation, n. wall, nw corner, ext.	3/4	10YR 6/4	
M039	Mortar	Rm. 101, w. chimney	2/1	10YR 6/4	
M044	Mortar	Rm. 101, w. chimney	2/1	2.5YR 7/4	
M021	Mortar	Brick foundation, s. wall, ext.	2/1	10YR 6/4	
M023	Mortar	Brick foundation, e. wall, int.	2/1	10YR 6/4	
M024	Mortar	Basement, e. chimney, old brick	4/3	10YR 5/4	
M026	Mortar	Basement, e. chimney, new brick	4/3	2.5YR 7/4	
M040	Mortar	Rm. 103, e. chimney	4/3	10YR 6/4	
M046	Plaster	Rm. 103, ceiling by e. chimney	4/3	10YR 8/4	mod. lath
M050	Plaster	Rm. 103, ceiling	4/3	10YR 8/4	
M009	Mortar	Rm. 201, w. chimney, nw corner	4/3	10YR 6/6	
M035	Mortar	Brick foundation, ne corner, ext.	4/3	10YR 7/6	
M037	Mortar	Brick foundation, n. wall, int.	4/3	2.5Y 7/4	
M022	Mortar	Brick foundation, n. wall, int.	1/1	10YR 5/3	

TYPE IV SANDS:

Sample #	Type	Location	Mix	Fines
M014	Plaster	Rm. 203, ceiling, e. side above window	4/3	10YR 7/3
M047	Plaster	Rm. 103, ceiling, e side above window	Portland	10YR 7/1

TYPE V SANDS:

M049	Plaster	Rm. 103, s. wall, e. of bay	1/1	2.5Y 7/3
M020	Mortar	Brick foundation, n. wall, w. of seam, ext.	1/1	10YR 5/2
M030	Mortar	Brick foundation, e. wall, int.	1/1	10YR 6/4
M031	Mortar	Brick foundation, n. wall, nw corner, ext.	1/1	2.5Y 7/2
M025	Mortar	Brick foundation, e. wall, s. of seam, ext.	3/2	?
M051	Plaster	Rm. 103, n. wall, ne corner.	3/2	2.5Y 7/4
M016	Plaster	Garrett, n. wall, near floor	3/4	10YR 7/4
M053	Plaster	Rm. 103, e. wall along baseboard, bottom south corner of window.	4/3	10YR 7/3
M027	Mortar	Brick foundation, West Bay, ext.	Portland	10YR 6/1

APPENDIX I.

Paint Analysis

LIST OF PAINT SAMPLES TAKEN FROM THE JOB BROOKS HOUSE (MIMA 26)

Samples taken 4/28/92

P001 - Space 101. Summer beam beside chimney, portion not shaved away, underside.

P002 - Space 101. Summer beam, next to chimney, south side.

P003 - Space 101. Reused casing on south wall, adjacent to west side of main post by door, beneath newer lath, in front of brick nogging and diagonal brace.

P004 - Space 101. North side of summer beam.

P005 - Space 102, Hall. Front door, east leaf, interior.

P006 - Space 102, hall. South door jamb leading into Room 103.

P007 - Space 102, hall. Stair wall. Reused piece of girt or post casing from Room 203, used here for lath nailer in west wall of Space 103. (Wallpaper matching Room 203 paper still attached even though would have been inside wall.)

P008 - Space 102, hall. Tread of 3rd stair.

P009 - Space 102, hall. Kick plate of 3rd riser.

P010 - Space 102, hall. Stair string course at 4th riser.

P011 - Space 103. Beaded chimney girt, southwest corner, west wall.

P012 - Space 103. Casing on post, Southwest corner of room. Later wall papered over.

P013 - Space 103. Ditto " ", north side at top of Southwest corner post.

P014 - Space 103. Door frame, south side, west wall.

P015 - Space 103. Baseboard, wood, southwest corner of room by doorway.

P016 - Space 103. Southeast corner.

P017 - Space 103. Southeast corner, baseboard on south wall near corner.

P018 - Space 103. Southeast corner, east wall, from casing on underside of girt.

P019 - Space 102. Stairhall. Remnant of beaded casing used in stairhall as facing for floorboards, west side of stair.

P020 - Room 201. South wall, section east of bay, underside of casing/original eighteenth century.

P021 - Room 201. South wall, section west of bay, underside of casing/original eighteenth century.

P022 - Room 201. West wall, south of window opening, underside of casing/original eighteenth century.

P023 - Room 201. Southwest corner post, original casing extant on north face of post, casing painted then papered three times, then new wall put in front of original and corner post hidden. (Corner post has only green paint, no cream/yellow, indicating that yellow was done at time of first wall papering.)

P024 - Room 201. Used plank in boarding up window.

P025 - Room 201. Northwest corner post, top. (Whole post papered. Though top of post painted over with a gray paint as well.)

P026 - Room 201. North wall face of orignal eighteenth-century girt casing, to east of summer beam.

P027 - Room 201. Original summer, casing intact at junction of front closet wall and east side of summer beam. Would have been protected by closet partition wall.

P028 - Room 201. West wall, summer casing.

P029 - Room 201. Original floorboard, south side of room in front of bay.

P030 - Original door removed from first floor north wall, west room (101), Auggust 1962.

P031 - Four-panel door, eighteenth century, pegged. Found in cellar, Auggust 1962.

P032 - Room 202, hall. South wall, beam near ceiling, all paint prior to ceiling lowered.

P033 - Room 202, hall. Beam near ceiling, lower edge near bead, later cream paint, after ceiling lowered.

P034 - Room 203. North wall, face of casing.

P035 - Room 203. Northeast corner post, top. Papered and painted.

P036 - Room 203. Northeast corner post, head-height on post.

