

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

PART III

ARCHITECTURAL DATA SECTION

ON

THE WAYSIDE

Minute Man National Historical Park  
Concord, Massachusetts

Prepared by  
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Architect

for

The United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service  
Eastern Service Center  
Office of History and Historic Architecture

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

- I. FOREWORD
- II. HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT
  - A. Part II, Historical Data Section
  - B. Part II, Architectural Data Section
  - C. Archeological Research Report
- III. REHABILITATION WORK
  - A. Foundation and Masonry Work
  - B. Carpentry and Millwork
  - C. Roof and Roof Coverings
  - D. Gutters, Downspouts and Dry Wells
  - E. Painting
  - F. Electrical Work
  - G. Heating and Gas Installation
  - H. Interior Work
  - I. Additional Information to Part II
- IV. APPENDIX
  - A. Photographic Illustrations
  - B. Plot Plan of Utilities, One Sheet
  - C. Copy, Floor Plan of Kitchen, 1852
  - D. Copy, Floor Plan of West Wing, 1852
  - E. Reconstructed Floor Plan of 1852
  - F. Specifications for Installing Metal Roof

## I. FOREWORD

The rehabilitation of The Wayside began in earnest in April of 1968. Work lasted until August of 1969, with the work force dropping from six full time workmen in October of 1968 to two full time workmen in January of 1969. Programmed funds were insufficient to complete the entire project but enough money was available to complete the exterior of the house and a portion of the Barn. Most of the structural repairs were completed on the interior of the house and generally the inside condition of the building was left ready for the final finish.

In September of 1970, additional money was provided by the Northeast Region. Labor and supplies were contributed by the Minute Man National Historical Park and a generous donation for the purchase of wallpaper was given by the Children of the American Revolution. The Office of History and Historic Architecture of the Eastern Service Center allowed the writer to supervise the completed work on the interior. Final dedication of the building was held at 10:30 am, Saturday, April 17, 1971.

Orville W. Carroll

Architect, N.P.S.

## II. HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

### A. Part II, Historical Data Section

The Part II, Historical Data Section, entitled "The Wayside, Home of Authors," was written by Robert D. Ronsheim, formerly Supervisory Historian at Minute Man National Historical Park. Final preparation and printing of this report was carried out by the Division of History, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation. The report is dated February 28, 1968.

### B. Part II, Architectural Data Section

Part II, Architectural Data Section was written by Orville W. Carroll and prepared in its final form by the Division of Historic Architecture, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, June 1968.

### C. Archeological Data Section

An Archeological Data Section entitled "Excavations at The Wayside," was prepared by Contract Archeologist, Cordelia Thomas Snow, March 1969. A Xerox copy of this report, a 24 page typewritten MS., is on file at the Minute Man National Historical Park. A second report entitled "Excavations at Casey's House," also prepared by Mrs. Snow, March 1969, relates the subsurface artifacts and building foundations uncovered at the site (west of The Wayside) to the activities of the many occupants of the house prior to ca. 1825, when the structure was abandoned. A Xerox copy of the 39 page report is also on file at the Park Headquarters.

### III. REHABILITATION WORK

#### A. Foundation and Masonry Work

1. Brick foundation wells: Two brick foundation wells built in 1952, for additional ventilation of the crawl space under the kitchen and the "Old Room," were removed in 1968 and small round stones selected to match the existing work were mortared back in place. Adequate ventilation of the crawl spaces can be obtained by opening two existing (pre-1924) window sash; one located in the west foundation wall of the west wing and one located in the east foundation wall of the Tower. Each sash should be opened in the spring of the year then closed during the winter months. The sash can be reached in the crawl space through an access door in the west wall of the cellar.

2. Concrete retaining walls: Approximately 60 lineal feet of reinforced concrete block retaining wall was constructed parallel to the east and north foundation walls of the kitchen and north wall of the "Old Room." About 36 feet of reinforced concrete retaining wall was built directly against the stone foundation of the north walls of the kitchen and "Old Room." Sixty feet of three feet wide reinforced concrete slab, three inches deep, connect the concrete block wall and the concrete retaining wall. This method of construction necessary because of the shifting soil condition, created in part when too much sand was removed from the crawl space during the

termite treatment work of 1952. A serious undermining of the foundation wall was caused by the soil excavation. This condition has now been corrected. A concrete slab was poured around the interior base of the Tower bay window to prevent soil erosion and to stop surface water from draining into the crawl space. Two concrete piers were poured for supports under the two cast iron columns of the north overhang.

3. Kitchen chimney: The lower front section of the kitchen chimney required rebuilding when the brickwork collapsed after removal of the subfloor for repair work. Prior to rebuilding the chimney, the stone base was reinforced with concrete. Cement mortar was applied to the three exposed sides of the kitchen chimney on the 1st floor to match the original plaster work that had been removed sometime after 1924. Photographs of this work can be seen in the park files.

#### B. Carpentry and Millwork

1. Rough Carpentry: Materials used in the rough carpentry work was furnished by Ogilvie & Sons, Inc., of Weston, Massachusetts. This consisted of rough sawn, Douglas Fir joists, studding, beams, and one inch boards. The firm also furnished the white cedar shingles for the roof.

Rotted foundation sills were removed along the south and west Sitting Room walls, east wall of the Dining Room, the enclosed porch,

and the east wall of the Kitchen. New pressure treated sills having the same dimensions as the old sills were put back in place. In the case of the north walls of the Kitchen and "Old Room" where the original sills were missing completely, new pressure treated sills were put back above the existing stone foundation walls. A portion of this work can be seen in Illustrations Nos. 2 and 4. No attempt was made to correct the existing stone foundations since the writer believes this work to date from ca. 1916. As a result, the stone masonry work is higher than the finish floor level in the Kitchen (north wall), the "Old Room," and the Tower Parlor.

Illustration Nos. 5 and 6, show the extent of work done in replacing rotted beams and posts along the north wall and Tower. Extensive rehabilitation of the roof framework of the Tower, especially at the northeast corner, was also accomplished at this time.

With the exception of the Tower and Piazza floors, new pressure treated joists were installed between the existing floor joists under the 1st floor of the Kitchen, "Old Room," the West Wing, Dining Room, and Sitting Room. New floor joists were required under the Enclosed Porch. The 4" x 6" stringers of 1952 were replaced with pressure treated stringers of equal size under the floor joists of the Tower Parlor and the "Old Room". Metal joist hangers and/or steel angles were used throughout the installation. Metal angles were nailed to

the attic floor joists and girts of the West Wing and to the joists of the flat attic roof abutting the Tower wall.

2. Finish Carpentry and Millwork: The bulk of the white pine stock used in replacement work was furnished by Ogilvie & Sons, Inc. The Henley Woodworking Co., Inc., of Acton, Massachusetts, fabricated a new coal bin to match the one built in 1899; one pr. cellar bulkhead doors; two cellar window sash and frames; and two cornice brackets. Several cornice brackets were repaired by Mr. Henley. Most of the replacement lumber required for the floor boards (Kitchen and Enclosed Porch), the T&G beaded boards for the soffit of the overhang and Enclosed Porch panels was milled from special stock to a 7/8" thickness and the required width and length. Other replacement parts required milling from five-quarter inch stock in order to match thicknesses exceeding one inch such as fascia, soffit and corner boards.

Mr. Lorimer Duncan of Bedford, Massachusetts, repaired many of the blinds, reconstructed the lower half of one and built one new blind for the east attic window. We were fortunate that Miss Lothrop had saved all of the window and door blinds despite the fact that several were in ruinous condition.

Spruce clapboards were obtained from the Granville Mfg. Co., of Granville, Vermont. The writer was unable to find any mill cutting

old growth white pine clapboards with vertical grain. Illustration No. 3 shows a carpenter cutting and fitting the new clapboards to the east wall of the ca. 1716 house. Approximately 140 clapboards were replaced on the east end of the house; about 50 clapboards replaced on the south wall of the Dining Room; 40 clapboards replaced on the south wall of the Sitting Room; approximately 30 clapboards replaced on the west end of the ca. 1716 house; all of the clapboards (73) except five were replaced on the south wall of the Tower Study; all of the clapboards on the west Tower wall abutting the roof were replaced; several clapboards in the Tower pediments were replaced; and several clapboards on the walls of the West Wing were replaced. Every effort was made to repair the original clapboards wherever salvageable. Except for the deteriorated clapboards of 1860, found on the south wall of the Tower Study, 3rd floor, most of the clapboards removed from the house were done so because they were found to be Western Red Cedar boards put on after 1924 when Miss Lothrop took over maintenance of the house. Western Red Cedar lumber should be used with caution in restoration work because of its inability to hold paint, also, because of its close grain that produces a slick appearing finish to the paint. Two varieties of galvanized cut nails used for the clapboards and wood trim were obtained from the Tremont Nail Company of Wareham, Massachusetts.

