

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Dennison Manufacturing Co. Paper Box Factory

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 175 Maple Street _____ not for publication

city or town Marlborough _____ vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Middlesex code 017 zip code 01752

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Brona Simon
Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, SHPO
Massachusetts Historical Commission

October 6, 2008

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): _____

for
Signature of the Keeper

Edson H. Beall

Date of Action

11-19-08

Dennison Mfg. Co. Paper Box Factory
Name of Property

Middlesex, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

1 building

sites

structures

objects

1 Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION

Manufacturing facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN

MOVEMENTS / Commercial Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls brick

roof reinforced concrete

other synthetic

Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Dennison Mfg. Co. Paper Box Factory
Marlborough (Middlesex), MA

Section number 7 Page 1

The Dennison Manufacturing Company Paper Box Factory stands at the northwest corner of Maple and Valley Streets in Marlborough, Massachusetts. Specifically, the building occupies lot 132 of tax map 82. Designed by Boston architects Monks and Johnson and constructed in 1923 with a large addition added in 1927, the reinforced concrete-and-brick daylight factory rises five stories to a flat roof. Dennison operated the building as their paper-box factory until 1969 at which time the building was sold to a company known as DesignPak. DesignPak continued to manufacture paper boxes in the factory until late 2006. The building was recently vacated in anticipation of the rehabilitation.

Setting: The Dennison Manufacturing Company factory is located on the northwest corner of Maple and Valley Streets. Maple Street, also known as MA Route 85, runs north-south. Approximately ½ mile north of the factory, Maple Street intersects with Main Street (US Route 20), Marlborough's main business artery. The neighborhood surrounding the factory is predominately residential, with early 20th-century detached structures. Maple Street contains a mixture of residences and small commercial and retail establishments. The City of Marlborough Fire Department Building is located on the block to the immediate south.

Site: The Dennison Manufacturing Company factory is located on an irregular-shaped parcel comprised of 2.67 acres. The site contains a marked slope down to the north and east. To the north of the factory building is an automotive maintenance and repair garage, to the east is Maple Street with a residential neighborhood beyond, to the south is a one-story warehouse and the City of Marlborough Fire Department, and to the west is an intermittent brook, abandoned railroad easement, and residential homes. The factory building is located along the southern portion of the site and is long and narrow in form, with the short end fronting Maple Street. Various pieces of mechanical equipment and storage tanks are located on the site. Narrow strips of vegetated land are located the east and south of the building. A paved driveway extends from Valley Street to a loading platform on the building's west elevation. Chain-link fencing surrounds much of the site's perimeter. **(photograph 6)**

Structure: The five-story, flat-roofed factory is constructed of reinforced concrete, built on a regular grid of concrete mushroom columns. At the fifth story the columns are wood and are of a much smaller circumference. A five-story, two-bay by two-bay projection is located off the north elevation and contains the main stair tower, elevator, and toilet rooms. The factory is built on a concrete slab, at grade, with no basement. The original section of the building represents the stair tower projection and the section to the west; in 1927, the section east of the stair tower projection was added. **(photograph 2)**

Exterior: The factory use is clearly expressed on the building's exterior with an exposed reinforced concrete framework and brick spandrels beneath large banks of windows. Consistent with daylight factories of the period, the exterior treatment is strictly utilitarian, with no applied ornamentation. A large metal water tank is located atop the flat roof.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Dennison Mfg. Co. Paper Box Factory
Marlborough (Middlesex), MA

Section number 7 Page 2

North Elevation: The north elevation spans thirteen bays and fronts the large parking lot to the north. This elevation contains the building's main entrance, which is located at the second story of the stair tower projection, and is accessed by a set of modern wood steps that lead to a large modern wood deck with railing. The door is a modern aluminum-framed glazed door with sidelights and a 12-light wood transom. A shadow line from a former pedimented surround is evident on the adjacent brick.

Immediately south of the main entrance is a one-story, shed-roofed wooden appendage. A double-leaf wood door with six lights per leaf provides access. A band of windows is located above the entrances, and the windows continue on the east elevation of this projection.

Three main window types provide fenestration: wood (1923 section), steel (1927 section), and ca. 1985 anodized aluminum 1/1 replacement windows. Wood 12/12 (with some 9/9) windows are located on the stair tower projection and in the bays to the west. At the third story, the windows west of the stair tower projection have been replaced with modern, anodized-aluminum 1/1 units topped by a flush anodized-aluminum transom panel. East of the stair tower projection, the windows are predominately 25 and 30 light steel windows with two operable sections per unit. At the second story, a number of the steel windows have been replaced with the anodized aluminum units.

At the west end of the elevation is a two-story concrete and brick flat-roofed projection that is a continuation of a loading dock on the building's west elevation. Abutting this project is a corrugated metal shed with metal shed roof that is constructed on steel supports.

East Elevation: The east elevation fronts Maple Street and is organized into three bays. An entrance is located at the first story of the northernmost bay. That entrance contains a modern, double-leaf, anodized-aluminum framed glazed door that is sheltered by a simple metal canopy. Single-light, anodized-aluminum windows flank the entrance. The remainder of the elevation contains the modern anodized-aluminum 1/1 windows topped by the flush aluminum transom panel. Above the entrance at the second through fourth stories, the bays are unfenestrated red brick. **(photograph 1)**

South Elevation: The south elevation spans thirteen bays with a two-bay, two-story loading dock projection to the west. A roll-down wood loading is located at the fourth bay from the east end. The two westernmost bays each contain a double-leaf wood door. The east door is paneled with six lights per leaf. The west door is a beaded-board door, with four lights per leaf. Above these doors at each floor is a fire tower that contains exterior balconies that provide passage from the factory floor to a separated stair tower. Fenestration on this elevation is comprised of wood 12/12 (with some 9/9) windows on the west section, 25 and 30 light steel windows to the east, and a number of 1/1 anodized-aluminum replacement units at the third story. **(photograph 5)**

West Elevation: The west elevation is organized into three bays. A two-bay, flat roofed, projecting covered loading dock is located at the first and second stories. Each bay of the loading dock contains

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Dennison Mfg. Co. Paper Box Factory
Marlborough (Middlesex), MA

Section number 7 Page 3

brick infill with steel transom style windows. A concrete platform spans across the elevation to facilitate the loading of trucks. Sliding wood double-leaf doors with six lights per leaf lead from the exterior concrete loading platform to the building's interior. Fenestration above the loading dock is provided by 12-light wood windows. A number of windows at the third story have been replaced with the 1/1 anodized-aluminum units. (photograph 7)

Interior: While constructed in two campaigns, the interior of the mill is unified by a common architectural vocabulary. Both sections are reinforced concrete structures with exposed reinforced mushroom columns at the first through fourth stories and wood columns at the fifth story. (photographs 11, 12, 15)

Three stairs and one elevator provide access from floor to floor. The projection at the north elevation contains the main stair, elevator, and toilet rooms. The main stair contains wood treads and risers and a vertical board balustrade with wooden newel posts. The elevator is a utilitarian freight elevator. (photograph 8) Beside the elevator on each floor are the building's toilet rooms that have been updated with modern fixtures. As noted, the stair tower in the building's southwest corner is a fire stair with exterior balconies. The stair itself is constructed of reinforced concrete with painted brick and concrete walls and a simple metal pipe handrail. (photograph 13) At the northeast corner is the third stair, which is also reinforced concrete with painted brick walls. Iron-clad fire doors provide access to the stairs at each floor.

