

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



1305

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 High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 56-60 - 122 High Street; 29-117 Church Street and 9-17 Gould Street not for publication

city or town North Attleborough vicinity _____

state Massachusetts code MA county Bristol code 005 zip code 02760

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.)

Judith B. McDonough
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

9/22/99
Date

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 H. Beall

11.12.99

High, Church, Gould Sts. HD
Name of Property

Bristol, 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	
78	15	building
		sites
		structures
5		objects
83	15	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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single and multiple dwelling

Religious/church and rectory

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single and Multiple dwellings

Religious/Church and Rectory

Landscape/Parking lot

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Mid 19th century/Greek Revival, Gothic Revival

Late Victorian/Queen Anne. Shingle, Italianate

Late 19th Century Revivals/Colonial Rev., 2nd Empire

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick, cutstone, fieldstone

walls wood, synthetics (vinyl) brick, stucco

roof asphalt, stone

other

Narrative Description

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

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7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District is a densely settled neighborhood in which the built environment depicts 100 years of residential development. Styles from Greek Revival to Colonial Revival are represented. Many are vernacular expressions in which period details are applied to gable-end, side entry or side-gable, center-entry house forms. Several high style homes designed by prominent architectural firms from nearby Providence, Rhode Island are also present.

Located in the north-central section of the town of North Attleborough, High, Church and Gould District comprises most of the parallel High and Church Streets between North Washington Street and Broadway, and a portion of Gould Street which runs perpendicular to the south of Church Street. It is on the western side of the village of North Attleborough (now North Attleborough Center), which is situated at the foot of Mount Hope Hill to the east, reputed to be the highest elevation in Bristol County. The district evolved in correlation with the commercial, institutional and civic areas along North Washington Street to the east and with the development of North Attleborough's manufacturing enterprises, many of which were within walking distance, located in factories on the periphery of the village.

The district, bounded on the west side by Broadway, rises in elevation slightly in that direction. The northern end of the district is bounded by the back lot lines along the north side of High Street, between Grove and Broadway. The southern boundary of the district is more irregular, following the back lot lines of the southern side of Church Street beginning at 54 Church Street (Sacred Heart Catholic Church, map #32) and dropping farther south along Gould Street to the lots of #14 and 17 Gould Street (map # 54-55).

The district is distinguished from the vicinity by the consistency of the quality, scale, maintenance and period of its properties. Houses south of High Street on Broadway are single-family homes which date from the mid 20th century. Houses immediately north of High Street on Broadway are larger, multi-family, frame dwellings. Housing in neighborhoods to the north and south of the district is more modest and varied in style, use, and quality of preservation. Properties at the lower ends of High and Church Street are mixed-use and multi-family in nature.

North Washington Street is a segment of one of the oldest transportation routes in the Commonwealth. Originating as a native trail, it became part of the Bay Path, the principal colonial overland route between Boston and Providence, and was incorporated into a late 18th century post road and the Norfolk-Bristol Turnpike of 1802. As one of the oldest roads in the area, it had a formative influence on the physical as well as economic development of the vicinity. High Street, running perpendicular to the west from Washington Street, was laid out in the early 19th century as a course to the adjoining town of Cumberland, RI. By mid-century, Broadway, delineated but unsettled, defined a section of High Street already platted and occupied by several dwellings. It is here that the earliest surviving houses of the district are located. Occupation of Church Street did not occur until the 180s. Gould Street did not appear until the 1890s.

Architecturally, the district's main strength is its collection of late 19th to early 20th century Victorian to Colonial Revival styles. At least four mid-19th century houses have been supplanted. The turn of the century period coincides with a time of prosperity for jewelry manufactures, the principal industry in North Attleborough. Similar to the slightly more upscale South Washington Street Historic District, nearly all the original homeowners were officers or managers of local jewelry-making firms.

The district contains 57 properties consisting of 47 houses built as single-family residences (at least 13 of which have been subdivided to apartments), 6 multi-family lodging, including one large apartment block and a church. Of 31

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outbuildings, 21 of these contribute to the significance of the district. Three dwellings have been so substantially altered as to be non-contributing. Additionally there are three non-contributing buildings beyond the period of significance.

Houses line the road with a somewhat irregular set back, but generally present a consistent image of an affluent, residential neighborhood of finely-executed, excellently-maintained examples of domestic architecture ranging in expression from vernacular to high-style. Open space is limited to the enhanced front yards of the larger homes. Lots range in size from .1 to 1.21 acres and are generally well-landscaped. A few parcels retain period features such as granite yard curbs and stairs, brick walls and limestone steps.

Most of the houses are clad with wooden clapboards and/or shingles. Brick and stucco are also present as surface treatments. Several homes have been covered with synthetic siding, but the application on contributing houses is not sufficient to undermine their integrity or detract from the historic character of the district. Foundations are typically brick (sometimes pargetted), but fieldstone, cut stone granite and cement are also present. Roofs generally have asphalt shingles but slate tiles also remain. The vast majority of buildings are remarkable for their lack of alteration and enjoy excellent maintenance. Only a few could be considered to be merely in fair condition. Several have been recently rehabilitated. One is currently being renovated in what appears to be an appropriate manner. All houses are occupied. Descriptions of significant and representative buildings follow, being discussed in chronological order.

As previously mentioned, the earliest buildings in the district are located on High Street. Here houses dating from 1832 to mid-century consist of gable-end, side-entry or side-gable, center-entry house forms with Greek Revival or Gothic Revival period details. Typical of the former house type is the 1 ½ story, double-chimney, side-gable, center-entry, 5 x 2 bay Otis L. Sadler House (c. 1832-55, Map #1, MHC #214) at 81 High street. The rectangular main block has Greek Revival-inspired, paneled, corner pilasters with cap molding, wide, 2-part, molded frieze on the façade and a trabeated main entry of 6-panel door with side lights, paneled aprons and pilasters. Fenestration consists of 2/1, double-hung sash surmounted by entablatures. A pedimented, shallow, gable-roofed porch with paneled posts simulating the entry pilasters and matching frieze has been added to shelter the entrance. The L-shaped, one story side ell is covered on the façade by a full-width porch with narrowed, paneled posts, a miniaturization of the massive posts on the main entry. A flat-roofed, enclosed porch has been added to the east elevation. Gambrel-roofed dormers have been introduced to the front slope of the roof in the main block.

The 1 ½ story, 3 x 2 bay, side-gable, center-entry David D. Coddling House (96 High Street, c. 1832-55, Map #19, MHC #65) displays both Gothic Revival and Italianate detail. The rectangular, main block has a large, rectangular rear ell. Wall details include end boards, water table and square bays with paired 2/2, segmental-arched windows on each side of the center entry sheltered by a flat-roofed porch with square posts, segmental arched eaves, brackets and lattice-like porch base. Eaves detail includes a boxed, molded cornice with large, single brackets and a wide, plain frieze. The steep center gable is centered by a round-topped window.

Across the street, another side-gable, center-entry house with Gothic Revival detail, exists as one of the few residences built in the district during the 1860s. The 2 ½ story, 3 x 3 bay, James M. Richards House (1860-71, Map #19) at 95 high Street has a steep, center gable in its peculiar gable roof with flared eaves. Wall details similarly includes projecting square bays on either side of the center entry. Eaves detail consists of a boxed cornice and molded rake board. The center, flat-roofed, entry porch has chamfered posts and responds, dentils and brackets. Fenestration varies to include 6/1, 2/1 and 6/6 sash surmounted by shelves on the second floor and side elevations.

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The most intensive period of construction in the district occurred in the 1870s when 15 houses were built. Numerous high style residences were introduced. Among the most impressive is the lovely, 2 ½ story, irregular-plan, Queen Anne dwelling at 34 High Street (1871-78, rear ell expanded between 1911-16, map #3, MHC #60, photo #1). Wall detail includes end boards and water table. The complex roof, decorated with metal roll flashing, incorporates hip and gable sections and a tent-roofed tower with foliate finial. Front and cross gables and dormers have barge boards. Conical-roofed and hip-roofed verandas are supported by turned posts with brackets on square bases and rails of square balusters. The main entry has a paneled door heavily carved in floral motif with large, rectangular light. Fenestration includes both 2/1 and 1/1, double-hung sash. Windows vary in formation from single to paired in the large gables and tripart overlooking the porch. An oriel and a square, flat window with tracery is also present. Window details also change with location to include tabbed sills and dramatic label moldings topped with triangular panels in the gables.

Nearby is the majestic, 2 ½ story, 4 x 2 bay L-plan with one-story rear ell, Second Empire home of Oscar M. Draper at 64 High Street (1871-78, map #10, MHC #59, photos #2-3). Wall detail consists of end boards, water table and an angled-prow, projecting bay with paneled aprons on the east elevation. Pedimented dormers with incised, dentiled trim interrupt the straight-sided, slate-covered, curbed, mansard roofline broken by a paneled-brick, interior chimney. Eaves details includes a boxed, molded cornice with brackets, incised dentils and 2-part, paneled frieze. The porch has chamfered posts with cap molding supporting flat arches, bulbous spindle balusters and lattice-like base. The main entry is comprised of doubled-leafed, 3-panel doors with elongated rectangular lights surrounded by molded trim. Fenestration consists of 2/2, double-hung sash surmounted by hoods on the first floor and entablatures on the second level.

Another striking dwelling, the 1 ½ story, 2 x 4 bay, T-plan house at 82 Church Street (1871-78, Map #40, MHC #222) displays an unusual combination of Second Empire and Queen Anne elements. Wall detail includes end boards, water table, angled-prow bays with incised panels on the façade and east elevation and staggered butt shingles on the oriel tower incorporated into the façade. The gable-roofed dormers in the curbed, concave mansard have corner brackets. A tent roof with finial terminates the tower. The boxed, molded cornice has huge, decorative brackets with medallions at their ends. Chamfered posts on square bases, represented by the remaining responds, have been replaced by wrought iron supports and the rail has been removed from the porch. Double-leafed, paneled, wooden doors with elongated, rectangular lights comprise the main entrance. Fenestration includes both 1/1 sash with border lights, 2/2 double-hung sash on the upper floor and stained glass transoms above the 1/1, double-hung sash in the oriel window.

Vernacular forms also continued to be constructed during the 1870s, but are detailed with later Victorian style elements. One of the most charming and best-preserved homes in the district is the 1 ½ story, 2 x 4 bay, Second Empire cottage, the Willard W. Albee House at 49 Church Street (c. 1877-78, Map #31, MHC #223). Details includes end boards, a projecting flat-roofed square bay with tri-part windows and paneled aprons on the west end of the façade and plain wooden shingles on the curbed, concave, mansard roof interrupted by bracketed, gable-roofed dormers. The roofline includes boxed, molded cornice with single brackets and 2-part frieze, a treatment repeated at the eaves of the square bay and the wraparound veranda. The hipped-roof porch has a small, pedimented entry gable, turned posts with knobs and brackets, cut-out patterned balusters and lattice-like base. A rear, side porch on the west elevation has chamfered posts with caps surrounding segmental-arched openings. The entry is comprised of double-leafed, panels, wooden Italianate doors with frosted-glass in segmental-arched lights. Fenestration consists of 2/2 and 1/1, double-hung sash surmounted by small, bracketed hoods on the first floor. Dormer windows have semi-circular tops and are paired in the western façade dormer. Also on site at 49 Church Street is a distinctive, 1 ½ story gable-roofed carriage house with board and batten entry and loft door. Diamond-shaped decorative shingles fill the façade gable.

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The 1 ½ story, rectangular, gable-end, side-entry dwelling with one-story rear ell at 101 High Street (Map #21) has an octagonal tower with domical roof incorporating a porch at street level and enclosed space on the second story and a cross gable on the west elevation. Fenestration consists of 2/1, double-hung sash surmounted by dentiled entablatures.

One of the earliest residences on Church Street is the 2 ½ story, complex plan, gable-end, side-entry home at XXX Church Street (between 1871 and 1878, Map #46) which displays Second Empire/Italianate trim with some Shingle Style and Queen Anne elements. Wall detail includes end boards, water table and square bays with paneled aprons. The entry porch with square-baluster rail and narrow, Doric columns has a dentiled frieze. A side porch on the east elevation also exhibits large, decorative brackets. Stick Style, Queen Anne and Shingle Style features are combined in the façade gable with its decorative band of octagonal shingles, bracketed, lattice-like gable detail and rounded corners at the vent in the peak. Fenestration consists of 2/2, double-hung sash with plain trim, except on the second floor of the façade where small hoods are applied.

