

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

3127

DEC 8 1988

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name McIntosh Corner Historic District
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Central and Great Plain Avenue. ☒ not for publication
city, town Needham ☒ vicinity
state MA code 025 county Norfolk code 021 zip code 02192

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
15	10	buildings *
1	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	1	objects
16	12	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register 0
*most are minor buildings - shed/garages

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Valerie A. Talmage
Signature of certifying official

Nov. 28, 1988
Date

Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau State Historic Preservation Officer

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. 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:)

Entered in the
National Register

11/5/89

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic - single familyCommerce/trade - specialty storeIndustry/Processing - manufacturingLandscape - park

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic - single familyLandscape - parkReligion - religious structure**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Early Republic - federalMid 19th-century - Greek RevivalLate Victorian - ItalianateLate 19th & 20th-century Revival - Colonial RevivalLate 19th & 20th-century American - Bungalow

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone - granite, concretewalls Wood - weatherboard, shinglesBrick, synthetics - vinylroof Asphalt

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The McIntosh Corner Historic District is an eleven acre area located at the intersection of Great Plain and Central Avenues, in the midwestern section of Needham, Massachusetts. Needham is an inland suburban town, ten miles southwest of Boston and located within a loop of the Charles River. Although there are several prominent elevations, the central and western parts of Needham are characterized by rolling plains with some upland ponds and streams that drain into the Charles River. Needham is bordered by the towns that are connected via the two transportation routes of McIntosh Corner. Great Plain Avenue connects Dedham on the east, to Wellesley on the west, and Central Avenue links Newton on the northeast with Dover and Natick at the southwest.

The historic district is located at the intersection of the two main lines of travel and communication that served Needham during the 19th century. The buildings of the district reflect with integrity a sense of time and place for the town of Needham. They are representative of a period beginning in the 1790s and progressing to the eve of World War I.

The McIntosh Corner Historic District consists primarily of residential buildings constructed from 1794 to 1915. The buildings of the district line the sides of the two main intersecting roads and Noyes Street, which is separated from Central Avenue by a small parcel of land now known as Noyes Park. All of the contributing buildings retain their original function as residences, however, none retain other functions that were attributed to the houses in the 1800s including stores, a post office, and local home manufacturing known as cottage industries. Contributing buildings retain their integrity of setting, design, materials, feeling, association, and location.

McIntosh Corner Historic District was the late 18th and early 19th-century town center due to the intersection of two primary transportation routes. The District consists of the readily apparent remains of a 19th-century residential community that developed adjacent to the town center. The core for the original town center was located one-quarter mile north on Central Avenue and is recalled by the remaining old burial ground and two National Register dwellings. It is McIntosh Corner, an extension of that original core, that retains the character of a cohesive 19th-century community. The District is also representative of subsequent suburbanization following the shift of the town center to the junction of the railroad lines passing through Needham, one mile east of McIntosh Corner.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

McIntosh Corner,
Needham, Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 1

The district is cohesive due to the similar building scale, massing and use of materials. The predominant building form is the five-bay, pitched roof, two and one-half story dwelling with Federal or Greek Revival detail. There are three other contributing buildings that have a pitched roof and are one and one-half stories with two, three, or four bays on the main facade. The gable-end building form is found in three buildings that have two or three bays, and two and one-half stories. All buildings are vernacular forms of traditional building styles. Nearly all dwellings have rear or side ells or sheds, an evolutionary statement of the traditional New England house. Several barns and sheds were built within the period of significance. Most are the traditional barn building form of a gable end structure. All contributing buildings are of wood construction.

There are twelve non-contributing listings, four of which are modern ranch or colonial style houses, one a modern church, one a modern garage, four of which are early 20th-century sheds built after the end of the period of significance, one an early 20th-century wellhouse, and one an historical marker placed in the 1960s to commemorate the location of the McIntosh Tavern around which the district was originally centered. With the exception of the church, the non-contributing buildings are consistent in scale, style and materials with the significant architecture of the district. The church, which is located on the southwest corner of the district's intersection, is a large brick structure in a modernistic style.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

The most common building form to survive in the district is the five-bay, two and one-half story, pitched roof structure with interior chimneys and center entrances. Variations occur only in architectural elaboration and the effect of rear and side ells and additions. The six buildings that fit into this description range in construction date from the earliest extant building in the district, 1794, to 1854. Other buildings that exhibit a similar building form with two, three, or four bays were built from 1849 to 1914.

The earliest extant building in the district is the Daniel Kingsbury Sr. House (1794, Map #9) situated on the northeast corner of Great Plain Avenue and Noyes Street. Built on a granite foundation, the five-bay Federal house retains its 9/6 sash with applied molding for window surrounds and some transitional Greek Revival details in the side gable ends. They have wide returns underlined by a templar full return. In 1902 the house was updated in the Georgian Revival tradition and has three pedimented dormers on the main/south facade, an open entrance portico with round tapered columns and square pilasters, and built-in side benches.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMcIntosh Corner,
Needham, MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 2

Also elaborated with Federal style details is the Nathan McIntosh House (1829, Map #3) and the John Mills House (1834, Map #13). Both are built on granite block foundations and have the applied molding for window surrounds and sash of six lights over six lights. The Greek Revival influence is seen in their panelled entrance doors that are flanked by side-lights. The Nathan McIntosh House was considerably enlarged in 1917 when a rear ell and major addition to accomodate a second family was added. These additions are visible from the Great Plain Avenue facade and are in keeping with the size, scale and materials of the 1829 dwelling.

There are three houses that employ this same traditional building form and have Greek Revival elaborations in keeping with the later mid-1800s construction dates. Two were built by the same owner, Ezra Fuller, and are the Ezra Fuller Jr. House (1849, Map #10) and the Caroline Cole House (1854, Map #1). Both have six over six sash and wide eave overhangs. The Caroline Cole House has some Colonial Revival, early 20th-century updating as seen in the full-length hipped roof porch and the small shed-roof dormer. The Ezra Fuller Jr. House has bold templar gable ends, with a wide unadorned entablature and a Greek Revival panelled door flanked by full side-lights, and a projecting open portico supported by fluted round columns. The other basic five-bay dwelling with Greek Revival detail is the Matthias Mills House (1834, Map #4). The panelled door is flanked by half side-lights, square pilasters and a high-profile lintel with a dentil cornice. One slightly unusual feature found in the two Mills houses, John Mills and Matthias Mills, is the half round window in the gable peak. Rear ells of the Matthias Mills House are clearly visible along Central Avenue.