Features and finishes in the interior are typical of 1920s factory architecture. In the 1923 section the floors are wood, while the floors in the 1927 section are concrete. The walls throughout are a combination of painted and unpainted brick and plaster. The ceilings are painted, exposed-beam reinforced concrete. Trimwork is nearly nonexistent, with the exception of a simple wood sill and apron and flush mullions at the wood windows. The steel windows are set directly into the concrete jambs and there is no applied trim.

At the second story of the 1927 section are offices that appear to date to the 1970s, with wood wall paneling, linoleum floors, and suspended acoustic tile ceilings.

Alterations: Alterations to the exterior consist of the 1/1 anodized aluminum replacement units, which are located on the east elevation and in certain bays at the third story on the remaining elevations. Both pedestrian entrances (north and east elevations) have been altered with the insertion of modern aluminum doors. A modern deck and stairs have been added to provide access to the entrance on the north elevation.

Within the interior, the alterations consist of the 1970s offices that were created at the second story. The toilet rooms were updated at some point with modern fixtures.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Dennison Mfg. Co. Paper Box Factory
Marlborough (Middlesex), MA

Section number 7 Page 4

The alterations to the Dennison Manufacturing Company Paper Box Factory have minimally affected the integrity of the building. The building is a good example of an early 20th-century, reinforced-concrete daylight factory.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are known on the Dennison Manufacturing Company property, it is possible that sites are present. Three ancient sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile). Environmental characteristics of the property represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of Native sites. The factory occupies a well-drained sloping lot within 1,000 feet of an intermittent stream located to the west of the property. The area lies within the Concord and Sudbury watershed in the Merrimack River drainage. The property slopes down to the north and east. Environmental potential of the area and known regional patterns of ancient Native American subsistence and settlement indicate potential site types in the area may be restricted to smaller, low density, and low diversity short-term special-purpose-type sites. Given the above information, the small size of the property (2.67 acres), and construction impacts associated with the factory, storage tanks, paved areas, landscaping, and utilities, a low potential exists for locating ancient Native American resources on the property.

A low potential also exists for locating significant historic archaeological resources on the Dennison Manufacturing Company property. To date, historical resources have yet to identify known or potential historic archaeological resources on the nominated property. Structural evidence of outbuildings and utilities may exist related to the mill's operation and manufacturing activities; however, since these potential resources date to the plant's construction in 1923 or later, they likely have limited research value. Most of the existing plant components are probably well-documented, indicating archaeological research would not make an important contribution to their research. Potential research topics for archaeological study of an existing 1923 factory complex would need to be very specific, well thought out, and clearly supplement what is known about the resource from the historical record.

(end)

Dennison Mfg. Co. Paper Box Factory

Name of Property

Middlesex, MA

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS): HPCA #19617

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1923-1958

Significant Dates

1923 - original construction

1927 - addition built

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Monks & Johnson

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Marlborough Public Library

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Dennison Mfg. Co. Paper Box Factory
Marlborough (Middlesex), MA

Section number 8 Page 1

The Dennison Manufacturing Company Paper Box Factory, located at 175 Maple Street in Marlborough, Massachusetts, is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Industry and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The period of significance extends from the date of construction in 1923 to 1958 in accordance with the National Register's 50-year guideline. The level of significance is local. The building was constructed in 1923 as the Dennison Manufacturing Company's paper box factory. Just five years after the building opened, a large addition was added to the factory, which nearly doubled the size of the plant. The building is significant in the area of Community Planning and Development for the important role it played in the industrial expansion of the City of Marlborough. The Dennison factory was originally built under an important post World War I city initiative that sought to broaden Marlborough's industrial base by actively soliciting a diverse array of industries to establish operations in the community. The resource is also significant in the area of Industry for its association with an important manufacturer, Dennison Manufacturing Company. Dennison was based in nearby Framingham and operated five distinct divisions. The Marlborough factory was erected as the sole manufacturing plant for its paper box division. The building is also significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a representative work of the firm of Boston-based architects, Monks and Johnson (who designed the 1923 section and were likely involved in the 1927 addition), and as an intact example of a 1920s flat-slab, reinforced concrete factory. In 1969, Dennison sold its box division to a partnership that continued to manufacture boxes in the building until 2006 when the building was vacated in anticipation of the upcoming rehabilitation.

History of the Building

With the cooperation and assistance of the City Board of Trade, Dennison first established operations in Marlborough in various rented facilities as early as 1919. Having quickly reached capacity at each location, the company recognized the need to erect a new factory dedicated solely to the manufacture of paper boxes. Representatives of the company met with the Board of Trade to identify potential locations for the new plant. Finally, they settled on the five acre parcel on Maple Street, adjacent to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad line, as the site for the new factory.

Boston architects Monks and Johnson, who specialized in factory design, were commissioned and plans were drawn in the spring of 1922. Construction commenced later that year, and the building opened to great fanfare in January 1923. There is no evidence to suggest that the building was initially designed with intended expansions. Rather, it appears that the success of the company and its products drove the need for a major expansion just four years later. In 1927, a large five-story addition was added north of the main stair tower, which spanned east across the property to Maple Street.

Dennison maintained operations in the building until 1969, when they sold its paper box division to a partnership known as DesignPak. DesignPak continued to manufacture paper boxes in the building until 2006.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Dennison Mfg. Co. Paper Box Factory
Marlborough (Middlesex), MA

Section number 8 Page 2

Criterion A: Significance in Community Planning and Development

The Dennison Manufacturing Company Paper Box Factory played an important role in the broadening of the city's industrial base. The building was constructed as a direct result of the city's efforts to expand its industrial base beyond the shoe industry. Through its Board of Trade, the city established a major initiative to entice businesses to establish operations in Marlborough. The Dennison plant represents the realization of this initiative.

