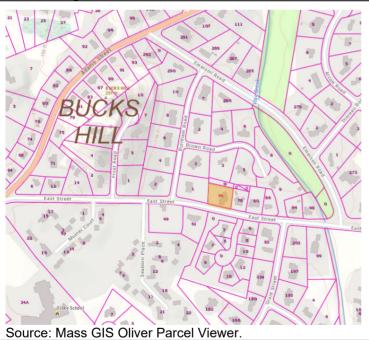
FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING 220 Morrissey Boulevard Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Photograph



Locus Map



Recorded by: Walter R. Wheeler, Kathryn Grover & Neil Larson Neil Larson & Associates Organization: Lexington Historical Commission Date: July / 2021 Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

.710

6-8	Lexington		LEX

Town/City: Lexington

Place: (neighborhood or village): East Lexington

Address: 70 East Street

Historic Name: Joseph Jr. & Elizabeth Fiske House

Uses: Present: single family residential

Original: single family residential

Date of Construction: ca. 1794

Source: archival sources, deeds, visual assessment

Style/Form: Federal/2-sty center-chimney saltbox

Architect/Builder: unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone

Wall/Trim: wood clapboard/wood

Roof: asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: none

Major Alterations (with dates): Lean-to raised & plan altered, 1979 Wings added to rear, 1979. 2005 Entrance and architrave replaced, late 20th c. Window sash replaced Condition: good

Moved: no ⊠ yes □ Date:

Acreage: 0.45

Setting: The property is located on a major thoroughfare built out with closely-spaced houses from a broad period of development.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125 70 EAST STREET

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Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Based on fieldwork by Walter R. Wheeler & Neil Larson

The house at 70 East Street was either thoroughly renovated or newly built for Joseph Jr. and Elizabeth Fiske in ca. 1794, the year they were married. The two-story, timber frame, gable roof house has a traditional center-chimney plan with its kitchen in a lean-to, which is a house form characteristic of late 18th-century domestic architecture in Lexington. Physical evidence supports the estimated construction date, and while it is possible that what exists is the result of a renovation, there is little extant to envision it. Alterations occurred in the late 1800s, with significant changes made in 1979 and 2005.

The five-bay front façade has an entrance aligned with the center chimney. It contains a 20th-century doorway with a trabeated Greek Revival-style architrave. The second-story window above the entrance is smaller than rest, perhaps to accommodate a porch; it is a feature found on other houses of this period in the town. It appears that the wood clapboard siding and window trim are not original; the window sash, six-over-nine except in the smaller one, which is six-over-six, are replacements. The tops of the second-story windows abut the frieze of a shallow roof eave in an 18th-century manner. Eaves are tight to the end walls, and the saltbox roof slopes down to the first story over the kitchen. A shed dormer was raised across the full extent of the rear elevation in ca. 1979 to increase the height of the interior. The end walls contain single windows under the apex of the gable and centered in the front rooms; additional ones are located in the saltbox section. A story-and-a-half wing was added to the rear of the east elevation in the mid-19th century, purportedly as a physician's office, although Joseph Fiske, Jr. died in 1837. It has a center entrance flanked by single windows on its street façade and deep eaves typical of the period.

The plan of the house, as far as can be determined, originally conformed to the conventional hall and parlor typology, with a lobby entry flanked by parlors and a range of three rooms including a staircase across the back (north). Subsequent alterations and additions to the house have removed most of the back range of rooms, although sufficient evidence was found to facilitate a reconstruction. The chief feature of this group of rooms, the kitchen fireplace, survives intact, although it has lost its original mantle and associated woodwork. This alteration occurred previous to ca. 1920 and appears to have been associated with the installation of a cooking range, perhaps ca. 1880. The four small cabinets above the fireplace were installed, the opening of the firebox was covered with hard brick, and a mantle shelf supported on brackets was installed as part of that work. (A similar shelf was installed over the fireplace in the east chamber at that time.) A counter and built-in shelving, constructed contemporaneously along the west wall of the kitchen was removed—along with the majority of the plank wall that separated that space from the northwest corner room—in the late 20th century (it is unclear whether this was undertaken as part of the 1979 or the 2005 work). Evidence for the location of a rear staircase can be found at the east end of the north range of rooms, adjacent to the east parlor. This stair was removed in 1979.