At the end of the decade, two adjoining identical 1 ½ story, 2 x 2 bay gable-end, side-entry houses were erected at 98 Church Street (1878-80, Map #44, MHC #220) and 104 Church Street (1878-80, rear ell of the latter was expanded before 1904, Map #47, MHC #219) presenting Italianate, Stick Style-Queen Anne features. Wall detail on 98 Church Street incorporates end boards and water table (original cladding on #104 has been replaced with shingles). Both dwellings have an angled-prow bay with board and batten aprons on the façade. Snowflake medallions decorate the frieze of both the angled bay and the entry hood. The original, side porch with decorative panel balustrade incised with flower patterns remains only at 104 Church Street. The boxed, molded cornice is bracketed at the corners. Gable detail includes, king post, a molded rake board, diagonal braces and collar tie beam supported with brackets. At 98 Church Street, the double-leaf, paneled, wooded doors with elongated rectangular lights at the main entry retain their frosted glass. Fenestration consists of 2/2, double-hung sash with molded trim, paired in the cross gable. A parlor window overlooks the side porch.

Ten new houses were also built in the district during the 1880s; eight on Church Street and two on High Street. Three outstanding high style dwellings, 107, 114 and 117 Church Street occupy the upper end. All three have Queen Anne style features: 117 Church Street also incorporates Colonial Revival attributes. Although synthetic siding has been applied to the 2 ½ story 3 x 5 bay, John J. Somer House at 107 Church Street (1180-91, Map #48, MHC #227), some wall details remain exposed. A shaped belt course with ribs exists between the first and second floors and a round bay with multiple, stained glass windows above board and batten trim stand adjacent to the main entry. The complex roof combines a pyramidal structure with multiple gables covered with common lap slate and decorated with a massive filiate finial. Detail in the façade gable includes molded rake board with decorative cut out, vertical, incised panels, medallions and paired brackets. The wrap around veranda has turned posts with knobs, spindle balusters and lattice-like porch base. The double-leafed panel door has elongated, rectangular lights. Fenestration consists of primarily 1/1, double-hung sash with border lights, but includes a triangular window with stained glass in the projection above the porch. Paired windows exist on the façade and west elevations and a segmental-arched, tripart window with trim similar to that of the belt course centers the façade gable. An oriel occupies the southwest corner of the second floor. Some paired windows have shaped lintels with incised decoration. Others have fluted, label moldings. Some vinyl replacements have been installed in the rear of the dwelling. A 1 ½ story barn with one story side (west) ell on site was demolished after 1950.

The Clarence W. Fisher House, 117 Church Street (1880-91, Map #51, MHC # 228) adds Eastlake elements to its Queen Anne design. Elaborate wall detail includes: end boards, belt course; water table and bands of decorative

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shingles above the water table between the first and second stories; at window sill level on the first floor of the east cross gable, on the west elevation and on the façade in the two-story, angled prow bay. Gables have paneled and molded rake boards. The wrap around veranda incorporates a shallow entry gable with paired posts, spindles along the porch frieze, cut-out pattern balusters and lattice-like porch base. It shelters a main entry of double-leafed Italianate, wooden paneled doors with elongated, rectangular lights. A two-story porch has been added to the west elevation. The slate-covered, complex roof, interrupted by large gable dormers, is decorated with a balustrade of incised panels and incorporates second and third story porches. Fenestration consists of 1/1, double-hung sash with border lights and fluted trim with corner blocks. Second story windows have shaped lintels.

The 2 ½ story Thomas G. and Kate Frothingham Residence at 114 Church Street (1880-91, Map #50, MHC #217) combines Shingle Style, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival features. Wall detail includes water table, bands of fish scale, decorative shingles below the windows and at the water table on the second floor of the east elevation, on the porch rail and in bands across the façade; a decorative panel with low-relief sculpture on the gable-roofed, enclosed entry and between the windows as well as a continuous sill course on the east elevation. The complex roofline has wide eaves and is interrupted by gable dormers on the façade and east elevation and a hip-roofed dormer on the west elevation. The wrap around veranda, enlarged to its present size between 1904-11 has single and paired, Ionic columns set on either shingled or fieldstone bases; a rail with both spindle-like baluster and enclosed, shingled sections and a projecting, bowed area supported by brackets on its east end. The main entry, common to several of the larger houses in the district, consists of double-leafed, Italianate, wooded paneled doors with elongated, rectangular lights. Fenestration consists principally of 1/1 double-hung sash with plain trim, but also included flat, rectangular, round oriel (on the west elevation), Palladian (with 6/1 sidelights in the façade dormer) and stained glass windows (on the west elevation).

The pace of construction diminished only slightly over the next two decades with seven houses being built in the period 1890-1910. Between 1890 and 1895 new construction was even distributed between High and Cherry Streets and for the first time occurred on Gould Street. The 2 ½ story, gable-end, side-entry, Christopher O. Dobra Residence at 14 Gould Street (1891-95, Map #53) is a remarkably unaltered attractive and well-preserved example of this vernacular house form. Two, equally intact period outbuildings also remain on site. Wall detail also includes end boards, string course, a one-story, angled-prow bay on the south elevation and staggered butt decorative shingles in the peak of the façade gable. The hip-roofed, wrap around veranda spans full-width across the front to reach the cross gables on the north and south elevations. It has turned posts with knobs and small brackets, square balusters and lattice-like porch base. The main entry consists of a paneled, wooden cottage door with a square light set in plain trim. Eaves detail includes a boxed, molded cornice with brackets at the corners, a paneled rake board with medallions and sawn tooth design and a horizontal brace in the façade gable. Fenestration consists of 2/1, double-hung sash and a few vinyl replacements with plain trim. Windows on the south elevation have small hoods.

Another outstanding dwelling, the Walter Ballou House at 87 High Street (Between 1894-99, Map #16, MHC #56), was among the last to be built in the 1890s and was the first in the district to be designed by the firm of Angell & Swift. The 2 ½ story, irregular-plan residence displays a decorative string course between the first two floors, staggered-butt shingle facing on the second floor, angled-prow bays both overlooking and surmounting the front porch, clipped corners with decorative pendants on the first story of the eastern cross gable. Scalloped detail is found above and below façade windows in the second story angled bay. A flared-gable dormer interrupts the roofline on the eastern elevation. Eaves detail combines boxed, molded cornice with brackets on the return and on the porch; wide, plain frieze; molded rake board and collar tie beam with incised trim and a decorative panel on the façade and east cross gables. The full-width porch has a small entry, gable with low-relief sculpture in the tympanum, square posts with cap

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moldings supporting flat arches, square balusters and lattice-like porch base. It shelters a main entry of wood panel cottage door with square light. The side porch on the east elevation has fluted, square posts with gothic-shaped brackets. Fenestration varies to encompass 2/2, 2/1, 1/1 with border lights and 8/2 double-hung sash. A tri-part window with diamond-shaped panes centers the façade gable. Flat, square and semi-circular windows are also displayed. Window detail also varies with location and includes some surmounted by small shelves.

High style dwellings were also constructed in the last decade of the century. The 2 ½ story, L-plan Lydia R. Richards House at 112 High Street (1891, Map #26, MHC #61) combines Stick Style and Queen Anne elements. Extensive wall detail includes end boards, water table, string course with medallions, square bay with paneled aprons on the projecting gable of the façade and fish scale shingles in the front and side gables. Eaves detail includes boxed cornice with brackets, 2-part frieze and a pedimented front gable. The front corner is filled by a hip-roofed, front porch with Eastlake-inspired, turned posts with knobs and brackets on bases supporting segmental arches at the frieze and spindle-like balusters. It shelters a main entry of wooden, paneled, cottage door with oversized, rectangular light. Fenestration consists principally of 2/2, double-hung sash with plain trim. Paired, 1/1 windows are located on the second floor and attic level of the façade and side gables. Round-topped, parlor windows with tabbed, keystone moldings exist on the west elevation. Windows on the second floor of the façade gable and variously elsewhere have shaped lintels.

Another high style residence is the adjacent Dr. Joseph B. Gerould House at 122 High Street (1892, Map #28, MHC #161) which combines Queen Anne and Colonial Revival features. Wall detail includes a wide string course between the first two floors and staggered butt, decorative shingles in the pedimented east cross gable. The gable roof is interrupted on the façade by shingled, pedimented, gable dormers. Eaves details include closely-placed brackets and molded rake board. The elaborate porch has narrow, turned posts supporting a narrow, embossed frieze with bowed ribbons and swaged bell flowers, square balusters and a decorative-panel porch base. It protects a main entry of paneled cottage door with square light. A second story porch on the east elevation has paired narrow columns and an enclosed rail. Fenestration consists of 1/1, double-hung sash. Window detail varies in size and shape with location to include molded trim, tabbed sills and decorative aprons.

Several outstanding houses of the district were built on High Street during the first decade of the 20th century. Two dwellings at #51 and 73 were also designed by the notable architectural firm of Angell & Swift. The 2 ½ story, 3 x 2 bay, Jarvis Hunt House at 51 High Street (1899-1904, Map #6, MHC #213) combines Shingle Style and Colonial Revival elements. The hip-roof has a Dutch flare at the eaves and similarly-flared, hip-roofed dormers both on the façade and east elevation. Other decoration includes a string course between the first and second stories, boxed, molded cornice, wide eaves and massive inside end chimneys. Porches include a one-story version at the northwest corner and a two-tier model with massive Roman, Doric columns and a high rail of narrow, closely-placed square balusters in the northeast corner and an open, gable-roofed entry with Roman, Doric columns and flushboarded pediment sheltering an entrance consisting of a paneled cottage door with 3/3 panel light. Fenestration is sided by louvered shutters and varies to include wide 6/6, double-hung sash (paired on the second story), a casement bay window with multi-light transom on the east elevation and tri-part windows with leaded glass to the east of the main entry and in a single-story, angled-bay on the west elevation.

The shingled 2 ½ story, 3 x 3 bay, center-entry Roswell Blackinton House at 73 High Street (1907, Map #11, MHC #66) replaced the earlier, Second Empire Blackinton mansion. This lovely, Angell and Swift-designed, Colonial Revival dwelling captured the attention of Wallace Nutting who produced several hand-colored photographs of the residence which is also featured in his book *Massachusetts Beautiful*. The façade slope of the gable roof is intruded by unusual,

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eyelid dormer. The segmental-arched entry porch has paired, Roman, Doric columns, paired, square responds and built-in benches functioning as side rails. It protects an oversized, single-panel, wooden, main entry door with side lights including small aprons and an elliptical fanlight with tracery. A two-story enclosed rear porch occupies the northeast corner. Fenestration varies to include: 9/1 double-hung sash, sometimes paired; diamond-paned, casement windows; multi-light transomed windows on the east elevation; a projecting square bay with 8-paned casement window on the west side of the façade; a tri-part, 9/2, double-hung sash window on the east side of the façade and a continuous band of four 6/1, double-hung sash windows above the entry. All have molded trim. Entablatures surmount windows on the first floor of the façade.

Another high style dwelling is the 2 ½ story, Queen Anne, Fred B. Byram House at 86 High Street (1905, Map #15). Elaborate wall detail incorporates narrow, paneled, corner pilasters (also at the end of the façade gable), water table, a single story, angled-prow bay on the east elevation, decorative frieze on the tower with finial, boxed, molded cornice with large single brackets and a two part molded frieze. The wrap around, hip-roofed veranda, covering a main entry of paneled cottage door with square light, has roman, Doric columns, bracketed cornice, spindle balusters and a lattice-like porch base. Fenestration consists of 1/1 double-hung sash (with a few replacement sash) with molded trim. Paired windows beneath the façade gable are surmounted by a decorative band detailed with flowers.