A total of 106 window sash, 6 glass doors and 34 storm sash were reglazed. Glazing of the sash was done by Mr. Smith of Athol, Massachusetts, after the initial repairs and preparation of the sash were completed on the job. It was discovered that a red tinted putty was used on the sash of the 1860 construction. This color was matched by adding Indian Red tinting color in oil to a 10% white lead and linseed oil putty.

A total of seven screen doors were repaired and new wire cloth, painted black, installed. Eighteen wood frames screening the Piazza were repaired and new wire cloth, painted black, installed. Duplicate mesh was obtained from Hanover Wire Cloth, Hanover, Pennsylvania and is Electro Galvanized Steel, 14 x 14 mesh with a .014 wire diameter. All of the pre-1924 wire cloth removed from the frames has been saved for the architectural museum files.

### C. Roof and Roof Coverings

1. Metal Roofing: Installation of the metal roofing on the Tower and flat attic roofs was done by the Allied Sheet Metal and Heating Co., Inc., of Waltham, Massachusetts. Included in the work was lining the wooden gutter of the Tower with sheet lead and the installation of metal flashing over the slop watertable. See Appendix for a copy of the specifications and one sheet of working drawings, Sheet No. 406-94001, showing details of the roofing and gutter work.

The metal roofs over the Piazza and the two bay windows were

repaired (holes soldered, etc.), cleaned and painted two coats of white lead and oil paint tinted with Indian Red (tinting colors in oil) to match the historic color.

2. Wood Shingled Roofs: The remaining roofs were covered with white cedar shingles in courses outlined in the Part II report. Two flood coats of "Hydrozo," a colorless water-repellant liquid, were sprayed to the shingles after final work was completed on the roof. Prior to shingling the south roof slope of the ca. 1716 house, it was found that the original roof boards were deteriorated to the point that they could no longer hold nails. These boards were replaced with boards cut to match the width of the boards removed.

#### D. Gutters and Downspouts

1. Piazza Gutter: Illustration No. 1, taken in 1925, indicates that the gutter around the Piazza roof was installed between 1922 and 1925. The original zinc gutter was still in use in 1967 when the rehabilitation work started but was found to be rusted beyond repair. A new gutter, made from galvanized steel, was fabricated in the shop by the Allied Sheet Metal and Heating Co., Inc., and brought to the site in five sections. Installation of the gutter was done by our workmen. The 1924 gutter has been saved for architectural evidence as well as a pattern for future fabrications of the Piazza gutter when warranted.

2. House Gutters: All metal gutters were replaced with new stock in 1968-69. The wooden gutter found on the north Kitchen roof was replaced with a new half-round metal gutter to match the one seen in the 1922 photograph. Compare Illustration No. 12 of this report with Illustration No. 5 in the Part II, Architectural Data Section. Repairs were made to the wooden gutter on the north side of the West Wing, while a new wooden gutter (redwood) was milled for the south cornice with a molding profile to match the north gutter. "Hydrozo" was flood coated to the interior surface. The wooden Tower gutter was repaired then lined with sheet lead. Very few of the downspouts could be salvaged due to winter freezing which split the seams of the downspouts. Fortunately, a similar type of corrugated downspout is still sold on the market.

3. Heating cables: Heat cables for use in removing snow and ice were installed in the gutters, down the downspouts and along the edge of the following roofs: north-south slopes of the Kitchen, east slope of the Maid's Room, north-south slopes of the West Wing, south slope over the East and West Chambers. The manually operated switches for energizing the heat cables are located on the new electrical distribution panel board in the cellar.

#### E. Painting

1. Paint Removal: The condition of the exterior painted surfaces (i.e. 19 coats of paint on the ca. 1820 clapboards) was such

that the paint had to be entirely removed from the following surfaces: the south and west walls of the ca. 1716 house; the south, west, and north walls of the West Wing; the south, east and west walls of the Tower; and the east and north shingled walls of the Kitchen. The original layering of paint was saved on the upper part of the east gable end of the ca. 1716 house; north wall of the Tower and Bay Window; lower one third of the east Tower wall; shingled north wall of the "Old Room" and the shingled overhanging wall above; all wall and ceiling areas protected by the Piazza roof; and much of the exterior paint on the Piazza cornice, railing and posts. More details of the paint removal can be seen in the photographs taken of the rehabilitation work. Consult the Park files.

Most of the window sash, storm sash and blinds required paint removal because of the deteriorated condition of the paint. Most of the paint removal was accomplished by using an electric heating element, followed by hand scraping and sand papering.

2. Paint Color Samples: Recommendations for the paint colors, with a listing of the Munsell Co. coded numbers, are found on pages 75-79 in the Part II, Architectural Data Section. A full set of 3" x 5" color chips for the interior and exterior paint schedule was purchased as an aid in tinting the paint. These colors are in the Minute Man NHP files. One omission from the list is the paint color

for the chimney stems. Paint scrapings from the central chimney and several painted bricks from the old Kitchen chimney (rebuilt ca. 1940) have been saved at The Wayside as architectural evidence. These items should be consulted when mixing paint for painting the chimneys.

3. Paint: With the exception of the paint used on the brick chimney stems, all paint used was mixed on the job using 100% soft paste white lead, pure turpentine, boiled linseed oil and tinting colors in oil. All paint was applied by brush and with the exception of the blinds the job was done by our work force. The following formula for mixing the various coats of paint is as follows:

<u>Prime Coat (new woodwork)</u>	(wood) <u>Prime Coat (previously painted)</u>
100 lbs. white lead	100 lbs. white lead
4 gallons linseed oil	2 gallons linseed oil
4 gallons turpentine	2 gallons turpentine
<u>2nd Coat (new woodwork)</u>	<u>2nd Coat (previously painted)</u>
100 lbs. white lead	100 lbs. white lead
1.5 gallons linseed oil	3.25 gallons linseed oil
1.5 gallons turpentine	
<u>3rd Coat (new woodwork)</u>	
100 lbs. white lead	
3.25 gallons linseed oil	

For tinting the above white lead paint for use on the exterior trim, Munsell Color No. 2.5Y 8/2, light cream, use the following tinting colors in oil: Raw Umber and Yellow Chrome Medium. For tinting the

above white lead paint for use on the exterior clapboards and shingles, Munsell Color No. 10YR 7/4, buff, use the following tinting colors in oil: Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, and Burnt Umber. For the darker color of the porch panels, approximately 10YR 6.5/8, use the same tinting colors as for the clapboards but adjust the amount of each tinting color to achieve the desired results. For tinting the above white lead paint for use on the exterior of the house sash, the storm sash, exterior of the glass doors, the five metal roofs, Munsell Color No. 7.5R 3/4, use tinting colors in oil: Indian Red. For tinting the above white lead paint for use on the cellar bulkhead, the exterior of the wooden doors and door sills, the exterior of the coal bin, the door and window blinds, Munsell Color No. 10G 2/1, dark green, use the following tinting colors in oil: Dark Chrome Green, Raw Umber, and Lamp Black. For tinting the pre-described mixed white lead paint for use on the ceiling boards of the Piazza, Munsell Color No. 10YR 7/6, use the following tinting colors in oil: Burnt Umber, Yellow Ochre, and Venetian Red. Use all tinting colors sparingly. The pre-1924 color of the paint used on the Piazza ceiling boards can be seen, untouched, under the three ceiling lamp fixtures. Before the application of new paint, a freshly dried paint sample should be compared with the original color. One coat of white lead paint was applied to the ceiling boards in 1968. Use the paint formula citing coverage for

previously painted wood surfaces. One coat of buff colored white lead paint, Munsell Color No. 2.5Y 7/6, was applied to the sash, door, shelves, walls and ceiling of the Enclosed Porch. One coat of red-orange white lead paint, Munsell Color No. 2.5YR 5/6, was applied to the shelves, south wall, and new door casing (south side) of the "Red Closet" off the Dining Room. Further research indicated that the floor boards were also this same color.

4. Paint Application: As previously cited, painting of The Wayside, was done by our work force. The blinds were painted in the barn at the Hartwell Tavern by Richard Grandee of Concord and three partners. The paint was mixed and furnished by the Sherwin-Williams Company of Concord. The paint for The Wayside was mixed and tinted on the job. White lead paint requires much "brushing out" during its application. This seemingly repetitious brushing prevents a build up of paint, a common cause of surface wrinkling during the drying period. The drying period for each coat of white lead paint is from seven to twelve days. A longer time may be required if the weather is humid. Note: If raw linseed oil is substituted for the boiled linseed oil, then Japanese Dryer will have to be added to insure drying of the paint.

F. Electrical Work

1. Service: Three iron brackets with glass insulators were located in Sudbury, Massachusetts, for replacement of the missing

items on the east wall of the East Chamber. Three new No. 6 AWG insulated electrical conductors were connected to the glass insulators then pulled through the 1906 wall conduit into the cellar where they were connected to a 60 amp. main line switch mounted to a new plywood panel. (At this time, the proposed three wire service stretching from the house to an existing utility pole across Lexington Road has not been completed.)