P037 - Room 203. Northeast corner post, bottom.

P038 - Room 203. North wall, painted baseboard on plaster. Papered over but very little paper survives.

P039 - Room 203. Northeast corner post, painted baseboard.

P040 - Room 203. East wall, painted baseboard on plaster, papered over, but little paper survives.

P041 - Room 203. Northeast corner - original floor board.

P042 - Exterior. Ca. 1740 cornerboard. Southwest corner, west elevation.

P043 - Exterior. Ca. 1740 weatherboard, west elevation, reused in later cladding.

P044 - Exterior. Ca. 1740 skirt board. East elevation, just below present window opening.

P045 - Exterior. Ca. 1740 skirt board. West elevation, reused vertically at northwest corner.

P046 - Exterior. East elevation, casing from Room 103 reused as furring strip, north corner above brick foundation.

P047 - Exterior. Ca. 1740 window head fragment, paint ridge between head and bed molding.

P048 - Exterior. Ca. 1740 window head fragment, area underneath bed molding.

P049 - Exterior. Ca. 1740 window head fragment, exposed area of head below bed molding.

P050 - Exterior. Ca. 1740 window head fragment, underside.

P051 - Ca. 1740 baluster from stairway. (One of eleven balusters found in attic, ca. 1962.)

COLOR MATCHED PAINTS

EXTERIOR

MIMA P043

Ca. 1740 weatherboard, west elevation -

Red	[Munsell 2.5R 3/8]
Gold	[Munsell 10YR 6/10] *Sand Paint*
Glazing layer	-----
Cream	[Munsell 2.5Y 8/2]
Cream	[Munsell 2.5Y 9/4]
Cream	[Munsell 2.5Y 8/2]
Dirt	-----
Cream	[Munsell 2.5Y 8/6]
White	[Munsell 5Y 9/1] *flaky and discolored*

MIMA P042

Ca. 1740 corner board, west elevation, south corner -

Gold	[Munsell 10YR 6/10] *Sand Paint*
Glazing layer	-----
Cream	[Munsell 2.5Y 8/2]
Cream	[Munsell 2.5Y 9/4]
Cream	[Munsell " "]
Cream	[Munsell 2.5Y 8/6]

MIMA P047

Ca. 1740 window head -

Paint line between bed molding and head of window. No red or gold. Seems to be at least four layers of paint. All paint colors white or cream.

White
Light Cream
Yellow Cream
Cream ??

MIMA P048

Ca. 1740 window head -

Area beneath bed molding, possibly indicating the original treatment of windows. Too deteriorated for conclusions. However, may have been one coat of cream

paint before bed molding nailed on. Very small number of paint particles detected on surface.

MIMA P049

Ca. 1740 window head -

Exposed head of window below bed molding. Paint alligatored and very dirty and deteriorated. Appears to be four layers of
White
Light Cream
Yellow Cream
Cream ? (Top layer blackened with age and dirt.)
Paint too dirty and deteriorated to color match. All paint could date to ca. 1770 treatment of windows.

INTERIOR

ROOM 101

MIMA P001

Summer Beam -

Glazing Varnish	
Dark Gray	[Munsell 10Y 5/1]
Dark Gray	[" " "]
Glazing layer	-----
Cream	[Munsell 2.5Y 8.5/4]
Glazing or dirt	-----
White	[Munsell 5Y 9/1]
Drab Green	[Munsell 10Y 8/2]
Light Gray	[Munsell 2.5 PB 7/2]
Cream	[Munsell 10YR 9/2]
Cream	[Munsell 2.5Y 8/6]
Cream	[Munsell 10YR 9/2]

ROOM 102

MIMA P051

Baluster -

Red	[Munsell 7.5R 3/6]
Drab Green	[Munsell 10Y 5/2]
Dirt	-----
Gray Green	[Munsell 5GY 6/1]
Gray Green	[Munsell " "]
Dirt	-----
Cream	[Munsell 2.5Y 8/6]
Dirt	-----

Cream	[Munsell 2.5Y 8/6]
Pale Gray	[Munsell 5Y 8/1]
Cream	[Munsell 5Y 9/2]
Cream	[Munsell " "]

ROOM 103

MIMA P012

Southwest corner post casing -

Dark Gray	[Munsell N 10Y 5/1]	
Sky Blue	[Munsell 10 B 6/8]	w/ fugitive prussian blue pigments [Munsell 5PB 2/1]
Robin's Egg Blue	[Munsell 2.5B 8/4]	
Light Gray	[Munsell 2.5R N 7.5/]	
Taupe	[Munsell 10YR 8/2]	
Wallpaper		
Cream	[Munsell 2.5Y 8/4]	

MIMA P018

Girt casing, east wall, underside of girt -

Sky Blue	[Munsell 10B 6/8]	w/fugitive prussian blue pigments [Munsell 5PB 2/1]
Robin's Egg Blue	[Munsell 2.5B 8/4]	w/fugitive blue pigments [Munsell 5PB 2/8] faded to pale green [Munsell 10GY 5/2]
Light Gray	[Munsell 2.5R N7.5/]	
Cream	[Munsell 2.5Y 9/2]	
Cream	[Munsell " "]	
Cream	[Munsell 2.5Y 8/4]	

MIMA P017

Baseboard, south wall, southeast corner -

Red	[Munsell 7.5R 4/8]	
Gray Green	[Munsell 5GY 8/2]	
Light Gray	[Munsell 10YR 8/1]	
Cream	[Munsell 2.5Y 8.5/4)	