Other pitched roof buildings with fewer than the traditional five bays and only one and one-half stories were built from 1849 to 1914. The George E. Eaton House (1849, Map #2) has been altered with new siding, porch and rear decks, however, the basic building form with four bays, and six over six sash is retained on the main facade. Rimmele's Shop (1877, Map #5), now a residence, has been altered somewhat, but retains the pitched roof building form with three bays and an added porico and dormer. It is simply designed in the tradition of a utilitarian building appropriate for a shop. The simply detailed Colonial Revival house at 66 Noyes Street (1914, Map #6) is a one and one-half story, two bay dwelling built on a rubblestone foundation. Its only additonal detail is its one-story projecting bay.

Of less frequency in the McIntosh Corner Historic District are the gable-end, side-hall entranced houses that were popular throughout New England as well as other parts of Needham during the second half of the 19th century. Although a traditional building form for the Greek Revival period and style of construction, the three gable-end buildings in the McIntosh Corner Historic District are of Italianate or Colonial Revival style in massing, scale, and detail.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

McIntosh Corner,
Needham, Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 3

The most prominently situated gable-end is the Sarah Rimmel House (1872, Map #8), located on the southeast corner of Great Plain Avenue and Noyes Street and is visible from most points in the district. Although the large dwelling has been sided with vinyl, it retains its proportions, and its details, including a one-story projecting bay on the Noyes Street side, and a hipped roof porch with round columns and a simple balustrade on the gable-end, Great Plain Avenue side.

Also in the gable-end form is the William Flag House (1852, Map #11) in the Greek Revival/Italianate style with its six over six sash, and half side-lights flanking the side-hall entrance and the Thomas Leonard House (1902, Map #12), in the Colonial Revival Style with its wide returns, one-story bay, and an entrance porch with turned posts.

Most of the contributing barns and sheds are in the gable-end building form and were built by the early 1900s. The well-conserved Matthias Mills Barn (1861, Map #4A) is representative of traditional mid to late 19th-century outbuildings. One bungalow garage was built in 1914, according to the Town Reports, and retains its paired barn-like doors, exposed rafters and raking eave overhang. It is located on the same property as the Daniel Kingsbury House.

LANDSCAPE FEATURE/SITE

The one contributing landscape feature in the McIntosh Corner Historic District is Noyes Park, developed in 1913. The piece of land was set off in 1831 when Central Avenue was diverted to its present route to avoid a sharp dip in the road where it had crossed Great Plain Avenue. In 1913, the Town of Needham purchased the small .2 acre triangle and created a park. The park and the street were named for a Dr. Josiah Noyes, Needham's first physician, who had lived in the Ebenezer McIntosh House, located at the northern end of Noyes Street where it rejoins Central Avenue. Although immediately adjacent to the northeast edge of the district, this property is not included in the district due to the many non-contributing buildings recently built between this McIntosh/Noyes dwelling and the boundaries of the district. Its setting has been significantly altered although the Ebenezer McIntosh house is still identifiable with its five bay Federal facade facing south.

McIntosh Corner Historic District retains its 19th-century arrangement of buildings, lining the intersecting streets. There has been some infill, accounting for the four non-contributing dwellings and the major addition of an intrusive church building. The likelihood of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites is high due to the proximity to wetlands and the reported use of Great Plain and Central Avenues as native trails during the Contact Period. Historic sites may also be found at the site of the McIntosh Tavern, however, there are no registered sites within a mile of this historic intersection.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

McIntosh Corner,
Needham, Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 4

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded in the district or in the general area (within one mile), it is likely that sites are present. The physical characteristics of the district, located on the periphery of wetlands and Fuller Brook, both in close proximity to the Charles River, would have made this an attractive area for native subsistence and settlement activities. Given the size of the district (11.1 miles), limited historic development in most of the district, and the fact that Central Avenue and Great Plain Avenue are reported to have been major native Contact Period trails, a moderate potential exists that prehistoric sites are present.

A high potential exists for significant historical archaeological remains in the district. During the Colonial and Federal Periods, the intersection of Central Avenue and Great Plain Avenue was the principal intersection of the early town center in the area, with the town's first meetinghouse (moved in 1879) located a few hundred yards north of the intersection. Archaeological survey and testing may help to identify other buildings that existed at the corner, including the McIntosh Tavern, built on the northwest corner of the intersection in 1810 and burned in 1844. Structural remains in early homes in the area may also exist. Archaeological research can also assist in determining whether or not outbuildings and occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) survive in association with buildings still extant in the district. Most homes in the district date to the first half of the 19th-century, though some late 18th-century examples also exist.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locallyApplicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ DCriteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1794-1914

Significant Dates

Community Planning & Development

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The McIntosh Corner Historic District is a good example of an early town center of activity for Needham. It is illustrative of a 19th-century community that developed around transportation routes that were important to Needham and other towns. It retains its architectural integrity with the preservation of several 19th-century dwellings that also served as commercial and industrial sites during the early and mid 19th-century. The period of significance for the district begins in 1794, when the Daniel Kingsbury House (Map #9) was constructed, to 1915, when residential construction all but subsided due in part to the United States involvement in World War I. The district represents a 19th-century town center that served as a transportation center with stagecoach stops, and as a center for small cottage industries prior to the industrialization of other parts of Needham. The location of mid 19th-century transportation and waterpower resources led to the end of development until the eventual early 20th-century residential suburbanization. All of the contributing buildings are residential or related buildings, with the exception of the Presbyterian Church. They line the two intersecting streets and are architecturally cohesive.

There are twenty-five buildings, one structure, one object, and one site of which fifteen buildings and the one site contribute to the significance of the district. These properties retain integrity of location, design, setting, association, materials, and workmanship. Thus, the McIntosh Corner Historic District meets Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places and is significant at the local level.

Colonial settlement of Needham started as early as 1636 when the General Court of the Province granted to thirty families two hundred square miles of wilderness. Present day Needham lay in the northeast corner of the large land grant, in the curve of the Charles River and directly across that river from the site of the parent town of Dedham. Parts of Needham were granted to English immigrant families from 1643 on.