Marlborough's Industrial Heritage

The City of Marlborough is located in the heart of Massachusetts and effectively marks the geographic center of New England. Geographically, Marlborough was well situated to become a thriving industrial community.

In the 17th through 19th centuries, Marlborough prospered as an agricultural and lumber center and was an outpost on the "Great Road" (Boston Post Road) from Boston to the Connecticut River.¹ The region's ample lumber supply was milled and shipped to Boston to support the city's booming shipbuilding industry. By the late 18th century, Marlborough had become an important stagecoach stop where weary travelers changed horses and found respite. In 1836, resident Joseph Boyd opened a shoe and boot manufacturing shop, launching an industry that would eventually define the city.

In 1890, the City of Marlborough was incorporated and had grown to a prosperous industrial center with a population approaching 14,000. By 1920, Marlborough's population had grown to 16,000, and the city supported seventeen manufacturing concerns.² Among the city's industries were shoes and shoe machinery, metal stampings, soap, iron castings, wooden boxes, and paper boxes. The city's largest industries were: the John A. Frye Shoe Company (which became nationally known for its boots), Koehler Manufacturing Company (which manufactured underground lighting equipment primarily for the mining industry), and the Marlborough Wire Goods Company (which manufactured metal products).

Efforts to Broaden Marlborough's Industrial Base

Despite the existence of other industries, it was the shoe industry that dominated the city's industrial base and monopolized the labor market. In the years following World War I, the shoe industry was in a decline, and city leaders began to recognize that reliance on a single industry left the city economically vulnerable.

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¹ There are few histories of Marlborough that have been written. The early history is discussed in *Marlborough: The Town, The Beginning, 1656-1890*, "Marlborough Tercentenary Celebration, Historical Souvenir and Official Program, June 10-19, 1960.

² "Marlboro and Hudson Directory," (Springfield, MA: H.A. Manning Co, 1927).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Dennison Mfg. Co. Paper Box Factory
Marlborough (Middlesex), MA

Section number 8 Page 3

In response, the city launched a major initiative under the Board of Trade to entice other industries to relocate to Marlborough in an effort to broaden the industrial climate. As part of the ongoing diversification initiative, the Chamber of Commerce was reorganized and a directory was published in 1927 that promoted the businesses and industries in Marlborough. The city was experiencing steady growth and the Chamber of Commerce advertised that Marlborough featured good stores, banks, theaters, clubs, schools, well-paved streets, clean water supply, and ample public facilities.³

Dennison was one of the first companies the city contacted in their effort to diversify. At the time, Dennison's headquarters and its production facilities were concentrated in nearby Framingham. While initially reluctant to expand beyond Framingham, the Board of Trade offered persuasive incentives and Dennison agreed to open their box factory in Marlborough.

Dennison's decision to open their box factory in Marlborough had a profound impact on the psyche of the community. Dennison had achieved national prominence for their high-quality paper products, particularly shipping tags and jewelers' boxes, and their decision to establish major operation in Marlborough came at a critical juncture in the city's history.

At the building's opening reception in 1923, ex-mayor John J. Shaughnessy, then president of the Board of Trade, described the widespread impact of Dennison's decision to set up operations in Marlborough, stating in his remarks that "this [was] one of the greatest events in the history of our municipality."⁴ The more than 800 reception attendees is testament to the level of excitement that was generated in the city with the opening of the Dennison plant.

After the opening of the Dennison factory, the Board of Trade was successful in bringing other industries to Marlborough, but the onset of the Depression essentially brought a halt to their efforts. After the close of World War II, efforts to bring diverse industries to Marlborough resumed. By this time, however, the dynamics of the city had changed with the proliferation of the automobile, the construction of highways that bypassed the city center, and the expansion of the suburbs. Unlike the industrial expansion of the 1920s, in the post World War II era Marlborough's industries were established in the city's outskirts. With the construction of I-495 and I-290, the city enjoyed tremendous industrial growth in the outlying areas, where new plants were built with direct access to the interstates. At its peak, Marlborough had 30 operating industrial plants, many of which were constructed under the city's diversification initiative.

For nearly half a century, the Dennison Manufacturing Company Paper Box Factory played an important role in the social and economic fabric of the city, employing a significant percentage of the city's workforce.⁵ The building was prominently sited on Maple Street, one of the city's major thoroughfares,

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³ "Marlboro and Hudson Directory," (Springfield, MA: H.A. Manning Co, 1927).

⁴ "Reception Given Dennison Mfg. Co. Brilliant Affair," *Marlboro Enterprise*, January 30, 1923.

⁵ After World War II, the number of employees at the factory began to decline and by 1960, the total number employed at the Dennison Factory stood at 275. "Dennison's Ideals Carried 116 Years," *Marlboro Daily Enterprise*, May 28, 1960.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Dennison Mfg. Co. Paper Box Factory
Marlborough (Middlesex), MA

Section number 8 Page 4

and at five stories, the Dennison factory was a visible architectural landmark. Its association with the prominent firm of Dennison, one of New England's leading manufacturers, elevated its status as an important industrial landmark within the community.

City residents aspired to spend their careers working at the Dennison factory, and many did. In 1969, when the company sold the plant, a substantial percentage of the workers had been employed since the building first opened in 1923.⁶

The Dennison factory represents the success of the Board of Trade's efforts to broaden the city's industrial base. Most of the city's industrial buildings have been demolished, and the Dennison Paper Box Factory is one of only a few remnants from the city's early 20th-century industrial expansion period.

Criterion A: Significance in Industry

Dennison Manufacturing Company, Overview History

Dennison Manufacturing Company traces its origins to 1844, when Andrew Dennison, a cobbler in Brunswick, Maine, found that he could no longer compete with the ready-made shoes which were becoming widely available.⁷ Dennison's son Aaron, who was a jeweler in Boston, prompted his father to consider the manufacture of jewelry boxes, since at that time all jewelry boxes were imported from France and were quite expensive. Recognizing that there was a market for more affordable boxes, Dennison turned his skills to making jewelry boxes, which he sold to jewelers in Boston and New York. Having established a successful business, Dennison sought to diversify and began manufacturing crepe paper and tags.⁸

The Brunswick-based business was geographically far from the major markets, and problems with slow wagon transportation caused frequent delays in delivering orders. Dennison, who was not eager to move, decided to sell the business to his son, Eliphalet, who agreed to move the business to Boston. Eliphalet Dennison continued to diversify by expanding the type and sizes of tags. He then secured a patent for his most popular shipping tag, and the success of that tag brought significant profits to the company. The company then directed its attention to reducing production costs through mechanization. Dennison initially purchased equipment for manufacturing larger boxes and then added machines to produce gummed labels and sealing wax. Branch offices were added to expand sales in Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.⁹

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⁶ "Dennison's Ideals Carried 116 Years," *Marlboro Daily Enterprise*, May 28, 1960.