ROOM 201

MIMA P020

Girt casing, south wall -

Dark Gray	[Munsell 2.5R N 4.5/]	
Moss Green	[Munsell 7.5GY 5/6]	w/fugitive green pigments [Munsell 2.5G 3/10] and [Munsell 2.5BG 5/10]
Glazing layer	-----	
Robin's Egg Blue	[Munsell 2.5B 8/4]	w/fugitive blue pigments [Munsell 5PB 2/8]
Glazing layer	-----	
Cream	[Munsell 2.5Y 8.5/6]	
Gray	[Munsell 2.5PB 9/2]	
Cream	[Munsell 10YR 9/2]	
Whitewash or Plaster		

MIMA P025

Northwest corner post casing -

Dark Gray	[Munsell 2.5R N 4.5/]	
Moss Green	[Munsell 7.5GY 5/6]	w/fugitive green pigments [Munsell 2.5G 3/10] and [Munsell 2.5BG 5/10]
Glazing layer	-----	
Robin's Egg Blue	[Munsell 2.5B 8/4]	w/fugitive blue pigments [Munsell 5PB 2/8]
Glazing layer	-----	

Cream	[Munsell 2.5Y 8.5/6]	
Gray	[Munsell 2.5PB 9/2]	
Cream	[Munsell 10YR 9/2]	
Wallpaper		

MIMA P027

Summer beam casing, north end, east side -

Moss Green	[Munsell 7.5GY 5/6]	w/fugitive green pigments [Munsell 2.5G 3/10] and [Munsell 2.5BG 5/10]
Glazing layer	-----	
Robin's Egg Blue	[Munsell 2.5B 8/4]	w/fugitive blue pigments [Munsell 5PB 2/8]
Glazing layer	-----	
Cream	[Munsell 2.5Y 8.5/6]	
Gray	[Munsell 2.5PB 9/2]	
Cream	[Munsell 10YR 9/2]	

ROOM 203

MIMA P034

Girt casing, north wall -

Red	[Munsell 7.5R 3/6]	
Dark Gray	[Munsell 2.5R N4.5/]	
Robin's Egg Blue[1]	[Munsell 2.5B 8/4]	w/ fugitive blue pigments [Munsell 5PB 2/8]
Glazing layer	-----	
Cream	[Munsell 10YR 9/2]	
Cream	[Munsell 10YR 8/4]	

[1]Robin's Egg Blue faded to [Munsell 7.5GY 8/2]

MIMA P036

Post casing, northeast corner post -

Dark Gray	[Munsell 2.5R N4.5/]	
Robin's Egg Blue[2]	[Munsell 2.5B 8/4]	w/ fugitive blue pigments [Munsell 5PB 2/8]
Glazing layer	-----	
Whitewash?		
Cream	[Munsell 10YR 9/2]	
Cream	[Munsell 10YR 8/4]	

MIMA P039, MIMA P040

Baseboard -

Exposed on plaster:

Red	[Munsell 7.5R 2/4]	plum

Unexposed on plaster:

Red	[Munsell 7.5R 3/8]	brick red

Exposed on wood post:

Red	[Munsell 7.5R 3/8]	brick red

MIMA P041

Ca. 1740 floorboard -

Gold	[Munsell 10YR 6/10]
Thick varnish	-----
Beige	[Munsell 2.5Y 8/2]
Green	[Munsell 10GY 5/8]
Dark Gray	[Munsell 2.5R N3.5/]

[2]Robin's Egg Blue faded to [Munsell 7.5GY 8/2].

APPENDIX J.

Wallpaper Analysis

Nineteen different wallpapers were discovered in the Job Brooks House. All papers were found on the original plaster walls. The paper was in good condition because it was concealed behind a second generation of plaster walls erected in ca. 1890. These nineteenth-century walls were removed in ca. 1962 by NPS architect Russell Keune. Decorative treatment of the removed, ninteenth-century walls is unknown (and undocumented). All extant, in situ wallpapers were installed prior to ca. 1886 and revealed with the removal of the later walls.

Exceptions include several layers of wallpaper found in the northwest corner of Room 201 and the northeast corner of Room 203. See WP008, WP014, and WP015. Room 201 once contained a closet in the northwest corner. Closet probably installed at the same time as the new plaster walls.

Sample #: MIMA 26 WP001

Location: Room 101. West wall, south of window opening in north corner.

Substrate: Plaster.

# of Layers: 3

Layer #1

Pattern - Diamond diaper pattern of green six-petaled flowers and round green beads on white ground.

Date of Manufacture - ca. 1830

Method of Dating - Stylistic, paper and print techniques.

Sample Size - 22" x 11"

Paper Type - Rag, machine made (no horizontal seams)

Paint Type - Distemper

Colors - Bright green, gray, white.

Paper Texture - Smooth

Printing Technique - Block

Layer #2

Pattern - White ground with yellow, purple and red fleur de lis type motif all over. Aqua sunshapes and open circles dotting surface as well.

Date of Manufacture - ca. 1850

Method of Dating - Stylistic and paper and printing methods. Also, resembles an example in C. Lynn's Wallpaper in America, fig. 15-22, 15-24.

Sample Size - 7 1/2" x 9", fragment

Paper Type - Machine made, wood pulp (but not mechanical).

Paint Type - Distemper
Colors - White, yellow, purple, red, aqua

Paper Texture - Smooth

Printing Technique - Machine rolled

Layer #3

Pattern - Striped with solid vertical bands and vertical geometric bands.

Date of Manufacture - ca. 1870

Method of Dating - Stylistic and paper and print techniques.

Sample Size - 18" x 14"

Paper Type - Machine made wood pulp (but not mechanical pulp).

Paint Type - Distemper

Colors - Tan, buff, purple

Paper Texture - Smooth/satin

Printing Technique - Machine rolled

Layer #3 Border

Pattern - Architectural cornice, with horizontal banding imitating a beaded molding at the bottom and dark brown band with yellow and green detailing in a repeat pattern of stylized scroll and dot forming top half of border.