☒ See continuation sheet

SHP0, Needham Public Library

XX See continuation sheet

☐ See continuation sheet☒ See continuation sheet

617 358-7980

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

McIntosh Corner,
Needham, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 1

The traditional beginning of settlement occurred in 1680 when the Town of Dedham purchased 20 square miles within the loop of the Charles River from the Ponkopaug Indians. By 1710 there were forty householders who petitioned the General Court to incorporate as a separate town due to the isolation caused by the Charles River and the remoteness of this land from the educational and religious center in Dedham. Their petition was granted and the Town of Needham was incorporated in 1711. The area was still extremely large and in 1798 a second parish was established in what was known as West Needham. It was not until 1881 that the area of this second parish became the town of Wellesley. Population for Needham is difficult to evaluate because all figures to 1885 include the population of what is now the Town of Wellesley. However, the population patterns have been consistent with surrounding towns. There was a steady increase during the 18th century to approximately 1,000 residents by the beginning of the 19th century (including Wellesley), and a continued increase with a substantial bulge in the mid-1800s due in part to Irish immigration and the advent of the railroad connecting Needham to larger centers. The population growth continued throughout the late 19th century, although the raw numbers indicate a substantial drop in population, which reflects the 1881 separation of Wellesley.

Needham, like every community in colonial New England, began with an agricultural economy, some grazing, and winter lumbering. Mills cropped up along the Charles River as early as 1688, however, there were no well known saw or grist mills that survived the 18th century. Much of the mill activity, including paper mills on the River, was located at Charles River Village. Most of the milling areas are in present day Newton or Wellesley. The manufacturing of underwear, which was to become the major industry of Needham, began prior to the 1830s and was greatly expanded in the 1850s. J. Beless's business was located at Needham Highlands. Other mid 19th-century industry included the production of hats, shoes, and silk, much of which was done in shops connected to the artisan's house. Glue was manufactured in Needham also and one business was conducted within the McIntosh Corner Historic District on the property of the Matthias Mills House (1834, Map #4). The glue industry had all but ended in Needham by the 1870s due to the competition of large manufactories. Other cottage industries dwindled by that time as well, also due to the industrialization of all types of production. The one industry that grew in Needham was the production of hosiery and underwear. Carter's was established in the 1880s at Needham Highlands and became one of the best known firms for the production of children's underwear in the nation.

The first meeting house in Needham was established at the base of North Hill along the Great Plain. This was 1712, the year after incorporation and the location was at the junction of Central Avenue and Nehoiden Street, approximately one-quarter mile north of the McIntosh Corner Historic District. The burying ground (still extant) was near this meetinghouse

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**McIntosh Corner,
Needham, MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 2

location on Nehoiden Street. Two other meetinghouses (no longer extant) were built at this location until the shift to Great Plain Village which occurred after the construction of the railroad through Needham in 1853. The only remnants of this early town core include two National Register residential buildings (the Davis Mills House and the Townsend House) and the burying ground which continues to be used as the town cemetery. The first proposed location of the railroad was parallel with Central Avenue and would have passed through McIntosh Corner. However, there was opposition and unwillingness on the part of one landowner to sell his land for the purpose of a railroad; thus, the route was renegotiated to pass through Needham on a north-south axis approximately one mile east of Central Avenue. This was a major turning point for transportation, hence the commercial activity of the Central Avenue part of Needham.

McIntosh Corner is an extension of the town core that developed one-quarter mile north on Central Avenue at Nehoiden Street. It was a natural extension that occurred due to the feature of the intersection of two important transportation routes connecting Needham with all bordering towns. The initial development of McIntosh Corner began in the late 1700s when Daniel Kingsbury built his house on a parcel of land that had been owned by his great grandfather, Deacon Timothy Kingsbury, who served at the meetinghouse located north on Central Avenue. In 1810, Major Ebenezer built the McIntosh Tavern, which became the center of activity for the next thirty years. Due to its location at the busiest intersection in the East Precinct of old Needham, the Tavern was a stagecoach stop for two lines including the Boston-Dover stage and the stage that met the railroad in West Needham after 1834 (prior to the introduction of the railroad through what has become Needham Village). Until the mid-1800s there were only a few crossings over the Charles, thus Central Avenue served as a connector to Boston for Needham and Dover, while Great Plain Avenue was the only route of travel from the western most points of Needham (modern Wellesley) and parts of Natick, to Dedham and Boston.

The McIntosh family after whom the corner is aptly named contributed to the continued development of this major intersection. In 1822, Major Ebenezer McIntosh, who had built the Tavern, also built his house, which is extant and is located just north of the district's boundaries. Although it is in close proximity to the district, it is not included due to the recent subdivision of land surrounding it and the construction of many non-contributing structures. In 1829 Nathan McIntosh, son of Ebenezer, built his house (Map #3) on the opposite corner of Central from the Tavern.

In 1834, the Mills brothers built two houses and conducted a glue manufactory in a shop (no longer extant) behind the Matthias Mills House (Map #4). John Mills built his house (Map #13) on Great Plain Avenue northwest of his brother's. It is interesting to note that the two houses built in the same

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

McIntosh Corner,
Needham, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 3

year, have slightly different features, one being more Federal and the other having Greek Revival detail. However, both houses have one unique feature to the district, a half-round window in each gable peak. In all likelihood, the builder was the same for the two houses. The Mills manufactured glue at McIntosh Corner until the 1870s when most small cottage industries ended due to modernization of production techniques and industrial development.

The late 1840s was a time for continued development of the McIntosh Corner area. The Tavern was sold to Ezra Fuller in 1842 and burned in 1844. Fuller built a small building on the cellar hole of the Tavern and maintained a store there while building the Ezra Fuller House (Map #10). He continued to run the general store on the site of the McIntosh Tavern. The store, which had become the ell of Fuller's 1849 house, was moved south on Central Avenue (approximately one-quarter mile) in 1869 and became the home of Ezra Fisher Mills after considerable alteration. In 1849, the George Eaton House (Map #2) was built on Central Avenue, adjacent to the Nathan McIntosh House. Eaton built on the foundation of an 18th-century house and blacksmith shop and maintained a general store and post office at this location.

