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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NATIONAL REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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 Kingsbury - Whitaker House (preferred)
other names/site number Glendoon House

2. Location

street & number 53 Glendoon Street N/A not for publication
city, town Needham N/A vicinity
state Massachusetts code MA county Norfolk code 021 zip code 02192

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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. Talmadge
Signature of certifying official Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical State Historic Preservation Officer
Date May 31, 1990 Commission;
State or Federal agency and bureau

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:)

Melrose Bryan entered in the National Register 7/12/90

for Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or UseHistoric Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Domestic/Single dwellingCurrent Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Domestic/Single dwelling

Recreation/Museum

7. DescriptionArchitectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

Colonial/Postmedieval English

foundation Granite

walls Weather board

Early Republic/Federal

roof Asphalt

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Kingsbury Whitaker House, Needham, Massachusetts, is a 2 1/2-story clapboard-sheathed house with central entrance and ells, believed built over a period of 220 years (mid 18th c.-1930). At one time, the house was associated with the 92-acre holdings of Deacon Timothy Kingsbury. Today, however, the house occupies a lot of less than one acre and faces onto Glendoon Road, a short distance from Great Plain Avenue and Nehoiden Street, two early roadways. The property is located 2/5 mile west of the present center of Needham. The house is set back about thirty feet from the road, on a level lot; low bushes front the house while the sides and rear are planted with evergreens, lilacs, and deciduous trees, including elms, the remnants of a grove planted in the 1870s. To the rear (north) of the house lies a ravine (outside the present boundaries) that, also during the late 19th century, held a terraced garden; today, the ravine is overgrown. To the east, south, and west of the property are residential neighborhoods constructed in the 20th century. There are no outbuildings surviving on the property.

In its present configuration, the house, which faces south, is a 2 1/2-story five-bay structure with a central entrance, flanked by ells or additions to the west, north, and northeast. Ornament is limited to plain cornerboards, simply molded window enframements, and a pedimented entry porch and dormers. Interior physical analysis of the main block's eastern end suggests that it was constructed in the early to mid-18th century and was incorporated into the larger dwelling in 1840. A roughhewn girt and boxed corner post survive to support this hypothesis. Analysis by staff of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities resulted in the following report:

" . . .the right hand (eastern) portion of the house certainly dates before 1800, given the post and beam construction of the frame, along with the existence of feather-ended clapboards and large-headed nail fasteners on the east elevation . . . The visible beam in the east parlor is not chamfered, but only rounded where the bark had fallen off . . . Along with the evidence of square nail holes along the underside of the joint in a lath nailing pattern, [the researcher] suspects that this room always had cased (boxed) beams and posts, with a plaster ceiling. It is likely

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Kingsbury - Whitaker House,
Needham, Massachusetts

that a summer beam would have been cased as well. This type of treatment would have been typical after 1720, until the latter quarter of the [18th] century."

March 3, 1988

Chris Lee Eaton, Assistant

Architectural Conservator, SPNEA, in correspondence to Mrs. Elizabeth Rich, Representative, Needham Historical Commission

The main block's eastern side sits on a fieldstone foundation with full-height basement, while the western side has a crawlspace only. In plan, the main block today is two rooms flanking a central hall. The additions include a 2 1/2-story ell at the building's northeastern corner (ca. 1870), a single-story multi-glazed addition centered off the building's northern side (pre 1889), and a 2-story wing (1920s) and single-story sunporch (1930s) on the western side of the house.

The main block's primary elevation is five bays wide, with windows symmetrically arranged around a central entrance. Windows are 6/6 sash, set within simple molded enframements. Three-quarter sidelights flank the entrance, which is sheltered by a pedimented porch supported on Tuscan columns. The gable roof is broken by three pedimented dormers. They, too, contain 6/6 sash. The porch and dormers are undoubtedly early 20th century additions. Two chimneys are set just behind the ridge.

The main block's secondary elevations are unadorned: at the rear, the building displays simple, regularly spaced fenestration, plainly enframed, with 6/6 sash. The single-story rear enclosed porch covers several bays of the first story.

The main block is two bays deep. At the northeastern corner, the ca. 1870 ell is one bay wide, two bays deep, and gable roofed. The cornice is finished with shallow returns. Two additions at the western end of the main block almost completely obscure that elevation. The first addition (1924) is two stories with a flat roof and rear chimney. Beyond this is the 1930 single-story addition, also flat-roofed. Both additions have multiple 6/6 sash set between applied pilasters. A chimney extends from the two-story addition. Also dating to 1930 is a small, enclosed rear porch addition, one story in height, with extensive multi-paned casement windows. All additions are clapboard sheathed, and trimmed with simple cornerboards. All contribute to the building's integrity, demonstrating the property's evolution from simple dwelling to large suburban residence.

The property formerly had a still larger ell at its northeastern corner, from which was appended a large barn. Bailey's 1887 birds-eye view of Needham shows an imposing, gable-front barn surmounted by a cupola. The barn and ell were removed in the early 20th century.

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Kingsbury - Whitaker House,
Needham, Massachusetts

Archaeological Description

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential for providing detailed information on the changing social, cultural and economic patterns that characterized two centuries of life in Needham and the lives of some of it's leading citizens. Archaeological research can determine whether or not the original early to mid-18th century structure was dismantled or incorporated wholly or in part into the existing 19th century structure. Archaeological research can also document the presence or absence of outbuildings which likely existed with the earlier 18th and later 19th century house. These remains can document the complete layout of the house for both 18th and 19th century components. Archaeological research can help document the construction date for the 18th century house.

(end)

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
 Community planning and Development
 Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance

ca. 1720-1930

Significant Dates

1840
 ca. 1829
 ca. 1920
 ca. 1930

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Kingsbury/Deacon Timothy
 Whitaker, Edgar Kimball

Architect/Builder

N/A

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

The Kingsbury Whitaker House, Needham, Massachusetts, retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The house is architecturally significant as a reflection of the evolution of an early dwelling into a substantial farmhouse, and later, a suburban residence. A portion of the house is believed to have been built in the mid 18th century, while the main block was substantially re-worked and expanded ca. 1840. With additions from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the present house reflects changing building practices over two centuries. The property holds associations with two important citizens of Needham, Deacon Timothy Kingsbury and Edgar Kimball Whitaker, and illustrates the change in Needham from an isolated rural community to a prosperous Boston suburb. The Kingsbury Whitaker House therefore fulfills National Register Criteria A, B, and C on the local level.

Colonial settlement of Needham started as early as 1636, when the General Court of the Province granted 200 square miles of wilderness to thirty families. 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 onward.