Although the chambers over the parlors and the stair hall connecting them remain intact, alterations which raised the height of the saltbox roof above the north range of rooms, which occurred sometime between the 1920s (when a series of photographs documenting the building were taken) and ca. 1979 also removed the original partitioning in that part of the house. Little of the interior woodwork of the house reflects to the supposed construction date ca. 1753. Rather, finishes appear to date to the post-Revolution period or even later, including the mantles and associated woodwork in the two parlors and the two chambers above them, which date to the late 18th century. The fireboxes are all of the Rumford type, supporting a later than ca. 1753 construction date for those features. Corner posts in the best parlor are cut back so that they do not intrude in the space; this treatment, not found elsewhere in the house, appears to predate the 1920-30 period when the interiors were photographed and may be an original finish.

The railing of the main stair is of mahogany and has moldings on one side only. The stairs have some unusual features including discontinuous stringers, curves in the railing as it approaches intermediary newels, and the balusters, which are rectangular in plan, and have an odd relationship to the tread, being set back from the edge of the stringer. Some of these details are more commonly associated with the Colonial Revival, and although possibly original to the late-18th century, may, instead, date to the turn of the 19th century.

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Little can presently be learned from the attic; the roof framing was significantly augmented and partially replaced in the 1979 work, and more recently the structure has been covered with spray foam insulation. The surviving original portions appear to consist of principal rafters and common purlins supporting vertical roof boards. There does not appear to be a ridge beam; however, this is presently impossible to verify.

1979 alterations

Alterations undertaken in 1979 had a substantial impact on the house. A large addition, containing a garage and family room, was constructed to the north of the house, attached to the back wall of the east wing. A porch attached to the north face of the house, probably constructed in the early 20th century, was partially demolished and enclosed during this time. It was removed entirely by work undertaken in 2005.

A later plaster ceiling in the west parlor, possibly installed in the 19th century, was removed. The summer beam and girts were cased and provided with mouldings. Many—perhaps all—of the window sash were replaced in the work undertaken in 1979. Knot bleed-through, indicating recent work, is seen in the canted window surrounds of the best parlor and in the chairrail of the other parlor; some of the woodwork in those rooms was clearly altered or replicated in 1979.

Much of the hardware in the house appears to have been replaced. Presently, hardware includes ca. 1790-1800 brass oval knob latches, bean-end thumb latches, early 19th century Norfolk latches and others, and spans the entire period ca. 1790-1979, including reproduction "hand hammered" hardware from the latter era. It is possible that some of the HL hinges that support the doors, and the earlier latch and lock hardware are original, particularly at the second-floor level.

2005 work

A major addition was constructed by the present owners in 2005. Work was confined to areas that had previously been altered, with the exception of the application of spray foam insulation in the attic.

Office wing

A story-and-a-half wood frame wing, three bays in width and measuring 20'-3" x 16'-5", is said to have been constructed for the professional office of one of the past owners.

The upper story of this structure appears to have remained unfinished until 1979, when it was remodeled to serve as a guest bedroom. Little else can be said of its construction history at present, as none of its structural components are presently available for inspection. In form the building appears to date to the period ca. 1790-1860.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Kathryn Grover & Neil Larson

A physical analysis of the house at 70 East Street contradicts the long-held belief that it was built in ca. 1753. No clear evidence was found supporting that construction date. Rather, the design and finishes of the house conforms more to the period following the Revolution. There may be some truth to the account that a house built in ca. 1753 was renovated in ca. 1790, but if that is the case, the earlier house is no longer convincingly represented in this building.¹ These conditions lead to the conclusion that the house at 70 East Street was built for Joseph Fiske, Jr. (1752-1837) on land he inherited from his father. This realization refocuses the undocumented accounts of the early history of the house to the Fiske homestead at 63 Hancock Street (LEX.735). The land history, also vague, may provide some background for the property.

A Fiske descendant had asserted at some unstated date that the house was built by Henry Harrington (1711/12-91) in 1745, sold by him to his son John Harrington (born 1739) in 1774, and acquired by Joseph Fiske Jr. (1752-1837), also a physician, in 1790.² A 1774 deed in which Henry Harrington sold his son John 87.75 acres with a house and barn west of Vine Brook was