Date of Manufacture - Ca. 1870

Method of Dating - Goes with paper described above.

Sample Size - 1 1/4" wide

Paper Type - Machine made wood pulp (but not mechanical)

Paint Type - Distemper

Colors - Dark brown, mocha, tan, rust, pale yellow, green, and black.

Paper Texture - Flocked

Printing Technique - Block

* * *

Sample #: MIMA 26 WP002

Location: Room 101, west wall, hidden behind baseboard (now removed).

Substrate: Plaster

# of Layers: 1

Layer #1

Pattern - Figures in landscape, vertical repeat pattern. Man kneeling between two seated classically garbed female figures. Pink figures with white and black highlights. Green foliage and stylized foliated swag surrounding figure tableau. Vertical stripes of four white zig-zags and pink stencil-style leaves separating vertical panels of figural tableaus. White polka dots overall.

Date of Manufacture - ca. 1820

Method of dating - Stylistic and materials. Empire style motif.[1]

Sample Size - 4 1/2" x 23, 4 1/2" x 17"

Paper Type - Handmade rag

Paint type - Distemper and varnish paint

Colors - Yellow/ochre ground, white, pink, green (varnish), black

Paper Type - Smooth. Green color shiny.

Printing Technique - Block

* * *

Sample #: MIMA 26 WP003

Location: Room 103. South wall

---

[1]Zig-zag stripe resembles one reproduced in Catherine Lynn's Wallpaper in America (fig. 12-17). Scene resembles band-box vignettes ca. 1820-1840 as illustrated in Lynn, p. 298-299, fig. 13-5, 13-6, 13-7.

Substrate: Plaster
# of Layers: 2

* * *

Sample #: MIMA 26 WP004

Location: Room 103. East wall, north of window opening, behind a later plaster wall (now removed).

Substrate: Plaster

# of Layers: 3 and 1 border

Layer #1 (adjacent to substrate)

Pattern - Striped bands of pale yellow divided by double stripe of thin blue lines featuring geometric motif at intervals on thin blue lines.

Along one seam is pattern no. "162"

Date of Manufacture - ca. 1850

Method of Dating - Stylistic and materials. Building pathology indicates must date to before 1886 alterations.

Sample Size - 14" x 20"

Paper Type - Machine made, wood pulp (but not mechanical pulp)

Paint Type - Distemper

Colors - Pale yellow, white, brown, light blue, bright blue

Paper Texture - Smooth

Printing Technique - Block printed

Layer #2

Pattern - Satin ground with alternating stripes of 1) repeating rococo-revival cartouches with curvelinear scrolling background, flanked by vertical beige stripes featuring small stylized white sprigged flowers; and 2) stylized greek key geometric stripe

Along one of seams is pattern no. "802" and "2 Rolls"

Date of Manufacture - ca. 1870

Method of Dating - Stylistic, building pathology, materials

Sample Size - 15" x 20"

Paper Type - Combination mechanical wood pulp and ?

Paint Type - Distemper

Colors - Buff, beige, flat gold, maroon, white

Paper Texture - Smooth, shiny beige ground

Printing Technique - Machine rolled (heavy paint outlines)

Layer #3

Pattern - Patterned stripe with flocked border. Gray ground with alternating vertical stripes. Red stripes with gray foliated scroll pattern, scroll outlined in embossed gold. Between red stripes are panels of silvery gray and white flowering vines with stems and centers in outlined in embossed gold.

Date of Manufacture - ca. 1880

Method of Dating - Stylisitic, building pathology[2]

Sample Size - 16 1/2" x 20"

Paper Type - Combination mechanical wood pulp and ?

Colors - Gray, red, white, gold.

Paper Texture - Smooth with embossed gold.

Printing Technique - Machine rolled

Layer #3 Border

Pattern - Architectural, gothic/Moorish with quatrefoil flowers in continuous pointed niches (flocked). Horizonal band of stencil-like maple leaves along the top of border (not flocked).

Date of Manufacture - ca. 1880

---

[2]Lynn, Wallpaper in America, pp. 428 and 431.

Method of Dating - Paired with above paper. Building pathology, must be before 1886. Stylistically resembles artist-craftsman designs of Wm. Morris and English designers.

Sample Size - 4" wide

Paper Type - Mechanical wood pulp

Colors - Black, brown, red, cream, light brown

Paper Texture - Flocked and smooth

Printing Technique - Machine

* * *

Sample #: MIMA 26 WP005

Location: Room 201. South wall, east of bay window.

Substrate: Plaster

# of Layers: 5

Layer #1 (affixed to substrate)

Pattern - Geometric, circular motif. Olive green field with large circular motif. Floral design of white and yellow spiderweb-like circle surrounding an eight petaled flower.

Date of Manufacture - ca. 1825

Method of Dating - Stylistic, materials, technique[3]

Sample Size - 8 1\2" x 6", largest fragment

Paper Type - Rag, handmade.

Paint Type - Distemper

Colors - Olive green, white, yellow

Paper Texture - Smooth
Printing Technique - Block

---

[3]See Lynn's Wallpaper in America, p. 285, fig. 12-23, 12-24 for similar paper.

Layer #2

Pattern - All over naturalistic flowering vine on pale yellow or cream ground. Brown vine, bright green leaves, pink flowers (rose like).

Date of Manufacture - ca. 1870

Method of Dating - Stylistic, methods, techniques.

Sample Size - Fragments

Paper Type - Combination wood pulp and rag. Machine made. (Thin and brittle but may be due to damage from wood substrate.)

Paint Type - Distemper

Colors - Pale yellow (ground), dark green, bright green, brown, light pink, rose, gray.