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. At its center was rolling, gravelly terrain that became known as the Great Plain. Deacon Timothy Kingsbury (1680-1760), the first owner of the land on which the nominated house stands, arrived in Needham from Dedham in 1702. In 1709, he acquired 92 acres of farmland on the Plain, on the north side of an early 18th century highway that was already known as Great Plain Avenue. In 1710, forty householders, including Kingsbury, petitioned the General Court to incorporate as a separate town because of the isolation and distance from Dedham's institutional center across the river. The petition was granted, and the Town of Needham was incorporated in 1711.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission;
Needham Historical Commission

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one acre

UTM References

A

1	9
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3	1	5	2	8	0
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4	6	8	3	2	6	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See Assessor's Map

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the present acreage now associated with the Kingsbury - Whitaker House following a 1989 subdivision.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title <u>Nancy hartford & Elizabeth Rich, Consultants with</u>	Director <u>Betsy Friedberg, National Register</u>
organization <u>Massachusetts Historical Commission</u>	date <u>March, 1990</u>
street & number <u>80 Boylston Street</u>	telephone <u>617-727-8470</u>
city or town <u>Boston</u>	state <u>MA</u> zip code <u>02116</u>

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Kingsbury Whiteaker House,
Needham, Massachusetts

Needham, like most communities in Colonial New England, began with an agricultural economy, some grazing, and winter lumbering. The first meetinghouse (not extant) was established at the base of North Hill along the Great Plain. Among those who helped in its construction was Deacon Kingsbury, a cordwainer by trade. The meetinghouse was built in 1712, the year after incorporation, at the junction of Central Avenue and Nehoiden Street, approximately one half mile north of the nominated property. The burying ground (still extant) was near this meetinghouse location on Nehoiden Street. The early town of Needham, centered near Nehoiden Street and Great Plain Avenue, remained a rather isolated rural village well into the 19th century, with the area along the Great Plain a prime agricultural district.

The nominated building stands on a portion of Deacon Kingsbury's original land grant. Its components reflect more than two centuries of construction history. Local tradition has held that the present house includes timbers taken from an earlier structure which may have been built as early as ca. 1710 by Kingsbury. Documentary evidence confirms that Deacon Timothy Kingsbury built a house on this land, perhaps a fragment of the nominated property, in the early 18th century. Recently, the Needham Historical Commission, theorizing that the present house incorporates an earlier dwelling, asked an architectural historian from the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities (SPNEA) to examine the building's eastern section. Structural analysis confirmed an early construction date for the eastern segment of the present building's main block, but suggests that it occurred anywhere between 1720 and the end of the 18th century, thus somewhat later than the date given by local opinion. (Evidence of early construction in the building's eastern end includes post and beam framing, feather-edged clapboards, and large-headed nails, all characteristic of First Period construction; this portion's boxed beams, however, reflect slightly later 18th century building practices.) The original house may have been a two-room, 1 1/2-story dwelling on a full basement, five bays wide, with central entrance and large central chimney. The house probably faced west onto the curve of Nehoiden Street and was located close to that street. Further study of the cellar and of attic framing would be needed to establish a more precise construction date and estimate the building's original plan and appearance.

In 1729, Kingsbury petitioned the town, asking them to accept "a road built from the Brook by William Ockinton's house . . . to the house of Deacon Timothy Kingsbury . . . laid out 3 rods wide . . . unto the old original Great Plain Road." That new road was Nehoiden Street, which would be relocated west of the property in 1840.

Timothy Kingsbury occupied the house until at least 1740. During his long life in Needham, he acted as a deacon of the First Parish Church (for twenty-seven years), was Needham's first town clerk (for twelve years), and served as a selectman (sixteen years). He held other town offices and was a

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representative to the General Court in 1723. About 1740, he gave 33 acres--the eastern portion of his property--to his son, Cornet Timothy Kingsbury Jr. (1703-1778), including the house. In 1757, three years before his death, Deacon Kingsbury deeded the remaining acreage--22 acres in the western end of the property and 37 acres at the center--to his grandson Moses (b. 1736). Cornet Kingsbury Jr., like his father active in town affairs, retained the 33 acre property until he died in 1778.

The house remained in Kingsbury family ownership until 1839, when it was sold to Edgar Kimball Whitaker (1806-1883), a Boston merchant. Whitaker bought the 33 acres of Kingsbury land on which was located the nominated property. With this change in ownership, the house was substantially re-worked to near its present appearance. At the time of Whitaker's purchase, the house was said to be in poor condition. While his wife and six children remained in Boston, Whitaker hired carpenters to vastly expand and improve the house. At the same time, at Whitaker's request, the town relocated the southern portion of Nehoiden Street 150 feet west of its original course, and brought it into Great Plain Avenue nearly at a right angle instead of a curve. This gave Whitaker space to add onto the original property to the west. The western end of the newly expanded house would stand on the former path of Nehoiden Street.

In all likelihood, Whitaker's additions more than doubled the size of the original building. He added a large room west of the original, off a new, wide central hall, and re-oriented the house so that its front entry was now centrally located on the southern side. The original entrance was probably incorporated into the core of the new dwelling at this time. Two chimneys were set just behind the ridge. Unlike the earlier house, the expansion was built on a crawlspace rather than a full cellar. Previously located close to the roadway, the enlarged house now sat well back from both Nehoiden Street and Great Plain Avenue and faced onto the latter. (It would not be until 1924, with the addition of Glendoon Road, an arc cutting from Nehoiden Street to Great Plains Avenue, that the house would become sited so close [about 30 feet] to the road. See maps.)

Edgar Whitaker became a leading citizen of Needham. He was a member of both the General Court and the Governor's Council of the Commonwealth; and he was a leader of town civic and religious groups. He was at various times a schoolteacher, a school committeeman, and founder of the Norfolk County Agricultural Society. Perhaps his greatest contribution to Needham was his work in bringing the railroad to Needham; he was Needham's representative to the committee responsible for the arrival of the Charles River Railroad in 1853. The arrival of the railroad at a location east of the original town center had a major impact on the town. Commercial activity--and ultimately, civic and institutional activity--was relocated to the newly active Great Plain Village, leaving the original center of increasingly secondary importance.

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Needham, Massachusetts

Whitaker also contributed to Needham's beautification. According to Clarke's History of Needham (1912), on October 25, 1848, Whitaker and his sons set out a row of elm trees, extending from Nehoiden Street to the Baptist Church along Great Plain Avenue. The trees commemorated the opening of the 14 1/2-mile-long Cochituate Aqueduct, supplying public water to Boston.

Edgar Whitaker left Needham for Boston in 1869, after which the house had a succession of owners and its acreage became gradually reduced. From ca. 1870 until 1924, the house stood on an 11-acre parcel. In the 1870s, owner John J. Morgan developed the ravine area behind the house as a small park, with formal gardens, terraces, and pools. (While the ravine remains, its gardens are now so overgrown and neglected that only bare traces of its former beauty can be imagined. In January 1989, the Historical Society, present owner of the property, deeded the ravine and terraces to the Town of Needham to form a greenbelt from the town center to Rosemary Lake, about 2/5 mile north of the nominated property.) Morgan also appears to have planted an allee of trees between the house's front entrance and Great Plain Avenue.

Alterations to the building itself occurred in the 1870s, and again in the early 20th century. John Morgan may have been responsible for the house's northeastern ell, which appears to have been added ca. 1860-1870. Some time in the late 19th century, a second ell was built off the aforementioned ell, joining the house to a large barn (no longer standing). In 1920, a large chimney stack--probably the original to the earliest portion of the house--was reportedly taken down from the middle of the building's eastern portion. Andrew M. Clinard, owner in 1919, removed the attached barn and the ell that linked it to the main block. A garage would replace the barn (and remain standing, just northeast of the present property line, until very recently). A two-story sleeping porch and single-story sunroom on the house's northern side were added in the 1920s and 1930s, respectively, and a small, single-story rear addition also dates to ca. 1930. The pedimented front entry porch and dormers also date to ca. 1920, and reflect Colonial Revival-style updating.