The 2 ½ story Frank H. Cutler House at 82 High Street (1905, Map #14, photo #3) adds Colonial Revival detail to a Four-Square house form. Its flared hip roof has a similarly flared, hip-roof dormer on the east elevation and a flared-gable dormer centering the façade. Wall detail combines a projecting belt course between floors and a 2 ½ story angled-prow bay on the west elevation. The wide eaves have a boxed, molded cornice with large consoles. The wrap around veranda is supported by Roman, Doric columns set on sections of closed rail separated by spindle balusters. The main entry is comprised of two-panel wooden cottage door with a large square, glazed upper panel in a surround, side lights with paneled aprons and an elliptical fan light with tracery. Fenestration consists of 6/1 and 12/1 double-hung sash with molded trim. A 12/12 window sits in the dormer on the east slope of the roof; a reduced Palladian window with keystone trim centers the façade dormer. An oriel window on the west elevation has lozenge-shaped panes in the upper sash and is surmounted by a balustrade with urns.

In-fill construction increased density on High Street during the second decade of the 20th century and added multi-family house forms. Another Angell and Swift Colonial Revival dwelling, the Curtis Ballou House was erected at 111 High Street between 1911 and 1916 (Map #25, MHC #52, Photo #4). The 2 ½ story, 5 x 3 bay rectangular, hipped roofed residence with wide eaves is faced with alternating bands of narrow and wide shingles. A square-bay oriel distinguishes the west elevation, while the east elevation has a full-length, hip-roofed, screened end-wall porch with Roman, Doric columns. The roofline is interrupted by closely-placed, hip roofed dormers and perpendicularly-oriented, massive rectangular, inside-end chimneys. The center, main entrance has wide, full-length side lights and a narrow, elliptical fan light beneath an ogee arch set under the gable-roofed entry porch with boxed cornice, with return, paired, roman Doric columns. Like the Angell and Swift designed Blackinton House at 73 High Street, the entry porch has built-in benches as side rails. Fenestration consists of 6/6 double-hung sash with molded trim and louvered shutters. A tri-part window is set over the entry.

The nearly identical Queen Anne/Colonial Revival double-deckers at 40-42 High Street (c. 1913, Map #4, photo #1) and 44-46 High Street (c. 1917, Map #5, photo #1) represent the formal introduction of multi-family housing into the district. These 2 ½ story, cross-gabled, 2 x 5 bay houses have two tier, full-width porches with turned posts and knobs, small brackets, spindle balusters and lattice-like porch base sheltering paired entries of paneled wood cottage doors with square lights. Two-story, angled-prow bays with two windows in the center bay are located on the west end of the

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façade. The house at 44-46 High Street retains original cladding of clapboards on the first floor and shingles above. The change in facing occurs at the second story sill line. Cement asbestos shingles have been installed on the street level of 40-42 High Street. Eaves detail on both houses consists of boxed, molded cornice with return, narrow frieze above a row of angled shingles. Fenestration consists of 2/1, double-hung sash with molded trim, surmounted by shingled hoods on the top floor.

At the end of the 1920s, the Munroe Apartments (1927-28, Map #8, Photo #2) at 56-60 High Street increased the scale of dwellings in the district. The 3 1/2 story, complex plan, brick apartment block has a full-length, projecting frontispiece, string course of vertical brick bands between the stories and a flat-roofed, closed entry porch with 6-panel wooden door with glazed top lights, fluted trim, side lights with aprons and an elliptical fan with tracery. Fenestration consists of 6/1, double-hung sash, paired on the façade and variously on the side elevations. Tri-part windows exist on the side elevations. Narrow 4/1 double-hung sash windows are found on the side elevation of the projecting frontispiece. The boxed cornice has a wide, plain frieze and flat, plain rake board.

At the same time, one of the most elegant and one of only two brick buildings in the district was built at 74 High Street between 1916 and 1924 (Map #12, MHC #279, Photo #3). Designed by Providence architect Albert Harkness, the two-story, 5 x 2 bay, rectangular, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival Frederick B. Brigham House has an outside chimney set off-center on the façade balanced by an enclosed gable-roofed entry porch faced with flush-board and detailed with corner pilasters, 6-panel door, full-length louvered shutters and a semi-circular fanlight. Fenestration principally consists of 6/6, double-hung sash with molded trim and louvered shutters. A 6-light casement window exists on the second floor of the façade. French doors exit the west elevation. A round window centers the peak of the west gable.

The single institutional building in the district, Sacred Heart Catholic Church at 54 Church Street (1923-29, Map #32) also built during the 1920s combines Colonial Revival detail with Beaux Arts massing. Built on a raised basement which served as the original church, the 1 1/2 story brick ecclesiastical building has cross gables, a projecting frontispiece, decorative brick and limestone Ionic capitals on the paneled, corner pilasters and limestone water table. Octagonal towers with round arched panels and steep gables on each elevation stand at the façade corners. The boxed, molded cornice has a shallow pediment above the main entry supported by fluted, Doric columns and a wide frieze. A two-part enclosed stair with limestone cap leads to triple entries set in round arched bays with radiating voussoirs. Original doors have been replaced by undersized, double-leafed, aluminum/glass doors with similar transoms beneath an in-fill panel. Outside entries on the façade are sheltered by shallow, gable-roofed hoods supported by massive ancons. Fenestration in the nave consists of multi-light, semi-circular windows. In the basement, 6/6 double-hung sash, segmental-arch windows are surmounted by a triple row of radiating voussoirs.

Granite steps and lawn curb remain to denote the previous location of the North Village High School building, now the site of a 2 1/2 story, 5 x 3 bay, rectangular Colonial Revival Frederick J. Carley House at 31-33 High Street (c. 1916-24, Map #2, MHC #63). Unusual in the district for its stucco facing, wall detail is limited to a water table and projecting belt course at sill level of the second floor, molded lintels and tabbed sill on the first floor. The flared hip roof has wide eaves supported by large brackets and is interrupted by a similarly-flared, hip-roofed center dormer. Closed end wall porches exist on both the east and west elevations. Most notable is the wood-paneled, recessed main entry surmounted by a dentiled panel with low-relief sculpture beneath a shelf with wrought-iron balustrade supported by large ancons. Fenestration consists of 6/1, double-hung sash and some 6/6 vinyl replacements. Narrow eight-light casement windows side the center entry.

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Another brick Colonial Revival dwelling was the final residence to be built in the district. The 2 ½ story, 3 x 2 bay main block Dr. Edward S. Ward House at 55 Church Street (between 1924-31, Map #33) has a projecting string course between the first and second floors of the façade, a boxed molded cornice with small return and a narrow, molded frieze on the façade. A closed, end-wall porch runs full-length along the west elevation. The recessed main entry of 8-panel, wooden door with narrow side lights and elliptical fan light with tracery sits in a segmental-arched, paneled opening surmounted by radiating voussoirs with keystone. Fenestration with molded trim includes 6/6, double-hung sash, 4.2 in the gables and parlor windows on the first level of the façade. Louvered shutters are replacements.

Intrusions in the High, Church and Gould district consist of two houses 39 and 77 Church Street, which have been substantially altered so as to undermine their architectural integrity. The former, however, retains the potential for restoration and has been recently improved. The only vacant lot, 31 Church Street, is utilized for parking. These non-contributing elements are so minimal that they barely impact the historic character of the district.

Archaeological Description

Although no prehistoric sites are currently recorded in the district, it is possible that sites are present. Two sites have been recorded in the general area (within one mile). Environmental characteristics of the district represent several locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, distance to wetlands that are favorable indicators for many types of prehistoric sites. Most of the district is represented by a well drained level to moderately sloping landscape, two important criteria in Native American settlement models. Wetlands are also located within 1000 feet of the northwestern part of the district. Most of the district, however, is located over 1000 feet from wetlands, a less favorable locational criteria. Scotts Brook and the Ten Mile River drain southerly slightly over 1000 feet of the west and east boundaries of the district respectively. The confluence of the two rivers lies approximately 2000 feet south of the district. The Ten Mile River forms part of the Narragansett Bay drainage eventually reaching the estuarine locale to the south in Seekonk. Downstream from the district the drainage is a documented locus of Native American settlement along the Ten Mile, Bungay and Seven Mile Rivers. By example, at least 34 sites are known in the short distance between Attleboro Center and Attleboro Falls, scarcely over a mile southeast of the district. Given the above information, the size of the district (approximately 20 acres) and the extent of historic period construction in the district, a moderate potential exists that prehistoric resources are present.

A high potential exists for the recovery of historic period resources in the district. While some 17th century settlement had occurred north of the district in the vicinity of Elmwood Road and North Washington Streets, documented settlement within the district did not take place until the 19th century. Earlier settlement may have occurred but it has yet to be demonstrated. North Washington Street, originally referred to as Main Street, is one of the oldest streets in the region. The roadway was originally an axis in a network of Native Trails becoming the Bay Path and by the Colonial Period the primary overland route connecting settlements from Boston to Narragansett Bay. North Washington Street was incorporated into the late 18th century post road then in 1802 part of the Norfolk and Bristol Turnpike. Structural remains and occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) associated with 17th through early 19th century farmsteads and other historic related settlements may be present in the district because of its proximity to the North Washington Street corridor. By the mid 19th century, several homes had been built on High Street among which only 5 remain. Except for the Universalist Church built at the north corner of the intersection of Church Street and North Washington Street outside the district, no construction had occurred on Church Street by the mid 19th century. Structural remains and occupational related features may survive from many of these residences and some institutional/religious buildings. Structural evidence may remain from two homes of the Richards Family that stood nearly opposite 61 and 81 High Street. Similar evidence might also survive from the Wheaton Barrows house

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that occupied the lot between the present houses at 61 and 81 High Street and the J.B. Sanford house that was located opposite the Coddington House at 96 High Street. Structural evidence may also survive from a carriage house originally located with the James M. Richards House at 95 High Street. The carriage house was moved and incorporated into the house now located at 91 High Street. During the 1870's, 15 dwellings were built along High and Church Streets among which 3 are no longer extant. Structural remains and occupational related features may survive from the Second Empire Blackinton Mansion originally located between 61 and 81 High Street. Similar archaeological remains may also survive from two residences lost at the west end of High Street. Most archaeological resources in the proposed district are probably associated with residences correlated with the growth of the jewelry industry in North Village Attleborough. However, some archaeological resources may also exist associated with agricultural production that persisted in North Attleborough until the mid 19th century. The High Street locale may be especially sensitive for agricultural related resources since the earliest sites are concentrated in this area. Structural evidence may also survive from a high school building originally located at the corner of High and Broad Street that burned in 1917. A Colonial Revival House was built at the site of the high school in the 1920's. Artifact scatters and archaeological features may also be present related to summer meetings of the Chautauqua movement held during the 1920's in the lot east of the house at 51 High Street.

(end)

High Church Gould Sts. HD

Name of Property

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 # _____

Bristol, MA

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1830-1949

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Angell & Swift (Frank W. Angell)

Harkness, Albert

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
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North Attleborough (Bristol Co.), Mass.**Section number 8 Page 1**8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The High-Church-Gould Streets Historic District is a well-preserved, residential neighborhood in North Attleborough Village (now North Attleborough Center) that principally developed between the middle 19th and early 20th centuries as a desirable locality for local businessmen, builders and professionals. Most of the first were involved in the town's foremost industry, jewelry manufacture. Historically the district is significant as a residential area which evolved in correlation to the development of North Attleborough Village. On the periphery of North Village within walking distance of the district are located the factories in which many of the manufacturing enterprises emerged.

Architecturally the district is significant for its assemblage of domestic design, concentrated in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Both vernacular and high style executions are represented. Several homes were designed by prominent architectural firms from Providence, RI, which were also involved in fashioning homes in North Attleborough's South Washington Historic District (NR 1995). These commissions reflect the town's increasing affluence, sophistication and will emulation of much larger urban centers. The district retains integrity of location, design, setting and association. High-Church-Gould Streets district meets Criteria A and C at the local level for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Located 30 miles south of Boston in Bristol County, North Attleborough was incorporated in 1887 after separation from Attleborough itself. The territory of both communities has been part of the Rehoboth North Purchase of 1666 which also included parts of present-day Mansfield and Norton, MA, and Cumberland, RI. The Town of Attleborough was incorporated in 1694. Settlement in the area that became North Attleborough focused at the villages of Old Town, North Village and Attleborough Falls. Although North Attleborough remained primarily agricultural until the middle of the 19th century, as early as the Federal Period, North Village and Attleborough Falls became increasingly industrialized along power privileges of the Ten Mile River. Old Town remained the community center.