Paper Texture - Smooth

Printing Technique - Block (bubbles)

Layer #3

Pattern - White diamond diaper pattern on pale yellow ground. White diamonds outlined in true blue. Brown geometric motif printed inside diamonds. Small stylized urn motifs in alternating diamonds.

Date of Manufacture - ca. 1850

Method of Dating - Stylistic, paper chronology

Sample Size - 13" x 15"

Paper Type - Machine made wood pulp (not mechanical wood pulp)

Paint Type - Distemper

Colors - Pale yellow, white, true blue, brown, bright green

Paper Texture - Smooth

Printing Technique - Machine rolled

Layer #4 and Border

Pattern - Putty ground with off-white diamond grid of dots and dashes over all. Bouquet of flowers in center of each diamond.

Date of Manufacture - ca. 1860?

Method of Dating - Stylistic, methods, techniques

Sample Size - 10 1/2" x 15"

Paper Type - Combination mechanical wood pulp and ?

Paint Type - Distemper

Colors - Putty (ground), off-white, bright yellow, bright orange, aqua, brown

Paper Texture - Smooth

Printing Technique - Machine

Layer #4 Border

Pattern - Floral. Dark brown center band with bright orange and purple flowers and bright green foliage. Gold and yellow dotted edges, top and bottom.

Date of Manufacture - ca. 1860?

Method of Dating - Paired with paper above.

Sample Size - 1 1/4" x 6"

Paper Type - Not mechanical wood pulp

Paint Type - Distemper

Colors - Dark brown, orange, purple, bright green, gold, yellow

Paper Texture - Flocked

Printing Technique - Machine

Layer #5

Pattern - Tan ground with looping gold line creating optical diamond grid pattern over all. Single stylized posy and foliage in center of each diamond

Date of Manufacture - ca. 1880

Method of Dating - Stylistic, building pathology

Sample Size - 11 1/2" x 15

Paper Type - Not mechanical pulp but wood

Paint Type - Distemper
Colors - Tan, metallic gold, orange, purple, green.

Paper Texture - Gold is shiny, all is smooth

Printing Technique - Machine

Layer #5 Border

Pattern - Stylized architectural cornice. Horizontal band of oval medallions between solid stripes top and bottom.

Date of Manufacture - ca. 1880

Method of Dating - Stylistic, building pathology

Sample Size - 1 1/2" wide

Paper Type - Mechanical wood pulp

Paint Type - Distemper

Colors - Dark, medium, and light brown, pale yellow, orange.

Paper Texture - Flocked

Printing Technique - Machine

* * *

Sample #: MIMA 26 WP006

Location: Room 201, north wall, top right corner of present window opening. Single layer, back of closet with a border of WP005.

SAMPLE NOT TAKEN YET

* * *

Sample #: MIMA 26 WP007

Location: Room 201, north wall, top left corner of present window opening. Has been protected behind closet pegboard or molding (now removed). Closet post-dates wallpaper. Window opening post-dates wallpaper (window frame nailed over wallpaper).

Substrate: Plaster

# of Layers: 5, same layering as WP005

* * *

Sample #: MIMA 26 WP008

Location: Room 201, SW corner post.

Substrate: Wood, oak.

# of Layers: 3, Only 3 most recent layers of the 5 layers found in samples WP005, WP007 are present on the corner post. Therefore: When room was papered with WP005, layer 1 (olive green, yellow, and white circular motif) and WP005, layer 2 (all over flowering vine on pale yellow ground) - the wood corner posts were plain or painted.

* * *

Sample #: MIMA 26 WP009

Location: Room 203, south wall, west of bay window.

Substrate: Plaster

# of Layers: 5 layers (just scraps of earliest 3 layers survive)

Layer #1

Pattern - Floral. Gray ground with stylized teal flowers on brown vine as well as teal pin point stippling trailing over surface (full design undetermined).

Date of Manufacture - ca. 1820

Method of Dating - Stylistic, materials, techniques

Sample Size - Fragments

Paper Type - Handmade rag

Paint Type - Distemper

Colors - Gray, teal, brown

Paper Texture - Smooth

Printing Technique - Handpainted or stencilled

Layer #2

Pattern - Geometric. Cream/white ground with dainty, red, thin-line ogival figures all over (like paisley pattern). Some figures painted gray. Red pin dot stippling throughout.

Date of Manufacture - ca. 1830

Method of Dating - Stylistic, materials, techniques

Sample Size - Fragments

Paper Type - Handmade rag

Paint Type - Distemper

Colors - Cream, gray, red

Paper Texture - Smooth

Printing Technique - Hand painted

Layer #3

Pattern - All over naturalistic flowering vine on pale yellow or cream ground. Brown vine, pink and red flowers (roses?), bright and light green leaves.

Date of Manufacture - ca. 1840

Method of Dating - Stylistic, materials, techniques

Sample Size - Fragments

Paper Type - Wood pulp (but not mechnical wood pulp). Combination? Brittle and thin.

Paint Type - Distemper

Colors - Yellow/cream, pink, red, bright green, light green, brown.

Paper Texture - Smooth
Printing Technique - Block

Layer #4

Pattern - Gray ground with gray gothic diamond grid overall. Purple and pink floral motif with gray and tan foliage in center of each lattice diamond.

Date of Manufacture - ca. 1875

Method of Dating - Stylistic, materials, building pathology.[4]

Sample Size - (2) 6" x 6" (See WP010 for larger sample)

Paper Type - Mechanical wood pulp

Paint Type - Distemper

Colors - Light gray, dark gray, purple, tan, white.

Paper Texture - Smooth

Printing Technique - Machine rolled

Layer #5

Pattern - Cream ground with double gold stripes of stylized flowers and foliage alternating with plain cream panel sporting large floral motif of two red roses, brown and green leaves and evergreen branches.