In 1924, the property was bought by real estate developers David Murdoch and David Simon, who subdivided the eleven acres, leaving 3 1/2 acres with the house. They also laid out a new street, Glendoon Road, passing through Morgan's allee in front of the house. The house acquired its present name, Glendoon House, at that time. A few of Morgan's elm trees survive in the back yards of the 1920s development. In 1949, the house, with John Morgan's park, was bought by the Needham Historical Society Inc. from the Marshall family, and has since been adapted by the Society for use as a meeting place, library, and museum.

The house's interior plan has been altered over time to satisfy the needs of

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its occupants, most recently by the Needham Historical Society. In 1951, the Society agreed to remove the partition between the parlor and the billiard room to form a large meeting room. The partition was removed and a steel arch beam was installed in its place to carry the load of the upper floors (west side). Eventually, the meeting room, known as the "Marshall Room," was extended into the area of the two porch additions on the west side. The bedrooms on the second floor today serve as exhibition rooms. The back, rear bedroom is now part of the caretaker's apartment, which is primarily in the ell. The "Director's Room," the southeastern front parlor, today contains a series of murals painted in 1961 by Arthur Oakman, a Needham artist. The murals depict Needham scenes.

Architecturally, the Kingsbury-Whitaker House is significant as a representative of the evolution of building practices over two centuries. Its outward appearance is that of a large but unpretentious mid 19th century vernacular farmhouse, typical of rural dwellings of the period. (See, for example, the Israel Whitney House, Needham, NR 1988.) Updating in the form of modest decorative treatment--on the sunporches and entry porch--reflects the interest in the Colonial Revival in the early 20th century, while the property's subdivision and the dismantling of the barn during that period is evidence of the suburbanization of Needham. But interior studies reveal that the house also contains the remnants of one of Needham's earliest residences, also the dwelling of an important early citizen, Timothy Kingsbury. Few 17th and early 18th century dwellings survive in Needham. Further study of the Kingsbury-Whitaker House could reveal more information both on this particular dwelling and on 18th century building practices in a community that was rather isolated during much of its earliest history.

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Kingsbury - Whitaker House,
Needham, Massachusetts

Archaeological Significance

No prehistoric sites are currently recorded on the property or in the general area (within one mile). In general, the property lacks locational criteria favorable for prehistoric site location. The probability for locating prehistoric sites is low. A moderate to high potential exists for locating historic archaeological remains on the property. Systematic survey and testing of the property can help locate the remains of the early to mid-18th century house and/or construction features (builder's trenches, wall remains) associated with 19th century rebuilding of the house. Structural remains are also probably present from a now demolished 1870s ell. Similar research can also determine the locations of any outbuildings or occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) associated with the different occupations of the house.

(end)

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Kingsbury - Whitaker House
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9. Major Bibliographic References

Books

Clarke, George Kuhn. History of Needham, Massachusetts, 1711-1911. 1912.

Jones, Frederic A. Old Houses in Needham, Massachusetts. Privately printed, ca. 1965; reprinted 1979.

Unpublished sources

Extensive research notes on Glendoon House by Leslie Crumbaker, Needham Historical Commission member, in the Needham Historical Society Files: Glendoon House (folder), Society Property (folder), Whitaker Family (folder), and Kingsbury Family (folder).

Maps & atlases

Bailey, O. H. & Co., publ., "Needham, Massachusetts" (Birds Eye View). Boston: 1887.

Sherman, W. A., Atlas of Norfolk County, Mass. New York: Comstock and Cline, 1876.

Map of ca. 1775.

Map of 1836.

Map of 1850.

Headquarters and museum of the Needham Historical Society, Inc.

RECORD OF EVENTS pertaining to the "early house" of 1710 and the "new house" of 1840.

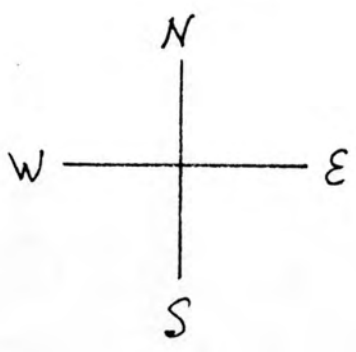
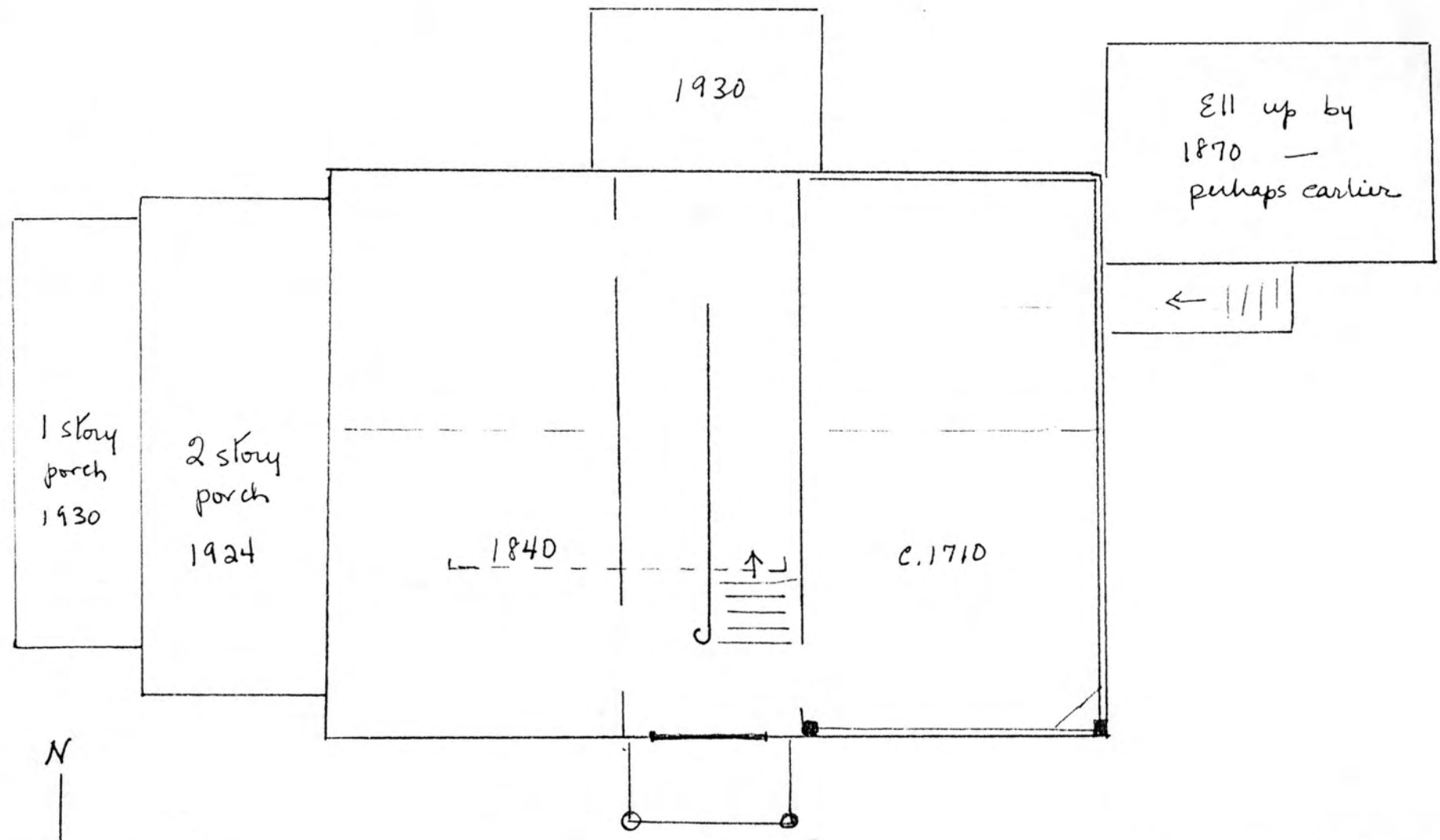
-according to history of the property as written by Les Crumbaker