High and Church Streets run perpendicularly to North Washington Street, the "Main Street" (its original name) of No A center and one of the oldest streets in town. It descends from the Bay Path, originally an axis in the network of native trails, and by the Colonial Period it had become the primary overland route connecting settlements from Boston south to Narragansett Bay. Its likely course through North Attleborough followed the routes of Elmwood Road, Washington Street (both North and South) and Old Post Road. It was later incorporated into the late 18th century post road and in 1802 became part of the Norfolk and Bristol turnpike. Beginning at the Dedham (MA) court hose, the turnpike ran past the North Attleborough meetinghouse and over Pawtucket bridge to Providence, in as straight a line as possible. It also carried the Boston to Providence stage through Attleborough.

Main Street (later Washington) had a formative influence on the community. As the town grew, streets were often laid out to run parallel or perpendicular to it. During the national centennial, the name of the turnpike in every municipality along its route was changed to Washington Street in honor of America's first president.

Initial English settlement in North Village occurred north of the area in the historic district along the Bay Road near the junction of present Elmwood Road and North Washington Streets, where John Woodcock, keeper of an ordinary, established his family c. 1669. The area experienced considerable overland traffic between Boston and Rhode Island. By the outbreak of King's Phillip's War, the Woodcock community numbered 14. Although attacked, the settlement survived the war and continued to expand through the 18th century. By the Federal Period, North Village included residences, the first (1784) and second (1817, updated c. 1850) North Baptist Church and parsonage, Schoolhouse #1, commercial buildings and a small industrial node.

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Growth of the High-Church-Gould Historic District correlates with the growth of North Village Attleborough and with the maturation of the jewelry industry for which the Attleboroughs gained international renown. Jewelry production originated in a brass hinge and jewelry shop established in 1780 by an anonymous individual known as "the Frenchman." His forge was located southeast of the district near the junction of Chestnut and South Washington Streets. By 1832 High Street, laid out to run west from North Washington Street to the adjacent town of Cumberland, RI, was occupied by scattered residences.

North Village grew substantially between 1832 and 1855. By mid-century the commercial center had expanded linearly along North Washington Street. Residential construction grew as house lots were platted west of North Washington along a series of parallel streets including High and Church Streets. The latter was likely named for the Universalist Church (not extant) built in 1841 at the north corner of its intersection with North Washington Street. By 1855, northern Attleborough had a population of nearly 3,000. Its industrial base consisted of 24 jewelry manufacturers and one carriage factory. Commercial enterprises, including hardware, dry goods and furniture store were also located in North Village. Several of the jewelry manufacturers also dabbled in real estate. The Richards, Coddings and Drapers, all jewelry makers, owned substantial property in the district. At one time, Ira M. Richards, founder of one of the oldest and substantial jewelry manufacturers in North Attleborough, owned 10-12 acres to the rear of the frontage on the west side of North Washington Street between the corners of High Street and Richards Avenue.

At mid-century, no construction had occurred on Church Street, but several homes had been built on High Street, five of which remain although some in modified form. Gable-end, side-entry Greek Revival cottages were owned by members of the Guild family: the Jason F. Guild House at 28 High Street (between 1832-55, Map #1, MHC #214) and the C. Guild House at 61 High Street (between 1832-55, Map #9, MHC #278). The former was a local builder who erected a frame, commercial building, the Guild Block (burned 1883) nearby at the south corner of High and North Washington Streets. The side-gable, center-entry cottage with Greek Revival detail at 81 High Street (between 1832-55, Map #15) was owned by Otis L. Sadler, a foreman at Stephen Richardson & Co., manufacturers of gold, silver, brass and copper chains and novelties. By the turn of the century the house was owned by Edward R. Price. Cashier of the North Attleborough National Bank in 1870, he became treasurer of the Attleborough Savings Bank two years later, and also held several other offices including Clerk of the First Universalist parish, treasurer of the North Attleborough Water Company and treasurer of the consolidated Street Railway Company. For nearly the first half of the 20th century the property belonged to Lillian and Sahatiel Mandalian, co-owner of Mandalian and Hawkins, jewelry manufacturers, one of the largest fabricators of mesh handbags and originators of machine-made mesh.

Two Gothic Revival dwellings were also in place by the middle of the 19th century. The David D. Coddling House (96 High Street, between 1832 and 1855, Map #19, MHC #65) had been constructed for the jewelry manufacturer. Coddling worked in combination with different partners. Until 1871 he was half-owner and vice president of T.I. Smith Company which employed about 100 workers making collar buttons, links, scarf pins, studs, pearl goods and was among the largest jewelry firms in town. The house remained in the Coddling family into the 1930s. David Coddling owned this property and the land to the rear which later fronted on Church Street (89-101 Church Street). The house at 52 High Street (1832-55, Map #7) belonged to William O. Draper, partner with Albert C. Sweetland in W.O. Draper & Co., jewelry manufacturers. The dwelling was owned at the turn of the century by Herbert Straker, partner of Louis E. Freeman in Straker and Freeman Jewelry Manufacturing Company, which specialized in designing die and hub cutting.

Additional impetus to development in the North Village came during the Civil War. Local firms garnered large profits from government contracts for large quantities of badges and emblems. Growth in North Village was further stimulated in 1871 by improved transportation when completion of the Attleborough Branch Railroad linked the village with East

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Attleborough (now ATT Center) and thereby with Providence, Boston and beyond. Most of North Attleborough's jewelry factories date from the Late Industrial Period.

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The downtown of North Village continued to develop linearly along (North) Washington Street. Residential and institutional buildings were constructed following the Civil War. Late 19th century commercial blocks also housed social clubs and civic organizations.

Within the district only two dwellings were erected prior to 1871. The Gothic Revival James M. Richards House (between 1860-71m Map #19) at 95 High Street and the Italianate, Benjamin F. Davidson House at 106 High Street (c. 1861, Map #23). The arrival of both reinforced the identity of the area as a neighborhood of jewelry manufacturers. Davenport is identified as a "jeweler" in the deed for the land he purchased in 1861. James M. Richards was founder and co-owner of E.S. Richards & Co. which began operation in 1864. After the death of E.S. Richards the next year, his interest was purchased by his brothers and the firm became J.J. and J.M. Richards & Co. It became widely known as the first to produce gold front jewelry and gained a distinguished reputation for superior quality. The house was subsequently owned for the first half of the 20th century by Frank T. Westcott, a civil engineer, land surveyor and contractor. The house now located at 91 High Street (between 1860-71, Map #17) was made from the former carriage house of the J.M. Richards House and converted to apartments c. 1929.

A construction boom occurred in the district during the 1870s. Fifteen dwellings were built along High and Church Streets. Three are not extant; a large 2 ½ story Second Empire house with rear appendages, a 1 ½ story side-entry dwelling at the west end of High Street, and a 2 ½ story center entry house similar to the one still standing at 81-83 Church Street. Three remaining houses from this period are among the largest and finest in the area. The Second Empire Oscar Draper House at 64 High Street (between 1871-78, Map #10, photos #2-3, MHC #59) is comparable to the one mentioned above that has been lost. Draper began business in 1862 associated with E.I. Richards, but six years later assumed control of the business on his own as O.M. Draper and Co., specializing in patent fire-gilt and nickel chains, charms and swivels and was the first local manufacturer of "swedged" goods.

The large Stick Style residence at 58 Church Street (between 1871-78, Map # 34, MHC #49) somewhat modified as the rectory of Sacred Heart Church, was built as the home and offices of father and son, physicians and surgeons, James W. and James R. Foster. The latter maintained his office here after moving to Elm Street. A tenant in the building was Edward E. Barrows, managed of E.E. Barrows & Co. and later bookkeeper of the North Attleborough Gas Light Company. For a short time in the mid-1890s the property was owned and operated as a function facility by Mrs. H.G. Wilcox. Another jeweler Arthur E. Codding built the other, large Second Empire House at 63-65 Church Street between 1871-78 (Map #35). Arthur E. Codding with his brothers, James A. and Edwin A., formed Codding Brothers in 1878 to manufacture rolled plate bracelets. They were sons of Abiel Codding, a long time member of E.I. Richards and Co., and holder of several patents for improvements to tools used in jewelry manufacturing.

The lovely Queen Anne dwelling at 34 High Street (Map #3, photo #1, MHC #60) was erected for Thomas R. Jones, postmaster of North Attleborough. He was succeeded as owner in 1881 by Louis W. Wise, who had risen from foreman to become vice president and partner of Theron Ide Smith and E.A. Crawford in T.I. Smith & Co., one of North Attleborough's largest jewelry firms featuring pins, charms, cuff links and bracelets.

The elaborate Queen Anne house at 39 Church Street (between 1871 and 1878, Map #30) also falls into this period. It was built for Dr. Frederick L. Burden, a local physician, member of the board of selectmen and one-time candidate for Lt. Governor of Massachusetts. Although recent modifications have improved its appearance, an unfortunate renovation into apartments has undermined its architectural integrity.

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Eugene B. Follett, co-owner of Knapp, Bates & Follett (c. 1883/4, R. Knapp & Co.) which sold dry goods and groceries, built the side-gable, center-entry, Italianate house at 81-83 Church Street (between 1871-78, Map #39). William A. Guild, a jeweler, moved here from 11 Gould Street in 1903 and remained a resident through 1944. The property apparently became a duplex c. 1925/6. Agnes Ryder and Marion Guild remained in the house as widows through 1955.

An impressive house of this period combining Queen Anne with Second Empire elements was built for Margaret L. and Franklin H. Gould at 82 Church Street (between 1871-78, Map #40, MHC #222). Gould was a registered pharmacist and was the partner of William H. Emerson in F.H. Gould & Co., the oldest apothecary store in town, known as "the old reliable drug store." The store also purveyed glass, putty, paints, oils, varnishes, dye stuffs as well as alcohol, pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes, fancy and toilet articles. The camera department specialized in developing plates for amateur photographers. Edith M. Gould, perhaps a daughter, succeeded to ownership of the store and remained at this house through 1937. The next residents were Marie C. and William H. Ryder, treasurer of Paye and Baker Manufacturing Co., jewelry makers. The adjacent modest Italianate house at 86 Church Street (between 1871-78, Map #41) is on the same lot. It apparently was also built by the Goulds as an investment property. In the early 20th century it was occupied by Frank L. Holbrook, clerk of the Webster Co., maker of sterling silver novelties.

Across the street, Edwin A. Follett, jeweler and later a salesman for David Codding & Co. occupied the gable-end, side-entry house with Second Empire/Italianate details at 101 Church Street (between 1871-1878, Map #46). This property (with 89 and 95 Church Street) was the first of three houses in the district built by David Codding for his children, two daughters and a son.

The modest gable-end, side-entry, house with corner tower at 101 High Street was owned by local jeweler, John C. Doran, who purchased the land from George Whiting in 1857. This house also was apparently built as a rental property as Doran lived elsewhere.

Five houses in the district were built between 1878 and 1880. Engraver Charles Gourcier owned the modest Italianate house at 121 High Street (Map #27, MHC #162). Both he and his wife survived the marine disaster in which twelve residents of North Attleborough were involved; the sinking of the steamship *Narragansett* in Long Island Sound after its collision with the *Stonington*. The modest, Second Empire dwelling at 49 Church (c. 1877/78; Map #31, MHC #223) was built by toolmaker Willard Albee. He became superintendent and part owner of the Frank M. Whiting & Company silversmiths, an outgrowth of the Whiting Manufacturing Company, makers of sterling silver table and hollow ware. Albee left town for Somerville, MA, c. 1890. Around 1915 the house became the residence of Florence and Louis E. Morse, co-owner with William W. Sherman and Donald LeStage of the jewelry manufacturing firm H.D. Merritt & Co. and later treasurer of Mantien Brothers. After Louis Morse died in an automobile accident in 1932 the house was occupied by Francie H. and G. Howard Morse, owner of an automobile dealership selling Oldsmobiles and Hupmobiles. G. Howard Morse was also secretary of M.R. Corporation, a finance company. By 1944 he was office and sales manager of Bliss Brothers Co., jewelry manufacturer, and treasurer of Morse Motors, a Pontiac and Cadillac dealership.