Date of Manufacture - ca. 1880

Method of Dating - Stylistic, materials, building pathology

Paper Type - Mechanical wood pulp

Paint Type - Distemper

Sample Size - 6" x 6" (See WP010 for larger sample)

Colors - Cream, tan, brown, gold, red, green

---

[4]Lynn's Wallpaper in America, p. 368 fig. 16-1 exhibits similar pattern.

Paper Texture - Smooth

Printing Technique - Machine rolled

* * *

Sample #: MIMA 26 WP010

Location: Room 203, east wall, south corner

Substrate: Plaster

# of Layers: 4

Four layers are the same as layers 2-5 in sample WP009. No scraps of earliest layer (Layer #1, WP009) were found at this location. Perhaps it was scraped off more effectively than at other locations.

Layer #1 - Small scraps
Layer #2 - Small scraps
Layer #3 - 23" x 30"
Layer #4 - 23" x 28"

* * *

Sample #: MIMA 26 WP011

Location: Room 203, southeast corner post

Substrate: Wood

# of Layers: 4

Four layers are the same as layers 2-5 in sample WP009. All layers measure approximately 3" x 14"

* * *

Sample #: MIMA 26 WP012

Location: Room 203, east wall, south corner, bottom, over painted baseboard.

Substrate: Plaster and paint

# of Layers: 4

Four layers are the same as layers 2-5 in sample WP009.

* * *

Sample #: MIMA 26 WP013

Location: Room 203, east wall, south corner, bottom, over painted baseboard.

Substrate: Plaster and paint

# of Layers: 4

Four layers are the same as layers 2-5 in sample WP009.

Layer #1 - 2" x 3 1/2"
Layer #2 - 3" x 3 1/2"
Layer #3 - 2" x 2"
Layer #4 - 3" x 4"

* * *

Sample #: MIMA 26 WP014

Location: Room 203, north east corner post.

Substrate: Wood

# of Layers: Varied, but up to 5.

Paper on this post is patchy.

Layer #1 (next to substrate)
Pattern - All-over naturalistic flowering vine on pale yellow or cream ground. (Same as layer #2 in WP005, layer #3 in WP009, layer #1 in WP016)

Date - ca. 1840

Sample Size - 5" x 16", largest piece

Layer #2
Pattern - Gray ground with gray gothic lattice overall. (Same as layer #4 in WP009 - 2nd to last paper used on the walls of Room 203.)

Date - ca. 1875.

Sample Size -

Layer #3
Pattern - Cream ground with gold stripes and panels of bouquet of roses and evergreen. (Same as layer

#5 in WP009, and layer #4 in WP010, WP011, WP012, WP013. Last paper used on walls of room 203.)

Date - ca. 1880

Sample Size -

Layer #4

Pattern - Floral stripe on ivory ground. Vertical pink stripes alternating with panels printed with bunches of pink and red roses and bright green foliage. Ivory ground overprinted with a white raised/frosted pattern.

Date of Manufacture - ca. 1890/1900

Method of Dating - Stylistic[5]

Sample Size -

Paper Type - Mechanical wood pulp

Paint Type - Distemper

Colors - Ivory, pink, red, bright green, white

Paper Texture - Overprinted (embossed?)

Printing Technique - Machine

Layer #5

Pattern - Landscape. Pastoral water scenes including ponds, groves of trees, and a mill with a water wheel.

Date of Manufacture - ca. 1910?

Method of Dating - Stylistic, materials[6]

Sample Size - Strips of approx. 4" x 16"

Paper Type - ?

Paint Type - ?

---

[5]Lynn, p. 464.

[6]Lynn, p. 464

Colors - Brown, tan, cream, greens.

Paper Texture - Textured like burlap.

Printing Technique - Machine rolled

* * *

Sample #: MIMA 26 WP015

Location: Room 203, north wall, baseboard level over painted baseboard.

Substrate: Plaster and paint
# of Layers: 3

No other wallpaper extant on the north wall. Also, seems to be no evidence of any of the five different layers of wallpaper found on the south and east walls although the painted baseboard is extant.

Layers #2 and #3 match Layers #4 and #5 of WP014 from the NE corner post. Seems that this corner of Room 203 was therefore partitioned off at some point in the late nineteenth century for a closet or a bathroom.

Layer #1 (adjacent to substrate)

Pattern - Scroll. Blue and white curvelinear, foliated panels separated by a band of vertical stripes in varying shades of blue. White ground overprinted with frosted/shiny hexagonal diaper pattern.

This paper was not discovered anywhere else.

Date of Manufacture - ca. 1890

Method of dating - Stylistic

Sample Size - 5" x 6 1/4, largest fragment

Paper Type - Mechanical wood pulp

Paint Type - Distemper

Colors - White, blue, light blue, navy blue.

Paper Texture - Overpainted, raised

Printing Technique - Machine rolled

Layer #2
-Floral stripe on ivory ground. ca. 1890.
-Same as WP014, layer #4
-Largest fragment, 6" x 7"

Layer #3
-Pastoral landscape with water scenes. ca. 1910
-Same as WP014, layer #5

* * *

Sample #: MIMA 26 WP016

Location: Garret room, west wall, south of door.

Substrate: Wood paneling

# of Layers: 1

Layer #1 (adjacent to substrate)

Pattern - All-over naturalistic flowering vine on pale yellow or cream ground. Brown vine, bright green leaves, pink flowers (rose like).

Date of Manufacture - ca. 1840

Method of Dating - Stylistic, materials, techniques

Sample Size - "7 x 13" (although entire garret remains papered with this pattern)

Paper Type - Machine made, combination wood pulp and rag

Paint Type - Distemper

Colors - Pale yellow (ground), dark green, bright green, brown, light pink, rose, gray

Paper Texture - Smooth

Printing Technique - Block

Note: This paper also used in Rooms 201 and 203. Discovered as Layer #2 in room 201 and as Layer #3 in room 203.