⁷ E.P. Hayes, *History of the Dennison Manufacturing Company* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1929), 468.

⁸ Ralph W. Hidy, ed., "The Dennison Manufacturing Company," *Individual Enterprise and National Growth: Case Studies in Business History and Economic Concepts* (Boston: D.C. Heath and Company, 1967), 3.

⁹ E.P. Hayes, *History of the Dennison Manufacturing Company* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1929), 479.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Dennison Mfg. Co. Paper Box Factory
Marlborough (Middlesex), MA

Section number 8 Page 5

In the last decade of the 19th century, Dennison began to recognize the advantages of advertising as a response to growing competition. The company purchased print ads in local business directories and in popular, nationally distributed magazines such as *The Youth's Companion* and *Ladies Home Journal*.¹⁰ In 1893, Dennison had a booth at the Chicago World's Fair to display their product lines. By the turn of the 20th century, Dennison's advertising was so successful that they had obtained national prominence within the industry and their name had become synonymous with paper products. In 1897, the company moved their main manufacturing plant and headquarters to Framingham.

By the early 20th century, Dennison was manufacturing six lines of merchandise: tags, boxes, adhesives, crepe paper, Christmas items, and consumer goods (e.g. paper napkins). The company continuously introduced new products to meet evolving lifestyles. Merchandise was made available in a wider variety of styles and colors. In 1900, sales totaled over \$2,000, 000. By 1910, sales passed the \$5,000,000 mark.¹¹

Eliphalet's grandson, Henry S. Dennison, became president of the company in 1917. Under his leadership, continuous effort was made to increase production efficiency and speed while lowering production costs. The prices set on merchandise began to be based not only on the pressure of competition, but also on the unit cost to produce each item. This led to more dependable profits. Under Henry S. Dennison's leadership, new equipment was developed or purchased to speed production of shipping tags and boxes. Although the substitution of machinery for hand processes was initially expensive, the volume of merchandise that could be produced on machines eventually led to increased profits.

The 1920s was a period of general prosperity in the country, and Dennison also expanded during that decade with sales offices established in Canada, Mexico, South America, and throughout Europe.¹² It was also during the 1920s that the paper box factory was constructed in Marlborough. When the Marlborough plant opened in 1923, Dennison employed a total of 3,500 workers worldwide.¹³

Dennison was greatly affected by the Depression. In 1930, its profits dropped to one-third of those in the previous year. In 1931 and 1932, the company recorded no profits.¹⁴ Initially, not knowing how long the Depression would last, Dennison continued to employ their entire labor force, even expanding their factories through new equipment purchases. When it became evident that the Depression would continue

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¹⁰ Ralph W. Hidy, ed., "The Dennison Manufacturing Company," *Individual Enterprise and National Growth: Case Studies in Business History and Economic Concepts* (Boston: D.C. Heath and Company, 1967), 12.

¹¹ Ralph W. Hidy, ed., "The Dennison Manufacturing Company," *Individual Enterprise and National Growth: Case Studies in Business History and Economic Concepts* (Boston: D.C. Heath and Company, 1967), 13.

¹² The company's sales organization was described in "The New Plant and What it Will Mean to Marlboro," *Marlboro Enterprise*, January 30, 1923.

¹³ "The New Plant and What it Will Mean to Marlboro," *Marlboro Enterprise*, January 30, 1923.

¹⁴ Ralph W. Hidy, ed., "The Dennison Manufacturing Company," *Individual Enterprise and National Growth: Case Studies in Business History and Economic Concepts* (Boston: D.C. Heath and Company, 1967), 17.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Dennison Mfg. Co. Paper Box Factory
Marlborough (Middlesex), MA

Section number 8 Page 6

for some time, they began layoffs, and the branch offices overseas were closed. During the difficult Depression years, the firm turned its efforts to research, which led to product diversification. While new innovations helped to offset some of the company's losses, it was the company's deep financial reserves that enabled Dennison to survive through the Depression.

In an effort to finance its attempts to combat the Depression, the federal government sharply increased taxes during the 1930s. The large profits that Dennison and other large manufacturers had recognized in the previous century, which had enabled such rapid growth, were no longer possible.

When World War II broke out in Europe, Dennison recognized that the government would soon restrict the production of nonessential merchandise, so machines and processes were converted and redesigned to produce vital war products made out of paper and paper board. The Army's Quartermaster Corps provided a huge demand for the company's tags, labels, greaseproof papers, and boxes. Nearly 3,000 items of military equipment were developed by Dennison to aid in the war effort.¹⁵

Adjustment back to peacetime proved challenging as it was difficult to anticipate the rapidly changing American lifestyles in the post-war years. In 1945, Dennison consolidated its sales offices around the country and profits were reinvested in new machinery. The increased cost of labor and materials after the war pushed the cost of production higher. Meanwhile, growing competition forced the company to lower prices. The narrowing margin of profits became subject to increased taxes by the federal government. As a result, the company found it increasingly difficult to recognize profits and expand. Around 1960, Dennison began a significant internal reorganization aimed at increasing efficiency. It was in 1967 that Dennison sold the paper box division. In the decades that followed, the company expanded when possible by purchasing competing companies and forming new subsidiaries. They continued product diversification to satisfy developing market needs.

In 1990, Dennison merged with Avery Products Corporation, and the company is known today as Avery Dennison. Avery Dennison produces office products, adhesives, and labels. The company is based in Pasadena, California, and they continue to operate a plant in Framingham, Massachusetts.

Dennison Manufacturing Company – Paper Box Division

Initially, Dennison set up manufacturing operations in the upper floors of the Beaudreau Building in downtown Marlborough.¹⁶ By the end of 1919, the Dennison operations there had reached capacity and additional space became necessary. Early in 1920, the company rented a vacant store in the Auclaire Building and moved 25 people to the new location. In a short time, they reached capacity in the Auclaire

(continued)

¹⁵ "A Salute from the Gang Back Home," Dennison Manufacturing Co, no date.