- 1702 Deacon Timothy Kingsbury married in this year and about this time came to Needham. (Deacon Timothy b. 1680-d.1760)
- 1709 He acquired land on the no. side of Great Plain Av. (92 acres) and commenced building a house on this property. (Henceforth referred to as the c. 1710 house)
- 1711 The Town of Needham became Incorporated
- 1729 Deacon Timothy petitioned the town to accept "a road from the Brook by William Ockinton's house ... to the house of Deacon Timothy Kingsbury .. laid out 3 rods wide .. unto the old original Great Plain Road". (this was Nehoiden St. first location).
- 1760 Deacon Timothy died. Will provides this information:
 re: 92 acre farm Grandson Moses Sr. was given the western 22 and central 37 acres.
 and sometime before 1760, the Deacon's son Cornet Timothy Jr. (1703-1778) had been given the remaining 33 acres on which stood the c. 1710 house.
- 1775 Map of Needham shows Cornet Timothy Jr. living in the house on the eastern 33 acre lot at that time.
- This piece of land and the c. 1710 house remained in the possession of sons and grandsons, etc. up until at least early 19th c.
- 1814 Lemuel Kingsbury, son of Moses Sr. was living in Deacon Timothy's c. 1710 house.
- 1831 Town of Needham relocated Central AVenue westward to higher ground...
- 1831 The Map of Needham shows Kingsbury's c. 1710 house as occupied by "Field & Smith" (also shows on 1836 Map)
- 1835 Another transfer of land took place - from Kingsbury descendents - two parcels of land, the central 37 acre lot and the eastern 33 acre Lot of Deacon Timothy's farm with a dwelling house.
 this land was described as being bounded as follows;
 "Starting at the W corner by the Road to the Meeting House (Nehoiden St.) and land of Wm. Ritchie..."
- 1839 Edgar Kimball Whitaker (1806-1883) a Boston merchant, came to Needham, and boarded with his uncle, Rev. William Ritchie whose home was on Nehoiden St. (* see above)
- 1839 Edgar Whitaker purchased the 33 acre Lot with Deacon Timothy's c. 1710 house east of Nehoiden St.

RECORD OF EVENTS continued:

- 1839/1840 Whitaker purchased this property in July, 1839
and because the Old Kingsbury house (c. 1710) was in poor
condition and too small for his family, he hired carpenters
to build him a new home on the 33 acre Lot.
- "To keep himself occupied during the winter of 1839/1840
Edgar Whitaker taught at the Upper Falls School at the junction
of Webster St. and Central Avenue, walking the four mile round
trip each day." L.C.
- 1840 - When the house was completed, Edgar brought his wife and 6
children from Boston and moved in.
- 1840 In 1840 the town relocated the southern end of Nehoiden Street
to the westward of its original course and brought it into
Great Plain Avenue nearly at an a right angle, as we see it
today. (This is Nehoiden Street's second location.)
- (See Town of Needham Maps for 1836 and the 1836 map updated
for use as a Map for 1850.)

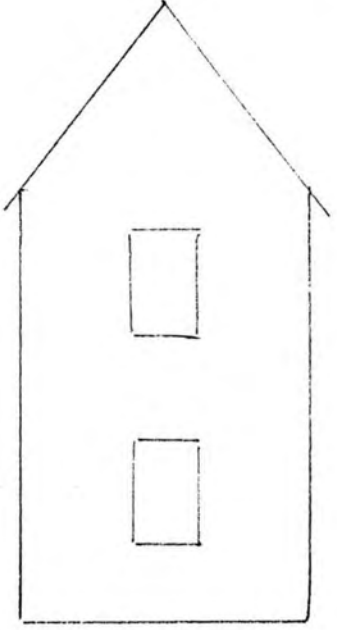
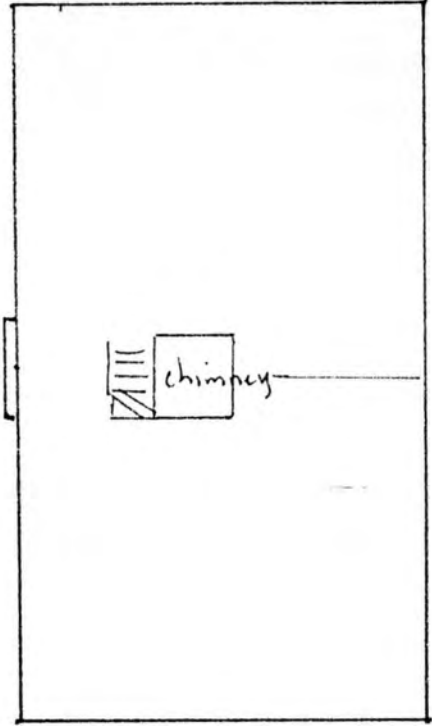
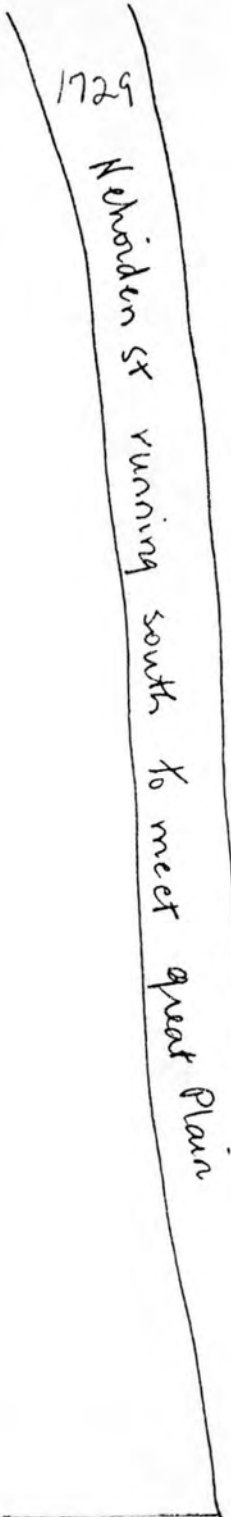
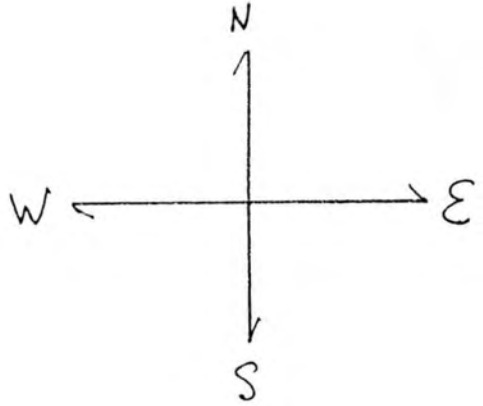
PLAN #1



GLENDON HOUSE

(NOT TO SCALE)