The development of the railroad in 1853 one mile east of Central Avenue and the subsequent construction of other roads leading to Needham Village, and other bridges across the Charles River drained traffic away from McIntosh Corner as a center for commercial and civic activity. A new town center developed around the Needham Village depot and by the 1870s there were churches, schools, and the meetinghouse from Central Avenue was moved to the new center. Thus, subsequent development of McIntosh Corner was residential suburbanization. A dress shop was built behind the 1872 Sarah Rimmele House (Map #8) in 1879. However, this was a cottage industry that did not depend on transportation and water power for its success.

At the turn of the century there was major development and subdivision throughout Needham. Several civic buildings including a new library and town hall were built at Needham Village, an area already well established due to the railroad. Residential subdivision occurred in and around the Village and in other parts of Needham as well, including McIntosh Corner. The Thomas Leonard House (Map #12) is an example of this. Also in 1913, the triangle of land created by the rerouting of Central Avenue in 1831, was purchased by town and a small park was planned and developed. Within the same year the property behind the Sarah Rimmele House was subdivided, the dress shop closed and was converted to a residence and 66 Noyes Street (Map #6) was built.

There was no further development of the McIntosh Corner area with the exception of garages and sheds for existing houses until after 1950 when additional subdivision led to the construction of several modern houses on lots between the early contributing properties. The most distinctive quality of

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

McIntosh Corner,
Needham, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 4

McIntosh Corner is the arrangement of several 19th-century buildings lining the intersecting streets. Although construction dates range over 100 years, there is continuity and cohesiveness established in the building forms used to develop this continuum of residential development. The Needham Historical Commission has identified these local resources by means of a comprehensive survey and has previously successfully recommended other nearby properties for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

McIntosh Corner,
Needham, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 5

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Since patterns of prehistoric occupation in Needham are poorly documented, any surviving sites would be significant. Prehistoric sites in this area offer the potential for further understanding of prehistoric settlements and subsistence along the Charles River drainage in general and the relationships between these sites and those along the lower Charles drainage, particularly those along the Charles River estuary.

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential for providing detailed information on the changing social, cultural, and economic patterns that characterized an early settlement and town center prior to the introduction of the railroad. Potential also exists for further documenting the McIntosh Tavern, and the importance of taverns along rural highways, prior to a change to rail transportation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

McIntosh Corner,
Needham, Massachusetts

Section number 9 Page 1

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. Atlas of Towns of Needham, Dover, Westwood, Millis & Medfield, Norfolk Co., MA, George Walker, Boston, MA, 1909.
2. Clarke, George K., History of Needham, Massachusetts, 1711-1911, Cambridge, MA: University Press, 1912.
3. Jones, Frederic A., Old Houses in Needham, Massachusetts, privately printed (Reprinted Hampshire Press, 1979).
4. Lockridge, Kenneth A. A New England Town: The First Hundred Years, Dedham, Massachusetts, 1636-1736, New York, W.W. Norton & Co. Inc., 1970.
5. Records of Registry of Deeds, Norfolk County, Dedham, MA.
6. Reports of the Town of Needham. 1870-1920, Needham Public Library, Needham, MA.
7. Massachusetts Historical Commission, Comprehensive Survey of Needham.
8. Massachusetts Historical Commission, Reconnaissance Survey Report, Needham, MA, January, 1980.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

McIntosh Corner,
Needham, Massachusetts

Section number 10 Page 1

UTM REFERENCES

	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
A.	19	314060	4683330
B.	19	314150	4683250
C.	19	314070	4683170
D.	19	314050	4683200
E.	19	314050	4683260
F.	19	314020	4683280

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

McIntosh Corner Historic District
Needham, Massachusetts

Section number 10 Page 2

Boundary Justification

The structures included in the district boundaries are a concentration of historically significant buildings. Beyond this concentration, the area is dominated by new construction.

**MCINTOSH CORNER HISTORIC DISTRICT
District Data Sheet**

MAP #	MHC#	NAME	ADDRESS	Date	Style	TYPE	STATUS
1	B-79	Caroline Cole House	1069 Central Avenue	1854	Greek Revival	B	C
1A	-	shed	1069 Central Avenue	ca. 1920	vernacular	B	NC
1B	-	shed	1069 Central Avenue	ca. 1920	vernacular	B	NC
2	B-14	George E. Eaton House	1086 Central Avenue	1849	Greek Revival (altered)	B	C
3	B-18	Nathan McIntosh House	1092 Central Avenue	1829	Federal	B	C
A	-	-	1109 Central Avenue	1955	Colonial Revival	B	NC
B	-	-	1115 Central Avenue	1955	Ranch Style	B	NC
B1	-	tool shed	1115 Central Avenue	1950s	-	B	NC
4	B-20	Matthias Mills House	1129 Central Avenue	1834	Greek Revival	B	C
4A	-	barn	1129 Central Avenue	1861	vernacular	B	C
5	B-88	Rimmele's Shop	62 Noyes Street	1877	Italianate (vernacular)	B	C
6	-	-	66 Noyes Street	1914	Colonial Revival (vernacular)	B	C
7	D-13	Noyes Park	Great Plain & Central	1913	-	Si	C
8	B-80	Sarah Rimmele House	1426 Great Plain Avenue	1872	Italianate	B	C
9	B-15	Daniel Kingsbury Sr. House	1427 Great Plain Avenue	1794	Federal/Greek Revival	B	C
9A	-	garage	1427 Great Plain Avenue	1914	Bungaloid	B	C
9B	--	well	1427 Great Plain Avenue	ca. 1940	-	St	NC

**MCINTOSH CORNER HISTORIC DISTRICT
District Data Sheet (cont'd)**

MAP #	MHC#	NAME	ADDRESS	Date	Style	TYPE	STATUS
10	B-3	Ezra Fuller House	1453 Great Plain Avenue	1949	Greek Revival	B	C
10A	-	Historical marker	1453 Great Plain Avenue	1960s		O	NC
C		Presbyterian Church	1458 Great Plain Avenue	1959	Moderne	B	NC
D		-	1461 Great Plain Avenue	1971	Ranch Style	B	NC
11	B-89	William Flag House	1472 Great Plain Avenue	1852	Italianate	B	C
11A	-	shed/garage	1472 Great Plain Avenue	ca. 1950	vernacular	B	NC
E	-	-	1473 Great Plain Avenue	1955	Ranch Style	B	NC
12	-	Thomas Leonard House	1476 Great Plain Avenue	1902	Colonial Revival	B	C
12A	-	barn	1476 Great Plain Avenue	1903	vernacular	B	C
13	B-29	John Mills House	1479 Great Plain Avenue	1834	Federal	B	C
13A	-	shed	1479 Great Plain Avenue	ca. 1930	vernacular	B	NC