VI. BIBLIOGRAPHY

SECONDARY SOURCES:

Benes, Peter, ed. Early American Probate Inventories. The Dublin Seminar for New England Folklife Annual Proceedings, 1987. Boston, MA: Boston University, 1989.

Benes, Peter, ed. The Farm. The Dublin Seminar for New England Folklife, Annual Proceedings, 1986. Boston, MA: Boston University, 1988.

Benes, Peter. Two Towns: Concord and Wethersfield. A Comparative Exhibition of Regional Culture, 1635-1850. Volume I. Concord, MA: Concord Antiquarian Museum, 1982.

Berglund, Henry G. "Valuation Report, Residential Property, Reed O. Beharrell, Nicholas M. Deraney and H. Theodore Beharrell, Lexington Road, Concord, Massachusetts." *[The Job Brooks House]* January 16, 1961. (MIMA NHP Files)

Bodge, Willard C. Real Estate Appraisal, Unit "A" - Parcels 7-W, 7U and part of 7-V, Lexington Road. *[The Job Brooks House]* February 18, 1961. (MIMA NHP Files)

Cummings, Abbott Lowell. The Framed Houses of Massachusetts Bay, 1625 - 1725. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1979.

-----. "Inside the Massachusetts House." In Common Places, Readings in American Vernacular Architecture, ed. by Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1986.

Fisher, David Hacket, ed. Concord: The Social History of a New England Town, 1750-1850. Waltham, MA: Brandeis University, 1983.

Fondiler, Susan and Meyer, Nina. Vernacular Carpenters in Concord, Massachusetts, 1790-1875. June, 1974. Ms. available at the Conconrd Free Public Library, Concord, MA.

Gross, Robert A. "Culture and Cultivation: Agriculture and Society in Thoreau's Concord." In The Journal of American History. 69(June 1982): 42-61.

-----. The Minutemen and Their World. New York: Hill and Wang, 1976.

Jarvis, Edward. Houses and People in Concord 1810-1820. Concord: 1882.

Jones, Alice Hanson. Wealth of a Nation to Be: The American Colonies on the Eve of the Revolution. New York: Columbia University Press, 1980.

Keune, Russell V. "Historic Structure Report, Part I, Architectural Data Section, The Job Brooks House." National Park Service, September 1963. (MIMA NHP Files)

Keyes, John Shepard. Houses in Concord 1885. Ms. available at the Concord Free Public Library, Concord, MA.

MacLean, Jack. A Rich Harvest, The History, Buildings, and People of Lincoln, Massachusetts. Lincoln, MA: Lincoln Historical Society, 1987.

MacMahon, Darcie A. "The Job Brooks Site." In Archeological Collections Management at Minute Man National Historical Park, Massachusetts, vol. 3, ed. by Linda A. Towle and Darcie A. MacMahon, pp. 139-202. ACMP Series No. 4. Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service, Boston, 1986.

Nelson, Lee H. "Nail Chronology as an Aid to Dating Old Buildings." Technical Leaflet 48. Nashville, TN: American Association for State and Local History, 1968.

Perkins, Edwin J. The Economy of Colonial America. New York: Columbia University Press, 1980.

Pruitt, Bettye Hobbs. "Self-sufficiency and the Agricultural Economy of Eighteenth-century Massachusetts," William and Mary Quarterly, Third series 41 (July 1984): 333-64.

Ronsheim, Robert D. "Historic Structures Report, Part I, Historical Data Section, The Job Brooks House." National Park Service, April, 1964. (MIMA NHP Files)

Russell, Howard S. A long Deep Furrow: Three Centuries of Farming in New England. Hanover, NH: University Press of New England, 1982.

Shattuck, Lemuel. A History of the Town of Concord: Middlesex County, Massachusetts, From Its Earliest Settlement to 1832; And of the Adjoining Towns, Bedford, Acton, Lincoln, and Carlisle . . .. Concord, MA: John Stacy, 1835.

Sheehan, Nora and Synenki, Alan T. "Archeological Investigations of the Brooks Tanyard." In Archeological Investigations of Minute Man National Historical Park, Volume I: Farmers and Artisans of the Historical Period, ed. by Alan T. Synenki, pp. 373-394. Cultural Resources Management Study No. 22. Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service, Boston, 1990.

Small, Edwin W. "Historic Structures Report, Part I,

Administrative Data, The Job Brooks House." National Park Service, April, 1964. (MIMA NHP Files)

Steinitz, Michael. "Rethinking Geographical Approaches to the Common House: The Evidence from Eighteenth-century Massachusetts." In Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture, III, ed. by Thomas Carter and Bernard L. Herman. Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1989.

Sullivan, Arthur L. "Historical Research Report, The Job Brooks House," National Park Service, May 1963. (MIMA NHP Files)

Wrenn, George. "Historic Structures Report, Part I, Architectural Data Section." National Park Service, April, 1964.

Wheeler, Ruth. Concord: Climate for Freedom. Concord, MA: Concord Antiquarian Society, 1967.

PRIMARY SOURCES:

Brooks, Eleazer. Eleazer Brooks' Papers. Microfilm copy on file, Lincoln Public Library, Lincoln, MA. n.d.

Brooks, Nathan. Nathan Brooks' Papers. On file, Concord Free Public Library, Concord, MA. n.d.

Town of Concord, Massachusetts, Births, Marriages, and Deaths, 1635-1850. Boston, MA: Beacon Press for Town of Concord, n.d. [c. 1891].

Tax Records:

Town of Concord. Assessors' Records, Tax Valuations. Concord Free Public Library.