PLAN # 2



Deacon Timothy Kingsbury's
c. 1710 house

(Not to scale)

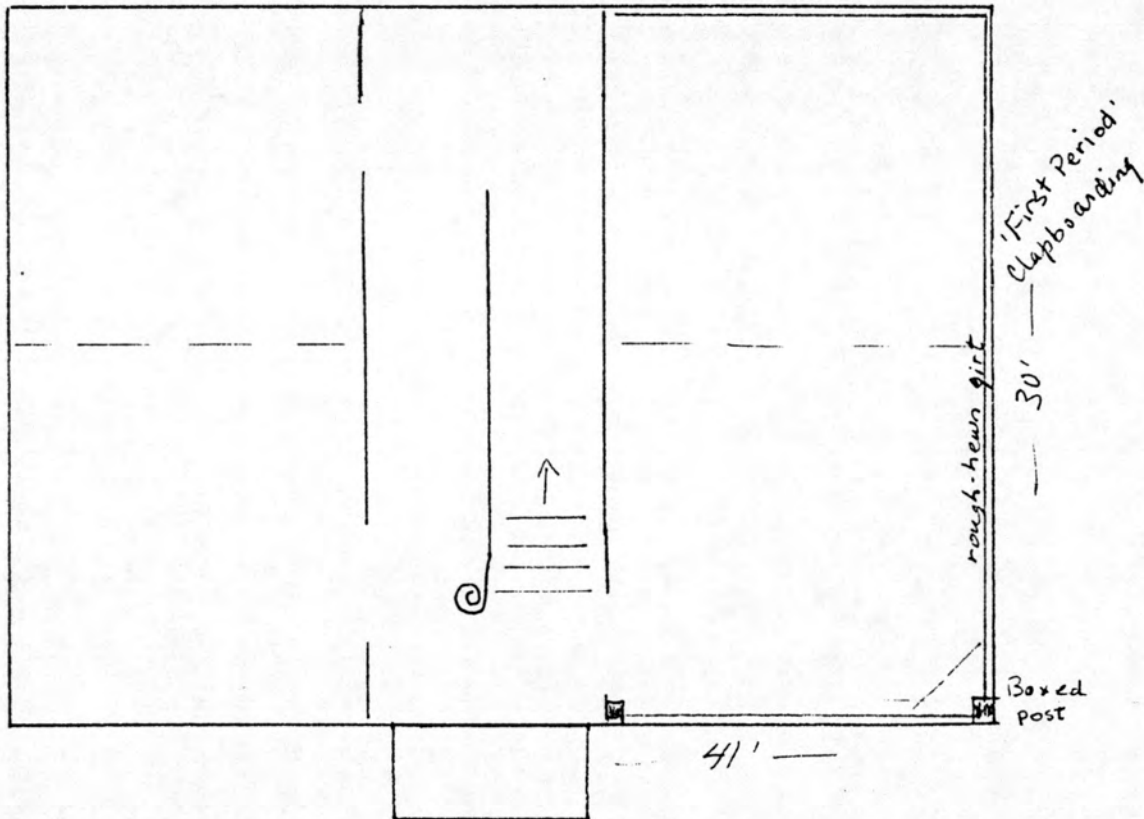
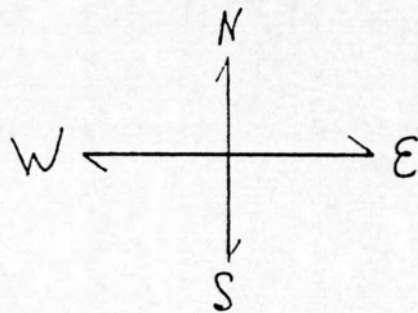
Needham

PLAN # 3

New 1840 location of Nehoiden Street

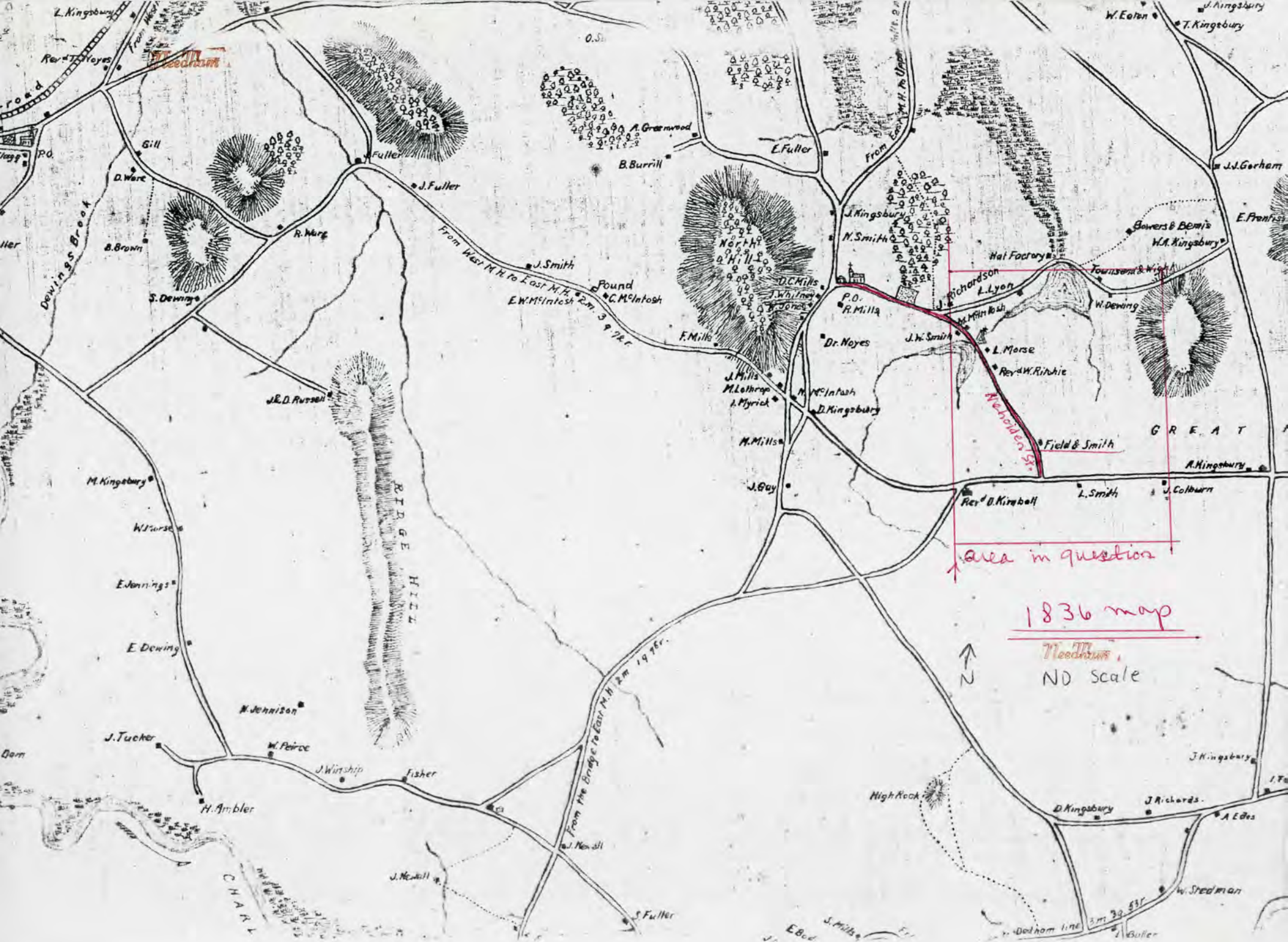
Nehoiden St. moved approx. 150' to WEST
(This is not to scale)