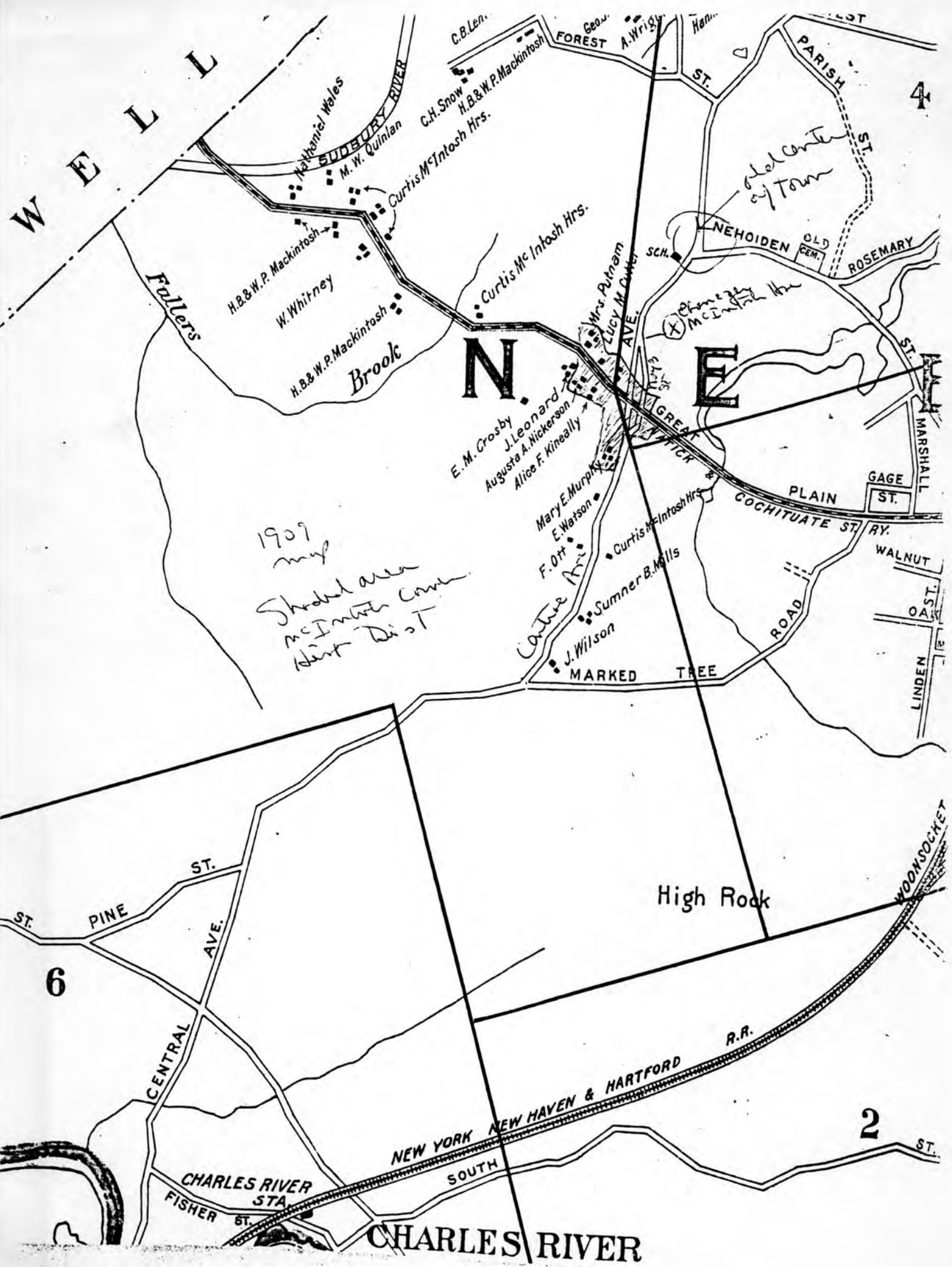
B = Building

O = Object/Monument/Marker

Si = Site

St = Structure

	Contributing	Non-contributing
Building	15	10
Objects	0	1
Site	1	0
Structure	0	1
Total	16	12



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY McIntosh Corner Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Norfolk

DATE RECEIVED: 12/08/88 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/20/88
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/05/89 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/22/89
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 88003127

NOMINATOR: STATE

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 1/5/89 DATE Entered in the
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

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

CLASSIFICATION

count	resource type
-------	---------------

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION	
1. To provide information regarding the status of the project.	
2. To provide information regarding the progress of the project.	
3. To provide information regarding the budget of the project.	
4. To provide information regarding the risks of the project.	
5. To provide information regarding the resources of the project.	
6. To provide information regarding the communication of the project.	
7. To provide information regarding the quality of the project.	
8. To provide information regarding the stakeholder management of the project.	
9. To provide information regarding the procurement of the project.	
10. To provide information regarding the closure of the project.	

historic	current
1.00	1.00
0.99	0.99
0.98	0.98
0.97	0.97
0.96	0.96
0.95	0.95
0.94	0.94
0.93	0.93
0.92	0.92
0.91	0.91
0.90	0.90
0.89	0.89
0.88	0.88
0.87	0.87
0.86	0.86
0.85	0.85
0.84	0.84
0.83	0.83
0.82	0.82
0.81	0.81
0.80	0.80
0.79	0.79
0.78	0.78
0.77	0.77
0.76	0.76
0.75	0.75
0.74	0.74
0.73	0.73
0.72	0.72
0.71	0.71
0.70	0.70
0.69	0.69
0.68	0.68
0.67	0.67
0.66	0.66
0.65	0.65
0.64	0.64
0.63	0.63
0.62	0.62
0.61	0.61
0.60	0.60
0.59	0.59
0.58	0.58
0.57	0.57
0.56	0.56
0.55	0.55
0.54	0.54
0.53	0.53
0.52	0.52
0.51	0.51
0.50	0.50
0.49	0.49
0.48	0.48
0.47	0.47
0.46	0.46
0.45	0.45
0.44	0.44
0.43	0.43
0.42	0.42
0.41	0.41
0.40	0.40
0.39	0.39
0.38	0.38
0.37	0.37
0.36	0.36
0.35	0.35
0.34	0.34
0.33	0.33
0.32	0.32
0.31	0.31
0.30	0.30
0.29	0.29
0.28	0.28
0.27	0.27
0.26	0.26
0.25	0.25
0.24	0.24
0.23	0.23
0.22	0.22
0.21	0.21
0.20	0.20
0.19	0.19
0.18	0.18
0.17	0.17
0.16	0.16
0.15	0.15
0.14	0.14
0.13	0.13
0.12	0.12
0.11	0.11
0.10	0.10
0.09	0.09
0.08	0.08
0.07	0.07
0.06	0.06
0.05	0.05
0.04	0.04
0.03	0.03
0.02	0.02
0.01	0.01
0.00	0.00

DESCRIPTION	DATE	TIME	LOCATION	REMARKS
1. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
2. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
3. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
4. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
5. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
6. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
7. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
8. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
9. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
10. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
11. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
12. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
13. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
14. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
15. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
16. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
17. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
18. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
19. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
20. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
21. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
22. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
23. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
24. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
25. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
26. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
27. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
28. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
29. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
30. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
31. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
32. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
33. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
34. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
35. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
36. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
37. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
38. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
39. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
40. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
41. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
42. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
43. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
44. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
45. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
46. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
47. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
48. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
49. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
50. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
51. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
52. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
53. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
54. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
55. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
56. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
57. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
58. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
59. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
60. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
61. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
62. 1000	10/10/50	1000	1000	1000
63. 1000				

```

— architectural classification
— materials
— descriptive text

```

SIGNIFICANCE

Period	Areas of Significance--Check and justify below
1960-1969	
1970-1979	
1980-1989	
1990-1999	
2000-2009	
2010-2019	
2020-2029	

Specific dates _____ Builder/Architect _____
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) _____

- ___ summary paragraph
- ___ completeness
- ___ clarity
- ___ applicable criteria
- ___ justification of areas checked
- ___ relating significance to the resource
- ___ context
- ___ relationship of integrity to significance
- ___ justification of exception
- ___ other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

```

____ acreage      ____ verbal boundary description
UTMs              boundary justification

```

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps USGS maps photographs presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____



McIntosh Corner Historic District
at the intersection of Central
Avenue (N-S) and Great Plain Avenue
(E-W). Needham, MA

Leslie Crumbaker; Dec. '86
Historical Commission files
Needham Public Library

Photograph 1 of 9

Looking north on Central Avenue,
toward the intersection of Central
Avenue and Great Plain Avenue, with
Noyes Park (Map # ~~11~~) and Noyes St.
right foreground. Houses left to
right: Ezra Fuller Jr. House (Map # 10)
Nathan McIntosh House (Map # 3)
Daniel Kingsbury Sr. House (Map # 9)
Sarah Rimmele House (Map # 6)

McIntosh Corner District
Needham, MA

Leslie Crumbaker
December 1986

Needham Public Library
Looking north
Photo # 1 of 9

NEEDHAM HISTORICAL COMMISSION
ROOM 20, TOWN HALL
NEEDHAM, MA 02192



McIntosh Corner Historic District
Intersection of Noyes Street and
Great Plain Avenue, Needham, MA
Leslie Crumbaker; Dec. '86
Historical Commission files
Needham Public Library

Photograph 2 of 9

Looking north on Noyes Street,
towards Great Plain Avenue, Noyes
Park (Map # 11) on left; historic
houses shown: Upper left, Nathan
McIntosh House (Map # 3), Upper
right, Daniel Kingsbury Sr. House
(Map # 7), Right, Sarah Rimmele
House (Map # 6)

McIntosh Corner District
Daniel Kingsbury Ho
Sarah Rimmele Ho.
Needham, MA

Leslie Crumbaker
December 1986
Needham Public Library

Looking north
Map #9, Map #8
Photograph #2 of 9

NEEDHAM HISTORICAL COMMISSION
ROOM 20, TOWN HALL
NEEDHAM, MA 02192



Daniel Kingsbury Sr. House (Map # 7)
1427 Great Plain Avenue, Needham, MA
Leslie Crumbaker; Dec. '86
Historical Commission files
Needham Public Library

Photograph 3 of 9

The easterly edge of McIntosh Corner Historic District. Looking toward the intersection of Central Avenue and Great Plain Avenue with Daniel Kingsbury Sr House (Map # 7) in right foreground and a side view of the the Nathan McIntosh House (Map # 3) in center.

McIntosh Corner District
Daniel Kingsbury Ho.
1427 Great Plain Ave
Needham. MA

Leslie Crumbaker
December 1986
Needham Public Library
Looking west, northwest
Map # 9
Photo # 3 of 9



Sarah Rimmele House (Map # 8)
1426 Great Plain Avenue, Needham, MA

Kenneth Watson; Oct '86
Photographers files

Photograph 4 of 9

Side view of Sarah Rimmele House
(Map # 6) parallel to Noyes Park
with Rimmele's Shop (Map # 5) on
the right.

NEEDHAM HISTORICAL COMMISSION
ROOM 20, TOWN HALL
NEEDHAM, MA 02192

Mc Intosh Corner District
Sarah Rimmele House
1426 Great Plain Ave

Kenneth Watson
October 1986
Photographers files

Looking East
Map # 8

Photo # 4 of 9

KENNETH E. WATSON
142 HILLCREST RD.
NEEDHAM, MA 02192

198-10-86



Matthias Mills House (Map # 4)
1129 Central Avenue, Needham, MA

Kenneth Watson; May '86
Photographer's files

Photograph 5 of 9

Property sits on the southwest side
of Central Avenue where Pond Street
and Noyes St. branch off from Central

McIntosh Corner Distrud
Matthias Mills Ho.
1129 Central Avenue
Needham, MA
Kenneth Watson
May 1986
Photographer's Files
Looking south
Map # 4
Photo # 5 of 9

NEEDHAM HISTORICAL COMMISSION
ROOM 20, TOWN HALL
NEEDHAM, MA 02192

KENNETH E. WATSON
120 HILLCREST RD.
NEEDHAM, MA 02454

98-5-86



Close-up view of McIntosh Corner
Historic District at the intersection
of Great Plain Avenue (E-W) and
Central Avenue (N-S), Needham, MA

Kenneth Watson; March '86
photographer's files

Photograph 6 of 9

Looking north on Central Avenue
with the Ezra Fuller Jr. House
(Map #10) on the left and the
Nathan McIntosh House (Map # 3)
on the right.

