

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

14/120 [] [] 2238

Town/City: Lexington

Place: (*neighborhood or village*):

Photograph



Address: 10 King Street

Historic Name:

Uses: Present: residential

Original: residential

Date of Construction: ca. 1906-10

Source: historic maps, U.S. census,
town directories

Style/Form: Craftsman

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: concrete

Wall/Trim: wood shingles and trim

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

None

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Side addition and re-built front porch (L 20th – E 21st c)

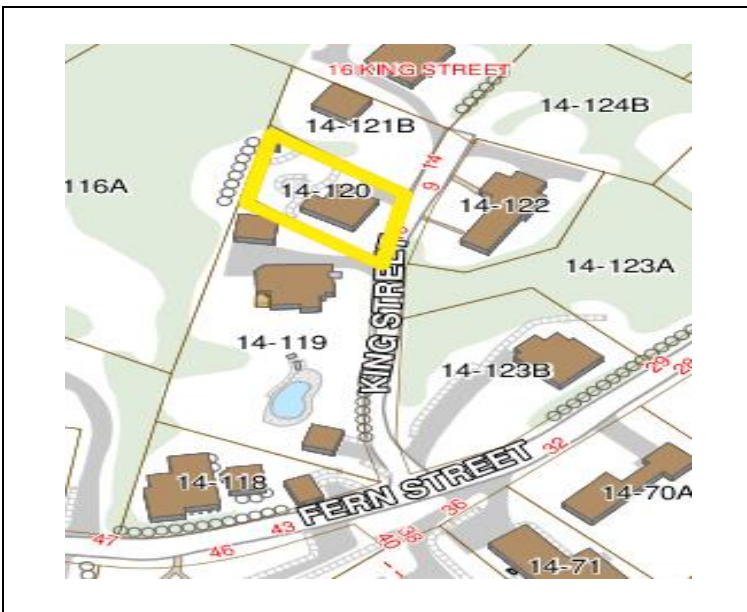
Condition: good

Moved: no yes **Date:**

Acreage: 0.17

Setting: Located on a short dead-end road off Fern Street, near its intersection with Pleasant Street. Densely built, heterogeneous residential neighborhood with buildings of varying size and scale, predominantly early to mid-20th century construction with scattered earlier buildings.

Locus Map



Recorded by: Wendy Frontiero

Organization: Lexington Historical Commission

Date (*month / year*): September 2015

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

LEXINGTON

10 KING STREET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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Area(s) Form No.

	2238
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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.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

10 King Street occupies a small rectangular lot that rises up significantly from the street edge towards the back of this hillside property. The house is set towards the front of the parcel, with modest side setbacks. The land is maintained chiefly in lawn, with foundation plantings and scattered mature trees. A paved driveway extends from the street on the north (right) side of the property. The building consists of a 1 ¼ story main block and an added side ell.

The nearly square main block rises from a concrete foundation to a front gable roof with exposed rafter and purlin ends, no returns, and a small chimney centered on the ridge line. Walls are clad with wood shingles. Windows typically have 6/1 double hung replacement sash, with occasional square 4-light windows, and narrow band molding. The front façade (east elevation) has an offset, single-leaf door with a 6/1 window to the left on the first floor. A full-length deck across the façade is framed by a half height wall with alternating sections of solid shingles and open railings with square balusters. A wood stairway connects the side of the porch with the driveway. Two square posts support a low shed roof over the entrance. Two symmetrical windows are set in the half story, and a smaller window is centered in the gable peak.

The south (left side) elevation contains two widely spaced window bays, with two 6/1 windows on each floor. The north (right side) elevation has a single four-pane window towards the front corner. A wide, cross-gabled ell occupies the rear portion of this elevation, rising 1 ½ stories. On the elevation facing the street, this addition displays a single leaf entry at grade and single window above. Its north elevation contains three regularly spaced, square awning windows on the first level and a band of four grouped, square awning windows above. Purlin and rafter ends are exposed at the eaves of the ell roof.

10 King Street is a modest example of vernacular, early 20th century housing in Lexington. The large side addition and alterations to the fenestration and front porch have weakened the historic integrity of the design. The house is notable for its simple massing and exposed rafter and purlin ends at the eaves.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Originally called Independence Court, King Street appears on the historic maps between 1898 and 1906. In the latter year, it contains two houses, owned by a Mrs. W. E. Green and J. A. Collins; the remainder of the surrounding land was part of the Isaac Buttrick Estate. Hudson identifies an Isaac Buttrick (1809-1877) who moved from Concord to Lexington in 1830 and was a captain in the militia, and his son Isaac Francis (1836-71), who served in the Civil War.

10 King Street is depicted on the 1935 Sanborn map as a simple rectangle with a full-length front porch and small rear vestibule. Between 1955 and 1965, the road was renamed King Street.

The first known residents of 10 King Street, in 1910, were James Deacon, a glass blower (born in Ireland) and his wife Catherine, who lived here with their daughter Julia L. Deacon, a dressmaker, and their widowed son George H. Deacon, who worked as a shipping clerk for a steam railroad. By 1920, only Catherine, Julia, and George (by then a foreman with a railroad) were still living here. Members of the Deacon family continued at 10 King Street until at least 1965.

In 1930, Ellen L. Collins, a widowed daughter of James and Catherine Deacon, was the head of the household, which included her younger sister J. Louise Deacon, her daughter Winifred V. Collins, a librarian, and her son James A. Collins, no occupation

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given. By 1935, Julia L. Deacon, James Collins (by then an electrical engineer), and Winifred Collins (then working at the Harvard Law Library), were living here with Frank R. Perkins, an assistant engineer. Julia Deacon resided at 10 King Street until at least 1955. In 1945, Julia, James, and Winifred were accompanied by Leon E. Harriman, who was in the armed services along with James. In 1955, only Julia and her niece Winifred were living here. By 1965, Winifred Collins resided here with Bertrand G. Bouchard, a teacher, and his wife Mary A.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

- Historic maps and atlases: Walling 1853; Beers 1875; Walker 1889; Stadly 1898; Walker 1906; Sanborn 1908, 1918, 1927, 1935, 1935/1950.
- Hudson, Charles. *History of the Town of Lexington*. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1913.
- Lexington Comprehensive Cultural Resources Survey, Period and Area Summaries.
<http://historicsurvey.lexingtonma.gov/index.htm> Accessed Jul 23, 2015.
- Lexington Directories: 1899, 1906, 1908, 1908-09, 1913, 1922, 1934, 1936.
- Lexington *List of Persons*: 1935, 1945, 1955, 1965.
- Massachusetts Historical Commission. "MHC Reconnaissance Survey Town Report: Lexington." 1980.
- U.S. Census: 1910, 1920, 1930.

SUPPLEMENTARY IMAGES



Assessors' photograph:
South (left side) and east (façade) elevations