1714 - 1730 *(Box 1, Roll 7)*
1747 - 1772 *(Box 3, Roll 8)*
1773 - 1784 *(Box 3, Roll 9)*
1785 - 1795 *(Box 3, Roll 10)*
1798 - 1809 *(Box 3, Roll 11)*
1826 - 1847 *(Box 3, Roll 9)*
1878 - 1886 *(Box 2, Roll 11)*
1887 - 1894 *(Box 2, Roll 12)*

United States Direct Tax Census for Maine and Massachusetts for 1798. Volume IX, Middlesex County, (Concord, Lincoln). Microfilm copy, reel 7, at the New England Geneological Society, Boston, MA.

Census Records:

Population Schedules of the United States Federal Census at the Massachusetts State Archives, ?? Point

1800 - (microfilm roll 17)

1810 - (microfilm roll 20)

1820 - (microfilm roll 51)

1830 - (microfilm roll 66)

1840 - (volumes 7 and 8)

1870 - (microfilm roll 18)

1880 - (microfilm roll 15)

1900 - (Call no. 658)

Population Schedule of the United States Federal Census, 1850. (Xerox of microfilm available at the Concord Free Public Library.)

Massachusetts State Census, 1855. (Massachusetts State Archives, microfilm roll 15.)

Massachusetts State Population Census, 1865. (Massachusetts State Archives, microfilm roll 16.)

United States Federal Census, Agricultural Statistics, 1860. (Massachusetts State Archives, vol. 42.)

United States Federal Census, Industrial Statistics, 1860. (Massachusetts States Archives, vol. 43.)

United States Federal Census, Social Statistics, 1860. (Massachusetts State Archives, vol. 44.)

United States Federal Census, Agricultural Statistics, 1870. (Massachusetts State Archives, vol. 41.)

Probate Records:

DEEDS FROM THE MIDDLESEX COUNTY COURTHOUSE, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS -

December 16, 1666. Thomas Brooks to Joshua Brooks. [Book 5, p. 3]

November 11, 1695: Joshua Brooks to Job Brooks. [Book 10, p. 438]

August 24, 1697: Quitclaim Deed to Hugh Brooks. [Book 14, p. 353]

March 11, 1700: Joseph Brooks to Hugh Brooks. [Book 45, p. 667]

March 24, 1740: Hugh Brooks to Job Brooks. [Book 45, pp. 577-578]

March 8, 1747: Isaac Brooks to Job Brooks Jr. [Book 55, p. 95]

March 26, 1747: Nathaniel Russell to Job Brooks Junr. [Book 57, p. 262]

March 31, 1821: Mortgage deed, Asa Brooks to Job Brooks. [Book 237, p. 95]

April 14, 1827: Mortgage deed, Asa Brooks to Nathan Merriam. [Book 273, p. 472]

June 8, 1847: Asa Brooks to Emelius Leppleman. [Book 519, p. 100]

November 23, 1854: Emelius J. Leppleman to Myrick Benner. [Book 696, p. 387]

April 1, 1858: Myrick Benner to Charles A. Sawyer. [Book 792, p. 42]

July 8, 1858: Levina Farwell to Charles Sawyer. [Book 795, p. 547]

May 17, 1890: Charles Sawyer to Henry & Elizabeth Fitzgerald. [Book 1973, p. 393]

October 23, 1890: Elizabeth FitzGerald to Rufus Brown. [Book 2006, pp. 361ff.]

June 18, 1892: Rufus Brown to Arthur Wilson. [Book 2125, pp. 108f.]

December 21, 1905: Arthur Wilson to William Goodell. [Book 3204, p. 329ff.]

December 21, 1905: Mortgage. Goodell to Wilson. [Book 3240, p. 331] *Discharged March 20, 1908 - Book 3350, p. 551.*

March 16, 1908: Mortgage. Goodell to State Street Trust Co.

[Book 3350, p. 552] *Discharged September 24, 1913 - Book 3822, p. 355.*

April 7, 1909: WIlliam Goodell to W. Louise Leonard. [Book 3436, pp. 103ff]

September 28, 1915: Louise Leonard to Flora Keizer. [Book 4002, pp. 347ff.]

September 28, 1915: Mortgage Deed. Horace B. Keizer and Flora B. Keizer to Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank. [Book ??] *Mortgage discharged - Book 6756, p. 289.*

September 21, 1959: Harold B. Keizer to Reed O. Beharrell and Nicholas M. Deraney. [Book 9466, p. 197]

April 18, 1962: Warranty Deed. Reed O. Beharrell, H. Theodore Beharrell and Nicholas M. Deraney to the United States of America. [Book 10019, p. 472]

WILLS AND INVENTORIES FROM THE MIDDLESEX COUNTY COURTHOUSE, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

June 20, 1697.	Job Brooks, Inventory. (Probate Docket #2840)
June 26, 1753.	Abigail Brooks, Last Will and Testament. (Probate Docket #2782)
October 12, 1761.	Abigail Brooks, Inventory. (Probate Docket #2782)
April 7, 1791.	Job Brooks, Last Will and Testament. (Probate Docket #2842)
September 16, 1794.	Job Brooks, Inventory. (Probate Docket #2842)
September 18, 1798.	Anna B. Brooks, Last Will and Testament. (Probate Docket #2789)
October 23, 1798.	Anna B. Brooks, Inventory. (Probate Docket #2789)
October 28, 1813.	Asa Brooks, Last Will and Testament of Asa Brooks. (Probate Docket #2790)
October 9, 1816.	Asa Brooks, Inventory. (Probate Docket #2790)

March 3, 1794. Job Brooks, Last Will and Testament.

October 9, 1816. Asa Brooks, Last Will and Testament.