Three new houses were built at the end of Church Street in this two-year interval. Josiah D. Richards, jeweler, built the identical Stick Style/Queen Anne houses at 98 Church Street (between 1878-80, Map #44, MHC #220) and 104 Church Street (between 1878 and 1880, Map #47, MHC #219) for his two daughters. In 1845 Richards joined his brother Edmund Ira Richards and Abiel Codding in continuing his deceased father's firm, Ira Richards and Co., a pioneer in the industry. The business gained a national reputation and continued for 30 years before being

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reorganized in 1875 as E.I. Richards & Co. The adjacent, gable-end, side-entry house of Susan M. Blackinton at 110 Church Street (between 1878-80, Map #49, MHC #218) was built at the same time. By the early 1920s the house was occupied by jeweler Benjamin B. Armstrong and his wife Pauline. By the middle of that decade, the house had become a multi-family dwelling with Kate Bliet, widow of clerk Jacob Bliet, and Ida M. Bliet, an enameleer sharing the residence.

Construction barely slowed down in the 1880s. Ten new houses were built in the district during the decade; eight on Church Street and two on High Street. Edward R. Price, a banker and businessman, formerly a resident of 81 High Street (see above) was the first owner of the Stick Style dwelling at 107 High Street (Map #24, MHC #51, photo #4). Another prominent local citizen John L. Thompson, owner of J.L. Thompson, refiners of gold, silver and platinum, bought the house in 1904. He held many local offices and in 1917, was elected state representative to the Boston constitutional convention. John C. Doran, previously mentioned as the developer of 101 High Street, also built the modest, gable-end, side-entry, rear lot house at 99 High Street (between 1880-1891, Map #20) which was occupied by local jewelers. From 1899 through the 1920s residents at 99 High Street were Lucy A. and Warren W. Willett, jeweler. After he husband's death, Lucy remained in the house through the 1930s.

An Italianate residence was built at 29 Church Street (between 1880-91, Map #29). Alfred A. Cobb, jewelry and later owner of a bowling alley on Washington Street moved here around the turn of the century. The remainder of the houses built in the district during the 1880s are clustered on the west end of Church Street. The Queen Anne residence at 74-76 Church Street (Between 1880 and 1891, Map #38, MHC #226) was occupied c.1913 by Orin W. Clifford, salesman of the Webster Company, local manufacturers of sterling silver goods. He later became president of L.E. Freeman Co., maker of gold brooches, bracelets, hat and scarf pins and lockets. Around 1920 the dwelling became a duplex which also accommodated Edward S. Ward, a physician who had returned from Army service. By the early 1930s the duplex was occupied by Dorothy G. and Allen A. Gordon, president of Paye and Baker Manufacturing Company, silversmiths, and Ruth L. and Harry P. Jones, treasurer of the Attleborough Savings Bank.

The modest homes at 89 and 95 Church Street (between 1880-91, Map #42-43, MHC #221) were the second and third houses built in the district by David D. Codding for his children. The former was the home of D. Edgar Codding, at one time owner of D.E. Codding & Co., jewelry manufacturers and later foreman and jewelry at D.D. Codding. Around 1925 the house was inhabited by Millie A. and Russell I. Rhodes who had moved from Attleborough. He was an executive at the Mason Box Company plant in Attleborough Falls which employed 300 workers making jewelry boxes, display cases and containers for mail shipments. The house at 95 Church Street was the property of Anna Codding Cheever who married George W. Cheever, founder of the G.W. Cheever & Co. which made fine gilt chains and later rolled plate jeweler. In 1925, Lillian and Frank L. Holbrooke moved here from 86 Church Street. He became sales manager of the Webster Company.

Three outstanding houses dominate the intersection of Church Street with Broadway, two of which were owned by business partners. The large Queen Anne dwelling at 107 Church Street (1880-91, MHC #227, Map #48) was the residence of Fred D. Heffron. In 1893 he joined with William H. Riley and G. Herbert French in the ten year old firm, Riley and French to form Riley, French & Heffron, manufacturers of both solid and rolled plate jeweler and patent holder of a specialized women's sleeve-button. By 1907, 107 Church Street was the property of John J. Sommer, president of J.J. Sommer & Co., makers of quality jeweler and rings, and co-owner with Arthur G. Hatch and Arthur E. Carpenter of A.G. Hatch & Co. The Queen Anne/Colonial Revival residence at 114 Church Street (1885, Map #50, MHC #217) was evidently built for Thomas G. Frothingham, who with William E. Smith in 1879 founded T.G.

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Frothingham & Co., Inc. a jeweler manufacturer specializing in imitation diamond work. The firm later emerged as a leader in the fabrication of gold rings. By 1897 the house was occupied by G. Herbert French, partner of William H. Riley in the jeweler firm of Riley & French (later Riley, French & Heffron). Around 1955 the property was divided into five apartments.

The large Queen Anne house at 117 Church Street (between 1880-1891, Map #51, MHC #228) belonged to Irene D. and Clarence W. Fisher, who in 1874 with Elton I. Franklin founded E.I. Franklin & Company, makers of gold filled and silver jeweler marketed throughout the U.S. and Canada. The Fishers remained here through 1930. The new occupants were Dr. Allen R. Howard, a physician, and his wife Elizabeth.

Reflecting its growth as a separate nucleus of development, North Attleborough was incorporated as a town on July 30, 1887; by 1890 reaching a population of more than 6,000. North Attleborough's industrial output of jeweler and allied manufactures was exported worldwide. Prosperity and the need for local institutional and government structures were reflected in the construction of classically-influenced, commercial blocks downtown to the east of the district.

Substantial construction continued in the High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District. Three large residences were built on High Street during the 1890s. The Queen Anne/Stick Style house at 112 High Street (1891, Map #26, MHC #61) was built for Lydia Reynard and Ira Richards, son of Harriet and Joseph D. Richards, both of whose families were involved in jewelry making. Ira Richards was the third generation of his family to be occupied in North Attleborough's jeweler industry. His grandfather established Ira Richards & Company, the second most famous jeweler business in the community. Upon graduation from prep school, Ira joined the firm of Sandland Capron & Co. which started making plated goods in 1873. The house at 122 High Street (1892, Map #28, MHC #161) was built for physician Joseph B. Gerould. Walter Ballou lived at 87 High Street (1894-99, Map #16, MHC #56). As the partner of Roswell Blackinton who would later build the nearby dwelling at 73 High Street, and T.S. Mann, Walter Ballou founded R. Blackinton & Co., producers of gold and plated jeweler, in 1863. Both Ballou and Blackinton employed the noted Providence architectural firm of Angell & Swift. Frank W. Angell (1851-?) began his career as a draftsman in the office of William Walker, but in 1881 he formed a partnership with Thomas J. Gould as Gould & Angell, which in 1905 became Gould, Angell and Swift. Angell and Swift also designed the lovely Shingle Style house at 211 South Washington Street (1904) in the South Washington Street NRDIS (1995) in North Attleborough. Frank Angell's best known commissions are Blackstone and Wilson Halls at Brown University, a Methodist Church in nearby Hebronville and various other public and commercial buildings in Providence and other cities. Angell and Swift were also contracted to produce several other houses in the High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District.

Houses from the same period face each other across both Church and Gould Streets. The home at 68-70 Church Street (between 1911 and 1916, Map #36) is reputed to be fashioned from the barn at 74-76 Church Street. In 1915 it became the home of Walter C. Highland, a bookkeeper at George L. Paine Co., who moved here from Pawtucket. Across the street at 73 Church Street (1904-1911, Map #37) is the Dutch Colonial home of Irma Chisholm, widow of Alpin Chisholm. Tradesmen located on Gould Street. Harry E. Paye, a die cutter and later vice president of Paye and Baker Manufacturing Co., silversmiths, lived at the small Queen Anne house at 17 Gould Street (between 1880-1891, Map #54). Christopher Dobra, colorer at B.S. Freeman Co., resided across the street at the transitional Queen Anne/Stick Style dwelling at 14 Gould Street (1891-1895, Map #53).

The transportation revolution, which began with the arrival of the railroad expanded with the installation of electric trolley service in the early 1890s, followed by increased ownership of automobiles after the turn of the century. By the first decade, street car lines on North Washington Street connected North Attleborough with Attleborough, Pawtucket,

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Plainville, Wrentham and Franklin, Massachusetts along with Pawtucket and Woonsocket, Rhode Island. Early twentieth century garages added to existing homes on High and Church Streets remain in place.

The economy of North Attleborough continued to grow. Between 1895 and 1922 the total value of goods and service produced in the community expanded 2.5 times from \$2.9 million to \$7.4 million, with the jewelry industry accounting for 60% of the latter total.

Construction within the district continued apace with the previous decade. Also designed by Angell & Swift, the Shingle Style/Colonial Revival house at 51 High Street (between 1899-1904, Map #6, MHC #213) was occupied by Plainville jeweler Woodbury Melcher until he moved to Boston c.1909. He was succeeded by Charles R. Randall, partner of Alton H. Riley in the firm C. Ray Randall Co., makers of gold filled and sterling silver jewelry. Around 1917, Jane N. Hunt, widow of Henry D. Hunt, lawyer, publisher and postmaster, established residence. Their son, Jarvis Hunt, succeeded to the property. Hunt was active in local and state politics, being elected to the State Senate in 1936, where he was voted President in his last two terms. Defeated in the primary during his bid to become Lt. Governor, Jarvis Hunt established his practice in both Boston and North Attleborough. He was employed as general counsel for Associated Industries of Massachusetts, as town counsel for North Attleborough and attorney for the Taunton Dog Track, later becoming president of the facility. During the 1920s the lot to the east of the house was used as a site for summer Chautauqua meetings.

Roswell Blackinton, jeweler, replaced the earlier, Second Empire Blackinton mansion with the lovely Colonial Revival dwelling at 73 High Street (1907, Map #11, MHC #66) designed by Angell & Swift. Various partners with Thomas S. Mann and Walter Ballou, he founded R. Blackinton & Co. in 1862 in Attleborough Falls. The business relocated to North Village in 1873 and expanded to employ 140 workers manufacturing solid gold and plated jewelry specializing in bracelets.

The two adjacent dwellings at 82 and 86 High Street were built within a year of each other. Fred B. Byram, a lawyer and partner of Harry Draper Hunt, who lived at 51 High Street, and a judge of the district court lived at the elaborate Queen Anne house at 86 High Street (1905, Map #15). Frank H. Cutler, owner of Cutler & Co. jewelry manufacturers, purchased land from Edwin and Caroline Richards to build his residence at 82 High Street (1905, Map #14, photo #3).

Land located two lots to the west was purchased from Pamela Coddington, widow of David Coddington to become the site of the Four Square home at 102 High Street (1901, Map #22) of Jennie and Henry Alton Hall, director and trustee of the Plainville Savings and Loan Association. Mrs. Hall remained at this residence through 1940, and she was succeeded by Frances M. and Frederick J. FitzPatrick, vice president of N.J. Magnan Corp., local makers of tennis rackets. Indicative of the continued desirability of the neighborhood, the owners of the 1950s were Helen J. and Walter J. Ross, president of W.J. Ross Inc., retailers of misses and children's apparel on North Washington Street.

Martin L. King, a member with George D. and Edward M. King in the firm King Brothers, blacksmiths, lived in a Colonial Revival dwelling at 45 Church Street (between 1899 and 1904, Map #30). For a short time, c. 1913, the house was owned by Isabel and Jacob C. Chandler, who dealt in heating systems. In 1925 the owners were Alice S. and John H. Woodhull, a credit manager. The dwelling at 9 Gould Street (1908, Map #52) was occupied between 1911 and 1935 by David L. Colburn, proprietor of Quality Market on North Washington Street. He was succeeded by Charles W. Colburn, likely his son, a salesman and later manager of Morse Motors.

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Closer links between North Attleborough and the outside world spawned prosperity which enervated both commercial construction downtown to serve the increasing motor trade and expansion of existing industrial plants. By 1915 North Attleborough had a population of more than 10,000 and sustained thirty steam-powered manufacturing plants and 61 jewelry firms or allied manufacturers.

While continued prosperity during the second two decades of the 20th century further encouraged the commercial boom in the central business district, in-fill construction occurred in the High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District. Theron I. Smith, jeweler and partner of David D. Codding during the 1860s and after 1881 of Henry H. Curtis (his son-in-law) in T.I. Smith Co., one of the largest jewelry firms in North Attleborough, had the finely-detailed Colonial Revival dwelling at 111 High Street (193, Map #25, MHC #52) designed by Angell & Swift, built for his granddaughter Emily C. Curtis. She married Howard Ballou, son of Walter Ballou. At the same time, businessmen showed continuing confidence in the neighborhood by building on the west end of High Street, multi-family construction began on the east end. The nearly-identical tenements at 40-42 High Street (c. 1913, Map #4) and 44-46 High Street (c. 1917, Map #5, photo #1) largely housed tradesmen.