¹ A typescript account attributed to Timothy Kennard Fiske, grandson of Joseph Fiske Jr., who owned the house from 1860 to 1873 asserts that the house was built for Henry Harrington in 1745 and was "repaired" by Fiske in 1879-94. "The interior was finished by his friend Mr. Phinney (father of Elias Phinney... The mason work was done by Jacob Robinson, grandfather of Gov. George D. Robinson."
² This Fiske family account is recounted in the March 1998 MHC building inventory form for 70 East Street. M. J. Canavan in his undated typescript, Lexington Historical Society, states that John Tidd sold part of his land to John Harrington, that the property passed to Henry Harrington, and that "Henry lived in the old yellow house on East St. afterwards owned and occupied by Dr. Jn. Fiske." According to Charles Hudson, *History of the Town of Lexington, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, from Its First Settlement to 1868* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1913), 2: 208-18, he would have been John Fiske (1731-90), who by 1755 had moved to Pomfret, CT. The Henry Harrington Canavan

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recorded. In 1783, according to Lexington historian Charles Hudson, John Harrington moved to Deering, New Hampshire, but there is no record of him there in the 1790 census. Judging by the ages and genders of the John Harrington household in Lexington in 1790, he appears to have moved back to his native place by then. And in the same year he effectively mortgaged the same parcel he acquired from his father (in this deed 84 acres including a "Mansion House" and a barn) to his father with the proviso that he pay Henry 6.13.4 "as yearly rent" as long as Henry lived. ³ No recorded deed has been found in which either Henry or John Harrington transferred this property to Joseph Fiske, and in fact "Doct Joseph Fisk" (not identified as senior or junior; both were physicians) already owned land abutting the parcel Henry Harrington sold to his son in 1774. Both Harrington deeds exclude from the parcel four acres owned by Henry's nephew Moses Harrington (1749-1821); Moses sold that tract, also abutting land of Joseph Fiske Jr., to Joseph Fiske Jr. in April 1791.

There are several possibilities for the origin of the 70 East Street property. In 1715 Lexington physician Robert Fiske (1680-1752), the father of Joseph Fiske Sr. (1726-1808), acquired two tracts "above the 8 mile line" from Lexington housewright John Johnson that appears to have been in this part of town.⁴ In 1757, five years after his death, five of Robert Fiske's children sold that part of the homestead that had been set off to his widow Mary, "now in the peaceable possession of the said Joseph Fisk," to their brother Joseph Fiske Sr.⁵ However, this dwelling was probably 63 Hancock Street (LEX.735), which Hudson dated without documentation to 1732. In 1729 John Harrington (1684-1750), Henry and Moses Harrington's father, sold Robert Fiske twenty acres bordered by a highway, his own land, and the land of Daniel Tidd. This 20-acre parcel was one of six that Robert Fiske owned at his death and is called "the Harrington Lot" in his probate record. The probate court set off £1235.6.8 worth of Robert Fiske's real estate—including two rooms and the cellar in the west part of the house on a 44.5-acre homestead lot—to Robert Fiske's widow Mary, the 30-acre "Symonds Lot" and a meadow in Woburn to eldest son Robert, and the rest of the real estate, valued at £2044.13.4 and including the Harrington lot, to son Joseph, who succeeded to his father's medical practice.⁶ Joseph Fiske Sr. had married in Hepzibah Raymond in 1751, the year before his father died, and he is known to have lived and carried on his medical practice in the 63 Hancock Street homestead through the Revolution. The real estate that the Fiskes were acquiring at the time may have had pre-existing houses on them, but 70 East Street does not appear to have been one of them.⁷ Joseph Fiske, Jr. likely built the house around the time he married Elizabeth Stone (1767-1849) on July 31, 1794

According to his obituary, Joseph Fiske, Jr. was a young man at the battle of Lexington, not quite twenty-three years of age. He assisted his father tending to wounded soldiers on that day. He studied medicine and surgery with his father, and in later years with Dr. John Warren and his son, Surgeon J. C. Warren. He was commissioned as a surgeon's mate in the First Massachusetts of Foot in 1777; he was made full surgeon April 17, 1779, and served in the Continental army for seven years. He was present at the surrender of Burgoyne in 1777 and of Cornwallis in 1781. Fiske was one of the original founders of the Middlesex Medical Association, now the Massachusetts Medical Society, and one of the original members of the Order of the Cincinnati. His son took his place in the society at his death, and after the son's death it was conveyed to his grandson. Joseph Fiske, Jr. also was a member of the Bunker Hill Monument Association. He practiced his profession for nearly forty years in Lexington after the close of the war and was known for his treatment of the smallpox, and he was among the first physicians to make use of vaccinations.

⁴ John Johnson, Lexington, housewright, to Robert Fiske, 31 December 1715, MSD 18:42.

mentioned could have been Henry Sr. (1711/12-91) or Jr. (1737-54). No recorded deeds to or from John Fiske of Lexington from about 1745 to 1790 have so far been located.

³ Henry Harrington to John Harrington, 10 June 1774, MSD 83:73; John Harrington, cordwainer, to Henry Harrington, 19 June 1790, MSD 104:66. Both deeds identify the relation of grantor and grantee. In 1774 John Harrington paid £400 for the parcel; in 1790 John's mortgage deed was for £100 and ten shillings. The Harrington genealogy appears in Hudson, History of Lexington, 2:273-88.

⁵ Robert Fisk, Woburn, physician, Jonathan Fisk, John Fisk and David Fisk, John Buckman of Lexington, housewright, and his wife Mary, Lydia Wilson, Lexington, widow, to Joseph Fisk, physician, Lexington, 25 April 1757, MSD 57:333.

⁶ Robert Fiske died intestate. In their 23 January 1753 inventory, appraisers appointed by the probate court valued his real property at £3706. His homestead lot was estimated to be worth £1780, the house on the lot £700, and the barn on the lot £200. The Harrington lot, described here as bounded on the northwest by a "town way," northeast by Moses Harrington, southeast by Henry Harrington, and southwest by Daniel Tidd, was judged to be worth £600. The appraisers found that Robert Fiske had given his daughter Mary £100 in 1738 (she married John Buckman in 1739) and Lydia the same amount in 1742 (the date of her marriage to James Wilson is not recorded); son Robert had received £150.7.8.

⁷ Between 1765 and 1790 Joseph Fiske and his son acquired property bordering their own from Jonas Parker (1721/22-75) and the estates of Parker and his son Jonas Parker Jr. (1753-83). Thomas and Marsha Crage, Billerica, administrators estate Jonas Parker Jr., Lexington, to Joseph Fiske Jr., 1 April 1790, MSD 106:64, conveyed five acres of mowing and tillage land in two parcels, the second bordering Fiske's land and including 2/3 of the "mansion house" and 2/3 of the barn on the 2-acre property. See also Jonas Parker to Joseph Fisk, 5 March 1765, MSD 64:320, and John Bridge, administrator estate Jonas Parker, Lexington, to Dr. Joseph Fiske Jr., 4 November 1788, MSD 106:62.

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Fiske held many town offices, having been town clerk and justice of the peace for many years.8

The 1790 federal census lists Joseph Fiske Sr. in a seven-person household, which would have included his son who had yet to marry. The 1798 federal direct tax cited Joseph Fisk Jr. as a householder in addition to his father. Joseph Fiske Jr. was listed with 126 acres; he also owned the dwellings inhabited by Jeremiah Harrington and Isaac Blodgett, the latter of which stood on 45 acres. Joseph Fiske Sr. died in 1808, and his will left his son Joseph all of his real estate, valued at \$3500, except the part of the homestead (63 Hancock St.) set off to his widow while she lived.⁹

Joseph and Elizabeth Fiske had six children: Elizabeth, Joseph, Jonas Stone, Sarah Ann, Franklin and Almira, born between 1795 and 1808. In 1820 the census listed nine persons in the Fiske household, two of whom were engaged in agriculture on the rural property. The 1830 census records the households of both Joseph Fiske Jr. and his son and namesake (1797-1860), who married Mary Kennard Gardner of Kittery, Maine, and had two children—Joseph Alexander in 1830 and Timothy Kennard in 1831.

According to Fiske family accounts, Joseph Fiske Jr. lived at 70 East Street until 1809, a year after his father died, and moved into his father's Hancock Street house; the East Street house was then rented.¹⁰ When Joseph Fiske died in 1837, he bequeathed to his widow Elizabeth Stone Fiske essentially the same space in the homestead that his father had left his mother by his will and required sons Joseph and Franklin (1804-68) to provide similar provisions and fuel as in the earlier will, as well as "sauce and apples enough for her" and nursing and "doctring" should she require it.

Aside from cash bequests to grandchildren, Fiske left all the rest of his estate to sons Joseph and Franklin. The inventory of his estate lists two parcels—the "home farm" in Lexington, valued at \$3255, and the Harrington farm in the same town, valued at \$2925. In May 1839 Franklin Fiske deeded his interest in what is apparently the Harrington farm to his brother Joseph, and a pair of mortgage deeds from later in the same year, as well as family accounts, indicate that Joseph Fiske (1797-1860) was living at the so-called Harrington farm, while Franklin may have been at the home farm. Joseph Fiske mortgaged 40 acres bordering Vine Brook and his brother Franklin's land, while Franklin mortgaged seven acres on the road leading to Bedford.¹¹ The 1840 census lists both men but on separate pages, which suggests they were not near neighbors.

In 1850 Joseph Fiske was listed as a yeoman in the census with \$2000 in real estate in a household with his wife Mary and sons Joseph A. and Timothy K., both laborers. The 1858 map attaches the name "J Fisk" to the 70 East Street property. In 1860 Joseph Fiske was a farmer with \$1700 in real property, and he shared the household with his wife, son Timothy, Timothy's wife Barbara Peters Fiske (1834-1918), a German immigrant, and their two young children William E. and Anna L. In May 1860 Joseph Fiske died, and his inventory listed his property—"house, barn, and 23 acres of land"—at \$1700, just as the census had.¹²

In September 1860, the widowed Mary Fiske and her son Joseph A. and his wife deeded their interest in 70 East Street to Timothy K. Fiske for \$350.¹³ The deed describes the parcel as 22 acres with all of its buildings on both sides of East Street. In 1870 Timothy K. Fiske, a house painter, lived in the house with his wife, six children, his widowed mother, and a Prussian

⁸Frederick Clifton Pierce, Fiske and Fisk Family, Being the Record of the Descendants of Symond Fiske, Lord Of The Manor Of Stadhaugh, Suffolk County, England (1980).

⁹ Widow Hepzibah Fiske was given use of the west room, the bedroom at the west end of the house and the chamber over the west room and the right to bake in the oven; son Joseph was to provide her every year while she lives with 80 pounds of beef, 100 weight of pork, 6 bushels of Indian meal, 3 bushels of rye meal, 2 barrels of cider, 30 pounds of butter, 80 pounds of cheese, 6 pounds of flax, 2 pounds of wool, 3 pounds of "cotton wool," 6 pounds of hog fat, wood for one fire to be cut and brought to her door, and \$15 for anything else she might need. Fiske's probate records do not describe the real property.

¹⁰ Fiske's grandson, Timothy K. Fiske, listed the tenants in an undated typescript in the possession of the current owners of the house: "Richard Smith, Amos Stearns, Thomas Caldwell, James Blodgett, Thomas Locke, James Blodgett 2nd, Col. Russell, Moses Stearns, Attia Esterbrooks, who lived there five years, Joel Locke, Bradley Simonds, James Bailey (George Bailey's grandfather) who lived there nine years. At this time part of the house was occupied by Daniel Kenniston, Zadoc Harrington and Daniel Angier."

¹¹ Franklin Fiske to Joseph Fiske, 11 May 1839, MSD 384:343; Joseph Fiske to William Chandler, 25 July 1839, MSD 385:417 (mortgage deed); Franklin Fiske to William Chandler, 19 August 1839, MSD 385:418 (mortgage deed).

¹² According to Timothy K. Fiske's account, after 1860 "part of the house was let to Russell Oliver for one year, Charles Hutchinson for one year, Mrs. Mary Child two years, Edmund Bridges two years and Jeremiah Bridges one year."

¹³ Joseph Alexander Fiske Lovetta L Fiske, his wife, and Mary G. Fiske, widow of Joseph Fiske, to Timothy K. Fiske, 13 September 1860, MSD 849:482.

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immigrant domestic servant. Timothy and Barbara Fiske had nine children—William E., Annie L., Georgie L., Addie A., John T., Joseph H., Mary A., Arthur E., and Hattie E.—born between 1859 and 1876.