¹⁶ Dennison's operations in Marlborough prior to the erection of the 175 Maple Street factory were recounted in "The New Plant and What it Will Mean to Marlboro," *Marlboro Enterprise*, January 30, 1923.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Dennison Mfg. Co. Paper Box Factory
Marlborough (Middlesex), MA

Section number 8 Page 7

Building. Working with the city Board of Trade, Dennison secured the entire second and third floors of the Parsons Machine Company building and moved all operations from the Beaudreau and Auclaire Buildings to the Parsons facility, which was also located in downtown Marlborough.¹⁷

Dennison initially manufactured several lines in Marlborough, including seals, tags, labels, crepe paper, and paper boxes for the jewelry trade. Box making became more and more important, gradually surpassing all other product lines, at which point the entire Marlborough operation became devoted to box making, primarily for the jewelry trade.

The paper box division continued to grow at a rapid pace, and it soon became evident that the company should erect a new plant exclusively for the paper-box branch. In 1923, Dennison relocated its Paper Box Division into the new Maple Street factory. A grand opening was held and for two days a steady stream of Marlborough residents toured the factory. Nearly 800 attended the opening banquet where Mayor Edward T. Simoneau attested to the significant impact that Dennison's box factory would have on Marlborough's industrial base.

Seasonal demand was a perpetual problem that the box division faced. Orders for jewelry boxes were traditionally very heavy in the fall, but tended to slump during the rest of the year. This made it difficult to keep men and machines in the factory working steadily. To counter the problem, the box division began to produce made-to-order specialty boxes for retailers other than jewelers and, accordingly, the company began producing boxes for men's clothing, perfume, and drugs. Originally, box making was confined to handmade boxes, but the new Maple Street factory featured the company's first machines for the production of machine-made boxes.¹⁸ Later that year, machinery was also added for the manufacture of more elaborately designed jewelry boxes as well as dome-top boxes.

The Marlborough factory produced fine stock and made-to-order set-up boxes. Unlike folding boxes which arrived scored for the customer to fabricate, set-up boxes were shipped to the customer in three-dimensional form, requiring little or no additional fabrication. Set-up boxes were of a finer quality and were more expensive to produce and transport. At mid century, the factory was producing a wide variety of stock and made-to-order set-up boxes for a variety of manufacturers.¹⁹ In 1960, the Marlborough factory employed 275 workers, many of whom had worked at the factory since its opening in 1923.²⁰

The history and success of Dennison and its Paper Box Division was documented in a 1967 publication entitled, *Individual Enterprise and National Growth: Case Studies in Business History and Economic Concepts*. Authored by Harvard University Professor, Ralph W. Hidy, the book was written with the

(continued)

¹⁷ The exact street addresses of the Beaudreau, Auclaire and Parsons facilities could not be determined, though all three buildings are believed to have been located in the downtown commercial area.

¹⁸ "The New Plant and What it Will Mean to Marlboro," *Marlboro Enterprise*, January 30, 1923.

¹⁹ "Dennison's Ideals Carried 116 Years," *Marlboro Daily Enterprise*, May 28, 1960.

²⁰ "Dennison's Ideals Carried 116 Years," *Marlboro Daily Enterprise*, May 28, 1960.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Dennison Mfg. Co. Paper Box Factory
Marlborough (Middlesex), MA

Section number 8 Page 8

purpose of "develop[ing] an awareness of the role of economic institutions in the history and life of our country, and particularly to illustrate the influence of the individual decision-maker in the evolving patterns of the American economic system."²¹ Hidy presented case studies of four companies whose history and growth represented national economic patterns. Those companies included The Ford Motor Company, Sears, Roebuck and Company, The United Fruit Company, and the Dennison Manufacturing Company. Hidy discussed the history of Dennison, the company's ownership structure, production changes, management, economic fluctuations, and labor conditions. The establishment of the paper box division and its importance to the company was also detailed.

Factory Organization and Features

During the design of the 175 Maple Street factory, a book was published entitled *Sales Suggestions for Paper Box Manufacturers*.²² The first chapter outlined the features essential for a modern, efficient paper-box factory. Undoubtedly, Dennison would have provided Monks and Johnson with this seminal reference that was widely distributed within the industry. According to the author, among the many aspects and features essential for the modern factory were: fireproof construction, abundance of natural light, separated stair towers, employee dining room, private restrooms, hospital room or clinic, time saving machines, sequential arrangement of mechanical equipment, and labor-saving conveyor systems. The book promoted the painting of the factory's interior in glossy *mill white*, with the lower four feet of every wall and column painted in gray or dark olive green.

Monks and Johnson incorporated many of these standards into the design of the original section of the plant at 175 Maple Street, and these standards were also incorporated into the 1927 addition. The construction throughout was of fire-resistant reinforced concrete. A 25,000-gallon rooftop water tank (still extant on the roof of the 1923 section) fed the supplementary sprinkler system. The Dennison factory was a daylight factory, comprised of bands of large windows that provided ample light to the interior. The stair tower in the southwest corner of the 1923 section was designed to be smoke-proof, with its exterior balconies separating the stair from the factory floor. Diagonally across from this tower was the other original stair tower with elevator and toilet rooms. Other features of the new factory included a covered shipping and receiving platform at the west end of the building on the second floor, which was served by a railroad siding. Originally, gravity conveyers transported the raw stock from the railroad cars into the building and led to spiral conveyors that moved the stock from floor to floor.²³ A medical clinic and a cafeteria lunchroom were originally located on the fifth floor. An automatic telephone system provided intercommunication between the various floors.

(continued)

²¹ Ralph W. Hidy, ed., "The Dennison Manufacturing Company," *Individual Enterprise and National Growth: Case Studies in Business History and Economic Concepts* (Boston: D.C. Heath and Company, 1967), v.

²² Robert Francis Salade, *Sales Suggestions for Paper Box Manufacturers*, (Lafayette: Shears, 1922).

²³ The conveyors no longer survive. "The New Plant and What it Will Mean to Marlboro," *Marlboro Enterprise*, January 30, 1923.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Dennison Mfg. Co. Paper Box Factory
Marlborough (Middlesex), MA

Section number 8 Page 9

The first Sanborn map to document the building was published in 1929, two years after the building's addition was constructed.²⁴ At that time, the first floor of the Dennison Paper Box Factory was used primarily for storage of raw materials. The second floor housed the storage of finished goods. The actual manufacture of the paper boxes was executed on the third and fourth floors. The fifth floor housed the cutting operations. The Dennison Factory was among the most modern and efficient box factories in the industry.

Comparative Analysis

In 1924 and 1925, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics surveyed 70 paper box companies located in New England, the Midwest, and the South.²⁵ It was determined through the survey that the average paper box manufacturer employed 142 workers. In Massachusetts, paper box manufacturers were generally smaller than the average, typically employing just over 100 workers. Dennison's Marlborough plant, employing 275 workers, represented a large-size plant in the industry and was most likely the state's largest paper-box manufacturer.

There were two other box manufacturers in the City of Marlborough that operated during the period when the Dennison occupied the Maple Street factory. Rice and Hutchins was a well-known manufacturer of men's, women's, and children's shoes. The Rice and Hutchins factory was located at 109 East Main Street. Rice and Hutchins manufactured set-up paperboard boxes made specifically for their shoes. They did not compete directly with Dennison. Frye-Corbin Box Company, a paper-box manufacturer founded in 1896, was located at 39 Elm Street and was also a manufacturer of paper boxes. Louis F. Ingalls, who was mayor of the City of Marlborough in the late 1930s, was the superintendent of Frye-Corbin for many years. Little has been written about Frye-Corbin, and the type of box they produced is not known.

There was one local manufacturer of wooden boxes, Howe Lumber Company, which was located at 25-43 Florence Avenue. Howe Lumber Company was a lumberyard that specialized in the production of wooden boxes. George A. Howe, the mayor of the City of Marlborough, was the president and treasurer of Howe Lumber Company. At the time, wooden boxes were manufactured primarily for the shipment of goods. Howe Lumber was not a direct competitor with Dennison.

Criterion C: Architectural Significance

The building gains additional significance in the area of architecture as an example of a 1920s flat slab-construction daylight factory, and the work of the firm Monks and Johnson.

(continued)

²⁴ Sanborn atlases detail the various interior functions.

²⁵ "Labor Cost of Production and Wages and Hours of Labor in the Paper Box-Board Industry," *Bulleting of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1926).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Dennison Mfg. Co. Paper Box Factory
Marlborough (Middlesex), MA

Section number 8 Page 10

The 1923 section of the building was designed by Monks and Johnson, a Boston-based architectural and engineering firm. While it is unclear whether Monks and Johnson were also retained for the 1927 addition, this seems likely based on the short period of time between the original construction and the addition. Monks and Johnson designed and supervised the construction of commercial and industrial buildings throughout New England.²⁶ When the firm was commissioned for the design of the Dennison Manufacturing Company Paper Box Factory, they were well-established designers. By 1920, firm had completed a number of important commissions, including: the A.T. Wall Building in Providence, RI (1910); Gray and Davis Building located on the Charles River embankment in Cambridge, Massachusetts (1914); a store and office building in Boston (1917); the Manufacturing Outlet Company department store in Providence, RI (1917); and the Pilgrim Building in Boston (1919).²⁷

Monks and Johnson was one of the early proponents of flat-slab construction. Their design for the A.T. Wall Building in Providence was the first building in Rhode Island to be constructed of flat-slab, mushroom columns.²⁸

Flat-slab factories were first constructed around 1910 and within a few years had become the predominant construction method for industrial buildings. American structural engineer Claude Allen Porter Turner (1869-1955), a graduate of Lehigh University's School of Engineering in Pennsylvania, had established an independent structural engineering firm in Minneapolis in 1901. In 1908, Turner received a patent for a flat-slab reinforced-concrete support system, which advanced the technologies developed by other pioneers in reinforced-concrete construction. This method of construction was employed for commercial and industrial buildings throughout the country.

Technologies in reinforced-concrete construction advanced significantly during the first decade of the 20th century. Initially, architects employed what was known as the concrete "beam and girder" method, which closely followed heavy timber construction techniques, with the timber elements replaced by concrete. Around 1910, the "flat slab" method surpassed the beam and girder method. In the "flat slab" method, the mushroom-shaped column capitals supported a flat slab. This method was cheaper and easier to construct than the flat-slab method and allowed for wider spacing between columns.

The Dennison Manufacturing Company Paper Box Factory is an example of reinforced concrete flat-slab

(continued)

²⁶ An advertisement appeared in the January 30, 1923 edition of the Marlborough Enterprise listing Monks and Johnson as architects of the Dennison Building and confirming that the firm designed and supervised the construction of commercial and industrial buildings.

²⁷ The work of Monks and Johnson was covered in period architectural journals including: *American Architect*, February 25, 1914 and February 21, 1917 editions.

²⁸ "Providence Industrial Sites," Prepared by the Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission (1981), Retrieved April 26, 2007 from the World Wide Web: <http://www.providenceri.com/history/publications/providence-industrial-sites/Prov-Ind-20-32.pdf>.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Dennison Mfg. Co. Paper Box Factory
Marlborough (Middlesex), MA**

Section number 8 Page 11

construction. By the time it was constructed, in 1923, this method of construction was employed as the standard for industrial buildings and the Monks and Johnson firm was well-versed in reinforced-concrete technologies. Factories employing this method were generally rectangular, block-form buildings that were minimally ornamented with expressed structural framework and brick infill beneath large multi-light windows. This formula was mass produced for factory buildings throughout the nation.

Conclusion

The Dennison Manufacturing Company Paper Box Factory is locally significant under National Register Criterion A as an important remnant from the City of Marlborough's early 20th century period of industrial expansion. It is noteworthy in the area of Community Planning and Development as the realization of the City Board of Trade's diversification initiative. For nearly half a century, the Dennison factory played a major role in the economic and social climate of the city. It is also noteworthy in the area of Industry for its association with Dennison Manufacturing Company, a manufacturer that achieved national notoriety for the quality of its paper products. The building gains additional significance under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, as an intact example of a 1920s flat-slab, reinforced-concrete factory and a representative work of the firm of Monks and Johnson, an architectural and engineering firm that was commissioned for the design and construction supervision for commercial and industrial buildings. The building is currently being rehabilitated for apartments, using state and federal historic tax credits.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Dennison Mfg. Co. Paper Box Factory
Marlborough (Middlesex), MA

Section number 9 Page 1

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(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Dennison Mfg. Co. Paper Box Factory
Marlborough (Middlesex), MA

Section number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the southeasterly corner of the premises on the northerly line of Valley Street, said point being located S.02 degrees 21' 43" W 94.16 feet from Station 49 and 37.10 on the former baseline of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, said Station being 600.00 feet northerly from the concrete bound in said baseline located at Station 43 and 37.10 and measured on a curve to the right with a radius of 1,637.28 feet; thence running

North 82 degrees 39' 00" West one and 52/100 (1.52) feet to a point at other land now of formerly of Ernest Houde, Sr. thence turning and running

North 17 degrees 06' 22" East seventy and 66/100 (70.66) feet by said land now or formerly of said Ernest Houde, Sr.; thence running

North 18 degrees 26' 37" East one hundred and thirty-five and 89/100 (135.89) feet by said land now or formerly of Ernest Houde, Sr. to a point;

The last two courses being one and 50/100 (1.50) feet westerly from and parallel to the existing chain link fence; thence turning and running

South 71 degrees 33' 23" East seven and 52/100 feet by said land now or formerly of said Ernest Houde, Sr. to a point; thence turning and running

Southerly on a curve to the left with a radius of one thousand six hundred and twelve and 51/100 (1,612.51) feet by land now or formerly of DesignPak Incorporated to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the current and legal boundary of the nominated property, Assessors lot # 82-132.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Dennison Mfg. Co. Paper Box Factory
Marlborough (Middlesex), MA

Section number photos Page 1

Photograph List

Dennison Manufacturing Company Paper Box Factory
Middlesex County, MA
Cindy Hamilton
December 2006
Heritage Consulting Group

- 1 East and North Elevations, Looking Southwest
- 2 East and North Elevations, Looking Southwest
- 3 North Elevation, Looking South at Main Entrance
- 4 East Elevation, Looking West
- 5 South and East Elevations, Looking Northwest
- 6 West and South Elevations, Looking Northeast
- 7 West Elevation, Detail of Loading Dock
- 8 1st Floor, Looking North at Elevator
- 9 1st Floor, Looking Northeast
- 10 2nd Floor, Looking Southwest in Center Stair Tower
- 11 2nd Floor, Looking West
- 12 2nd Floor, Looking East
- 13 3rd Floor, Looking Northeast in Stair Tower in Northeast Corner
- 14 4th Floor, Looking West
- 15 5th Floor, Looking East

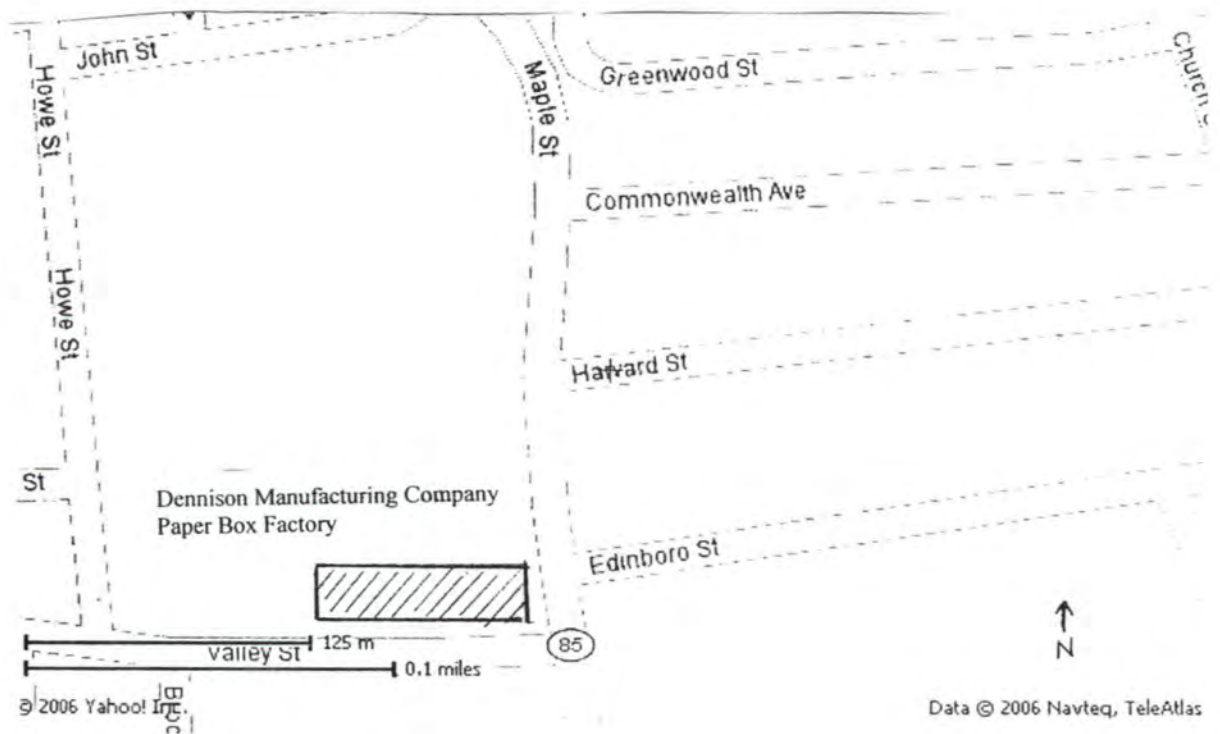
**Dennison Manufacturing Company Paper Box Factory
Middlesex County, MA**

City of Marlborough, Tax Assessor's Map – Map 82, 2005 map (most current)



Dennison Manufacturing Company Paper Box Factory
Middlesex County, MA

Sketch Map



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Dennison Manufacturing Co. Paper Box Factory
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex

DATE RECEIVED: 10/09/08 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/27/08
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/11/08 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/22/08
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 08001070

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 11.19.08 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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.



Dennison Mfg. Co. Paper Box Factory
Middlesex County, MA MARLBOROUGH
1

MA - MIDDLESEX COUNTY - DENNISON - 001
CINDY HAMILTON photo

E & N ELEVATIONS, looking SW



Dennison Mfg. Co. Paper Box Factory
Middlesex County, MA MARLBOROUGH

2

MA-MIDDLESEX COUNTY-DENNISON-002

CINDY HAMILTON photo

E & N ELEVATIONS, looking SW



Dennison Mfg Co Paper Box Factory
Middlesex County, MA
3

MARLBOROUGH

MA - MIDDLESEX COUNTY - DENNISON - 003

CINDY HAMILTON photo

N ELEVATION, MAIN ENTRANCE, looking S



DesignFolk

UP
UPPER GROUND
1000 1000 1000

STOP

Dennison Mfg. Co. Paper Box Factory
Middlesex County, MA
A

MARLBOROUGH

MA_MIDDLESEXCOUNTY_DENNISON-004
CINDY HAMILTON photo

E ELEVATION, looking W



Dennison Mfg Co Paper Box Factory
Middlesex County, MA MARLBOROUGH
5

MA_MIDDLESEXCOUNTY_DENNISON - 005
CINDY HAMILTON photo

S + E ELEVATIONS, looking NW



Dennison Mfg Co Paper Box Factory
Middlesex County, MA MARLBOROUGH
6

MA - MIDDLESEX COUNTY - DENNISON - 006

CINDY HAMILTON photo

W & S ELEVATIONS, looking NE



Dennison Mfg Co. Paper Box Factory
Middlesex County, MA
MARLBOROUGH

7

MA_MIDDLESEXCOUNTY-DENNISON-007

CINDY HAMILTON photo

W ELEVATION, detail of loading dock



Dennison W. Co. Dryer Box Factory
Middlesex County, MA.
8 MARLBOROUGH

MA - MIDDLESEX COUNTY - DENNISON - 008

CINDY HAMILTON photo

INTERIOR: 1st FLOOR, looking N @ ELEVATOR



Dennison Mfg Co Paper Box Factory
Middlesex County, MA

MARLBOROUGH

9

MA_ MIDDLESEX County_ DENNISON_009

CINDY HAMILTON photo

INTERIOR: 1st FLOOR, LOOKING NE



Dennison Mfg Co Paper Box Factory
Middlesex County MA

MARLBOROUGH

10

MA - MIDDLESEX COUNTY - DENNISON - 010

CINDY HAMILTON photo

INTERIOR: 2nd Floor, looking SW, CENTER STAIR TOWER



Dennison Mfg Co Paper Box Factory
Middlesex County, MA MARLBOROUGH
11

MA_MIDDLESEXCOUNTY-DENNISON-011

CINDY HAMILTON photo

INTERIOR: 2nd FLOOR, LOOKING W



Dennison Mfg Co Paper Box Factory
Middlesex County, MA

MARLBOROUGH

12

MA - MIDDLESEX COUNTY - DENNISON - 012

CINDY HAMILTON photo

INTERIOR: 2nd FLOOR, LOOKING IN



Dennison Mfg Co Paper Box Factory
Middlesex County MA

MARLBOROUGH

B

MA - MIDDLESEX COUNTY - DENNISON - 013

CINDY HAMILTON photo

INTERIOR: 3rd FLOOR, looking NE in STAIR TOWER
IN NE CORNER



Dennison Mfg Co Paper Box Factory
Middlesex County, MA
14

MARLBOROUGH

MA - MIDDLESEX COUNTY - DENNISON - 014
CINDY HAMILTON photo

INTERIOR: 4TH FLOOR, looking W



Dennison Mfg Co Paper Box factory
Middlesex County, MA
15

MARLBOROUGH

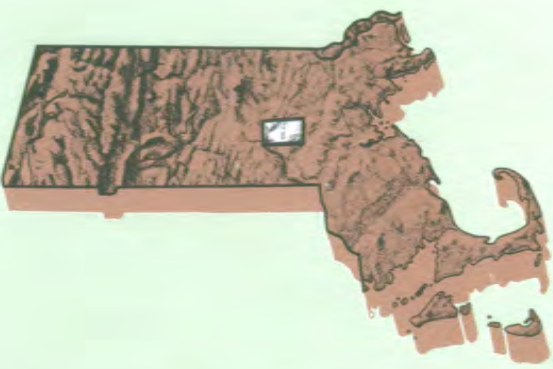
MA - MIDDLESEX COUNTY - DENNISON - 015
CINDY HAMILTON photo

INTERIOR: 5TH FLOOR, looking E

Marlborough

MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

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



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1983

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

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1980. Field checked 1982. Map edited 1983
Supersedes Shrewsbury and Marlborough 1:25,000-scale
maps dated 1969

Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19: Universal Transverse
Mercator. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts
coordinate system, mainland zone. 1927 North American
Datum. To place on the predicted North American
Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters south
and 40 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
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM	ADJOINING MAPS			
Meters	Feet		1	2	3	
1	3.2808		4	5		
2	6.5617		6	7	8	
3	9.8425					
4	13.1234					
5	16.4042					
6	19.6850					
7	22.9659					
8	26.2467					
9	29.5276					
10	32.8084					
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808		UTM grid convergence (GM) and 1983 magnetic declination (MD) at center of map Diagram is approximate				
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048						



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 gauge; narrow gauge	.....
Bridge: drawbridge	.....
Footbridge; overpass; underpass	.....
Build-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	.....
Fence or field line	.....
Power transmission line, located tower	.....
Dam; dam with lock	.....
Cemetery; grave	.....
Campground; picnic area, U. S. location monument	.....
Wellhead; water well; spring	.....
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave	.....
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	.....
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	.....
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; wooded	.....
Scrub; mangrove	.....
Orchard; vineyard	

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

BF



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Portland, Oregon 97209
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Fax 503.241.9646

15 W. Highland Avenue
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19118
Telephone 215.248.1260
Fax 215.248.1261

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FAX TRANSMITTAL

RECEIVED

JUL 07 2008

MASS. HIST. COMM

DATE:	July 7, 2008
PAGES:	2
FAX TO:	Betsy Friedberg National Register Director Massachusetts Historical Commission 220 Morrissey Boulevard Boston, PA 02125
FAX NUMBER:	617-727-5128
FROM:	Cindy Hamilton
NOTE:	Attached please find the owner verification form for the NRN for the Dennison Paper Box Factory, Marlborough, MA. I will also send via Fed Ex for delivery tomorrow. Please note that our office in Philadelphia has moved. All future correspondence should be sent to the 15 W. Highland Avenue address listed above. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call.

**The Commonwealth of Massachusetts**

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

OWNER VERIFICATION FORM

I hereby verify that the property known as

DENNISON MFG. CO. 175 MAPLE STREET MARLBOROUGH, MA
NAME AND ADDRESS OF PROPERTY

is owned, according to the local land or tax records, by the person(s) or entity(ies) named below,
and that such records were checked on

July 7, 2008
DATE

Owner LA 175 Maple Street Landowner LLC

Owner's mailing address c/o College Street Management
900 Chapel St. Suite 701
New Haven, CT 06510

Source of information City of Marlborough Assessor's Dept.

Cindy Hamilton
SIGNATURE

7/7/08
DATE



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission



October 6, 2008

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

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Dennison Mfg. Co. Paper Box Factory, 175 Maple Street, Marlborough (Middlesex), MA

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

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure

cc: Cynthia Hamilton, Heritage Consulting Group, consultant
Gregory Webster, College Street Management, 175 Maple Street Building LLC
Lynn Faust, Gary Brown, Marlborough Historical Commission
Nancy Stevens, Mayor, City of Marlborough
Barbara Fenby, Marlborough Planning Board