In addition to the 60 amp. main line switch, the following items were mounted to the plywood panel (1) one 60 amp. 8-fused circuit distribution panel controlling circuits to the boiler, fire-burglar alarm systems, and roof cables (2) one 60 amp. lighting contactor, operated by a 110 volt toggle switch located at the head of the cellar stairs (3) one 60 amp. 24-fused circuit lighting and appliance distribution panel which is controlled by the lighting contactor (4) one fire detection panel box (5) three separate control boxes for the burglar alarm system and (6) three separate switches for the roof heating cables. In the attic of the West Wing is located a 60 amp. 8-fused circuit panel box controlling the lighting and appliance circuits in the Tower and 2nd floor of the West Wing. The above installation work was done by Robert Fletcher of Acton, Massachusetts.

2. House Circuits: Kenneth Desmond Company of Lincoln, Massachusetts started the rewiring of the West Wing in the fall of 1967, working off and on until December when they stopped work. A. R. McLeod

and Son of Concord, continued the work in the West Wing by wiring and hanging the Piazza light fixtures, connecting the switches and convenience outlets and the running of new electric conductors back to the new distribution panel in the cellar. McLeod also installed the exterior water tight convenience outlets for the kitchen roof cables. The remaining work was completed by Robert Fletcher of Acton, Massachusetts assisted by Michael Fortin.

Several of the rotary wall switches and single convenience outlet receptacles were obtained from the 1911 Buttrick house in Concord. The Buel Machine Co. Inc., of Woburn, Massachusetts, fabricated the brass cover plate for the three switches in the main hallway, 1st floor. One modern toggle switch was installed in the south closet of the Piazza Room to operate the three wall fixtures and two toggle switches were placed in the stair closet of the Old Room to operate the wall fixtures in the Dining Room and Old Room. Old Edison Mazda light bulbs were obtained from the JFK NHS and from Salem MNHS. These bulbs should be saved whenever they burn out for exhibit purposes.

3. Burglar Alarm: This system was installed by the Protection Engineering Corporation of Concord, and consists of eight stress sensors fixed to the joists of the 1st floor. The system is connected to the Concord Police Department.

4. Fire Detection: Safety Signal Alarm of Massachusetts, installed a system consisting of 30 wall and ceiling mounted fire

detection heads, 5 smoke detectors and one interior alarm bell. A "Gamewell" automatic fire alarm box having a manually operated station was mounted on the east barn wall and connected with low voltage conductors to the house system and to the Concord Fire Department. A four conductor cable (fire/burglar) was stretched from the barn across Lexington Road to an existing utility pole where connections were made to existing telephone circuits.

G. Heating and Gas Installations

1. Radiators: The radiator moved to the "Old Room" in ca. 1936, has been returned to Una's Room and painted with aluminum heat resisting paint, matching the color it had. One radiator, matching the design of the 1st floor hallway radiator, was located in Salem Station, N.H., and installed in the Piazza Room. This radiator was painted red to match the wallpaper, similar to the radiator located in the Hawthorne Parlor. The Kitchen radiator of ca. 1936, was removed and a new low radiator placed under the shelf in the northwest corner of the Kitchen where it is partly concealed by the stove. The open pipe radiator in the Maid's Room still remains to be fabricated and installed. Insulating the steam pipes in the cellar is part of the future work when additional funds are programmed. The room thermostat was relocated behind the north door in the Dining Room.

2. Gas Installation: Natural gas has been installed underground from the parking strip on Lexington Road, first by a 3/4 inch

high pressure line to the rear of the barn where a regulator and meter is located, then from this point extending into the cellar to the boiler burner with a two inch low pressure line. The approximate location of the gas line can be seen on the Plot Plan included in the Appendix of this report. The 1968 fuel oil installation was removed from the cellar and a gas-fired burner installed in the boiler. We are currently renting the burner from the Boston Gas Company who installed the system. Due to a lack of funds, the 1932 boiler was retained rather than installing a new gas-fired boiler as recommended in the Part II report.

#### H. Interior Work

1. Wallpaper: All wallpaper was purchased through the firm of Waterhouse Wallhanging, Inc., of Boston. We were fortunate to obtain wallpapers in plain reds, almost to an exact match, for the Dining Room, West Chamber, and Hawthorne Parlor. Wallpapers made by the silk screen process in New York City, were reproduced satisfactorily for the Old Room, repairs to the Terrace Room, and the "Moire" paper for the 2nd floor corridors. Less satisfying reproductions were made for the main hallway and Piazza Room.

Due to the high cost of reproducing the pre-1924 wallpaper for the East Chamber, enough wallpaper was made by the Strahan Company of Chelsea, Massachusetts, to match the pattern put on by Miss Lothrop in

the 1950's. When funds become available in the future for expenditures on wallpaper we should consider having the Mrs. Lothrop wallpaper reproduced.

The existing wallpaper in Una's Room was first made by the Strahan Company around 1918 and has been identified by them as their "Queen Anne" pattern No. 6136. The writer was told in 1971 that the rollers no longer exist at the factory. This pattern will now have to be made by the silk screen process whenever it becomes necessary to replace.

For information of the history of the wallpapers used in The Wayside, see two collections in Park files: one assembled by Miss Lothrop and the other collection assembled by the writer.

## 2. Floor Finishes

a. Hallway carpet: Furnished by F. Schumacher and Co., Boston branch office located at 420 Boylston Street. It is their "Pinecrest" pattern, manufactured and specially dyed in Belgium to match the Lothrop "Wilton" carpet of 1899. This carpet was ordered in 27" widths then sewn and installed by the Superior Carpet Service of Mattapan. Extra carpet material in 27" widths is stored in The Wayside attic.

b. Linoleum: Two inlaid linoleum patterns (Kitchen and Northeast Corridor) were hand made by the firm of Barry Staines Limited in England. Installation of the floor coverings was done by the McGee

Floor Covering Company of Lexington. A piece of linoleum, 5' x 12', was left over from the Kitchen roll; this remnant was placed in its original crate and stored in the crawl space of the West Wing.

Butcher's wax was applied to the linoleum after a thorough cleaning.

c. Paint: A porch and deck type paint was applied to the floors in the East Chamber (one coat); Maid's Room (one coat); Northwest Corridor (one coat); West Chamber (two coats); Small Bathroom (two coats); Piazza Room (three coats); Dining Room (one coat); Old Room (one coat); east stairway and central stairway and colonial entry hall (one coat). The paint was made by mixing white lead, colors in oil, linseed oil, turpentine, and varnish added as a hardener. Two coats of "Hydrozo" were brushed on the floor boards of the Tower Study.

d. Hardwood floors: After removing the old floor finish from the birch floor in Una's room and from the oak floors in the Sitting Room and Bay Window, one coat of shellac and two coats of varnish were applied to these floors. Butcher's wax was applied over the final varnish coat then machine buffed. This represents the floor finish put on in 1922. The hardwood floors were finished under the direction of Robert Parke of Concord.

I. Additional Information to Part II, Architectural Data Section

1. Corrections to Part II:

- a. Item F-2, p 45. Date should read "Sept 15, 1948."
- b. Item A-2-h, p 54. The Piazza Room floor boards were

painted three coats of gray paint as a compromise to the conditions that appears to have existed prior to 1950 when the historic floor paint was removed under the direction of Miss Lothrop. Small portions of the paint were left on the floor after sanding was completed; enough to identify its color. The top surface color of paint used on the floor of the south portion (Hawthorne's Study) of the Piazza Room was identified as a dark buff, Munsell Color No. 10YR 6/6. The top surface color of the north portion of the room (called "Bennoch's Room" by Hawthorne) was identified as 10B 6/1, a light gray. The writer feels that after the partition was removed in ca. 1906, the floor was covered with wall to wall carpet which may not have been removed until 1950.

- c. Item A-2-h,j, p 55. Window curtain brackets retained; no evidence of earlier brackets found.
- d. Item A-6-a, p 56. Stairway painted one coat.
- e. Item A-6-e, p 57. Picture molding not moved.
- f. Item A-21-b, p 67. Floor boards painted matching gray.
- g. Item A-21-f, p 67. Upper sash retained.
- h. Item A-22-c, p 67. Vinyl risers for plexiglass.
- i. Item A-22-F, p 67. Miss Lothrop handrail retained.
- j. Item B-5, p 71. Reproduction wallpaper of 1952 retained in Bay Window and Colonial Hallway. Repairs made with existing paper.

k. Item B-11, p 73. Miss Lothrop wallpaper reproduced for three walls due to high cost of reproducing wallpaper of pre-1924.

l. Item B-13, p 74. Handwork decoration of wallpaper in northeast corner executed and donated by Mrs. Margaret Fleming of Concord.

m. Item C, p 75-79. Paint: All kalsomine white except on ceiling of Una's Room which is light cream, 2.5Y 9/2. Large Bathroom walls painted green, 5GY 6/2. Small Bathroom walls and ceiling painted beige, 5YR 8/2. Small Bathroom baseboard and window trim painted to match existing red color. Stairway from Kitchen to Small Bathroom, plaster walls and ceiling painted light yellow, 2.5Y 8.5/2. Tower Study walls and stairway walls painted green, 7.5G 6.5/2.

n. Item E-2-f, p 80. Parging of cellar foundation wall not accomplished.

o. Item H-8, p 85. Electric wires not replaced from house to barn.

p. Item I-6, p 87. Coil radiator mounted to mantel of Maid's Room not completed.

q. Item J-c, p 89. Use closed valleys on central dormer roof.

2. Additional Information on Alterations to The Wayside

1893 Alterations: Writing on reverse side of window stop west window in Bay Window. "W. E. Coy (?) June 6, 1893"

1907 Alterations: Writing on reverse side of tin roof.

Remnants removed from north side of flat attic roof over large Bathroom in April of 1969.

"This top tin Roof  
put on by Herbert Hatch  
of Middleton, Mass.  
June 6 AD 1907"

1932 Alterations: Paint purchased in what appears to be exterior colors, buff and cream, but not enough to paint the house. (Lothrop receipt in Park files.)

1933 Alterations: Work done by John J. Bent. "Removing house gutters ... 24 pieces of clap boards ... 3 pounds copper...." etc. (Lothrop receipt in Park files.)

1934 Alterations: "For sanding and varnished living-room and sewing-room floors;... 17 hours ... \$12.00" (Lothrop receipt in Park files.)

1942 Alterations: "Shingling ... shingles, nails, etc. \$72.23" (Lothrop receipt in Park files.)

1944 Alterations: "Labor taking out old Stove and installing Glenwood Range\*." (Mrs. Lothrop stove removed and replaced by Miss Lothrop. See Lothrop receipt in Park files.)

1946 Alterations: Two-3 way switches and Plates (electrical work). (Lothrop receipt in Park files.)

1948 Alterations:

a. Replacing drain pipes under Bath Room floor. (Lothrop receipt in Park files.)

b. Masonry blocks, cement, etc. (Lothrop receipt in Park files.)

c. "Painting house ... garage ... and extry worke" (Lothrop receipt in Park files.)

1950 Alterations:

a. "1 cellar post" (Lothrop receipt in Park files.)

b. "Installing stair carpet" (Lothrop receipt in Park files.)

c. Pine and oak thresholds. (Lothrop receipt in Park files.)

d. "Sanding and Finishing ... Piazza room ... Hall ... Piazza ... cleaning and finishing ... Sitting room ... Den" (Lothrop receipt in Park files.)

1951 Alterations: "10 bundles asphalt (roof) shingles ... 1-1/3 square shingles (wood) ..." plus 24 items. (Lothrop receipt in Park files.)

1952 Alterations: "Clapboards ... aluminum lip edge ... flashing ... 10 roll D C Roofing (probably for flat attic roof) ... 25 pounds sheet lead ... 8" zinc 36 lin. ft. ... 2 Lally columns. 20 items listed. Lally columns installed under overhand of Maid's Room. (Lothrop receipt in Park files.)

1953 Alterations:

a. One toilet seat.

b. 4 x 8 Homsote. Seven additional items listed. (Lothrop receipt in Park files.)

ILLUSTRATION NO. 1

This view of The Wayside, taken in 1925 shows the house as it appeared at the time of Mrs. D. L. Lothrop's death in 1924. Until this photograph was found, the 1922 Shepard photographs were the only photographs known taken of the house between 1923 and 1928. An interesting bit of evidence furnished by this photograph are the gutters and downspouts on the piazza roof which do not appear in the 1922 views.

Photograph by Margaret Wright Owen, July 1925  
Photo copy negative in Park files.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 2

Carpenters, Carl Loomer, left; Fred Di Fillipo, center; and Michael Fortin, right, are shown replacing rotted framing members on the east end of The Wayside. The wooden cellar bulkhead doors were rebuilt.

Photograph by National Park Service  
O.W. Carroll, May 1968  
Negative in Park files.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 3

Fred Di Fillipo, carpenter, is shown in this view cutting and fitting new spruce clapboards to the east wall of the ca. 1716 house. The exposed surface of the new clapboards were hand-planed and the ends lapped to match the joints of the ca. 1820 clapboards as seen in several pre-1922 photographs taken of the east end before alterations were made in the 1930's. Removed from the wall in this instance were western red cedar clapboards having butt ends and random lengths. Shingling of the roof over the "Maid's Room" is being done by Carl Loomer of Harvard, Massachusetts.

Photograph by National Park Service  
O.W. Carroll, October 1968  
Negative in Park files.

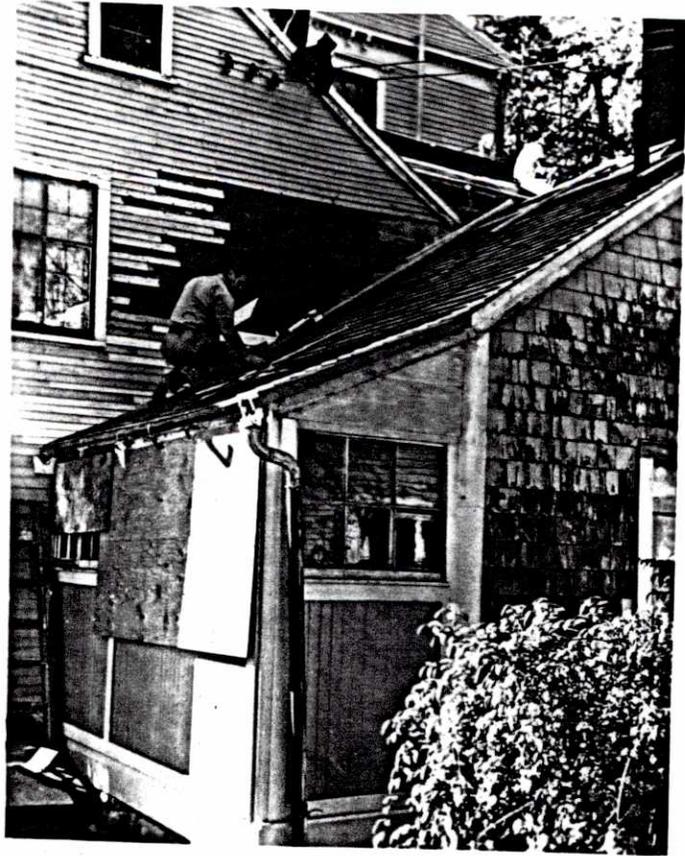
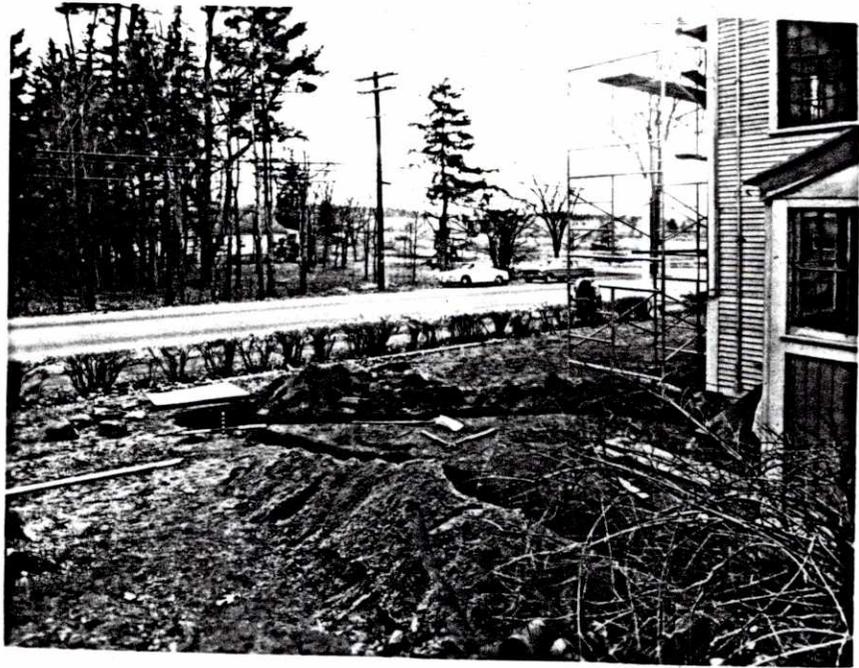


ILLUSTRATION NO. 4

Trenches dug for the installation of drain lines extending from the downspouts at the southeast corner of the Dining Room and the Enclosed Porch to a dry well in the yard. See plot plan in appendix showing new utilities which also includes the locations of drain lines and dry wells installed during 1968. This photograph is a view looking southwest across Lexington Road to the meadow beyond.

Photograph by National Park Service  
O.W. Carroll, December 1968  
Negative in Park files.



C

ILLUSTRATION NO. 5

Approximately fifteen feet of the northeast corner post was replaced because of rot caused by a leak in the Tower roof. The upper part of the post had been replaced earlier, ca. 1916.

Photograph by National Park Service  
O.W. Carroll, December 1968  
Negative in Park files.

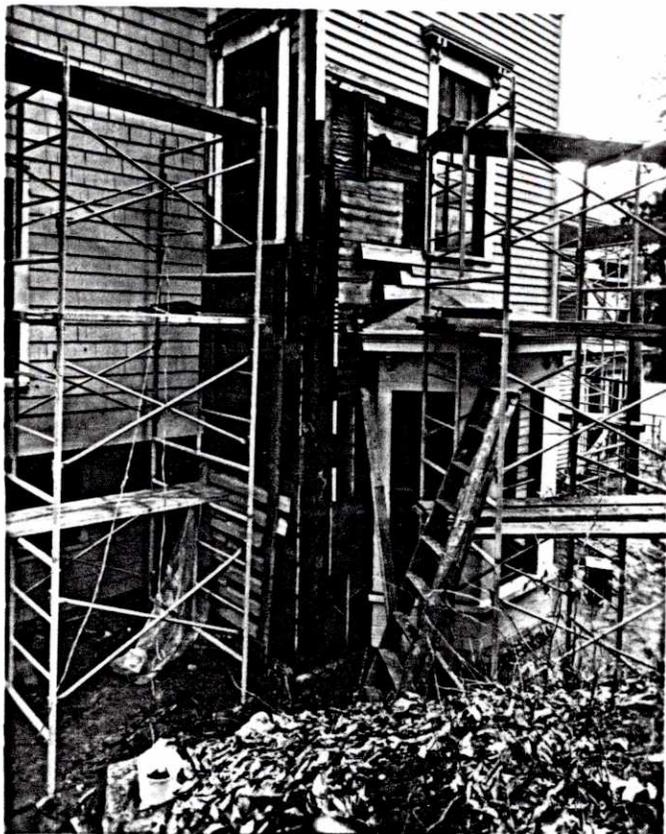


ILLUSTRATION NO. 6

The Wayside from the northeast after completion of the exterior rehabilitation work in August, 1969. We were fortunate in that there were several photographs taken of the house in 1922; one, a view much like this, can be seen as Illustration No. 5 in Part II, Architectural Data Section. Electric heat cables have been introduced on the eaves, gutters and downspouts of the east roofs to keep areas free of ice.

Photograph by National Park Service  
O.W. Carroll, September 1969  
Negative in Park files.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 7

Looking at the southeast end of The Wayside after completion of the exterior rehabilitation work in August, 1969. Compare this view with Illustration No. 10, a photograph taken in 1922.

Photograph by National Park Service  
O.W. Carroll, September 1969  
Negative in Park files.

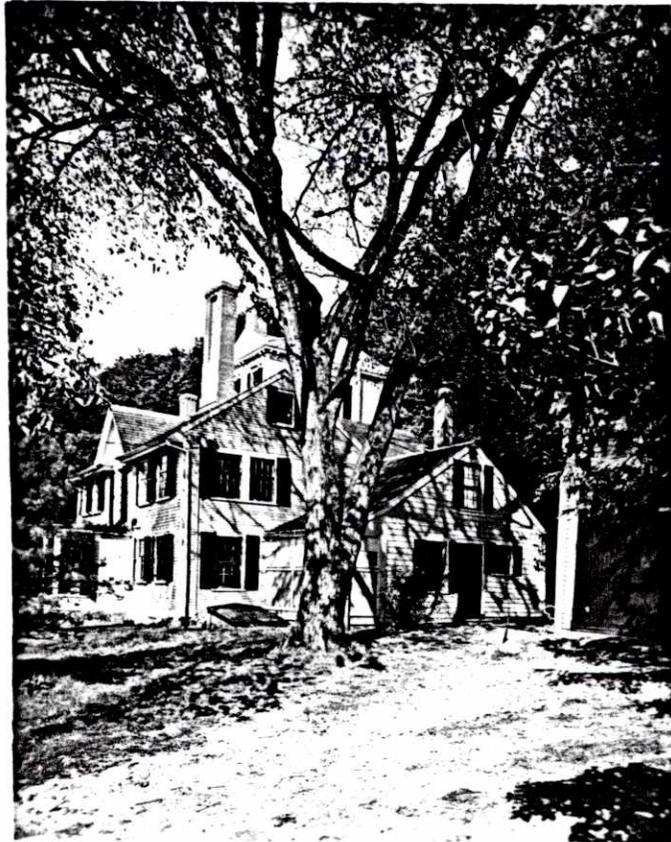


ILLUSTRATION NO. 8

This view, taken from the southwest, is probably the most photographed angle of the house and barn. Compare this photograph with the 1922 photograph on the cover of the Part II, Architectural Data Section, or with Illustration No. 1 of this report. Both views represent the target date of 1924 for the rehabilitation work. Illustration No. 8 shows the exterior of The Wayside as completed in August, 1969. The west and south walls of the barn were also repaired, clapboards scraped of loose paint and then repainted with a prime coat.

Photograph by National Park Service  
O.W. Carroll, September 1969  
Negative in Park files.

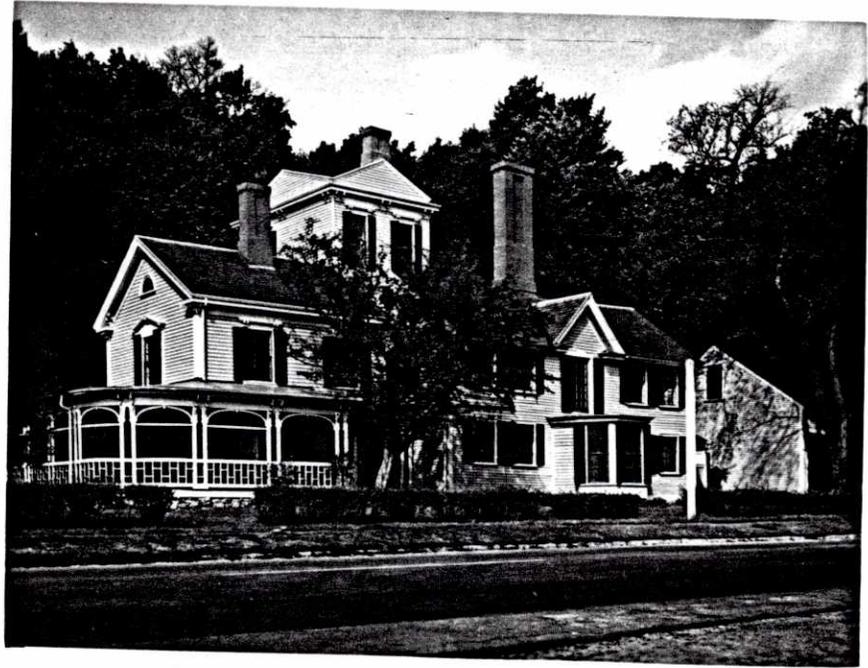


ILLUSTRATION NO. 9

The Wayside as seen from the west after completion of the exterior rehabilitation work. It compares favorably with Illustration No. 4, taken in 1916, found in the Part II, Architectural Data Section.

Photograph by National Park Service  
O.W. Carroll, September 1969  
Negative in Park files.

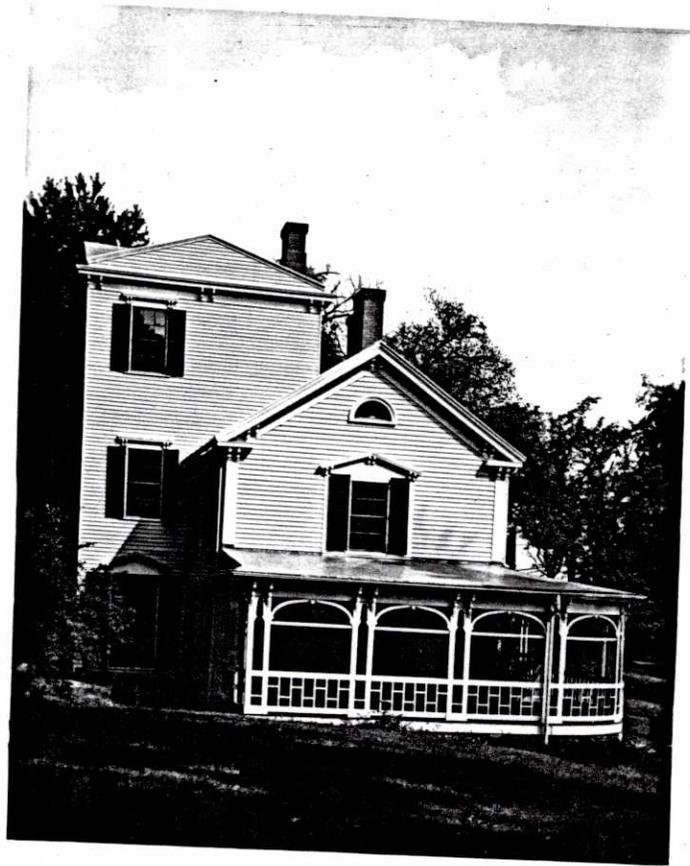


ILLUSTRATION NO. 10

View of the northwest corner of the kitchen after repairs were completed to the chimney base which had partially fallen when floor boards were removed. A concrete retaining wall was poured against the stone foundation wall to stabilize the sandy soil. A new pressure treated foundation sill can be seen in place. New pressure treated floor joists yet to be installed were placed between the existing floor joists to provide additional support for the kitchen floor.

Photograph by National Park Service  
O.W. Carroll, September 1968  
Negative in Park files.

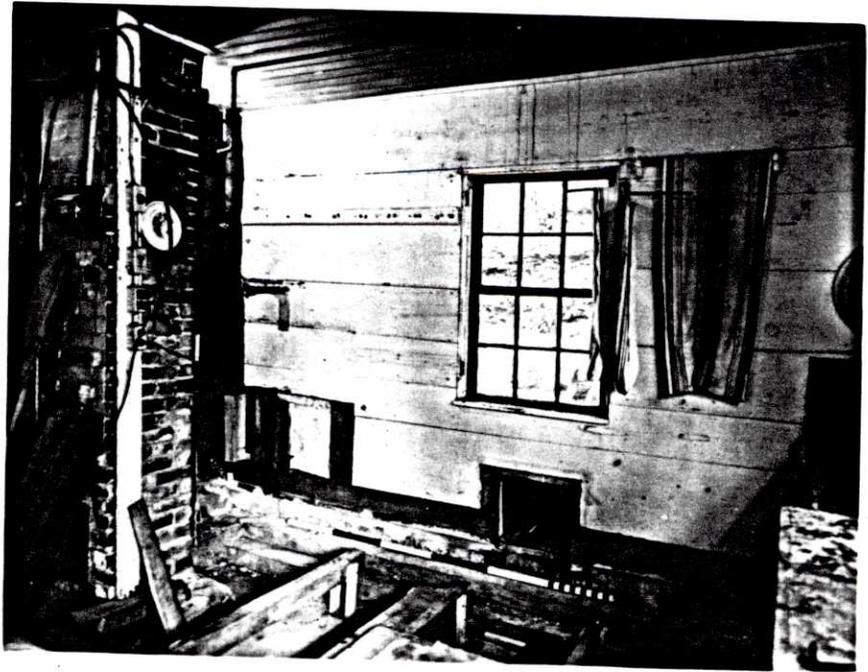


ILLUSTRATION NO. 11

A view of the kitchen looking north after completion of restoration work. The Glenwood Range was installed by Miss Lothrop in 1944, then later removed to the barn in ca. 1951. The floor linoleum is a reproduction of the pattern put down in 1899. The copper water tank came from the Elisha Jones House in Concord.

Photograph by National Park Service  
O.W. Carroll, April 16, 1971  
Negative in Park files.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 12

View of Kitchen looking south with the Enclosed Porch of 1902 in the background. Porch shelves, ca. 1928, to the right were not removed as recommended in the Part II report.

Photograph by National Park Service  
O.W. Carroll, April 16, 1971  
Negative in Park files.

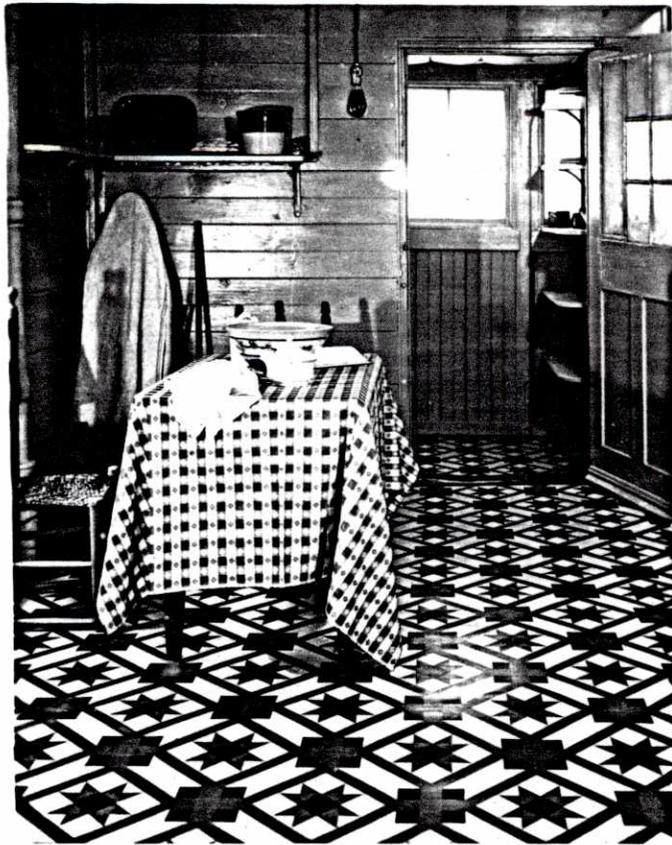


ILLUSTRATION NO. 13

View of west wall in the "Old Room." The square piano and piano stool are the only two pieces of furniture in The Wayside not having belonged to either the Lothrop or Hawthorne families. The upright piano belonging to Mrs. Lothrop was sold in 1932. The Park staff should make a concentrated effort to see if this piano is still in the area and to secure it for the house.

Photograph by National Park Service  
O.W. Carroll, April, 1971  
Negative in Park files.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 14

The Dining Room after rehabilitation work was completed.

View looking southeast.

Photograph by National Park Service

O.W. Carroll, April, 1971

Negative in Park files.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 15

View of the Dining Room after furnishings were placed according to the Furnishings Plan as developed by Robert Ronsheim, formerly Park Historian at Minute Man National Historical Park. The "Old Room" can be seen beyond the open doorway. View looking northeast.

Photograph by National Park Service  
O.W. Carroll, April 1971  
Negative in Park files.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 16

East wall of the Sitting Room after final placement of the  
Lothrop furnishings.

Photograph by National Park Service  
O.W. Carroll, April, 1971  
Negative in Park files.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 17

Mrs. Hawthorne's Parlor, a view looking north. The plain red wallpaper is a reproduction of the wallpaper Mrs. Lothrop had put on the walls in 1899. Window curtains and shades are new. The chairs have new velvet upholstery.

Photograph by National Park Service  
O.W. Carroll, April, 1971  
Negative in Park files.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 18

The Piazza Room, looking northwest. The wallpaper is a poor silk screen reproduction of the 1899 wallpaper installed under the direction of Mrs. Lothrop. The wicker chair had some new decorative pieces replaced on the lower front sides under the seat, and along top of back.

Photograph by National Park Service  
O.W. Carroll, April, 1971  
Negative in Park files.

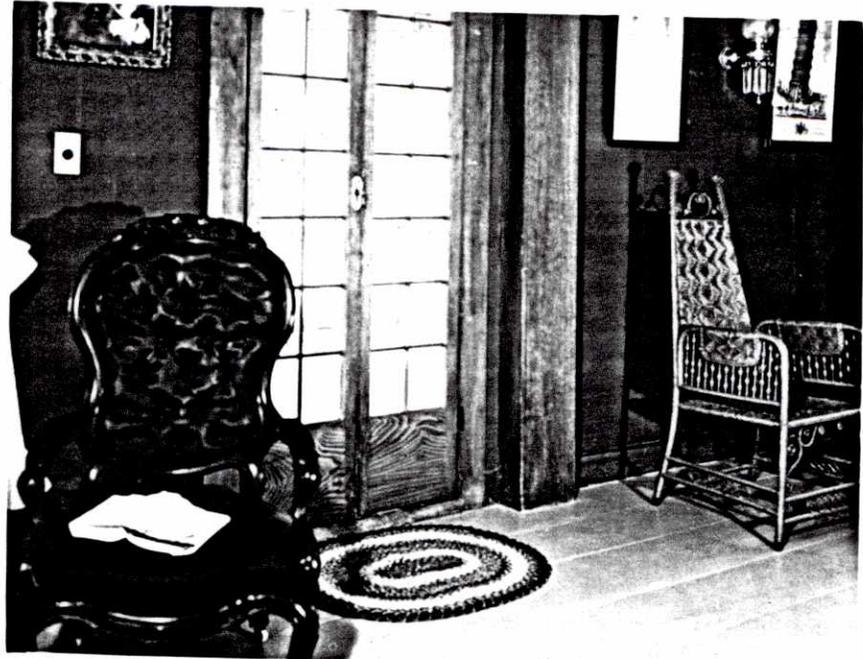


ILLUSTRATION NO. 19

Una's Room. View looking northwest at two of five pieces of bedroom furniture owned by D. L. Lothrop. The birch floor was refinished with <sup>shellac</sup> shelter, varnish and "butcher's wax" according to an itemized invoice of 1922.

Photograph by National Park Service  
O.W. Carroll, April, 1971  
Negative in Park files.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 20

Looking at the northern part of the East Chamber with the Maid's Room beyond the ca. 1860 Hawthorne Corridor (left), and the 1845 Alcott stairway (right).

Photograph by National Park Service  
O.W. Carroll, April, 1971  
Negative in Park files.

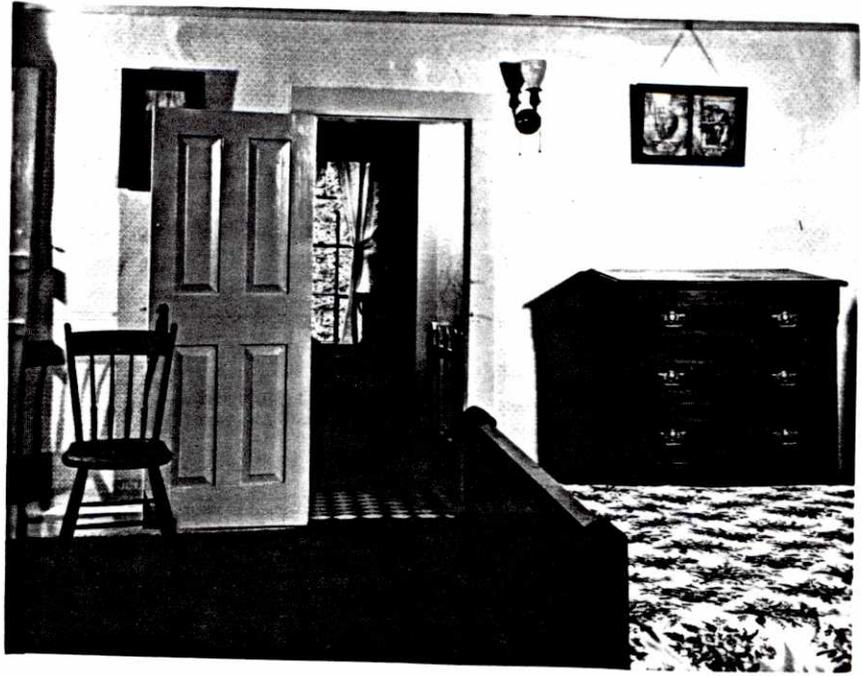


ILLUSTRATION NO. 21

A view of the west wall of the barn leanto after repairs had been started. Extensive deterioration was encountered in the wall which required immediate repair work prior to prime painting. The south and west walls of the barn were rehabilitated as part of the overall view of the house. Much work still remains to be done on the barn.

Photograph by National Park Service  
O.W. Carroll, August, 1969  
Negative in Park files.

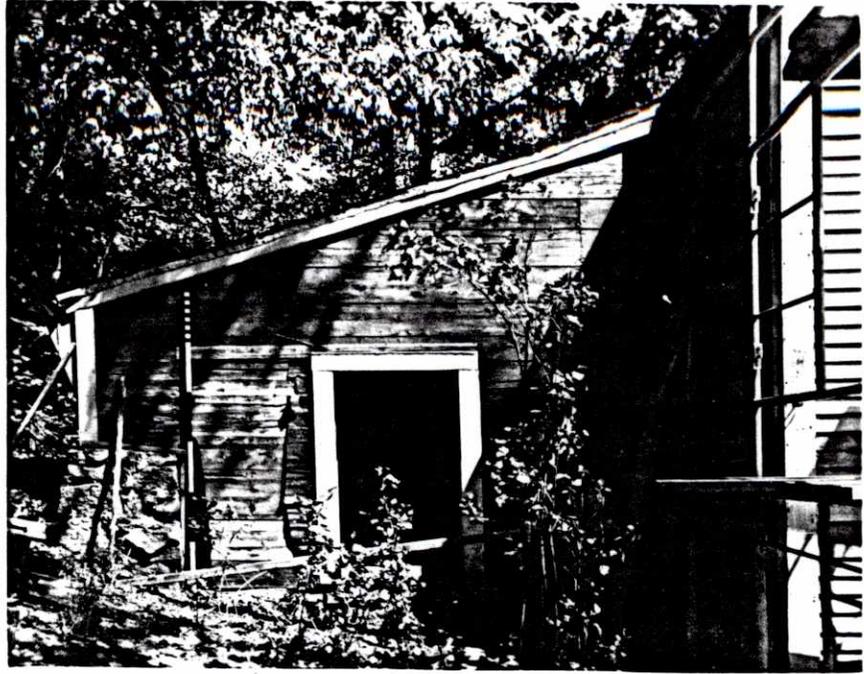


ILLUSTRATION NO. 22

West wall of the barn after repairs were made; also, scraping of the loose paint and prime painting one coat was completed at this time. The small upper frame (once used for ventilation) in the leanto wall is new.

Photograph by National Park Service  
O.W. Carroll, September 1969  
Negative in Park files.





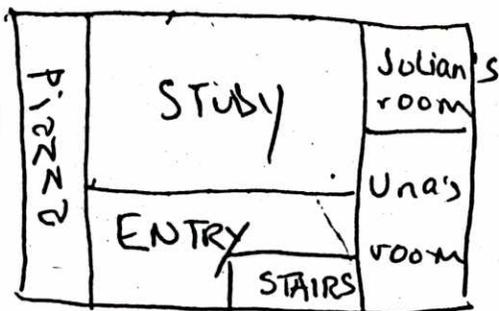


2/25/71

Dear Orville,

I am hoping that you might give me an "assist" with a small sketch I found in a letter from Sophia Hawthorne to her mother (June 6, 1852; Berg Collection). It just does not fit in with my vague impressions of the interior, nor with your architectural drawings of the house & its additions.

(Is study the dining room for later Hawthorne period?)



The letter reads:

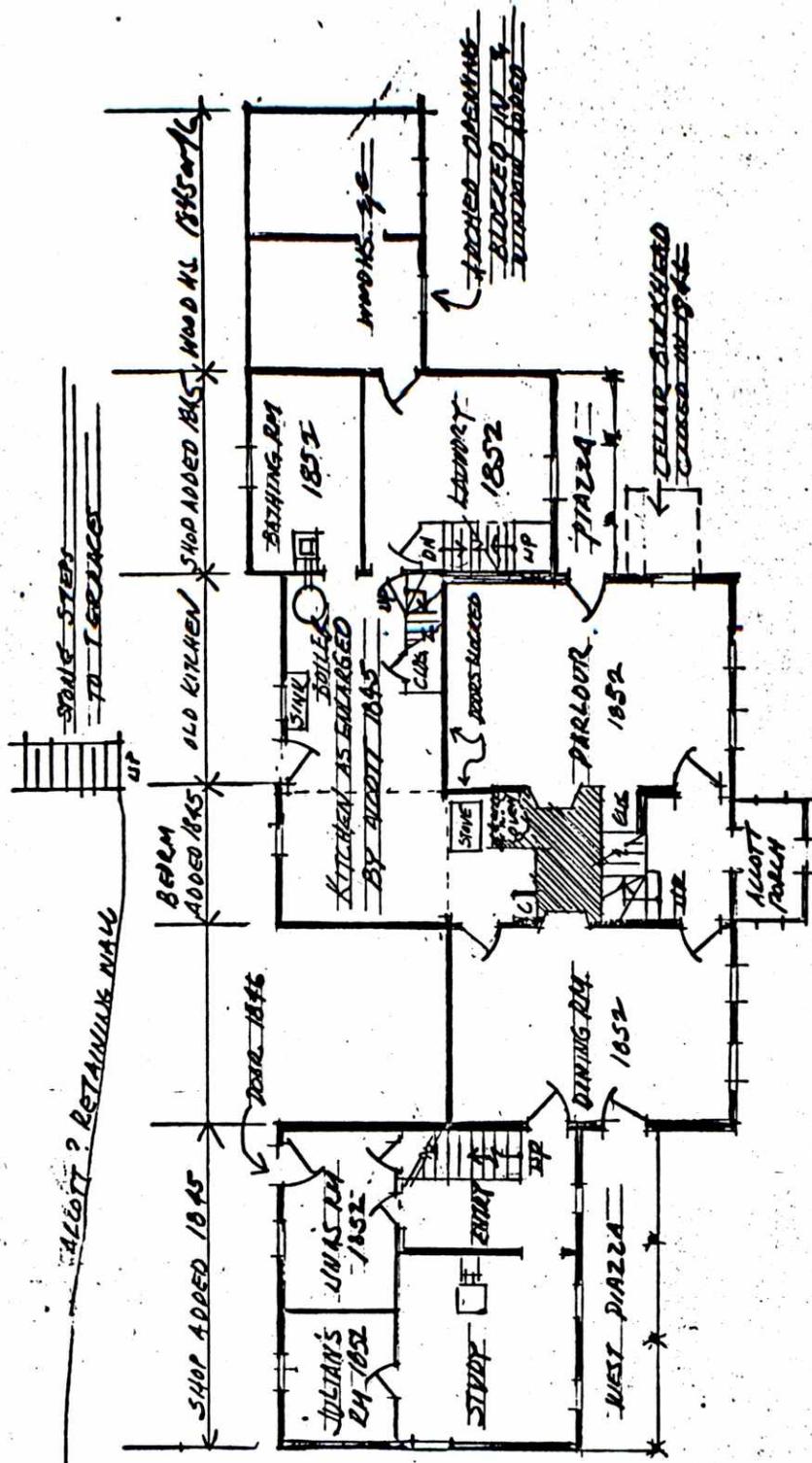
"Una's chamber... at east end of the side entry & she can look out upon the piazza & green grass from her door."