McIntosh Corner District
Needham, MA

Kenneth Watson

MARCH 1986

Photographer's files

Looking north on Central
Avenue / Ezra Fuller
House (map # 10) on left
+ Nathan McIntosh
House (map # 3) on
right.

Photo #6 of 9

NEEDHAM HISTORICAL COMMISSION
ROOM 20, TOWN HALL
NEEDHAM, MA 02192

KENNETH E. WATSON
142 HILLCREST RD.
NEEDHAM, MA 02192



Ezra Fuller Jr. House (Map # 8)
1453 Great Plain Avenue, Needham, MA

Leslie Crumbaker; Dec. '86
Historical Commission files
Needham Public Library

Photograph 7 of 9

This house sits on the northwest corner of the intersection of Great Plain Avenue and Central Avenue. The house on the right is the George E. Eaton House (Map # 2) 1086 Central Avenue.

McIntosh Corner District
Ezra Fuller Jr. House
1453 Great Plain Ave
Needham, MA
Leslie Crumbaker
December 1986
Needham Public Library
Looking North
Map #10
Photo # 7 of 9



William Flagg House (Map # 9)
1472 Great Plain Avenue, Needham, MA

Kenneth Watson; Jan. '86
Photographer's files

Photograph 8 of 9

This house stands on the south side
of Great Plain Avenue, west of the
intersection of Central Avenue and
Great Plain Avenue.

NEEDHAM HISTORICAL COMMISSION
ROOM 20, TOWN HALL
NEEDHAM, MA 02192

McIntosh Corner District
William Flagg House
Needham, MA

Kenneth Watson
January 1986
Photographer's files
Looking south,
south west
Map # 11
Photo # 8 of 9



John Mills House (Map # 10)
1479 Great Plain Avenue, Needham, MA

Leslie Crumbaker; Dec. '86
Historical Commission's files
Needham Public Library

Photograph 9 of 9

This house sits on the north side
of Great Plain Avenue and west of
the intersection of Great Plain Avenue
and Central Avenue.