1729
Nehoiden St



Mr. Edgar K. Whitaker's new house
c. 1840

Key to scale:
each block = 2"



L. Kingsbury
Rev. T. Noyes
Dewings Brook
D. Ware
B. Brown
S. Dewings
M. Kingbury
W. Nurse
E. Jannings
E. Dewing
J. Tucker
H. Ambler

J. Fuller
R. Harg
J. Smith
Found
E.W. McIntosh
J. Kingsbury
N. Smith
P.O.
R. Miller
Dr. Noyes
J. Kingsbury
M. Kingbury
J. Colburn

A. Greenwood
B. Burrill
E. Fuller
From East N.H. to Upper
North Hill
D.C. Mills
J. Whitney
J. Jones
F. Mills
J. Mills
M. Lothrop
A. Myrick
M. Mills
J. Gay

W. Eaton
T. Kingsbury
J.J. Gorham
E. Prank
Bowers & Bem's
W.A. Kingsbury
Townsend & Wight
W. Dewing
Richardson
L. Lyon
M. Mill Bush
L. Morse
Rev. W. R. Riddle
Field & Smith
A. Kingsbury
Rev. D. Kimball
L. Smith
J. Colburn

Area in question

1836 map
Needham, ND scale



CHAL

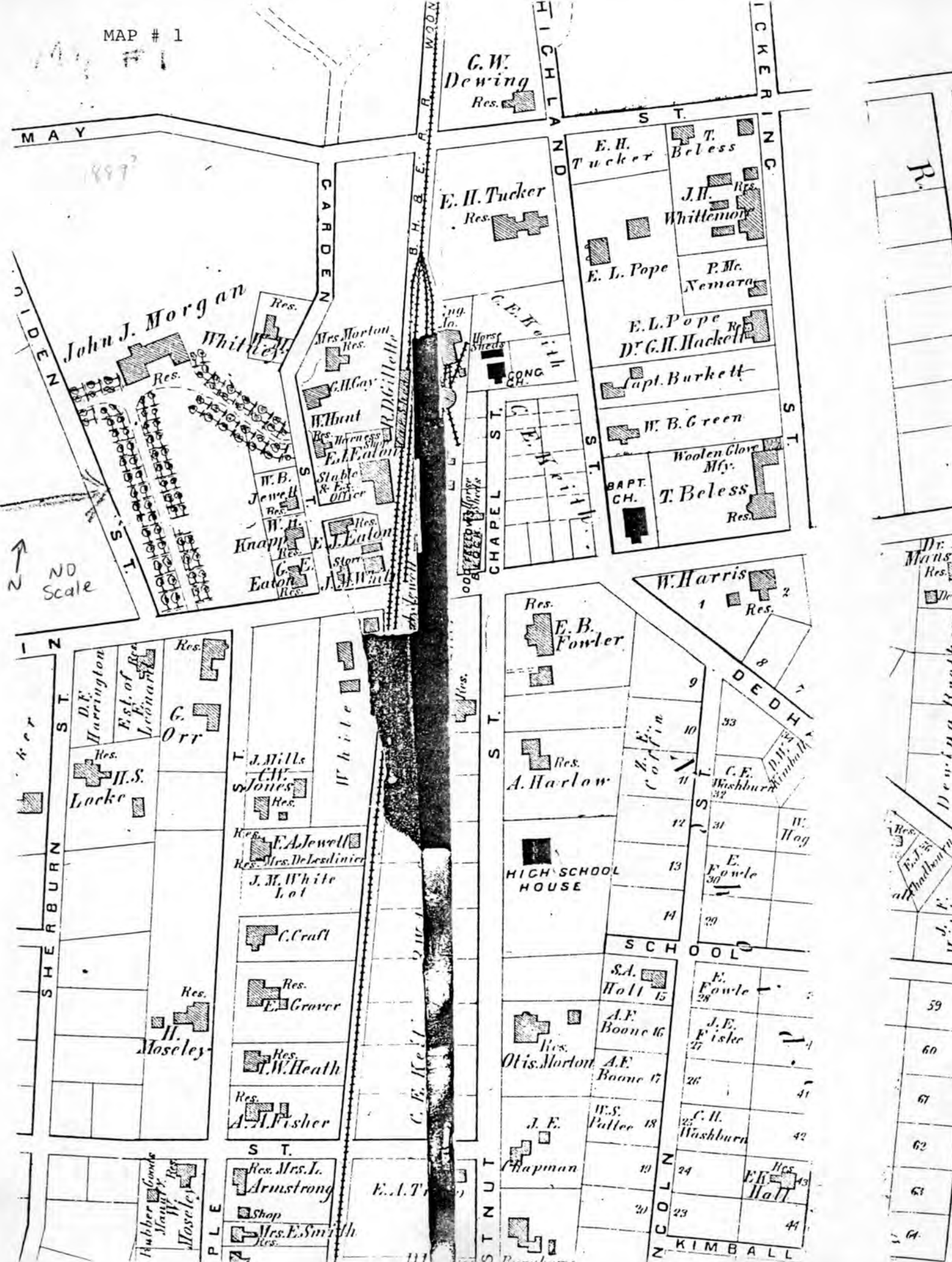
J. Newell

From the Bridge to East N.H. Am 1976.

High Rock

D. Kingsbury
J. Richards
A. Edes

W. Stedman
Dedham line
S. Fuller



G.W. Dewing Res.

MAY

E.H. Tucker Res.

E.H. Tucker

T. Beless

J.H. Whittmore Res.

E.L. Pope

P.Mc. Nemara

E.L. Pope Res.
Dr. G.H. Hackett

Capt. Burkett

W.B. Green

Woolen Glove Mfg.
T. Beless Res.

John J. Morgan Res.

Whittley Res.

Mrs. Norton Res.

G.H. Gay

W. Hunt Res.

Mrs. Hennessey

E.A. Eaton

Stable & Est. Officer

Knapp Res.

W.H. Jewell Res.

W.H. Knapp Res.

E.A. Eaton Res.

G.E. Eaton Res.

A.M. White Res.