Other allusions to Alcott's study or Hawthorne's study in relation to the grounds make me interested in this 1852 sketch.

If you can shed any light for me, I would dearly appreciate it.

Hope all is well & fine with you. I am trying valiantly to wind up the Wayside but all the many quotes & sources make it a very time-consuming project.

Sincerely yours  
("Corey")



JULIAN'S ROOM = LOUISA WAYS LM OF 1846-48  
 JULIAN'S RM = ANN'S RM OF 1846-48  
 STUDY = ALBOTT STUDY OF 1842-48

RECONSTRUCTED 1ST FLOOR PLAN OF THE WAYSIDE IN 1852  
 BASED ON EXISTING STRUCTURE & ENDINGS: 1852 MRS. HAWBURY LETTERS

▲ N  
 omc  
 3/23/71

## SPECIFICATIONS

for

### METAL ROOFING AND GUTTERS

- I. Scope of Work: Work shall be composed of three parts: (1) Tower roof (2) Tower cornice and gutter flashing (3) flat attic roof. Work shall consist of the furnishing of all labor, material, supplies and equipment to cover the above roof surfaces with 40 lb. tin, fabricated as indicated on the plans and/or as described herein. Wooden gutters shall be covered on the interior surface with metal to be selected upon the basis of cost.
- II. Time for Completion: The contractor shall begin work upon the receipt of notification to proceed. Work will begin after the completion of the adjacent wood shingled roofs in order to flash metal roof over finished shingled roof. Work shall be completed within 30 (thirty) calendar days after notification to proceed is received.
- III. Safety: The contractor shall conduct his operations so as not to interfere with the existing construction work. No fires are to be started on Park property. Work area to be kept clean and free of debris at all times.
- IV. Contractor's Responsibility and Protection: The contractor shall assume the responsibility and liability for all injuries to persons or damages directly or indirectly due to or arising out of the operations under this contract.

The contractor shall maintain liability insurance in sufficient amount to protect himself from any liability or damage for injury to any employee, the public or other persons. The contractor shall furnish in writing, a certificate showing such insurance is in force and that the insurance will not be cancelled or lapsed before the work is completed.

V. Visit to site: The contractor is required to visit the job site and acquaint himself with the scope of the project. Location of work is at "The Wayside" Lexington Road, Concord, Massachusetts, and is a part of the Minute Man National Park Project, National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior.

VI. Purpose of work: The intent of this work is to reproduce as closely as possible the original conditions of "The Wayside" as it existed prior to 1924. Fabrication of the tin roofing to match the existing tin roof is part of this job; the accompanying plans and specifications explain in part the intent and purpose of achieving this goal. The balance of the fabrication details shall be acquired by inspection of the existing roofing of 1860, which is to be duplicated.

VII. Preparation of Roof Surfaces: (1) Tower roof. The contractor shall carefully remove the existing tin roofing of 1860 and save the roofing and nails for the National Park Service architectural records. (2) Tower cornice and gutter flashing. The contractor shall remove tin flashing running continuous around the Tower cornice. Clapboards to be removed and replaced by the National Park Service. All repairs to wooden members to be done by the National Park Service after removal of flashing. (3) Flat attic roof. The contractor shall remove the existing asphalt built-up roofing paper and haul away from the site. The existing tin roof shall be removed and saved for the National Park Service. Clapboards around base of Tower shall be removed and replaced by the National Park Service. The work area shall be kept clean from debris during work progress by the roofing contractor.

VIII. Roofing: Furnish cleats & roofing nails. Furnish 40 lb. tin sections to provide a final exposed surface measuring approximately 13" x 19" (to be determined on the job.) Tin shall be painted one coat on the underside. The mill applied coat will be acceptable for this coat. The exposed surface shall have one coat of slow-drying iron oxide paint ground and mixed in linseed oil and two coats of a good quality long oil exterior paint, color to match existing red color. Prime paint all work immediately after application. All painting shall be done by hand, well-brushed in, and shall be part of this job. Allow sufficient drying time between final coats of paint.

(1) Tower roof: Approximately 3.2 squares of roof area. Roof slope 6" in 12". Tin roofing shall be laid on rosin sized paper. Use flat locking seams around edges, battened down smooth and soldered. Use half and half solder with rosin flux. Do not use acid flux. All rosin flux shall be cleaned from seams before painting. Cross seams shall be staggered to match existing roof. Continuous seams shall run parallel with valleys. Finish one ridge 10'-5" with ridge seam; finish one ridge 7'-0" with ridge seam; finish one ridge 7'-0" with tin bent over ridge; finish one ridge 8'-8" with tin bent over ridge and work under lead chimney flashing. Furnish new lead flashing at chimney where needed. Break tin over roof edge at verge moulding and nail at one inch intervals with 6d galvanized nails. Nails to be furnished by the National Park Service.

(2) Tower Cornice and gutter: Approximately 76 lineal feet of gutter and 72 lineal feet of cornice flashing. For gutter flashing use 13" x 19" 40lb. tin sections, back primed with mill coat of iron oxide paint. Fabricate ends with flat interlocking seams, solder seams with half and half solder and rosin flux. Clean rosin from seams before painting. Use polyethylene strip between tin flashing and gutter metal if different metal is used. Break tin up wall under clapboards and nail on 6 (six) inch spacing. Break edge down into gutter approximately 1-1/4 inches. Nail edge with 3d galvanized wire nails on one inch spacings. Nails to be furnished by the National Park Service.

Contractor to bid on gutter metal of (1) copper or (2) lead. Metal selected shall be pre-formed around inside profile of built-in wood gutter and nailed to outside edge. Extend metal gutter under tin flashing and separate metals by polyethylene strip before nailing. Apply two coats of linseed oil to copper if used. Leave lead untreated if used. Solder joints. Contractor may submit an alternative for approval. The contractor shall provide new lead leaders from gutter to downspouts.

(3) Flat attic roof: Approximately 4.7 squares of roof area. Roof slope 1-1/2" in 12". Lay tin roof sections 13" x 19" over

rosin sized paper. Use flat interlocking seams around all edges, battened smooth and soldered. Use half and half solder with rosin flux. Clean rosin from seams before painting. Stagger cross seams. Break edges of tin roofing over wooden "saddle" boards on adjoining south and east wood shingle roof areas. Nail into "saddle" board with 3d galvanized cut nails on 1 inch spacings. Nails to be furnished by the National Park Service. Break edges of tin roofing up Tower wall under clapboards at least six inches and nail on six inch centers with 3d galvanized wire nails. Clapboards to be removed and replaced by the National Park Service. All repairs to the wooden roof sheathing will be done by the National Park Service. Break edges of tin roofing over cornice of west and lip moulding of north roof area. Extend down 1-1/4 inches and nail with 3d galvanized cut nails. Nails to be furnished by the National Park Service. Flashing around central chimney and two vent pipes shall be considered as part of this job.

IX. Workmanship: All work done is to be performed by experienced workmen and executed with the best workmanship possible. Avoid buckling. Roofer shall wear rubber soled shoes and avoid unnecessary walking on finished roof. All workmanship shall be guaranteed for one year after acceptance of work by the Project Supervisor.

## THE WAYSIDE

Samuel Whitney -1769-1778- Muster Master  
Concord Minute Men 1775

Amos Bronson Alcott - 1845-1848

Louisa May Alcott - 1845-1848

Nathaniel Hawthorne - 1852-1864

Mrs. Daniel Lothrop ("Margaret Sidney") 1883-1924

\*\*\*\*\*

"The Wayside, as long as it is unchanged, has much to tell those who with ears and eyes of imagination, can hear murmurs of the pines and spruces on the terraces, the sound of children at play, and the gentle voices of its honored authors."

Margaret M. Lothrop  
1884-1970

## THE WAYSIDE RE-OPENING CEREMONIES

Minute Man National Historical Park

April 17, 1971

Master of Ceremonies - General Superintendent Benjamin J. Zerbey

Colonial Music - Fife & Drums - Concord Minute Men  
Edward T. Brozowski - Drum Major - William Dolan - Captain

"The Star Spangled Banner" -

Invocation by Rev. Dana Greeley - First Unitarian Church,  
Concord, Massachusetts

Welcome to The Wayside - Park Manager, Robert N. Perkins, Jr. -  
Minute Man National Historical Park

Introduction of Distinguished Guests - Master of Ceremonies - General  
Superintendent Benjamin J. Zerbey, Boston National Park Service Group

Remarks by Concord Selectman & Minute Man National Historical Park  
Advisory Commission Representative, Francis S. Moulton, Jr.

National Society Children of The American Revolution - Lance David  
Ehmcke, National President

Remarks by Henry G. Schmidt, Director, Northeast Region, National Park  
Service

Benediction by Rev. Greeley

Ribbon cutting ceremony at front entrance to The Wayside