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128

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Endicott Estate

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 656 East Street not for publication

city or town Dedham vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Norfolk code 021 zip code 02026

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Brona Simon DSHPO January 14, 2002
Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
Massachusetts Historical Commission, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson A Beall 3/6/02

Endicott Estate
Name of Property

Norfolk, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal
- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	building
		sites
		structures
		objects
		Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Social

Recreation and Culture

Education/public library branch

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/granite

walls WOOD/weatherboard

roof ASPHALT

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Endicott Estate
Dedham (Norfolk), MA

Section number _____ Page _____

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

Residence	1904	wood-frame	Colonial Revival	B	C
Barn/Carriage house	ca. 1904	wood-frame		B	C
Caretaker's cottage	ca. 1904	vinyl siding	Colonial Revival	B	C
Shed	ca. 1904	vinyl siding	eclectic	B	C
Greenhouse	ca. 1925	wood-frame, glass		B	C
Garage/ Endicott Public Library	ca. 1925	stucco covered		B	C

6 contributing buildings

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Endicott Estate
Dedham (Norfolk), MA

Section number 7 Page 1

The Endicott Estate is located approximately 1.5 miles north of I-95 and one mile south of the center of Dedham. The estate occupies an 18-acre lot bounded by Mt. Vernon Street to the northeast, Walnut Street to the northwest, East Street to the southwest, and Sanderson Avenue to the southeast. The site is entered by an asphalt driveway off of East Street that loops around and exits onto Sanderson Avenue. Secondary access is provided off of Mt. Vernon Street. The principal residence is set on a broad terraced lawn; rolling lawns marked by mature elms, spruce and weeping willows surround the estate. Across the street, early and mid-20th-century Colonial Revival-style houses, separated from the road and each other by lawns, shrubs, and large trees impart a domestic, suburban atmosphere.

Occupying the largest site on this part of East Street, and standing larger than any of its neighbors, the Endicott Estate physically dominates the area. By its restrained monumentality and architectural integrity, the estate emerges not only as a valuable link in Dedham's suburban fabric, but as a fine example of Colonial Revival architecture at the turn of the century.

The Endicott Estate is a residential complex that includes six buildings: a two-story wood frame residence, constructed in 1904; a barn/carriage house, constructed ca. 1904; a shed, constructed ca. 1904; a caretaker's house, constructed ca. 1904; a greenhouse, constructed ca. 1925; and a garage, constructed ca. 1925. The principal dwelling survives as an early 20th-century Colonial Revival-style building that is characterized by a symmetrical main block, hipped roof, and exaggerated ornamentation. The property currently is used as an active social center for educational, civic, social and recreational purposes as requested in the will of Katherine Endicott. The principal dwelling is in good condition. The majority of the outbuildings are also in good condition. The garage was rehabilitated in 1962 into the Endicott Branch of the Dedham Public Library.

Principal Residence

The 2 1/2-story Colonial Revival-style house adopts a rectangular plan and rests on a granite and concrete foundation. The thirteen-bay wide by three-bay deep dwelling faces south. The building terminates in a hipped roof, sheathed with asphalt shingles and pierced with seven chimneys, four on the south slope and three on the north. The chimneys feature decorative brickwork on the sides and cast stone caps with metal flues. Four hipped roof dormers are also located on the north and south elevations. An 8/8 double-hung wood sash window is located within each dormer. A wide entablature with a dentil course defines the eave. The exterior walls of the house are clad with wood clapboard. Monumental fluted pilasters with Corinthian caps serve as corner boards to the house. Windows are typically 1/1 double-hung wood sash.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Endicott Estate
Dedham (Norfolk), MA

Section number 7 Page 2

The south façade is articulated with a centrally located gable, which features a Palladian window. The first floor of the elevation features a centrally located porte-cochere below the gable with a one-story porch extending four bays to each side. The porte-cochere terminates in a flat roof with a wooden balustrade along the edge. The roof is supported by rusticated square wood posts at the corners paired with slender Doric columns that rest on a raised granite base. Slender Doric columns on raised pedestals supporting a simple entablature and creating a false front enclose the porch extensions. A turned wood balustrade spans between the column pedestals. Entrance to the building is through a single-panel wood door flanked by arched leaded-light sidelights. The door features a robust wooden surround with entablature supported by fluted pilasters. Narrow 1/1 double-hung sash windows are located at each side of the entryway. The majority of the windows are 1/1 double-hung wood sash and exhibit louvered blinds; two windows on the first floor at the western end of the façade contain a single-light transom above. Two oval windows are located on the second floor above the entranceway.

The rear elevation features two projecting gables supported by monumental full-height Corinthian columns and separated by a one-story porch that mimics the architectural qualities of the porte-cochere on the south elevation. A single eight-light segmental round window is located within each gable.

One-story porches and secondary entrances are also featured on the side elevations. The west elevation features a full-width porch. Paired Doric columns resting on a wood pedestal support the flat roof. The porch protects a centrally located entranceway. The opening features a three-panel door with sidelights and a single-light transom. 1/1 double-hung sash windows that feature a transom flank the opening. A narrow doorway with diamond pane glass is located on the second floor and provides access to the porch roof. The east end also features a one-story porch. Slender Doric columns that rest on raised wooden bases support the flat roof of the porch. To the north of the porch is a one-bay vestibule featuring paired single-light wooden doors and a two-light transom. The vestibule, which provides access to the basement, terminates in an arched roof.

The interior of the Endicott house still retains much of the original materials including oak and mahogany paneling, wood flooring, carved mouldings, sycamore doors, ornate mantles, and marble bathroom fixtures and walls. Window and door surrounds feature elaborate architraves; the doorways also feature plinth blocks.