Res. E.B. Fowler

Res. A. Harlow

HIGH SCHOOL HOUSE

S.A. Hall 15

A.F. Boone 16

Res. Otis Norton

A.E. Boone 17

J.E. Palmer 18

Chapman

19

20

21

22

W. Harris Res. 1 2

3

4

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C.F. Washburn 32

E. Fowler 30

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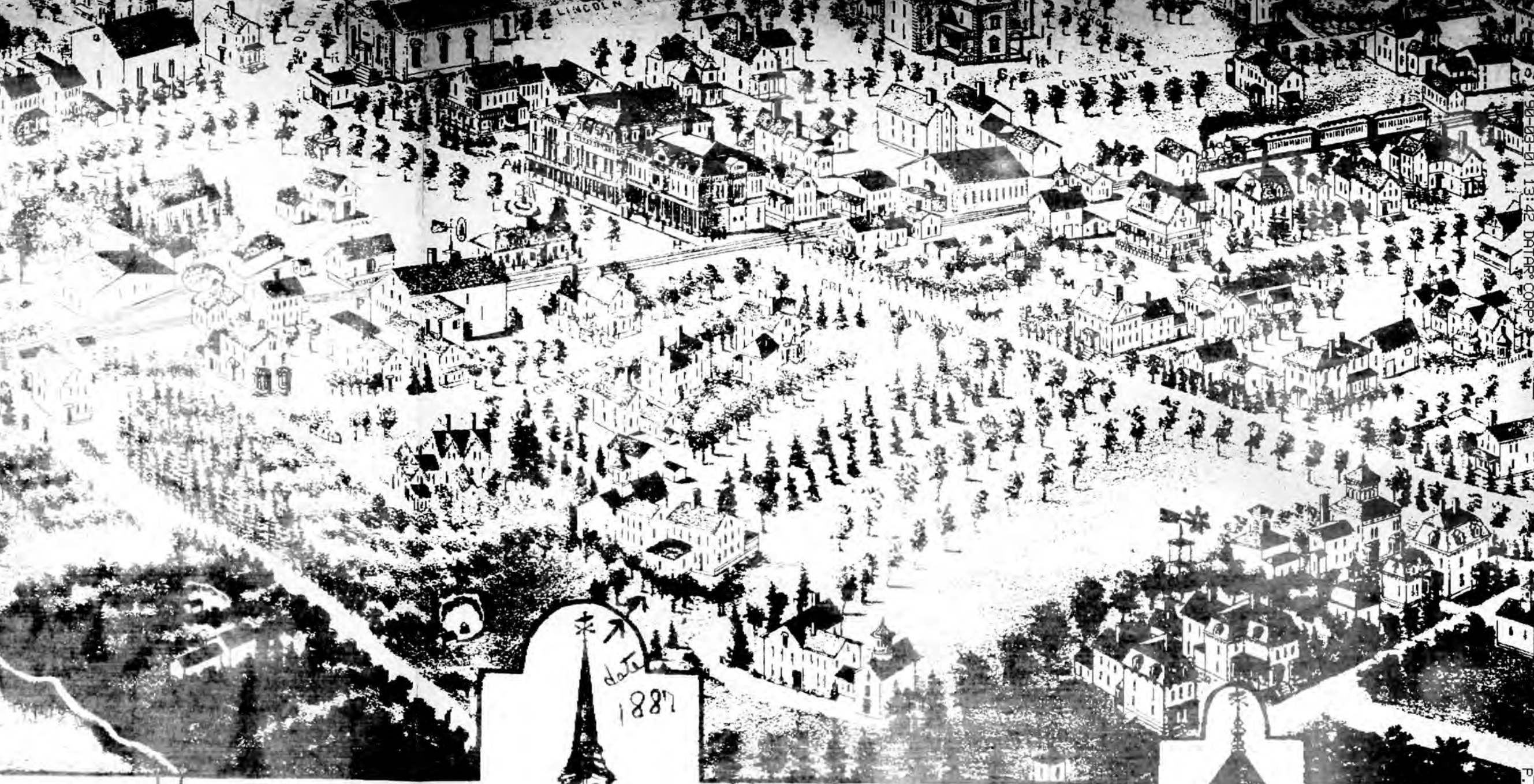
291

292

1876 Atlas of Norfolk County,

W.A. Sherman.

N.Y. : Comstock & Cline.



92-03-2 3:42 DATAR CORP.



Kingsbury - Whitaker
House
Norfolk Co., MA

NEHOIDEN

N/F
Raymond P. Graber

49' 35" W

N/F
F.B. Eaton, Inc.

ST.

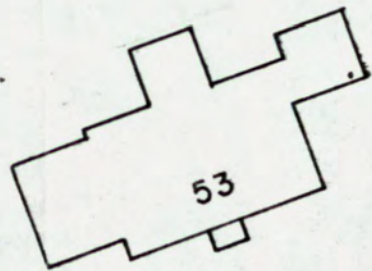
N/F
Robert G. Murphy

L=75.00

GLENDON
RD.

Lot II A
14,390 S.F.
88.25

N79° 36' 35" E



25.00

S17° 05' 15" E
114.96

101.79
S73° 10' 25" W

N09° 33' 55" W
130.86

22.63
71.44
R=92.66

RD.

94.75
S12° 56' 31" W

115.64

N/F
Natalie T. Richardson

50.00
50.00



SCALE - 1 inch = approximately 30 feet

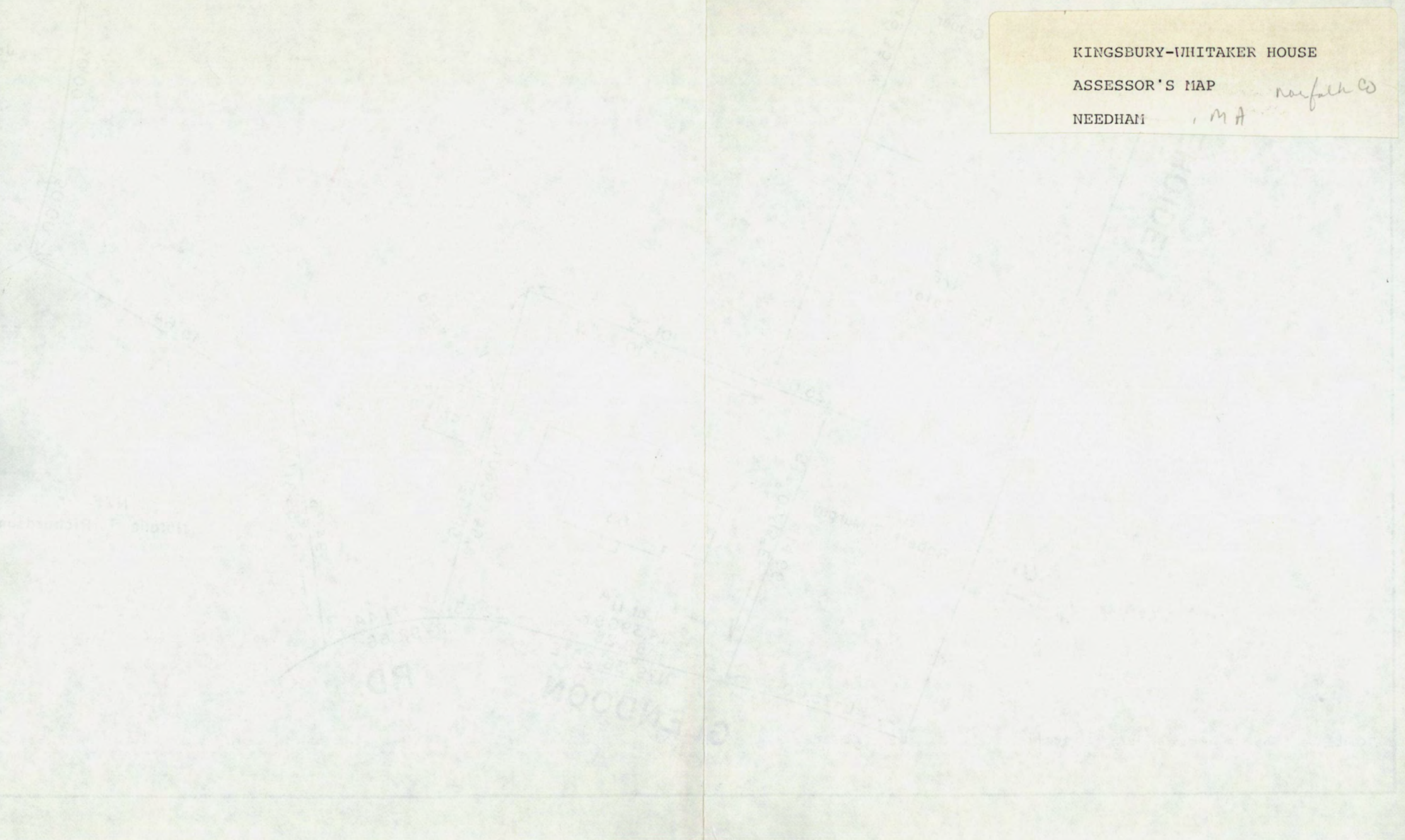
KINGSBURY-WHITAKER HOUSE

ASSESSOR'S MAP

NEEDHAM

MA

norfolk co



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Kingsbury--Whitaker House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Norfolk

DATE RECEIVED: 6/12/90 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/26/90
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/12/90 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/27/90
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 90001080

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 NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 7/14/90 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

historic current

DESCRIPTION

architectural classification
 materials
 descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

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
 UTM's boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps USGS maps photographs presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____

Date _____



WYOMING HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1820

Kingsbury-Whitaker House
(Common Name-Glendoon House)
53 Glendoon Road, Needham, MA
Kenneth Watson 1988
Negative in photographer's files
1 of 3²
Front (South) elevation showing
East facing side

(Kingsbury - Whitaker House
Needham Co MA
53 Glendoon Rd. Needham MA
Kenneth Watson 1988
Negative in photographer's files
1 of 2
Front (South) elevation showing
East facing side

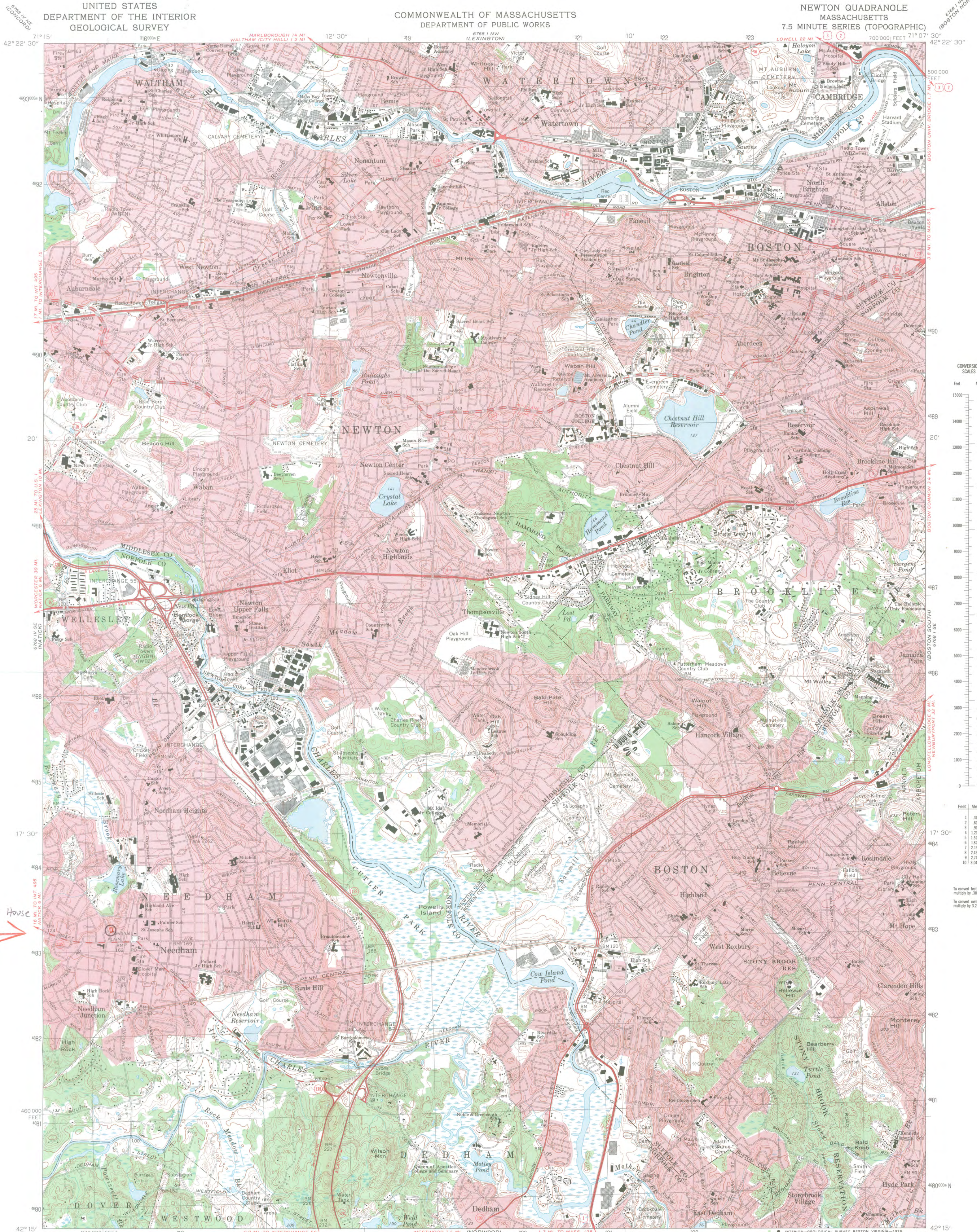


PS-7-88

Kingsbury-Whitaker House
(Common name -Glendoon House)
53 Glendoon Road, Needham, MA
Kenneth Watson, 1988,
Negative, photographer's files
West elevation showing front (South)

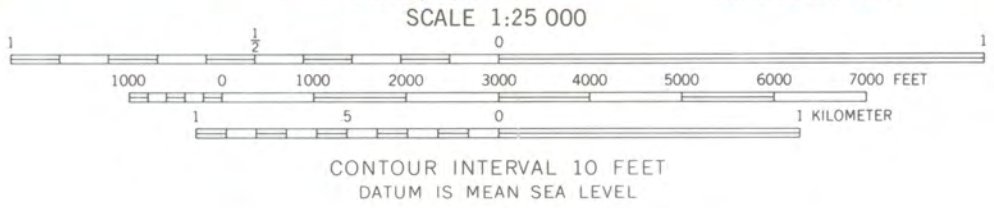
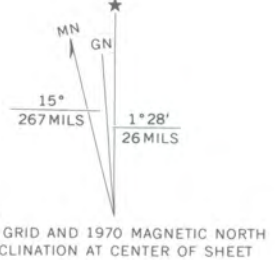
2 of 32

Kingsbury-Whitaker House
Norfolk Co MA
53 Glendoon Road, Needham, MA
Kenneth Watson, 1988
Negative, photographer's files
West elevation showing front (South)



Kingsbury-Whitaker House
191 315280/4653260
Norfolk Co MA

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1939. Topography by planimetric surveys 1943.
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	Light duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

NEWTON, MASS.
N4215-W7107.5/7.5
1970
AMS 6768 I SW-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

KINGSBURY-WHITAKER HOUSE
U. S. G. S. MAP
Needham Historical Com.

RECEIVED

MAR 10 1989

MASS. HIST. COMM.

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