In August 1873 Timothy Fiske sold 70 East Street and four acres of land on the north side of East Street to Ebenezer Stone of Boston for \$2600 and built 71 East Street on the south side for himself and his family.¹⁴ The deed excluded a printer's shop that stood on the property and reserved to Fiske three months' rent-free use of the shop; the shop and the crops growing on the parcel would be removed by the end of that term. "E. Stone" is shown as the owner of the dwelling on the 1875 Lexington map, but he owned the property for only seven years, renting it out for most of the time.¹⁵ He sold it in 1880 to Ira F. Burnham.¹⁶ Burnham (1844-1911), born in Essex, and his son Albert (born 1866) were market gardeners and owned the property until 1891; 1890s directories indicate, however, that the Burnham family they may have continued to occupy the farm into the 1940s.¹⁷ In May 1891 Burnham sold the property to Lucy West Bryant, who mortgaged it and defaulted, and in 1892 Timothy Fiske's son William acquired the nine-acre property at auction for \$1700.¹⁸ The 1908 directory, however, shows him as boarding at his father's 71 East Street house, and after his father's death he is listed at the same address, on East Street "2d right from Adams."¹⁹ In 1905 the wedding of Joseph Fiske, Joseph Fiske Jr.'s great grandson, and Lena Tukey of Portland, Maine, took place in the house; they went on to rent the house until 1919.²⁰ In 1940 Fiske lived at 71 East Street with his sisters Mary, a dressmaker, and Georgia, a widowed housekeeper. In the 1942 directory, William E. Fiske is listed at 71 East Street, while the Burnhams were at 30 and 34 East Street; 70 East Street was then vacant.

In 1943 William E. Fiske died, and his siblings sold 70 East Street in March 1946 to John L. and Doris J. Craig of Belmont, who sold it the next year to Harriet H. Esterheld of Philadelphia.²¹ Esterheld in turn sold it less than a year later to Francis C. and Frances C. Arsenault, who owned 70 East Street until 1979. They sold the property to Gladys M. Moore, who sold it in 1987 to Susan DeGiacomo Hammond, who may have been renting the house at the time. In 1994 Hammond sold 70 East Street to Edwin Hunterson Henrie II and his wife Leslie H. Wilcott-Henrie, who were the owners of record in 2021.²²

¹⁴ Timothy K. Fiske to Ebenezer Stone, 2 August 1873, MSD 1273:42.

¹⁵ In his typescript account, Timothy K. Fiske stated, "Mr. Eben Stone let the house to Granville Winship fr two years, Albert Chapman two years, Obed Fullerton one year."

¹⁶ Ebenezer Stone, Boston, to Ira F. Burnham, 1 July 1880, MSD 1545:265.

¹⁷ Directories describe Burnham's house as being on East Street "2d left from Adams."

¹⁸ Ira F. Burnham to Lucy W. Bryant, 12 May 1891, MSD 2040:522; Edward W. Bettinson to William E. Fiske, 1 December 1892, 2162:296. ¹⁹ According to Timothy K. Fiske, the house "was let to a Mr. Woodruff, Mr. Arthur Simonds and a Mr. Maloney for short periods. During the summer season of 1900 it was let to Mr. & Mrs. Fred Jackson (Georgie Fiske) and in 1901 during the summer season to Mr. Isaac Hammond of Cambridge."

²⁰ As related in Timothy K. Fiske's account.

²¹ John T. and Susie Maude Fiske, Joseph H. and Lena E. Fiske, George L. Jackson, and Mary A. Fiske, all Lexington, and Hattie E. and Richard S. Coffin, Wollaston, et al to John L. and Doris J. Craig, Belmont, 19 March 1946, MSD 6950:59; John L. and Doris J. Craig, Belmont, to Harriet H. Esterheld, Philadelphia, 15 December 1947, MSD 7231:45.

²² Harriet H. Esterheld, Philadelphia PA, to Francis E. and Frances C. Arsenault, Waltham, 1 September 1948, MSD 7333:335; Francis E. and Frances C. Arsenault to Gladys M. Moore, 5 June 1979, MSC 13706:494; Gladys M. Moore to Susan DeGiacomo Hammond, 70 East Street, 14 October 1987, MSD 18615:330; Susan DeGiacomo Hammond to Edwin Hunterson Henrie II and Leslie H. Wilcott-Henrie, 70 East Street, 11 October 1994, MSD 24915:20. The 70 East Street house may be depicted on "Plan of Land in Lexington, Mass.," 18 October 1947, MSP Plan 1838 of 1947 and Lot 2 on "Plan of Land in Lexington, Massachusetts," 17 March 1948 being Plan 316 of 1948, neither of which can be

accessed on the Middlesex South Registry of Deeds website.

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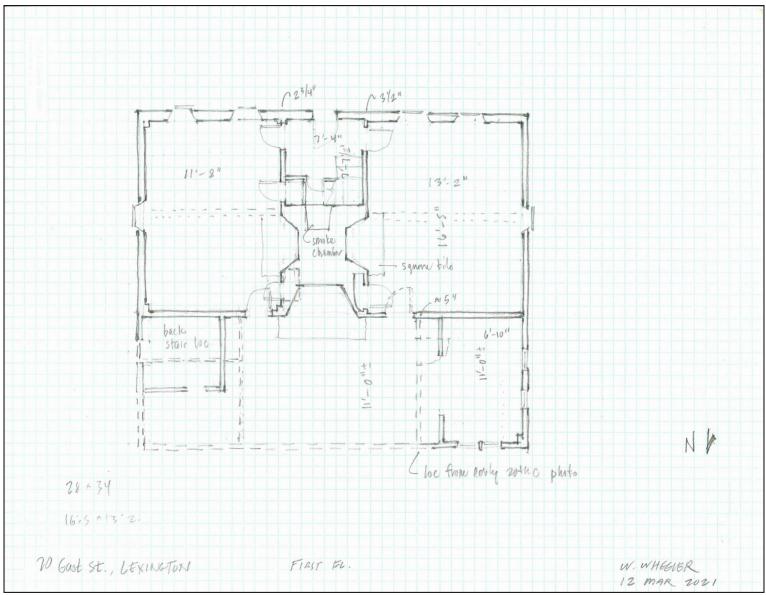
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FIGURES



First floor plan with field notes, Walter R. Wheeler, 2021.

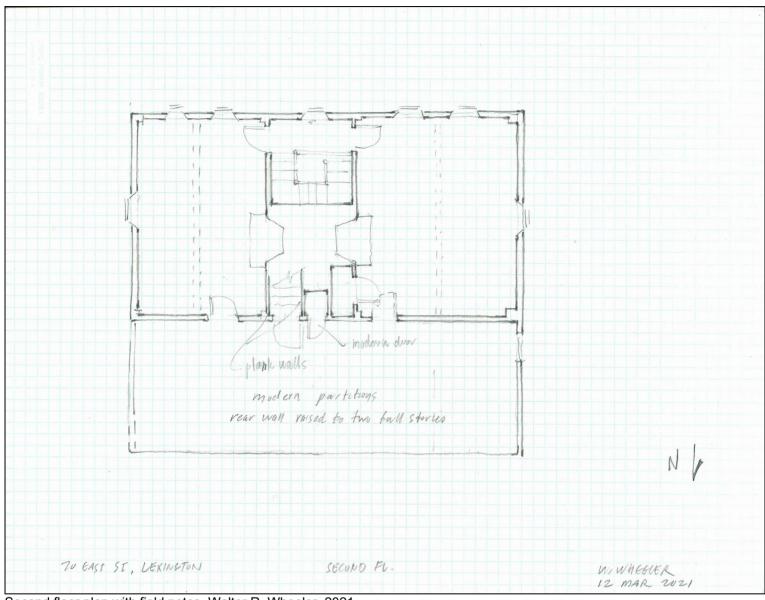
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Second floor plan with field notes. Walter R. Wheeler, 2021.

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220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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View of house from SW, n.d. (early 20th c.). Owners' collection.



Aerial view of house from east, mid-1900s. Note wagon house at right. Owners' collection.

Continuation sheet 9

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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125



First floor, east parlor, chimney wall, n.d. (early 20th c.). Owners' collection.



Second floor, west chamber, chimney wall, n.d. (early 20th c.). Owners' collection.

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First floor, lobby and stair looking east, n.d. (early 20th c.). Owners' collection.



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220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

First floor, west parlor, chimney wall, n.d. (early 20th c.). Owners' collection.



First floor, kitchen looking west, n.d. (early 20th c.). Owners' collection.

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View of front façade from south, 1979. Owners' collection.



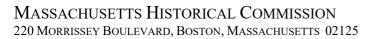
View of rear with garage from north, 1979. Owners' collection.

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Excavation for addition, ca. 1979. Owners' collection.



Renovation of upper story of lean-to, ca. 1979. Owners' collection.

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PHOTOGRAPHS (Credit Walter R. Wheeler, 2021)



Detail of front entrance.

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View from NW.



View from north

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View from NE.



View from SE.

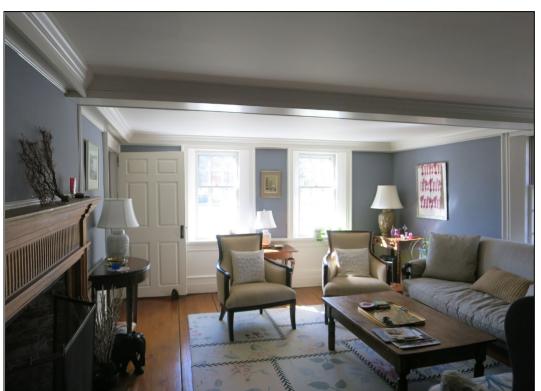
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First floor, west parlor, looking south.



First floor, west parlor, chimney wall.

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First floor west parlor, window in west wall showing beveled window reveals and carved chairrail with meander pattern.

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First floor, entry lobby and stair.

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First floor, detail of stairs.

Smoke chamber door.





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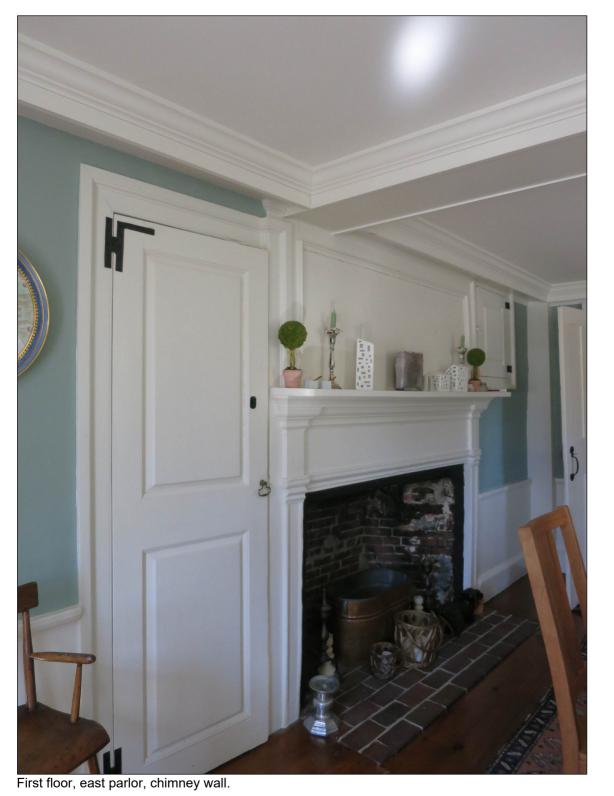
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First floor, kitchen fireplace, paneling & mantel reconstructed.



Second floor, west chamber, chimney wall.

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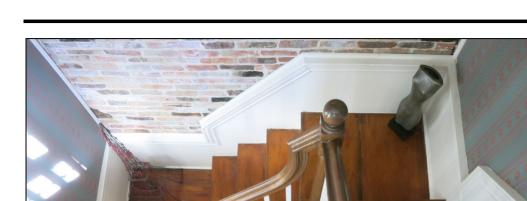
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Second floor, east chamber looking south.

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Second floor, east chamber, chimneybreast.

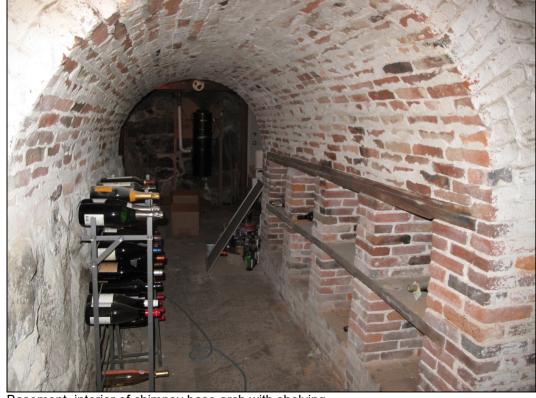
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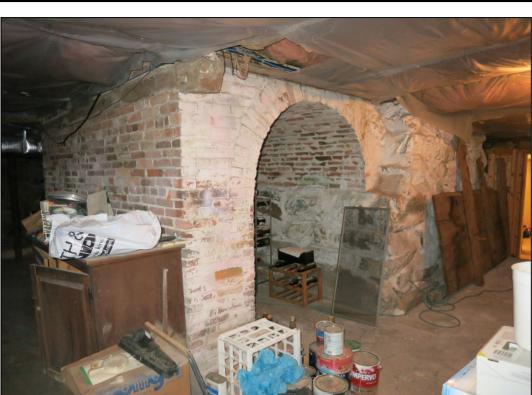


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Basement, arched chimney base.

Basement, interior of chimney base arch with shelving.





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