The principal entrance on the south elevation leads to a formal raised reception area. The walls are covered with quarter-sawn oak paneling. To the west of the entrance are a library, a reception room, and a ballroom. The largest of the first floor rooms is the ballroom, which is the full depth of the house and opens onto a wide,

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Endicott Estate
Dedham (Norfolk), MA

Section number 7 Page 3

columned porch facing East Street. The ballroom is framed by fluted Ionic columns and features a hardwood floor, oak wood paneling, and an elaborate fireplace at the north end. To the north of the entrance is the music room. The walls of the music rooms are wood paneled; a large organ is located along the east wall. The dining room directly to the east of the entrance features mahogany paneling and mahogany built-ins with leaded glass doors. To the north of the dining room is the kitchen and butlers pantry. The administration offices for the Endicott Estate currently are located at the east end of the residence.

The second floor was utilized as the sleeping quarters and contains the master suite comprised of a bedroom, a sitting room, a dressing room and two bathrooms. The second floor also contains six other bedrooms, three bathrooms, and storage rooms. Second floor interior finishes include plaster walls, simple mouldings, wood paneling, and marble bathrooms containing their original plumbing fixtures and fittings, including a semi-circular exposed metal pipe needle-spray shower. The third floor of the building was utilized as servant's quarters, and includes twelve bedrooms, two bathrooms, a walk-in cedar closet and general storage space. The property is in good condition and has had little alteration since its construction.

Barn/Carriage House

The barn/carriage house (ca. 1904) is located to the east of the primary residence. This large one-bay, two-story wood frame structure terminates in a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. A cupola is centrally located on the roof ridge. The cupola terminates in a pyramidal roof and directional weathervane. The sides of the cupola feature wood louvers. A single 6/6 double-hung sash window is located within the west gable. The building is clad with vinyl siding. The principal elevation faces west and features a single overhead track door on the southern end. A concrete drive leads into the bay. The rear elevation of the barn features a rectangular opening located about halfway up the side. The opening features a pair of vertical wood doors; a block and tackle is located directly above and centered on the opening.

A one-bay, one-story structure projects on the south elevation of the barn. This structure terminates in a paired gable roof. A single six-panel door is located on the east and west elevations. A two-bay porch that terminates in a shed roof protects the doorway on the east elevation. Wood posts support the porch roof.

Shed

A one-story, one bay wide by two bays deep, shed (ca. 1904) is located to the east of the barn. This simple wood-frame structure terminates in a front gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. The gable of the first bay is slightly lower than the rear bay. The building is clad with vinyl siding. A pair of wood barn doors with

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Endicott Estate
Dedham (Norfolk), MA

Section number 7 Page 4

diagonal cross bracing is centrally located on the north façade. A six-panel metal door and replacement window are located on the rear elevation.

Greenhouse

The greenhouse (ca. 1925), which is located to the northeast of the barn, is comprised of four buildings, three greenhouses connected to a centrally located wood-frame structure, which faces north. The greenhouses project from the east and west sides and rear elevation of the wood structure forming a t-shape. The side houses are slightly deeper than the one located to the rear. The one-bay wide greenhouses are constructed of light metal framing and glass and rest on a raised poured concrete foundation. Each bay of the greenhouses features a continuous row of five-light awning type windows directly above the foundation. Above this course is a row of curved lights forming the eaves. A continuous band of hinged venting windows is located at the ridge. A single door is located at the end of each greenhouse. The door opening is protected by a gable roof. The three-bay wide by one-bay deep wood frame building rests on a poured concrete foundation. The structure terminates in a side gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. The walls are clad with clapboard siding. The main elevation features a 9 light wooden door flanked by 6/6 light double hung wood sash windows. A shallow gable roof over the doorway marks the principal entrance. Four, 12 bay wide, metal frame and concrete starter boxes are located to the south of the greenhouse. Garden plots are located to the south of the starter boxes.

Caretaker House

The caretaker house (ca. 1904) is located to the northeast of the greenhouse. The two-story building is constructed in the Colonial Revival style. The residence adopts a rectangular plan and rests on a concrete foundation. The three-by-three-bay structure terminates in a hipped roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. A brick chimney pierces the ridge.

The building is clad with vinyl siding. A one-story, one-bay porch marks the south facing principal elevation. The hipped roof is supported by slender Doric columns, which rest on a wooden platform. Entrance to the dwelling is through a single door located on the east end of the elevation. A pair of narrow 1/1 double-hung sash windows are located to the west of the doorway. Windows throughout the dwelling are 1/1, double-hung sash replacements. Door and window fenestration is asymmetrical. The west elevation of the house features a one-story full-width porch. One bay of the porch is infilled. The rear elevation features a single window centered on the first floor and two windows to each end on the second floor.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Endicott Estate
Dedham (Norfolk), MA

Section number 7 Page 5

Garage

The garage (ca. 1925) is located to the south of the greenhouse and caretakers house. The garage is comprised of a one-story, twelve-bay wide building with five bays wide and three bays deep wings at each end. The main block terminates in a side gable roof. A centrally located intersecting gable features a louvered wood cupola. The building is covered with stucco. Eight openings on the west elevation are infilled with metal frame sliding casement windows. At each end of the principal block is a one-story, five-bays wide and three-bays deep wing oriented 90 degrees from the principal block. The wings terminate in a side gable roof clad with asphalt shingles. A brick chimney with arched cap pierces the ridge of each building. The rafter tails are exposed. Entrance is gained through a single light wood-frame door. The windows of the building are 6/6 double hung wood sash marked by a brick sill. The building currently serves as the Endicott Branch Library. The principal exterior change for this rehabilitation was the removal of the garage doors and the installation of metal frame and pane glass infill sections. The interior features book stacks, librarian desks, and sitting areas.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are located on the Endicott Estate, sites may be present. Eight sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile) and high site densities have been recorded in the region, especially along the periphery of the Neponset River floodplain and Charles River Basin. Interior areas of Dedham along tributary streams of the above drainages are less documented. Environmental characteristics of the nominated property indicate several locational criteria that are favorable indicators for many types of ancient sites. The estate includes a well-drained level to moderately sloping landscape in close proximity to wetlands. A tributary stream of the Charles River is located within 1000 feet of the property to the west. The main channel of the Charles River is located less than a mile to the north and the Neponset River slightly over one mile to the southeast and east. Both the Neponset and Charles River drainages have been recognized as important regional core areas for ancient Native American settlement. Given the above information and the size of the nominated area (18 acres), a high potential exists for locating ancient Native American resources on the property.

A high potential also exists for locating historic archaeological resources on the Endicott Estate. In 1896, H. B. Endicott purchased the Endicott family homestead including a ca. 1852 farmhouse and the current tract of land. An 1876 map of Dedham shows a house and outbuilding in the vicinity of the current estate. The

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Endicott Estate
Dedham (Norfolk), MA

Section number 7 Page 6

outbuilding was located southeast of the farmhouse in the vicinity of the southeast corner of the existing circular drive. The farmhouse burned in 1904 and the outbuilding was later demolished. Structural evidence may survive from the farmhouse, outbuilding and other buildings that might have existed on the property. Structural and feature type evidence may also exist that documents oral tradition stating the current Endicott residence was built on a portion of the foundation from the 1852 farmhouse. It is unknown whether the outbuilding shown on the 1876 map refers to a barn that probably existed. Archaeological evidence of occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) should also be present on the property.

(end)

Endicott Estate

Name of Property

Norfolk, MA

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1904-1951

Significant Dates

1904

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/a

Architect/Builder

Architect/Henry Bailey Alden

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Endicott Estate
Dedham (Norfolk), MA

Section number 8 Page 1

Statement of Significance

The Endicott Estate is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places meeting Criteria A and C at the local level. The house possesses historical associations with a local figure, Henry Bradford Endicott and falls under the category of social history because it was a gathering spot for many of the Boston dignitaries, businessmen, and their families that moved to the area looking for the openness and safety of the suburbs (Criteria A). In addition, the Endicott Estate is one of Dedham's finest examples of the Colonial Revival Style and was designed by prominent Boston architect Henry Bailey Alden. The estate reflects the evolution and development of Colonial Revival architecture and landscape. The principal dwelling individually possesses those qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places Criterion C, for embodiment of the distinctive characteristics that define the Colonial Revival style. The residence conveys its historic associations and possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship. While a few of the trees historically associated with the estate were destroyed during the 1938 hurricane, the curvilinear paths, the location of service buildings and the balance of vegetation embody the distinctive characteristics of a Colonial Revival landscape. Within the immediate boundaries of the Endicott Residence are five domestic outbuildings, all of which are contributing elements.

Social History

Dedham was incorporated in 1636; however, development in the town and other outlying areas remained predominantly agricultural through the 19th century. Major development of the town did not occur until the mid-19th century when transportation corridors were constructed. The advent of a regular train service during the mid-19th century meant that people who worked in Boston did not necessarily have to live there. In 1835, the Boston and Providence Railroad built a spur connecting Dedham to the main line. In 1854, the Boston and New York rail line came through the town. The existence of quick freight service promoted industrial development in the area. Cotton, woolens, silk, furniture, vehicles, shoes, saddles, and harnesses were only a few of the items manufactured in the town at this time. In addition, the ease of travel brought a place in the country "away from the noise and expense of city living to many."¹

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¹ Electra KaneTritsch, *Building Dedham – Celebrating 350 Years of History*, 17.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Endicott Estate
Dedham (Norfolk), MA

Section number 8 Page 2

During the late 1880s, families who had held land in the area since Dedham's incorporation and earlier began selling all or part of their holdings to "investors who in turn, subdivided the property and advertised its virtues as desirable lots of land for families moving out of the city."² One name that is closely associated with the development of Dedham at this time is Charles Campbell Sanderson. Mr. Sanderson moved to Dedham from Maine in 1871 and established a "hay, grain, coal, and lumber business"³ on the Dedham Branch Railroad in the vicinity of what is today East Dedham. In addition to this commercial enterprise, Mr. Sanderson was interested in real estate and bought and sold numerous tracts of land in the area of the present day Endicott Estate. At the time of his death in 1905, Sanderson is credited as having erected 114 houses in the area.

The population of Dedham grew rapidly during the last quarter of the 19th century and the early 1900s as estate developers were continually attracted to its location. In 1830, approximately 3,000 people were living in Dedham and by 1905 the population had risen to over 8,000. The new citizens of the town were mostly merchants and gentry from Boston who were looking to move away from the noise and crowds of the city. By the time of World War I, the number of industries operating in the area dropped as conglomerates became more common. However, increase in transportation routes and close proximity to Boston still brought more "settlers" to the area; local farms were slowly sold off for the quick profit and eventually developed. By 1930 the population of Dedham was around 15,000. Much of this population moved into new developments located to the south of the present day Endicott estate in the Elmwood and the Endicott sections of Dedham.

In 1896, H.B. Endicott purchased the Endicott family homestead -- approximately eighteen acres, bounded to the southwest by East Street, the northwest by Walnut Street, northeast of Mt. Vernon Street, and southeast by Sanderson Avenue and land of C.C. Sanderson -- from his mother and father for \$1.00 and other valuable consideration.⁴ The three house plots at the southeast corner of the property were owned by C.C. Sanderson and when H.B. Endicott attempted to buy the lots to make his estate uniform, his offer was refused.⁵ There are currently three houses located along Sanderson Avenue at the southeast corner of the estate. In 1904, a fire completely destroyed H.B. Endicott's original house and the current residence was constructed. The new house was constructed in the most recent trend sweeping the nation, the Colonial Revival style. Endicott had after all followed the Colonial Revival trend of moving away from the noise and grime of the city to the open and free country.

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² Ibid, 19.

³ Dedham Historical Society, *Celebrating Dedham*, 18.

⁴ Augustus and Sarah Endicott moved to Dedham from Chelsea in 1852 and established a modest farm on land that was purchased from his wife's parents for the sum of \$382.73.

⁵ John Endicott Hutchins, Interview by author, 14 August 2000.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Endicott Estate
Dedham (Norfolk), MA

Section number 8 Page 3

The grounds of the Endicott Estate were most likely "designed" at the same time the house was constructed. Archival research did not uncover if a landscape architect designed the grounds of the estate, but certain characteristics of the landscape suggest that the landscape was designed following the beliefs of the Country Place Era.

The Country Place Era roughly extends from the 1880s to the 1920s and defines a period in landscape gardening during an era of great industrial fortunes where the wealth of America sought to escape from the city into the countryside. The ideas of the movement were a transition between the romantic notion of the picturesque and the charms of the outdoors and natural surroundings. The new wealth of the era did not necessarily want or could afford lavish country estates; they were merely looking for an illusion of the opulent country life without all of the necessary work to maintain such residences.

The prominent siting of the house on the property surrounded by sweeps of lawn, the balanced layout of the trees, the curvilinear paths and the location of service buildings (the barn and shed) away from the principal residence are common characteristics of the Country Place ERA. Originally, the principal residence was marked by a grove of trees and the roadways around the house were tree lined; however, many of these trees were lost during the 1938 hurricane.

Henry Bradford Endicott was born September 11, 1853. His parents were Augustus B. Endicott, a prominent Dedham financier,⁶ Selectman and Sheriff of Norfolk County, and Sarah (Fairbanks) Endicott. On graduating from the Dedham high school in 1867 at the age of 18, Henry traveled to Boston to look for work. The first job he obtained was as a plumber's apprentice; he quickly changed professions to become a clerk in a hardware store and then a clerk in a woolen store. It was then on to a job in the leather district, gaining the education and experience on which he opened his own leather business, H.B. Endicott & Company at 27 High Street, Boston in 1875.

On May 23, 1876, he married Caroline Russell of Dedham and they had two children, a son Henry Wendell and a daughter Gertrude Adele.⁷ The marriage dissolved and he married Louise Clapp Colburn, who also had two children, Samuel and Katherine, from an earlier marriage. Henry legally adopted Samuel and Katherine and they both assumed the name of Endicott.

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⁶ From 1886 to 1904 he was president of the Dedham institutions for savings, President of the Dedham National Bank from Dec 16, 1892 to 1904 and Director of the Norfolk Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

⁷ George Hinckley Lyman, *Henry B. Endicott - A Brief Memoir of His Life and His Services to The State and Nation*: 1921.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Endicott Estate
Dedham (Norfolk), MA

Section number 8 Page 4

During the early 1890s Henry acquired an interest in the Lester Brothers Shoe Company, located in Binghamton (currently Johnson City), New York. He eventually bought out the stockholders and renamed the company the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Company. The first year, the company brought in about \$600,000 in business.⁸ The Endicott & Johnson Shoe Company quickly grew and a new factory was built approximately six miles away from Binghamton and the town of Endicott, New York was founded. The company headquarters were located in the town of Endicott. The company continued to grow and by 1919 the Company had \$36,000,000 in capital and an annual cash flow of \$90,000,000.⁹

Although the headquarters of the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Company were located in Endicott, New York, 350 miles from Dedham, Henry B. Endicott maintained residence at the estate and spent most of his time at the Boston office of the company. Like his father, Henry was active in Dedham's affairs and succeeded his father as a Director and President of the Dedham National Bank. During World War I, Henry Bradford Endicott was Executive Chairman of Massachusetts Commission on Public Safety and both State and Federal Food Administrator. In addition, the lawn of the Endicott Estate along Sanderson Avenue was turned over into victory garden plots, and potatoes were planted in an effort to help with the food shortage.¹⁰ This originally caused some concern in the community, as the beautiful lawns were a matter of pride to the entire community.

Henry Bradford Endicott died February 12, 1920 at Brooks Hospital in Boston, MA of influenza. Then Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Calvin Coolidge was a pallbearer at the funeral. At this time, the property was left to his wife, Louisa. In 1924, Katherine, inherited the property after her mother's death. Katherine, who never married and had no children, was the last member of the Endicott family to live in the house. Katherine, who had a passion for flowers and automobiles,¹¹ added the greenhouse and 11-car garage to the property soon after she inherited the property. The greenhouses were used in the cultivation of flowers for the residence and the garage housed Katherine's collection of automobiles including a Bentley, which had a hood ornament in the shape of a Cobra snake, purportedly a gift to Katherine from good friend Rudolph Valentino.¹²

Katherine remained in residence at the property until her death in March 1967. She was 85 at the time. The Endicott Estate was left to the Town of Dedham by Katherine, to be used for public educational purposes,

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⁸ *The Dedham Times* (Dedham), 22 August 1997.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ John Endicott Hutchins, Interview by author, 14 August 2000.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² *Ibid.*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Endicott Estate
Dedham (Norfolk), MA

Section number 8 Page 5

public recreational purposes or other exclusively public purposes.

Following its conveyance, the Town of Dedham was not sure what to do with the property, so at a town meeting a vote to offer the property to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was taken and the estate was handed over to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to be used as the governor's mansion. After months of investigations and program planning, the Commonwealth identified that it was not economically feasible to transform the house into a governor's mansion and reconveyed the property to the town. On April 28, 1970, the Town of Dedham formally appropriated the estate for public purposes under the control and management of an Endicott Estate Commission, which has operated the estate since that time. As recently as 2001 the notion of the estate serving as the governor's mansion was publicly discussed, but the Commonwealth has not shown tangible evidence of reclaiming the property.