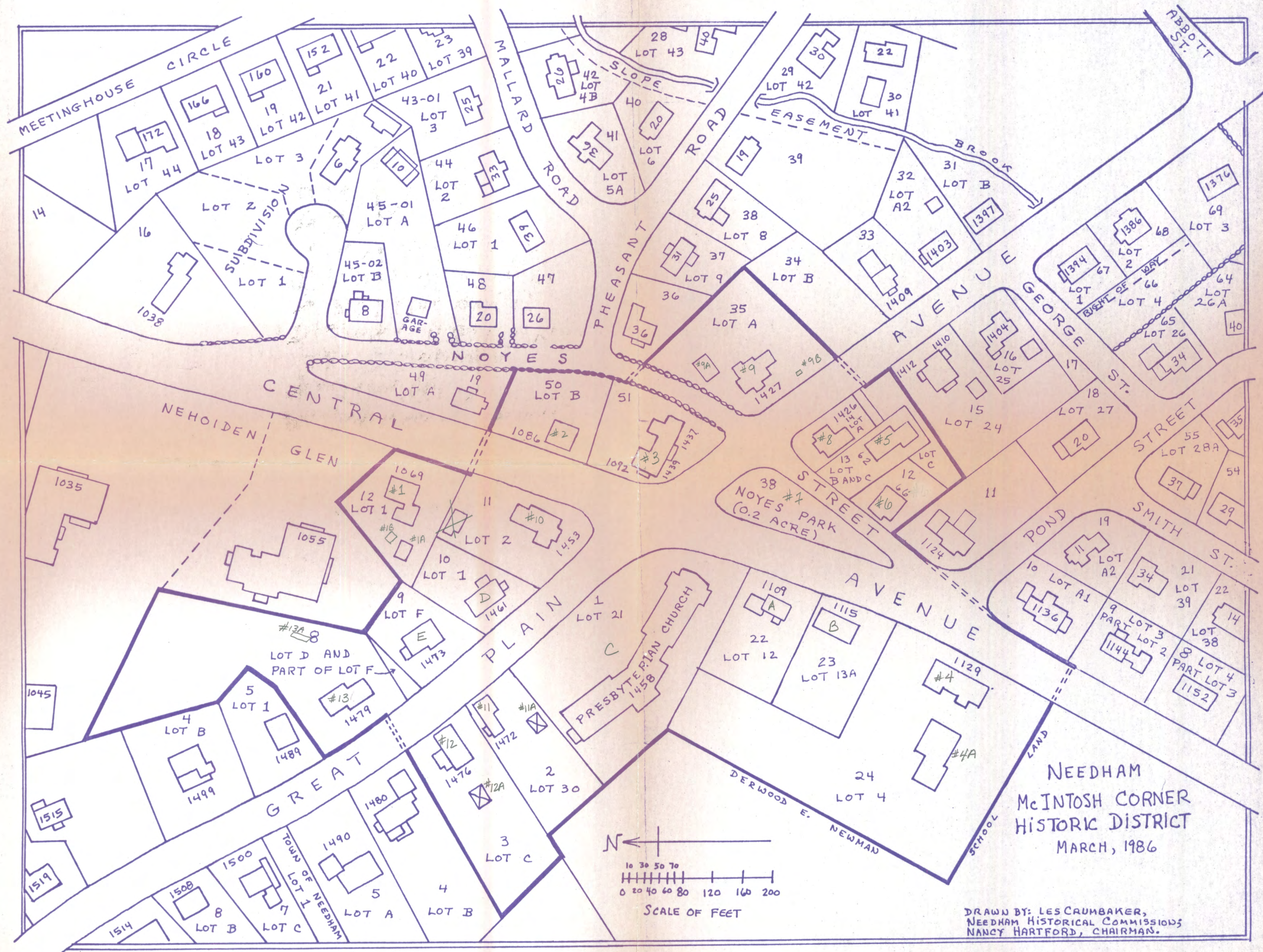
McIntosh Corner District
Needham, MA

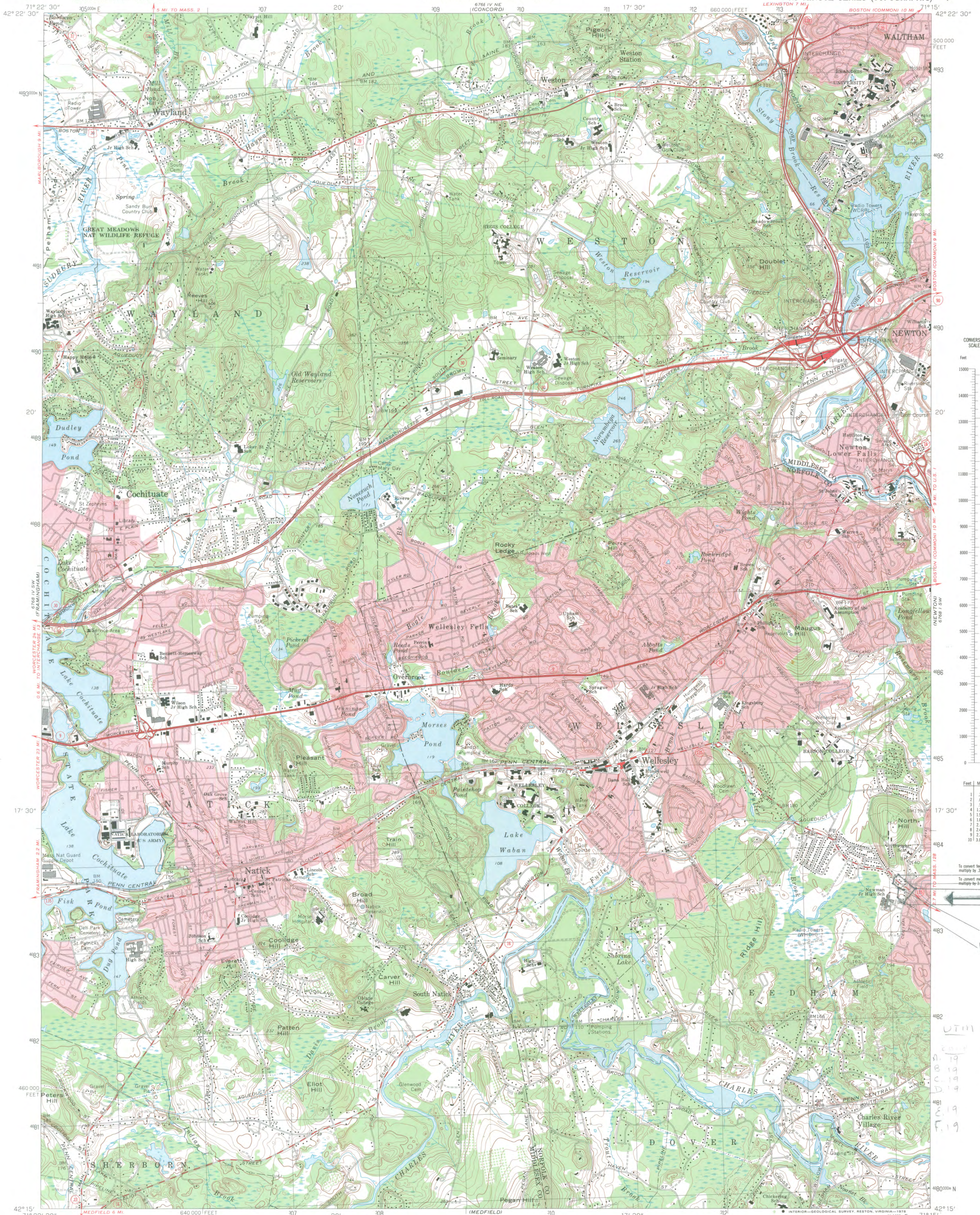
Leslie Crumbaker
December 1986

Needham Public Library
John Mills House looking
north, north west.

Map #13

Photo # 9 of 9





CONVERSION
SCALES

Feet Meters

15000 4500

14000 4000

13000 3500

12000 3000

11000 2500

10000 2000

9000 1500

8000 1000

7000 500

6000 0

5000 0

4000 0

3000 0

2000 0

1000 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

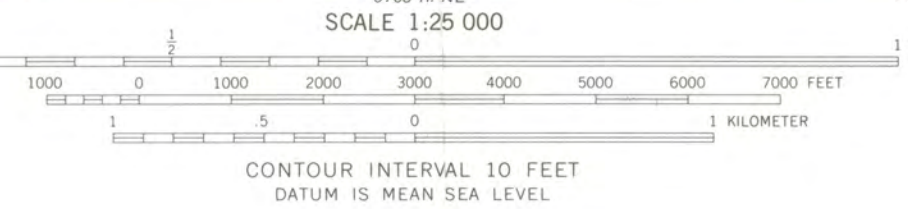
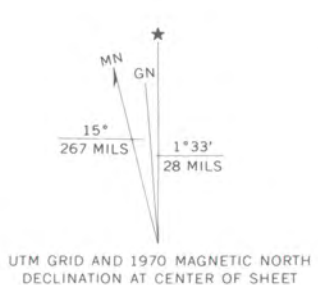
0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1940-1941
Revised from aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1970
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 19
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route



NATICK, MASS.
N4215-W7115/7.5

1970

AMS 6768 IV SE-SERIES V814

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

1/11/1901
D
E



November 28, 1988

DEC 8 1988

Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

NATIONAL
REGISTER

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed you will find the nomination forms for the following properties:

Needham, McIntosh Corner Historic District

Attleboro, Northbound and Southbound Train Stations

Egremont, North Egremont Historic District

They have been voted eligible by the State Review Board and have been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30-75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. No comments have been received to date.

We would like to request expedited review for the McIntosh Corner Historic District.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure:

BF/di