Four properties in the district were built during the 1920s. The Colonial Revival house at 31-33 High Street (between 1916 and 1924; Map #2, MHC #63) replaced the razed North Attleborough High School building. It was the residence and office of Dr. Frederick Carley who was also active in civic, religious and fraternal affairs. His widow, Cora F. Carley, continued to live here through 1944.

The remarkably lovely Colonial Revival house at 74 High Street (between 1916 and 1924, Map #12, MHC #270, photo #3) was designed by Albert Harkness (1886-1981) of Providence, for jewelry manufacturer and local philanthropist Frederick B. Brigham (1865-1940). Albert Harkness (1886-1981) is most noted for his later institutional commissions including the Oceanographic Library (1957) and Oceanographic Laboratory (1968) at the University of Rhode Island and various buildings at the Hanley Educational Center. He also devised the Howard Office Building (1958) in Providence. Frederick B. Brigham entered the jewelry business at Cheever Tweedy & Co., makers of fine gift chains and later of rolled plate jewelry. In 1913, with George Whiting and Louis Kurtz, he organized Sturtevant-Whiting Co. from the 1897 firm Sturtevant, Whiting & Bigelow which had begun as S. B. Fisher & Company in 1867. The business specialized in the production of plated costume jewelry. The next proprietors were Doris S. and James E. Munroe, owner of J.A. Munroe & Sons, contractors. The builder erected many local buildings including the Post Office, Masonic Temple, High School, Sacred Heart School and convent, the nearby Munroe Apartments (1927-28, Map #8, photo #2) at 56-60 High Street and the Library Apartments on North Washington Street. The Munroe construction company also built schools and other government buildings including water treatment plants in other countries.

Also of the period is the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church at 54 Church Street (1923-29, Map #32). By the turn of the century there were more than 160 French Canadian families in North Attleborough. Most attended St. Mary's Church but felt the need for services in their own language. In 1904, a separate parish was established as money was raised to build a church. In the interim, masses were held at Wamsutta and Memorial Halls. Ground breaking for Sacred Heart Church occurred on May 1, 1909. Membership in the parish numbered 260 families in 1910. The first floor, now a parish hall, was used for services from 1910 to 1922 when the upper level was completed. In 1905 the adjacent house at 58 Church Street, "The Maples", originally the residence and office of Dr. James W. Foster (see above) was purchased for use as parish rectory. By 1923 the foreign-born population of north Attleborough, the majority of which was Canadian, amounted to 23% of all residents. In 1923, Sacred Heart School, fronting on Richards Street, was erected to the rear of the complex.

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No new construction of jewelry plants occurred after 1915, and by 1930 the largest jewelry firms in town were the Evans Case Co. (375 employees), Webster Company, and the Mason Box Co. (300 employees each). The end of rail service to North Attleborough in 1930 and the onset of the Great Depression halted development. Construction of the East Washington Street bypass which reduced traffic through the center also fostered stagnation to downtown.

Despite the resultant general decline in fortunes and property values as a result of these economic dislocations, the High Street area retained its popularity among the town's professionals and remained an attractive neighborhood. One house was built in the district during the 1930s. Helen B. and Edward S. Ward, physician, lived at 55 Church Street (between 1924-31, Map #33). He was one of several doctors who lived on Church Street.

As variously mentioned above, several properties in the district have been subdivided into apartments since the 1920s. Two have been subjected to insensitive renovations which undermine their architectural integrity. Still, the area of High, Church and Gould Streets remains one of the town's choice residential areas fondly remembered by former residents as a special place to live. The town of North Attleborough has actively worked to recognize and protect its historic resources. Creation of the residential High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District complements that of the nearby commercial North Attleborough Town Center Historic District (NRHD 1985) along North Washington Street immediately to the east as well as the residential South Washington Street Historic District (NRHD 1995) and Old Town Historic District (NRHD 1991), the earliest center of the original Town of Attleborough. One of the best preserved gasholder buildings in New England is located at Attleborough Falls. A local campaign to save the structure resulted in its listing in 1993 as one of the ten most endangered properties in Massachusetts and its nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NR 1996). Purchased by a new owner, the Attleborough Falls gasholder building became the subject of a Historic Preservation Certification Application, but lack of funding has stalled its rehabilitation.

Interest in historic preservation has been promoted by the North Attleborough Historical Commission. It takes activist positions on local issues including passage of an anti-demolition bylaw and encourages appreciation of the town's historical resources by organizing successful house tours in residential districts. In recent years, unofficial neighborhood groups have promoted interest in the use of historic paint colors and appropriate rehabilitation procedures in each district. There is also a movement to secure individual NR listings for the 19th century Holmes School and Hall.

Local recognition of the role of historic preservation in community development has been demonstrated by the foundation of the Downtown Association of North Attleborough and initiation of a three-year plan for implementation of the Main Street Program. This effort includes appointment of a Main Street coordinator, introduction of capital improvements in the form of new lighting, other streetscape renovations and furtherance of historic preservation through the development of façade and signage programs.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric settlement in North Attleboro are poorly documented, any surviving sites could be significant. Numerous prehistoric sites have been recorded downstream along the Ten Mile River drainage including the Bungay and Seven Mile Rivers, however, many of these sites were poorly reported and/or destroyed by urban development. North Attleboro and that portion of the Ten Mile River drainage near the district may be underreported and/or play a specific role in the settlement and subsistence systems of site distributions with core areas between Attleboro Falls and Attleboro. Prehistoric sites in this area may also contain valuable information relating to general

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patterns of Native subsistence and settlement activities along the Ten Mile River and their relationship to other sites in the Narragansett Bay drainage to the south.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to provide detailed information on the development of the High, Church and Gould Street neighborhoods from a rural agriculturally settled area from the 17th through early 19th centuries to a densely settled suburban neighborhood in the mid to late 19th century. Historic archaeological resources in the district might identify landuse activities that were present as a function of the district's proximity to North Washington Street, an important regional transportation corridor since the Contact Period. Some early landuse in the district might also be present associated with an early settlement locus to the north of the district. Further documentary studies combined with archaeological survey and testing may produce evidence of agricultural landuse in the district area or residences and stop over locations associated with travel on North Washington Street located a few hundred feet east of the district. Archaeological remains from the 17th through early 19th century period might include structural remains associated with residences and agricultural outbuildings, stone walls, occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) and campsites. Most known and potential historic archaeological resources in the district are associated with the growth of North Attleborough's jewelry industry. Many of the town's jewelry factories were, in fact, located a short walking distance from the district. Structural remains should be present in the district associated with many of the single and multi-family homes constructed from the 1830's through the late 19th century. Historic archaeological resources dating to the 20th century are also likely present. Resources dating before 1830 have yet to be demonstrated but are not unexpected, especially in the High Street area and near North Washington Street. Detailed analysis of structural remains and the contents of occupational related features associated with residences can contribute information that helps identify the full range of architectural types in the district and variation that occurs as a result of socio/economic status and residency type. Potential archaeological sites and extant structures have been identified in the district that include more affluent single family homes such as the no longer extant Second Empire Blackinton Mansion to less opulent single and multi-family housing. Similar analysis can also identify patterns of re-use including single family homes later adapted to multi-family housing and carriage houses moved and developed into single family homes. Potential structural remains and related features associated with the high school that burned in 1917 at the corner of High and Broad Street can help document the only civic/institutional building in the district. This information may identify the extent to which the socio/economic status of the district influenced the form and facilities of the late 19th early 20th century neighborhood high school.

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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(end)

High Church, Gould Sts, HD
Name of Property

Bristol, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property c. 20 ac.

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 19	306260	4850500	3. 19	306540	4850220
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
2. 19	306620	4850520	4. 19	306260	4850210
Zone	Easting	Northing	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 Dianne L. Sierqiej, consultant with Betsy Friedberg, NR director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date September 1999

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone 617-727-8470

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 multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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.

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District is shown as the bold lines on the attached district map and represents the respective back or side lot lines of the properties on the attached District Data Sheet. The one exception is the southern boundary of 54 Church, Sacred Hear Roman Catholic Church where the district boundary follows a line continuing due west from the north (rear) boundary lines of lots 2/250 and 2/49 to the east boundary line of lot 2/29, 58 Church Street, the church's rectory. The district includes all of the north side of High Street, west of Broad Street and the south side beginning at the east boundary line of the lot at 49 High Street continuing south along the east boundary line of the lot at 29 Church Street then west along the southern boundary lines of 31 and 39 Church Street then across Church Street to the eastern boundary of 54 Church Street, Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church. Then, proceeding as state above to the lot of 58 Church Street, the rectory, continuing to include the rest of Church Street and projecting south to the southern property lines of 17 and 14 Gould Street and 99 Broadway.

Boundary Justification

Selection of boundaries is based on consideration of historical development patterns and architectural integrity and to exclude modern, excessively-altered, more modest buildings. The boundaries have been drawn to delineate the greatest concentration of significant properties and include contributing landscape features and objects that preserve historic character in an essentially rectangular district.

(end)

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PHOTOGRAPHS

All photos were taken by Dianne Siergiej, February 1998.
Negatives are located in the files of the North Attleborough Historical Commission

1. 34, 40-42 and 44-46 High Street (facing SW)
2. 56-60 and 64 High Street (facing SW)
3. 64, 74 and 82 High Street (facing SE)
4. 111 and 107 High Street (facing NE)

(end)

**DISTRICT DATA SHEET
HIGH, CHURCH AND GOULD STREETS HD
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MA**

<u>Map #</u>	<u>MHC#</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Resource</u>
1	214	28 High Street	Jason Gould House (attached garage)	1832-1855	Greek Revival	C C	B B
2	63	31-33 High Street	Frederick Carley House (attached garage) (garden shed) (granite yard curb/stairs)	1916-1924	Colonial Revival	C C NC C	B B B O
3	60	34 High Street	Jones/Wise House (stone wall) (granite steps)	1871-1878	Queen Anne	C C C	B O O
4		40-42 High Street		c. 1913	QA/Col Revival	C	B
5		44-46 High Street		c. 1917	QA/Col Revival	C	B
6	213	51 High Street	Jarvis Hunt House (garage/office)	1899-1904	Shingle/Col Revival	C C	B B
7		52 High Street	M/M Herbert Straker H. (garage)	1832-1855	Gothic Revival	C NC	B B
8		56-60 High Street	Munroe Apartments (garage, 8-stall) Brick Duplex (62 High St.)	1927-1928	Colonial Revival	C C C	B B B
9	278	61 High Street	Draper House (attached garage)	1832-1855	Greek Revival	C C	B B

**DISTRICT DATA SHEET
HIGH, CHURCH AND GOULD STREETS HD
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MA**

<u>Map #</u>	<u>MHC#</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Resource</u>
10	59	64 High Street	Oscar M. Draper House (limestone steps)	1871-1878	Second Empire	C C	B O
11	66	73 High Street	Roswell Blackinton House (garage)	1907	Colonial Revival	C C	B B
12	279	74 High Street	F.B. Brigham House (attached garage)	1916-1924	Colonial Revival	C C	B B
13		81 High Street	Otis L. Sadler House (free-standing garage)	1832-1855 1916-1924		C C	B B
14		82 High Street	Frank H. Cutler House (free-standing garage)	1905 1916-1924	Four Square/Col Rev	C C	B B
15		86 High Street	Fred B. Byram House (free-standing garage)	1904 1904-1911	Queen Anne	C C	B B
16	56	87 High Street	Walter Ballou House (garage)	1894-1899 1904-1911	Stick/QA/Col Rev	C C	B B
17		91 High Street	Carriage house	1860-1871 became apartments 1929/30		C	B
18		95 High Street	James Richards House (garage)	1860-1871 early 20 th C.	Gothic Revival	C C	B B