One of the first problems to arise under the new ownership of the property was that there were no furnishings left in the building. A small group calling themselves "the Friends of the Endicott Estate" banded together to get furnishings for the property as well as raise enough money to help fund operations of the estate. The assistance from the "Friends of the Endicott Estate" has led to new roofs on the main house and caretakers cottage, repairs to the ballroom, and painting of the principal entrance of the main house.

Today, the Endicott Estate is now a place to stage community gatherings and formal and informal functions, such as weddings, class reunions, business gatherings, concerts, graduation ceremonies, art shows and outdoor gatherings. Local Boy Scout and Girl Scout Troops, as well as a weekly card group, the Bay State Auto Club, and the Dedham Town Committee currently use the house as a meeting spot. The outbuildings of the estate are also currently used by the town for a multitude of purposes. The caretaker's cottage at the east end of the property is currently rented and the money is used to maintain the property, the greenhouse is run by the Human Services Department of Dedham who still offer victory gardens for the public use and maintain gardens planted and cared for by special needs students, the large barn, located to the east of the residence is used by estate's groundskeepers, and the former garage has been transformed into the Endicott Branch Library.

The estate is one of the most lasting impressions of the time when the new wealth of the area made their way out of the city and sought a new and better life in the suburbs. The Endicott estate retains its architectural integrity and remains relatively unaltered from the time of construction.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Endicott Estate
Dedham (Norfolk), MA

Section number 8 Page 6

Architecture

The Endicott Estate is an excellent example of Colonial Revival architecture and significant for its association with the prominent Boston architect Henry Bailey Alden. Colonial Revival architecture was the dominant style for American residential architecture during the first half of the twentieth century. It was a part of the Academic architecture that was occurring in the United States around the turn of the century. Academic styles functioned on all social levels to provide requisite images of sophisticated dignity as middle class homeowners rose from the ranks of the laboring class.¹³ The Colonial Revival mansions built by prominent businessmen contrasted most noticeably with the picturesque homes of the Victorian Period. The newly-acquired wealth sought a visible announcement of their new and "royal" position¹⁴ through the building of spacious estates with plenty of land, similar to the palatial mansions of our nation's past. The wealthy moved away from the noise and grime of the city to the open country leaving the overcrowded streets, noisy thoroughfares, and older neighborhoods to the less affluent.¹⁵ The modern transportation systems of the day gave the wealthy and upper class the opportunity to commute to the city from areas located outside.

The Colonial Revival style was first introduced at the Centennial celebration of 1876 at Philadelphia; however, it was not until the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago that Colonial Revival architecture was established as the fashionable style of the time. The exposition revived an interest and pride in the nation's past and in particular, its colonial architecture and a revival of 17th and 18th century building styles. The earliest form of the Colonial Revival were not historically accurate copies but instead interpretations with details inspired from the past. Common forms of the Colonial Revival style up until 1910 were the asymmetrical form with superimposed and exaggerated colonial details and symmetrical hipped roof. Pattern books and pictorial catalogues of Colonial architecture led to the transformation of more historically accurate properties.

Henry Bailey Alden is best known for his residential buildings and commercial work including the *Herald-Traveler* Building on Mason Street in Boston and the United Shoe Machinery Corporation Building located on Federal Street in Boston. Henry Bailey Alden was born in Somerville, MA, in 1861 where he attended public schooling before going on and studying architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).¹⁶

(continued)

¹³ Alan Gowans, *Styles and Types of North American Architecture*, 223.

¹⁴ Mary Mix Foley, *The American House*. (New York: Harper & Row, 1980), 197

¹⁵ Alan Gowans, *The Comfortable House: North American Suburban Architecture 1890-1930*, 16.

¹⁶ MIT's campus had been designed based on the Beaux Arts Classicism and the architecture school's curriculum was based on the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. Henry Bailey Alden's training in the classical architecture styles while attending MIT may have led to his interest in the Colonial Revival style.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Endicott Estate
Dedham (Norfolk), MA

Section number 8 Page 7

After studying at MIT, Mr. Alden worked with the Boston firm of Parker, Thomas, and Rice for many years and is credited with the design of many outstanding buildings in Boston including the Winslow Building on Boylston Street and the Whitten Burdett & Young Building on Washington Street in addition to the aforementioned *Herald-Traveler* Building and the United Shoe Machinery Building.

Mr. Alden also designed many buildings and residences in the Boston area. These include the United Shoe Machinery Corporation Clubhouse, Beverly, MA, listed in the National Register in 1982 and many of the residences located within the neighborhood to the south of the clubhouse bordered on the east by McKay Street and Green Street to the south. Many of these residences are modest 1 1/2- and two-story single family residences constructed in the Colonial Revival style as well as Arts and Crafts influenced dwellings. In addition, Alden is credited with designing the Westwood Public Library and the shingle style gardener's cottage at the Endicott Estate.¹⁷ The cottage was moved across Sanderson Avenue sometime during the mid-20th century. The cottage still stands on the east side of Sanderson Avenue today.

The Endicott Estate is the most impressive of all the Colonial Revival buildings designed by Alden and constructed at this time in Dedham. The projecting center gable, corner pilasters, exaggerated dentil course, Palladian window and colonnaded porches are representative of high style detailing. Other buildings in the Dedham area constructed at this time include the Ames School ca. 1898 (NR 1983), and the Charles and Annie Louise Warren House. Designed by Springfield architects, Luther Greenleaf and Albert Cobb, the Ames School is an excellent example of monumental Colonial Revival exhibiting fluted Ionic columns, Palladian windows, and modillion cornice. The Charles and Annie Louise Warren House constructed in 1917 features Ionic columns on the porch and pilasters supporting the central gable. The colonial revival not only affected new buildings but old homes were updated as well. The Norfolk House, constructed in 1801 was updated in 1905 through the addition of a large two-story porch with Ionic columns and the Wilson-Hildreth House, constructed in 1745 and updated in the early 1900s through the addition of dentils to the pediment and cornice.

The Endicott Estate survives intact and represents an impressive interpretation of the Colonial Revival house type. The estate is one of the most lasting impressions of the time when the new wealth of the area made their way out of the city and sought a new and better life in the suburbs. The Endicott estate retains its architectural integrity and remains relatively unaltered from the time of construction. The property is significant for its embodiment of the distinctive characteristics that define the Colonial Revival style of architecture in form, mass, proportion, and ornamentation.

(continued)

¹⁷ "A Gardeners Cottage at Dedham, Mass." *Supplemental Carpentry and Building*, 309.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Endicott Estate
Dedham (Norfolk), MA

Section number 8 Page 8

Archaeological Significance

Since overall patterns of ancient Native American settlement in Dedham are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Most ancient Native American settlement in the Dedham and Greater Boston locale is known from coastal areas and sites along the main drainages of important waterways like the Neponset and Charles Rivers. Native sites along tributary streams of these drainages in interior areas are less documented. Ancient Native American sites in the nominated area can help document the regional and local importance of more interior/upland sites and their relationship to known larger multicomponent sites located along the marshes and floodplains of major drainages noted above. Information from sites in the vicinity of the Endicott Estate may indicate a functional/seasonal role for sites in this area with larger sites noted above.

Historic archaeological resources identified above have the potential to contribute important information relating to 19th century settlement in Dedham, the history of agriculture in that town and the evolution of the current Endicott Estate. Historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing may locate structural evidence of the 1852 farmhouse. That information may document architectural features for that house and period in the Dedham area. Similar research may locate the full range of structures associated with the 1852 farmstead and the layout for the early farm. Detailed analysis of the contents from occupational related features together with structural evidence from buildings may identify the full range of agricultural activities at the farm and their evolution through time. Historical and archaeological evidence may survive that detail 19th century life on the dairy farm during its occupation by H. B. Endicott as a young child with his mother. Occupational related features may also exist on the property related to the occupancy of H. B. Endicott. Structural evidence may survive from the 1852 farmhouse that detail the extent it was reused by the existing 1906 residence. This evidence can be used to test oral histories of the property that state the current residence incorporates parts of the earlier foundation.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Endicott Estate
Dedham (Norfolk), MA

Section number 9 Page 1

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- Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects*, Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1970.

(end)

Endicott Estate
Name of Property

Norfolk, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx 13.9

UTM References See continuation sheet.
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19 321600 4678600
Zone Easting Northing

2. 19 321700 4678400
Zone Easting Northing

3. 19 321600 4678360
Zone Easting Northing

4. 19 321620 4678300
Zone Easting Northing

— See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Geoffrey E. Melhuish, Architectural Historian, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date January 2002

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone 671-727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Town of Dedham, MA

street & number 26 Bryant Street #207 telephone 781-326-1638

city or town Dedham state MA zip code 02026

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Endicott Estate
Dedham (Norfolk), MA

Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is defined in the Norfolk County Probate Records, Docket No. 173625, Schedule of Real Estate. The boundaries of the Endicott Estate have been defined as block known as 656 East Street, Dedham, Massachusetts - bounded by East Street, Walnut Street, Mt. Vernon Street and Sanderson Avenue - Containing a total of approximately 795, 654 square feet. The Endicott Estate contains 18.2 acres as defined by the current verbal boundary description.

(end)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries encompass all land historically known as the Endicott Estate, 656 East Street. The property includes the principal residence, all outbuildings and grounds.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Endicott Estate
Dedham (Norfolk), MA

Section number 10 Page 2

USGS MAP

Quadrangle: Norwood, MA
Scale: 7.5 minute; 1:25,000 scale
Zone 19

UTM References

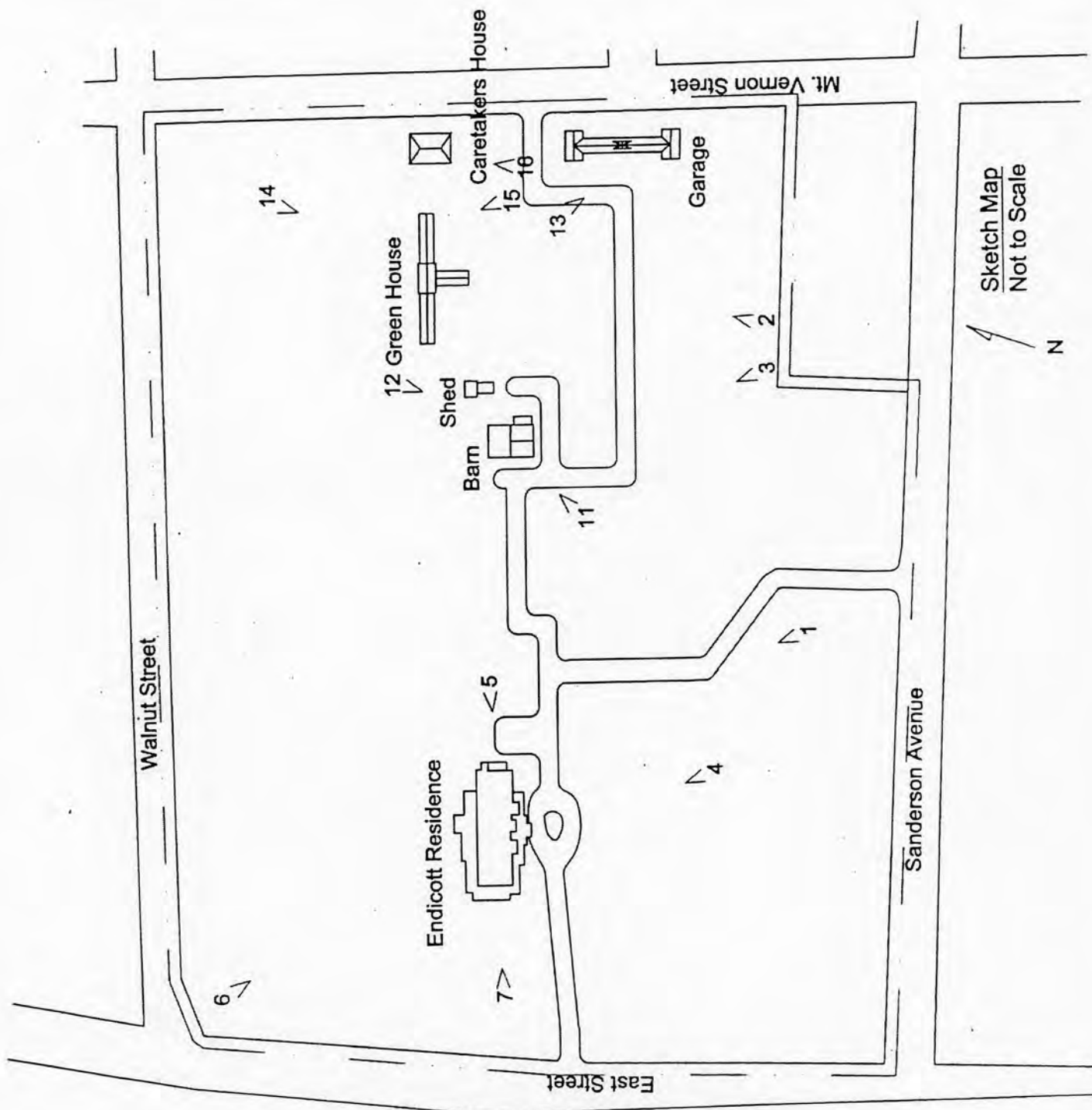
- | | | |
|----|----------|-----------|
| 1. | 321600 E | 4678600 N |
| 2. | 321700 E | 4678400 N |
| 3. | 321600 E | 4678360 N |
| 4. | 321620 E | 4678300 N |
| 5. | 321400 E | 4678220 N |
| 6. | 321320 E | 4678460 N |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Endicott Estate, Dedham, Norfolk County, MA

Section Number 11 Page 2



Sketch Map
Not to Scale

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Endicott Estate
Dedham (Norfolk), MA

Section number photo Page

PHOTOGRAPHS

The information for items 1-5 is identical for each print.

- 1/16.
1. Name of Property: Endicott Estate
 2. County and State: Norfolk County, MA
 3. Photographer: Geoffrey E. Melhuish
 4. Date of photographs: 8/14/2000
 5. Location: Turk Tracey & Larry Architects
92 Exchange Street
Portland, ME 04101
 6. View northwest of Endicott Residence and grounds.
 7. Photograph 1 of 16
- 2/16. View northwest of Endicott Residence and Barn.
- 3/16. View northeast of grounds showing Barn (left), greenhouse and caretakers cottage (center), and stable (right).
- 4/16. South elevation of Endicott Residence view northwest.
- 5/16. West elevation of Endicott Residence view northeast.
- 6/16. North and East elevations of Endicott Residence view southwest.
- 7/16. West elevation of Endicott Residence view east.
- 8/16. View east of front hall leading into dining room of first floor, Endicott Residence.
- 9/16. View north of music room from front hall of first floor, Endicott Residence.
- 10/16. View east of second floor hallway, Endicott Estate.
- 11/16. View northwest of Barn.
- 12/16. View south of shed.
- 13/16. View southeast of stable, rear elevation.
- 14/16. View south of greenhouse, front elevation.
- 15/16. View northwest of greenhouse, rear elevation.
- 16/16. View north of caretakers house, south and west elevations.

(end)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Endicott Estate
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Norfolk

DATE RECEIVED: 1/24/02 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/13/02
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/01/02 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/11/02
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 02000128

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 3/6/02 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



ENDICOTT ESTATE
NORFOLK COUNTY, MA

$\frac{1}{16}$

840 22+01 NNNNN+179U 7412



ENDICOTT ESTATE
NORFOLK COUNTY, MA

$\frac{2}{16}$

840 22+03 NNNNN-16RU 7412



ENDICOTT ESTATE
NORFOLK COUNTY, MA

3/16

840 22+03 NNNNN-13RU 7412



ENDICOTT ESTATE

NORFOLK COUNTY, MA

6/16

<No. 8RD> 940 73+02 ENNN-16AU 0873



ENDICOTT ESTATE

NORFOLK COUNTY, MA

7/16

840 22+04 NNNNN-17RU 7412



ENDICOTT ESTATE
NORFOLK COUNTY, MA

8/16

848 22+82 NNNNN+25RU 7412



EXIT

ENDICOTT ESTATE
NORFOLK COUNTY, MA

9/16

840 22+02 NNNNN+28RU 7412



ENDCOTT ESTATE
NORFOLK COUNTY, MA

10/16

840 22+05 NNNN+03RU 7412



ENDICOTT ESTATE

NORFOLK COUNTY, MA

11/16



ENDICOTT ESTATE

NORFOLK COUNTY, MA

12
16



ENDICOTT ESTATE

NORFOLK COUNTY, MA

13/16

848 22+02 NNNNN-079U 7412



ENDICOTT ESTATE

NORFOLK COUNTY, MA

14/16

848 22+04 NNNNN-14RU 7412



ENDICOTT ESTATE

NORFOLK COUNTY - MA

15/16



ENDICOTT ESTATE

NORFOLK COUNTY, MA


16/16



ENDKOTT ESTATE
656 EAST STREET
NORFOLK COUNTY, MA
GEOFFREY E MELLISH
81141200

TUCK TRACEY ? LARRY ARCHITECTS
VIEW NORTHWEST OF ENDKOTT ESTATE





ENDICOTT ESTATE
656 EAST STREET
NORFOLK COUNTY, MA

GEOFFREY E. MELLIVER

8/14/2000


TOOK TRACEY : LARRY ARCHITECTS

VIEW SOUTH OF PEAK ELEVATION

ENDICOTT ESTHIE
DEDHAM (NORFOLK) MA


Norwood MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names



1985 X7043

ENDICOTT ESTHIE
DEDHAM
NORFOLK COUNTY
MA

UTM REFERENCE

1 19 321600 E
4678600 N

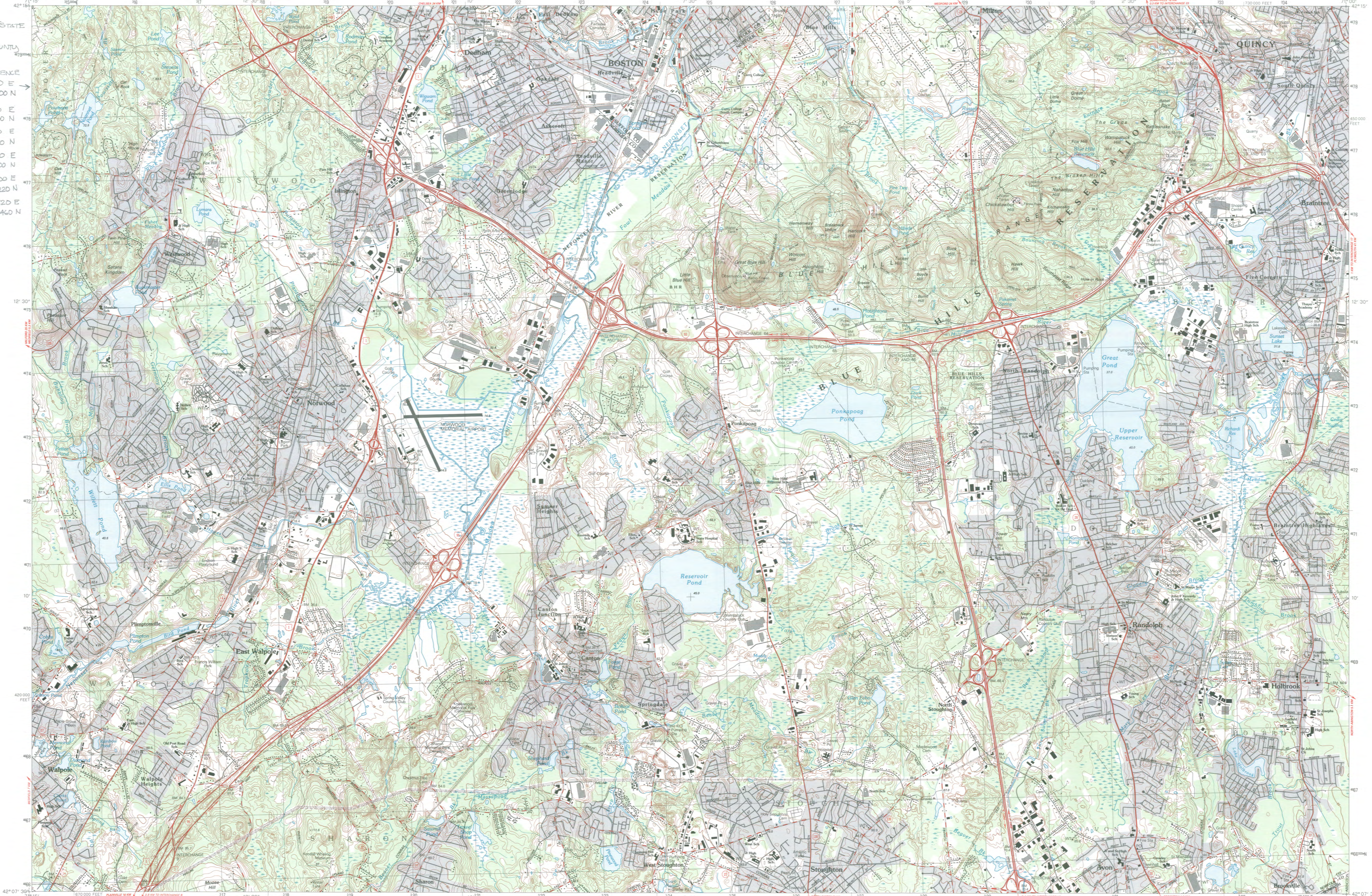
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4678400 N

3 19 321600 E
4678360 N

4 19 321620 E
4678300 N

5 19 321400 E
4678220 N

6 19 321320 E
4678460 N



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
in cooperation with Massachusetts Department
of Public Works

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of
Massachusetts agencies

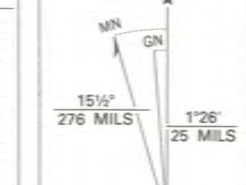
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map edited 1985.
Supersedes Norwood and Blue Hills 1:25,000-scale
maps dated 1970 and 1971.

Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal
Transverse Mercator, zone 19
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate
system, mainland zone. 1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 6 meters south and
41 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

There may be private inclusions within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODESIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTOUR ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS			
Meters	Feet	UTM grid convergence (MIN) at center of map Diagram is approximate		1	2	3	4
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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

January 14, 2002

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Mail Stop 2280, Suite 400
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Endicott Estate, 656 East Street, Dedham (Norfolk), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Bruce Bowers, Dedham Historical Commission
Thomas Polito, Dedham Board of Selectmen
Geoffrey Melhuish, Turk, Tracey & Larry, Preservation Consultant
Arthur Noonan, Dedham Town Planner
Thomas Brennan, Director, Dedham Public Library