**DISTRICT DATA SHEET
HIGH, CHURCH AND GOULD STREETS HD
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MA**

<u>Map #</u>	<u>MHC#</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Resource</u>
19	65	96 High Street	David Coddington House (free-standing garage)	1832-1855	Gothic Revival	C NC	B B
20		99 High Street		1880-1891	gable-end, side-entry w. Italianate detail	C	B
			(free-standing garage)	1904-1911		C	B
21		101 High Street		1871-1878	gable-end, side-entry w. Queen Anne detail	C	B
22		102 High Street	M/M Henry Hall House	1909	Four Square	C	B
23		106 High Street	Benj. Davenport House (garage)	1861	Italianate early 20 th C.	C C	B B
24	51	107 High Street	Edward Price House (garage)	1883	QA/Stick Style	C NC	B B
25	52	111 High Street	Curtis – Ballou House (garage, with attached shed)	1911-1916	Colonial Revival	C C	B B
26		112 High Street	Lydia R. Richards House Carriage House	1891	QA/Stick Style	C C	B B
27	162	121 High Street	Chas. Gourdiere House	1878-1880	gable-end, side-entry w. Italianate detail	C	B
			Shed			NC	B

**DISTRICT DATA SHEET
HIGH, CHURCH AND GOULD STREETS HD
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MA**

<u>Map #</u>	<u>MHC#</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Resource</u>
28	161	122 High Street	Dr. J. Gerould House (free-standing shed/garage)	1892 1892	QA/Colonial Revival	C C	B B
29		29 Church Street		1880-1891	Italianate	C	B
V		31 Church Street	parking lot				
A		39 Church Street	(garage)	1871-1878	Queen Anne	NC C	B B
30		45 Church Street	(garage)	1899-1904 post 1916	Colonial Revival	C NC	B B
31	225	49 Church Street	Willard Albee House Carriage House/Garage	c. 1877/78 pre 1899	Second Empire	C C	B B
32		54 Church Street	Sacred Heart R.C. Church	1910/1922	Colonial Revival w Beaux Arts massing	C	B
33		55 Church Street	Dr. Edward Ward House (garage) (brick wall)	1924-1931 1924-1931	Colonial Revival	C C C	B B O
34	49	58 Church Street	Dr. Foster Residence/ Sacred Heart Church Rectory	1871-1878	Stick Style	C	B
35		63-65 Church Street	Arthur Coddling House	1871-1878	Italianate	C	B
36		68-70 Church Street	Walter Highland House	1911-1916	side-gable, center-entry	C	B

**DISTRICT DATA SHEET
HIGH, CHURCH AND GOULD STREETS HD
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MA**

<u>Map #</u>	<u>MHC#</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Resource</u>
37		73 Church Street	Irma Chisholm House (garage)	1904-1911	Dutch Col. Revival	C NC	B B
38	236	74-76 Church Street	Alonzo F. Bennett House	1880-1891	Queen Anne	C	B
B		77 Church Street		1944-1955	Dutch Colonial	NC	B
39		81-83 Church Street	Eugene Follett House	1871-1878	Italianate	C	B
40	222	82 Church Street	Franklin Gould House (attached garage)	1871-1878	Second Emp./QA	C NC	B B
41		86 Church Street	Franklin Gould House (attached garage)	1871-1878	Italianate	C NC	B B
42		89 Church Street	(free-standing garage)	1880-1891	QA/Col Rev/Four Square	C C	B B
43	221	95 Church Street		1880-1891	Stick Style/QA	C	B
44	220	98 Church Street	Josiah D. Richards House	1878-1880	gable-end, side-entry w Italianate/QA/Stick detail	C	B
45		99 Church Street	Edwin Follett House Barn (attached garage)	1880-1891		NC NC	B B
46		101 Church Street	Edwin Follett House (free-standing garage)	1871-1878	gable-end, side-entry with Second Emp. Detail	C NC	B B

**DISTRICT DATA SHEET
HIGH, CHURCH AND GOULD STREETS HD
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MA**

<u>Map #</u>	<u>MHC#</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Resource</u>
47	219	104 Church Street	Josiah Richards House	1878-1880	gable-end, side-entry w Ital/QA/Stick Style detail	C	B
48	227	107 Church Street	John J. Sommer House	1880-1891	Queen Anne	C	B
49	218	110 Church Street	Susan Blackinton House (free-standing garage)	1878-1880	Ital/Colonial Revival	C NC	B B
50	217	114 Church Street	Frothingham House	1884	QA/Col. Revival	C	B
51		299 Broadway	Frothingham Carriage House	1884	Queen Anne	C	B
52	228	117 Church Street	Clarence Fisher House	1880-1891	Queen Anne	C	B
53		9 Gould Street	James Mulholland House	1908	Queen Anne	C	B
54		14 Gould Street	Christopher Dobra House	1891-1895	gable-end, side-entry with QA/Stick/Col Rev detail	C C C	B B B
55		17 Gould Street	Harry E. Paye House	1880-1891	Queen Anne	C	B

**DISTRICT DATA SHEET
HIGH, CHURCH AND GOULD STREETS HD
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MA**

	Contributing	Non-contributing
Buildings	78	15
Objects	5	0
TOTALS	83	15

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Bristol

DATE RECEIVED: 10/07/99 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/21/99
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/06/99 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/21/99
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 99001305

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 11/12/99 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



34, 40-42, 44-46 HIGH STREET
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS

PHOTO #1

78 0611 NNN-1 2 41 15



MUNWIDE APARTMENTS | OSCAR M DRAPER HOUSE
52-60 HIGH STREET | 64 HIGH STREET
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH
MASSACHUSETTS

PHOTO NO. 2

780611 NNN-1241 17



64 HIGH STREET
OSCAR M DRAPER HOUSE

74 HIGH STREET
FREDERICK B. BRIGHAM HOUSE

82 HIGH STREET
FRANK H. CUTLER

NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH
MASSACHUSETTS

PHOTO NO. 3



111 HIGH STREET

CHARTIS-BALLOU HOUSE

107 HIGH STREET

EDWARD B PRICE HOUSE

NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH

MASSACHUSETTS

PHOTO NO 4

78 0611 N 2 N 1 2 39 04

Attleboro
 MASSACHUSETTS—RHODE ISLAND
 N. ATTLEBOROUGH, MA
 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

MOOR & MOUNTAIN
 3 RAILROAD ST.
 ANDOVER, MA 01810
 TEL. 603-478-8889

609 1987

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

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, Commonwealth of Massachusetts and State of Rhode Island agencies.

Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1981. Field checked 1982. Map edited 1987.

This area also covered by 7.5-minute 1:25 000-scale maps: Pawtucket 1975 and Attleboro 1964.

Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19 Universal Transverse Mercator.

10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone, and Rhode Island coordinate system 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 inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
 CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
 CRUISE ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

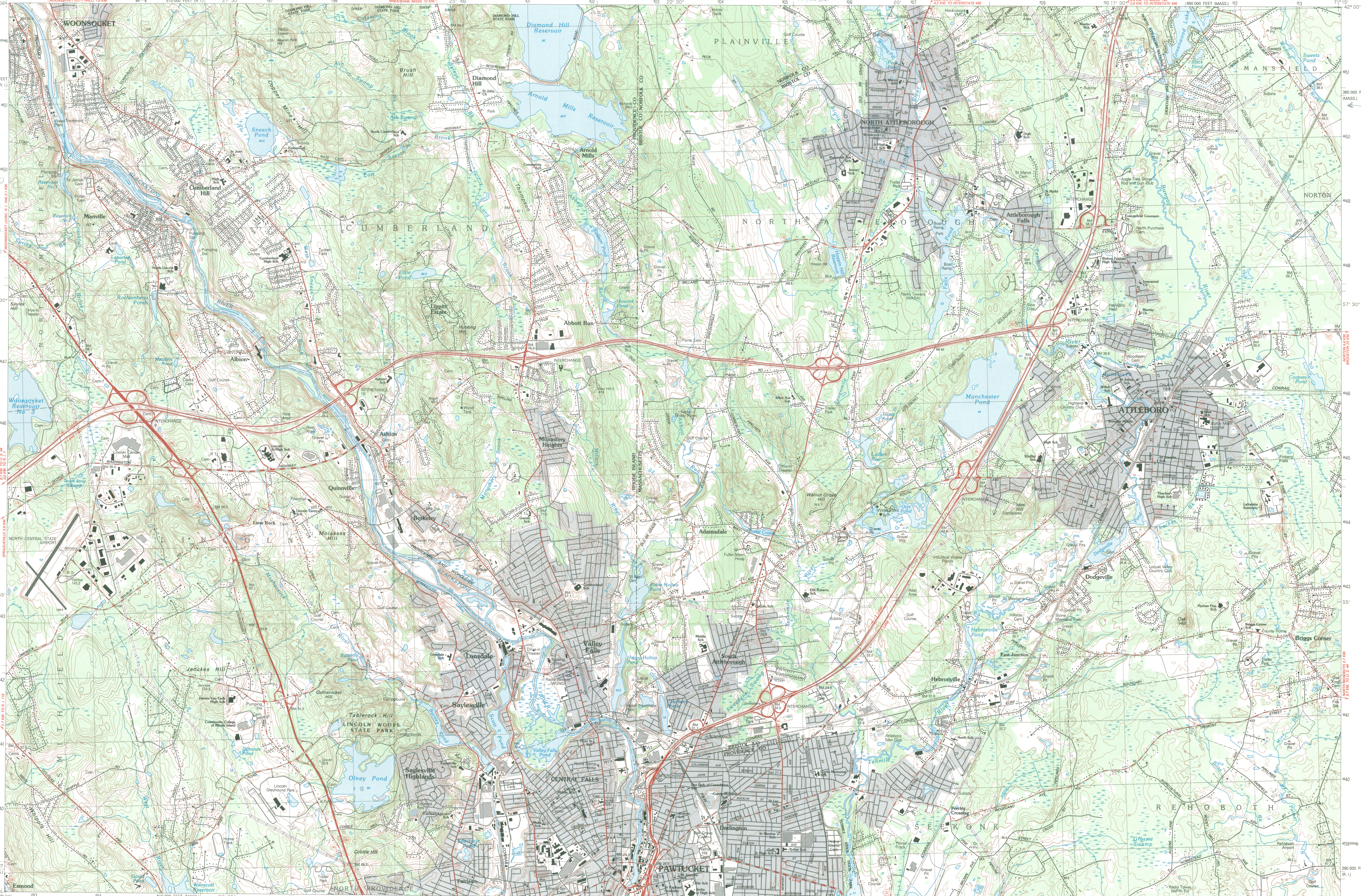
CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS	
Meters	Feet	MAGNETIC DECLINATION		1	2
1	3.2808	1987		4	5
2	6.5617	1988		6	8
3	9.8425	1989		7	9
4	13.1234	1990		8	10
5	16.4042	1991		9	11
6	19.6850	1992		10	12
7	22.9659	1993		11	13
8	26.2467	1994		12	14
9	29.5275	1995		13	15
10	32.8084	1996		14	16

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
 To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

UTM grid convergence (CM) at center of map
 Diagram is approximate

1 Unbridge
 2 Franklin
 3 Rockton
 4 Georgetown
 5 Taunton
 6 North Scituate
 7 Providence
 8 Scituate

ISBN 0-107-00762-4
 9 780607 007521



HIGH, CHURCH & GOULD STS HD
 N. ATTLEBOROUGH (BRISTOL) MA

UTM coordinates 310108
 D 19 306695 4650734
 E 19 306634 4650441
 F 19 306310 4650495
 G 19 306312 4650737

1) 19/306260/4650500
 2) 19/306620/4650520
 3) 19/306540/4650220
 4) 19/306260/4650210

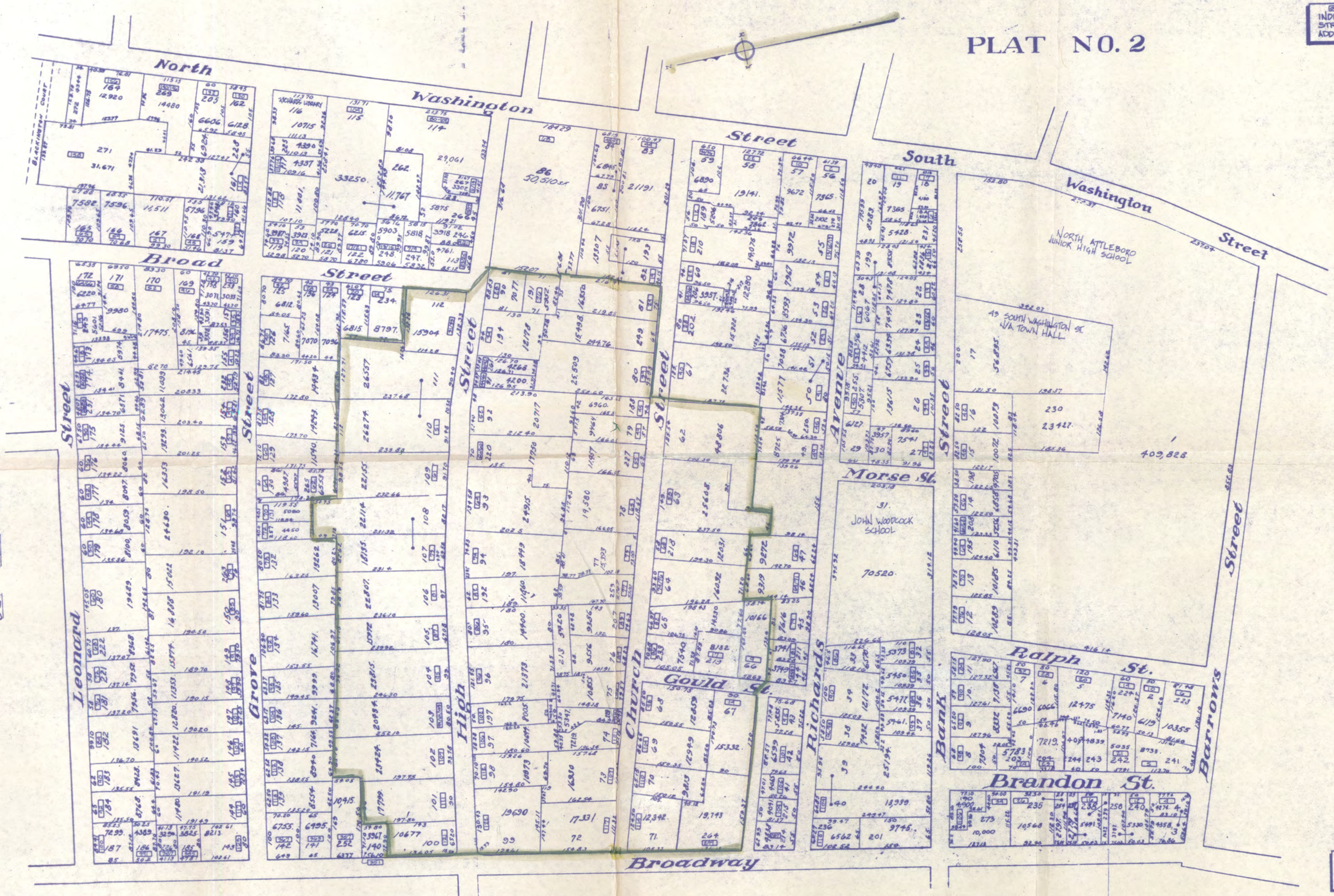
Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface	.....	.....
Secondary highway, hard surface	.....	.....
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	.....	.....
Unimproved road, trail	.....	.....
Route marker: Interstate, U. S., State	.....	.....
Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage	.....	.....
Bridge: drawbridge	.....	.....
Footbridge; overpass; underpass	.....	.....
Built-up area; only selected landmark buildings shown	.....	.....
House; barn; church; school; large structure	.....	.....
Boundary:		
National, with monument	.....	.....
State	.....	.....
County, parish	.....	.....
Civil township, precinct, district	.....	.....
Incorporated city, village, town	.....	.....
National or State reservation; small park	.....	.....
Land grant with monument; found section corner	.....	.....
U. S. public lands survey; range, township; section	.....	.....
Range, township; section line; location approximate	.....	.....
Face of field line	.....	.....
Power transmission line, located tower	.....	.....
Dam; dam with lock	.....	.....
Cemetery; grave	.....	.....
Commemorative, picnic area; U. S. location monument	.....	.....
Wellhead; water well; spring	.....	.....
Mine shaft; prospect; pit or cave	.....	.....
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	.....	.....
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	.....	.....
Distorted surface: strip mine, lava; sand	.....	.....
Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate	.....	.....
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	.....	.....
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small	.....	.....
Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp	.....	.....
Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland	.....	.....
Swamp; mangrove	.....	.....
Orchard; vineyard	.....	.....

INDICATES STREET ADDRESS

PLAT NO. 2

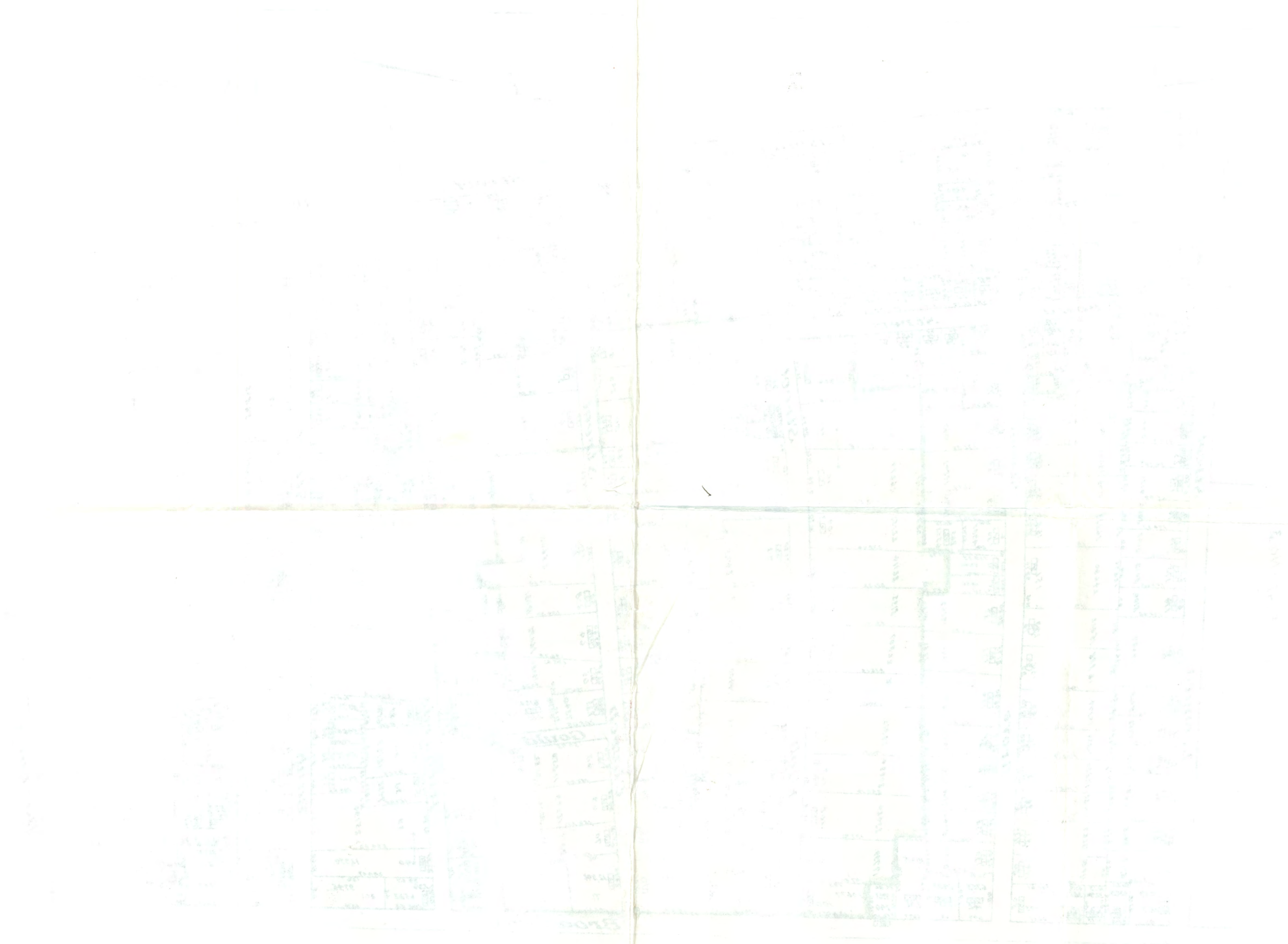
SEE PLAT NO. 3



INDICATES STREET ADDRESS

2

TOWN OF
 NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MA. ASSESSORS MAP.
 Proposed High, Church + Gould Streets Historic District
 4/1999



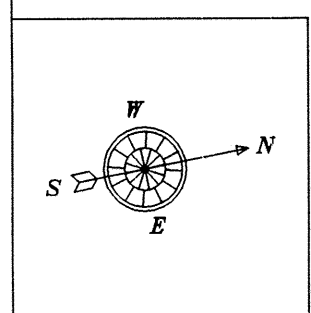
R 15 66 15
MAY 12 1993
BOARD OF
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH

1200
1000
1000

1000

**HIGH, CHURCH AND GOULD STREETS
HISTORIC DISTRICT**

*Prepared for the
North Attleborough Historical Commission*



LEGEND

- Ⓛ - Contributing Dwelling
- - Property Line
- - Street Line
- " - Plat Number
- 123 - House Number
- ⋮ - Common Ownership of Lots
- - District Boundary

SCALE

0 50 100 150 200 250
FEET

NR file

BF



COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
MASSACHUSETTS SENATE
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON 02133-1053

SENATOR CHERYL A. JACQUES

NORFOLK, BRISTOL
AND MIDDLESEX DISTRICT
ROOM 312-B
TEL (617) 722-1555
FAX (617) 722-1054

E-Mail: CJacques@senate.state.ma.us

- COMMITTEES:
- SENATE POST AUDIT AND OVERSIGHT (CHAIR)
 - STEERING AND POLICY (VICE-CHAIR)
 - WAYS AND MEANS
 - PUBLIC SAFETY
 - JUDICIARY

RECEIVED

AUG 11 1999

MASS. HIST. COMM.

August 10, 1999

Ms. Judith McDonough
Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

Dear Ms. McDonough:

I am writing in support of the Massachusetts Historical Commission's nomination of the Church, Gould and High Streets neighborhood for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district. This neighborhood includes historical landmarks from the 18th century and the colonial revival period of the late 19th and early 20th century. Including the Church, Gould and High Streets neighborhood on the National Register of Historic Places would ensure the preservation of the historic and architectural integrity of the neighborhood and the community.

The Town of North Attleboro has demonstrated its commitment to protecting and enhancing important historic districts within the community. The awarding of this distinction would assist local efforts to develop a comprehensive plan for the enhancement of this historic district. I urge you to carefully consider the town's application and look favorably on their request.

Sincerely,

Cheryl A. Jacques
Cheryl A. Jacques

CAJ/cr/ans

cc: Ann Chapdelaine, North Attleboro Historical Commission



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

September 28, 1999

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:

High-Church-Gould Streets Historic District, North Attleborough (Bristol Co.), 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 properties included in the district were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. One letter of support has been received.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Grace O'Brien, Chair, North Attleborough Historical Commission
Diane Siergiej, Preservation Consultant
Marjorie Kraskouskas, Chair, North Attleborough Board of Selectmen
Donald Johnson, Chair, North Attleborough Planning Board
Sen. Cheryl A. Jacques

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet



99001305
OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District
North Attleborough (Bristol) MA

Section number 10 Page 1

The coordinates originally provided for the High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District were:

1. 19 306260 4850500
2. 19 306620 4850520
3. 19 306540 4850220
4. 19 306260 4850210

The correct coordinates are:

1. 19 306260 4650500
2. 19 306620 4650520
3. 19 306540 4650220
4. 19 306260 4650210

(North American Datum 1927).

Corrected October 2009

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Bristol

DATE RECEIVED: 10/28/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/13/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 99001305

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 _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Approved

RECOM./CRITERIA Agreed

REVIEWER E. Beall

DISCIPLINE Hist

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 12-9-11

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

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

October 20, 2011

Mr. J. Paul Loether
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Re: Additional Documentation (Technical corrections of UTM's)

In the process of mapping National Register nominations for our GIS database, we have identified errors in UTM coordinates for 23 properties. The errors vary from a few hundred feet to hundreds of miles, often due to transposition of numbers.

As recommended by Edson Beall, we are enclosing a continuation sheet for each of the nominations. Please let me know if you need more information in order to correct your records.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosures