

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received JUN 21 1985

date entered JUL 18 1985

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic D. E. Makepeace Company (preferred)

and or common Gardner Terrace

2. Location

street & number 46 Pine Street

NA not for publication

city, town Attleboro

NA vicinity of

state Massachusetts

code 025

county Bristol

code 005

3. Classification**Category**☐ district
☒ building(s)
☐ structure
☐ site
☐ object**Ownership**☐ public
☒ private
☐ both**Public Acquisition**NA
☐ in process
☐ being considered**Status**☒ occupied
☐ unoccupied
☐ work in progress**Accessible**☒ yes: restricted
☐ yes: unrestricted
☐ no**Present Use**☐ agriculture
☐ commercial
☐ educational
☐ entertainment
☐ government
☐ industrial
☐ military☐ museum
☐ park
☒ private residence
☐ religious
☐ scientific
☐ transportation
☐ other:**4. Owner of Property**

name Brown Street Associates

street & number One Devonshire Plaza, Suite 1013

city, town Boston

NA vicinity of

state Massachusetts 02109

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Bristol County Registry of Deeds

street & number 11 Court Street

city, town Taunton

state Massachusetts 02780

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Inventory of the Historic Assets

title of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

date May 1983

☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Massachusetts Historical Commission

city, town 80 Boylston Street, Boston

state Massachusetts 02116

7. Description

D. E. Makepeace Company, Attleboro

Condition

☒ excellent
☐ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The D. E. Makepeace Building is a three-story, flat-roofed industrial building which is U-shaped in plan. The north and south wings are of heavy-timber construction and faced in wood clapboards. The east wing is of concrete construction with brick exterior walls. The original boiler plant is intact within the courtyard space. The building is in excellent condition. It has been recently refurbished for residential use. It retains its integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling and association.

The D. E. Makepeace Building is located within an area of mixed commercial/residential/industrial use. It sits on a level site and runs the full block's length along Pine Street between Dunham and Gardner Streets. The building rises well above the smaller one and two-story structures directly around it, creating a prominent visual impact from all directions.

The property exemplifies an industrial building type which was developed in the Attleboros in the late nineteenth century. Its three wings reflect an incremental expansion of the plant, beginning with the south wing on Dunham Street and the adjacent boiler plant in 1899. They were followed by a nearly identical north wing in c.1903. The brick connector wing which forms the east elevation was added c.1915. Later additions which detracted from the factory's historic integrity and which consequently were removed during the recent rehabilitation consisted of a one-story brick 1930's wing which extended eastward at the northeast corner and a three-story, 1951 brick building which occupied most of the courtyard and connected to the west elevation of the 1915 wing. Several non-significant sheds and platforms in the courtyard were also removed. In the 1970's, the clapboard buildings had been entirely concealed behind vinyl siding and inappropriate slider windows. The vinyl siding and slider windows were removed during the renovation and the original clapboard treatment and window design were refurbished.

The building's south elevation was historically the main facade and contains the original entrance near its west end. The original clapboard elevation is 38 bays long, three stories in height, and rests on a four-foot raised brick foundation within which the window openings have been infilled with brick recessed from the facade. The original design of six-over-six double-hung wood windows with three-light transoms has been retained. The windows are very closely spaced, creating the effect of ribbon windows. The entrance is located in the fifth and sixth bays from the west end. It features a projecting triangular hood and a single door with a six-light window flanked by solid panelled walls. The entrance has a small rectangular landing with stairs running east and west along the building's facade. The brick landing base is sheathed with wooden lattice and has a wrought-iron balustrade railing of plain rectangular posts. At the roofline of this elevation is a simple wood cornice with a wide frieze, unadorned brackets and a projecting wooden gutter. The roof has a very slight ridge.

To the east of this original facade is the south facade of the c.1915 wing. It is faced in brick and is three bays wide with an entrance in

Continued

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Attleboro

D. E. Makepeace Company

Item number 7

Page 1

Continuation sheet

For NPS use only

received

date entered

the west bay. A concrete water table separates the four-foot raised brick foundation from the first floor. The two ground level windows have been infilled with recessed brick. Pre-cast concrete trim is featured in the sills of the large industrial window openings, in the splayed keystoned lintels of the west bay windows and in the brackets and projecting lintel which frame the entrance. The entrance features a pair of wood doors, each with six small lights in the upper half and a recessed panel of diagonal boarding in the lower half. Above the doors is a twelve-light rectangular transom. The west bay's upper windows are located half-way between stories and are each 24-light metal industrial sash with an operable 8-light pivot section in the lower half. The center and east bays have 32-light industrial sash at all three stories, with operable 8-light center pivots in the lower half. This wing has a simple brick cornice and a flat roof.

The building's east elevation runs the full depth of the property from Dunham to Gardner Streets. This elevation of the three-story brick wing has 18 large rectangular bays. The brick foundation, with its windows infilled with recessed brick, is set off by a pre-cast concrete water table. The 32-light industrial metal sash have operable center pivots in the lower half. They have concrete sills and slightly segmentally-arched brick lintels. There is a simple brick cornice, capped by a flat roof. The first floor openings in the eighth bay from the south end and the third bay from the north end have been converted from windows to doors by enlarging the original openings downward. The south entrance has three metal doors, each with a single light in the upper half, and a three-light transom. The north entrance has a pair of doors, each with a single light in the upper half, and a two-light transom. Concrete ramps with pipe railings have been added along the building's edge to provide access to each of these entrances.

The north elevation is similar to the south elevation. At its east side is the three-bay brick end of the c.1915 wing. Here, the entrance bay is located in the west bay and has the same design as its counterpart on the south elevation. The windows above it correspond to the floor heights inside. They are 24-light metal industrial sash with operable pivots in the lower half. The center bay's two upper openings contain 24-light metal sash above panelled wood bases and large steel sills. The east bay windows match the fenestration of the east elevation. Directly west is a three-story clapboard connector bay with a single 20-light metal window at the first floor, which is faced in brick.

To its west is the north elevation of the c.1903 wooden clapboard structure. Three stories above a raised brick foundation, this elevation is 38 bays long. The windows are all six-over-six double-hung wood sash with three-light transoms. The cornice consists of a wide frieze with simple brackets supporting the projecting roof.

Continued

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination FormD. E. Makepeace Company
Attleboro, MA

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page 2

The building's west elevation along Pine Street consists of the short ends of the two three-story clapboard structures with raised brick foundations. They are separated by the entrance to the interior courtyard. The northern end elevation has a span of nine narrow bays faced in clapboard at the north, a wide, non-original central masonry bay, and three wide, clapboard-faced bays at the south. The brick bay features an on-grade entrance with simple brick surrounds and paired metal doors with a transom above. At the upper stories of this bay are metal industrial sash, 16-light at the second story and 20-light at the third story. The clapboard bays all feature six-over-six wood double-hung sash with three-light transoms. The north portion has a slight gable while the south portion rises slightly to a west-facing gable, both with simple wood brackets at the cornice line.

The southern part of the west elevation, the 1899 end wall, is 20 bays long and faced in clapboard with a raised brick foundation and tall, narrow bays and windows matching its northern counterpart. The roof rises to a slight gable centered above the eleven south bays, while its rises to a slight north-facing gable in the nine north bays.

The east elevation of the courtyard contains the new building entrance. This three-story brick elevation has two bays of large segmental-arched windows with metal industrial sash at its north end, to the south of which project two narrow bays with segmental-arched window openings of 8-light metal sash configuration. To the south is a wide brick projecting bay, flanked by two narrow bays of slightly less projection whose former doorways to a now-demolished courtyard infill structure have been patched with matching brick. South of this is a projecting two-bay unit, with the new entrance at grade and two 8-light tall narrow windows with metal sash and segmental-arched heads at each of the upper stories. The entrance features a segmental-arched brick head above a large rectangular transom and paired doors with full-height glazing. The entrance finish is of black anodized aluminum. To the south are three large bays of 32-light industrial metal sash with operable pivots in the lower half, followed by a solid masonry wall of 36-foot length and an end bay with 24-light metal sash at the two upper stories.

The courtyard's north elevation is entirely faced in clapboard. It is comprised of the six-bay end abutting the Pine Street elevation, which has two pairs of widely-spaced bays at the west and center and a pair of closely-spaced bays at its east end, all with six-over-six double-hung wood sash and three-light transoms. The cornice has simple wood brackets beneath a roof with a slight peak just west of center. East of this and set back 40 feet to the north is the long elevation of the c.1903 wing, with a tall brick chimney centered along its length. To the west of the chimney, the clapboard is pierced by a four-bay band of closely spaced windows at all three stories. To the east of the chimney is an identical ten-bay band of windows, with a raised entrance in the two easternmost

Continued

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

D. E. Makepeace Company
Attleboro

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 3

bays. The entrance has a triangular pediment, a four-light transom and period wood doors with large lights in the upper half, framed by small square panels, one row above and two rows below the lights. A two-bay brick connector of three-story height but shorter than the adjacent clapboard structure adjoins this elevation at the east end. It has six-light metal windows with brick sills, two at each story.

The courtyard's west elevation frames the courtyard entrance. To the south of the open entrance space are a pair of three-story masonry walls, one original and a new one of matching brick to the north. Further north is a three-bay clapboard-faced wall, with typical six-over-six light/three light transom windows at the two upper stories. North of the courtyard entrance is a clapboard-faced span of six bays with the north bay wider than the rest. An even wider bay to the north has the same fenestration pattern: one six-over-six/three light transom window at each story.

The courtyard's south elevation has a projecting ten-bay clapboard wing at its west end along Pine Street, with typical narrow bays and six-over-six/three-light transom, double-hung windows in all bays, except for two blank bays west of center at the second story. The balance of this elevation has a tall brick chimney at its center which rises ten feet above the roofline. At each end is a projecting solid brick wall, original at the east and of new matching brick at the west. Between these brick towers, this elevation is faced in clapboard, with nine bays of typical windows in the upper stories of the east side and eight bays in the west side. The first floor level is clapboard without openings.

Adjoining this elevation to the north is the original boiler plant of the complex. This one-story brick structure has a steeply-pitched slate roof with a large shed-dormer with four six-over-six lights. The north elevation has two large segmental-arched openings with panelled, multi-light doors now fixed shut as windows in the eastern half of the facade. To their west are two doors within segmental-arched openings, each with nine-light glazing in the upper half and two-panel bases. The west bay has a two-over-one window in a segmental-arched opening. All openings have two and three-row brick lintels. A tall brick smokestack rises from the rear plane of the roof. The east and west elevations each have two two-over-one windows at the first story and a horizontal six-light window centered beneath the gable above. All have segmental-arched brick lintels.

The building interior contained no significant finishes or architectural detailing prior to the rehabilitation. The new interior treatment consists of sheetrock walls and contemporary detailing.

8. Significance D. E. Makepeace Company, Attleboro

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
— prehistoric	— archeology-prehistoric	— community planning	— landscape architecture	— religion
— 1400-1499	— archeology-historic	— conservation	— law	— science
— 1500-1599	— agriculture	— economics	— literature	— sculpture
— 1600-1699	X architecture	— education	— military	— social/
— 1700-1799	— art	— engineering	— music	— humanitarian
— 1800-1899	— commerce	X exploration/settlement	— philosophy	— theater
X 1900-	— communications	— industry	— politics government	— transportation
		— invention		— other (specify)

Specific dates 1899, ca. 1903, 1915 **Builder Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The D.E. Makepeace Building meets National Register Criteria A and C. It is significant for its association with the development of the jewelry industry as Attleboro's primary economic force and for its architectural character as a distinctive building type. It is one of the most significant jewelry factories in the city, both as a major unaltered example of the late nineteenth century building type which evolved to serve the local jewelry industry, and as a leader in the economic development and prosperity which the industry has enjoyed.

Attleboro's development as an industrial community and its eventual identity as the "Jewelry Capital of the World" are based on over two centuries of jewelry manufacturing in the area. Attleboro was established as a town in 1694, and its primary economy remained agricultural throughout the eighteenth century. Textiles dominated the economy from 1800 to 1850, with major mills located at Hebronville and Dodgeville. Meanwhile, the jewelry industry established in North Attleboro in 1780 gradually grew in importance and by 1869 was comprised of over 25 small shops making all types of jewelry products: gold and silver chains and jewelry; buttons; badges; emblems, etc. The focus of activity shifted towards Attleboro in the 1840's and 1850's, employing over 700 people and producing goods valued at nearly \$1 million.

The 1870's and 1880's saw a continued shift to Attleboro Center, close to the freight transfer point as Attleboro emerged as a key rail center on the Boston and Providence Railroad. Another thirty firms were established during these two decades, including the D.E. Makepeace Company.

By 1894, when the city celebrated its bicentennial, it was acknowledged as the birthplace of the American jewelry industry. Progress and expansion continued in the industry through the World War I years. Expanding markets, technological advances, availability of capital and minimal start-up costs all contributed to this growth and to the slogan adopted in 1912, "Attleborough: the Hub of the Jewelry World."

The D.E. Makepeace Company was one of the leading jewelry companies in Attleboro throughout the period in which the city gained its reputation as the hub of the jewelry world. Founded in Providence in 1885 by David E. Makepeace, the firm relocated to Attleboro in 1888 with only one pair of rolls and a small gas furnace. Space was leased from other manufacturers and in the Steam Power Building before the construction of its own factory building in 1899.

Continued

9. Major Bibliographical References

Daggett, John. A Sketch of the History of Attleborough, from its settlement to the Present Time. (Dedham, 1834: reprint 1974).

Hurd, D. H. History of Bristol County, Massachusetts. (Philadelphia, 1883).

Massachusetts Historical Commission, Reconnaissance Survey Reports, Attle- (continued)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property .9 acre

Quadrangle name Attleboro

Quadrangle scale 1: 25000

UTM References

A

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

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F

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G

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H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning at the northeast corner of the intersection of Dunham and Pine Streets, the boundary runs east 163 feet along Dunham Street, where it turns north and runs 228 feet to the south side of Gardner Street. (continued)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	NA	code	county	code
-------	----	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Margo B. Webber

organization Preservation Consultant

date August, 1984

street & number 136 Ridge Avenue

telephone 617-332-7678

city or town Newton

state Massachusetts 02159

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Valerie Talmage

Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date May 30, 1985

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date 7-18-85

for William Byers
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

D. E. Makepeace Company
Attleboro, MA

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

1

The firm specialized in plating and processing of the unfabricated precious metals rather than in finished jewelry products. Consequently, its products, gold, silver and platinum wire, sheets, findings and tubing were then used widely among jewelry manufacturers, and its role became essential to the industry as a whole. The company grew quickly, expanding continuously at its Pine Street location as space requirements dictated. By 1930, the firm was capitalized at \$100,000 and had 125 employees. It had gained a reputation as the largest precious metal fabricator of its type in the world. The company remained one of the mainstays of the local jewelry industry into the 1960's, even after being acquired by the Englehard Mineral Company in 1952. The Attleboro operation was gradually relocated to Plainville and the building closed completely in 1979.

Architecturally, the D.E. Makepeace Building is one of the largest and best remaining examples of the design adopted during the 1880's and 1890's as a common building type throughout the local jewelry industry. This design consisted of a long narrow three-story structure, often with a simple headhouse, with tall, closely-spaced windows running the full building length at all stories. Faced in clapboard, these early factories were of heavy-timber construction. The narrow plan and abundance of natural light and ventilation were well-suited to the nature of the manufacturing process. The D.E. Makepeace Building and the R.F. Simmons Company are the best unaltered examples of this building type which remain today.

The building's c.1915 wing illustrates a later building type which dominated the industry in the years from 1915 to the 1940's. Masonry walls and large, horizontally-oriented rectangular openings with metal multi-light sash replaced the earlier vertically-oriented wood sash of the previous era. This style is also seen in several of the large factories which remain in operation today.

The D.E. Makepeace Building retains its visual integrity and is in excellent condition. In 1984 it was converted to apartments, and the plans were approved for historic tax certification.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

D. E. Makepeace Company
Attleboro, MA

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 9 and 10

Page 1

9. Bibliography

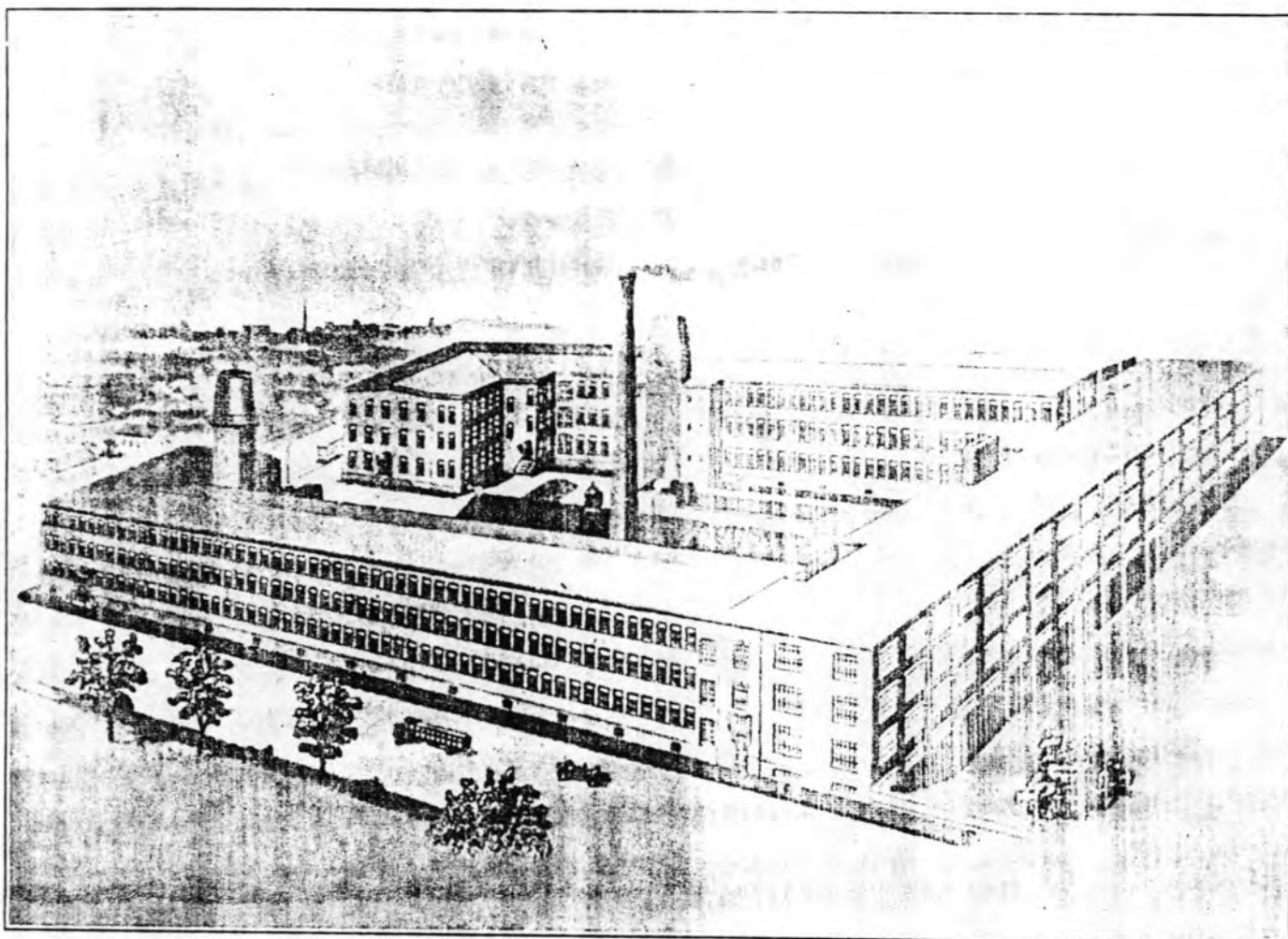
boro and North Attleboro, October, 1981.
Stone, Orra L., History of Massachusetts Industries, (Boston, 1930).
Tedesco, Paul H., Attleboro 1894-1978, Hub of the Jewelry World,
(Danvers, 1979).

10. Geographical Data

From this point, it runs west 164 feet along the south side of Gardner Street to the southeast corner of Pine Street, where it turns south and runs 230 feet along Pine Street to the point of origin.

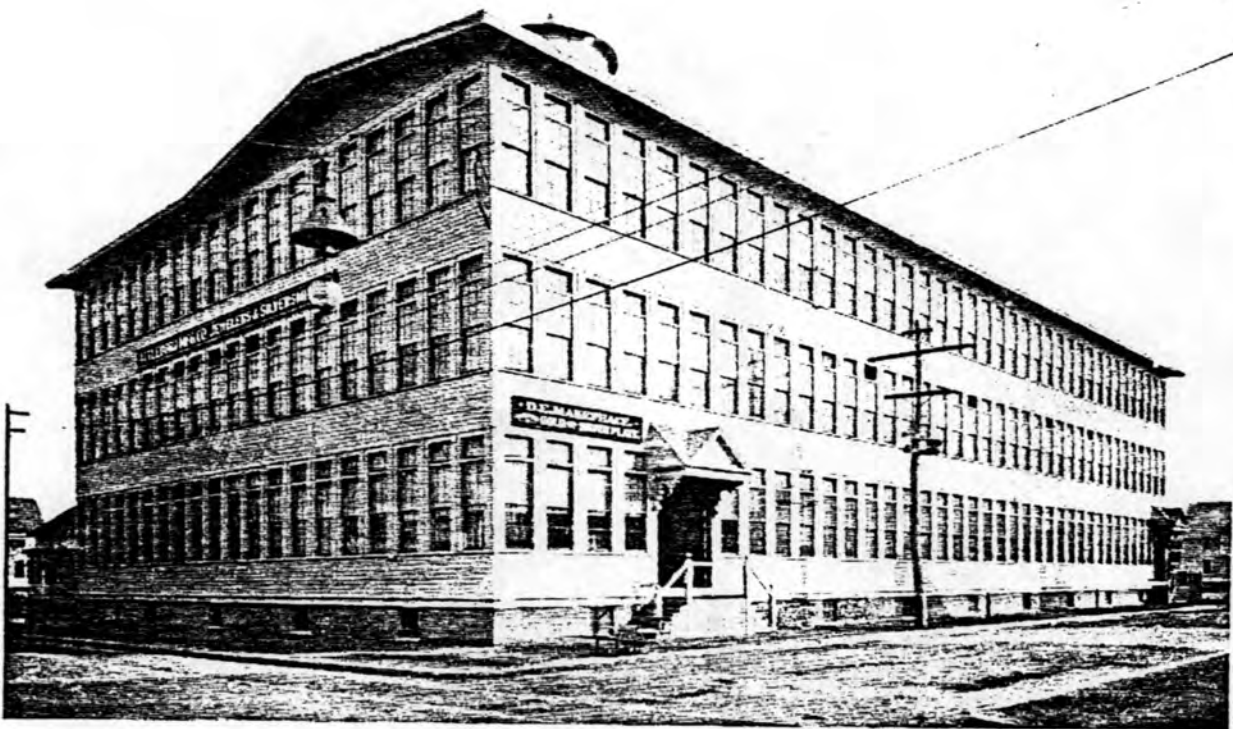
This boundary has been drawn to include the entire parcel occupied by the D.E. Makepeace Company. The boundary encompasses the entire parcel which historically was owned and developed by the firm, including the U-shaped building which fronts on Dunham, Pine and Gardner Streets, the landscaped courtyard framed by the building with the original boiler plant at its southeast corner, and the parking area to the building's east.

The property is surrounded by residential structures of late nineteenth/early twentieth century date to the north, south and east. To the west across Pine Street are several low-rise commercial structures of early twentieth century date. The prominent size and scale of the D.E. Makepeace Building, as well as its historic industrial usage, distinguish it from its smaller-scaled neighbors and give it visual landmark identity within the neighborhood.



D. E. MAKEPEACE COMPANY

Illustration of the factory in 1930.
Source: Massachusetts Industries.



D. E. MAKEPEACE'S FACTORY.

GEO. L. BROWN & CO

OCCUPIED BY
ALLEN, SMITH & THURSTON.

ATTLEBORO MANUFACTURING CO.

Postcard view of the original factory, c.1900.

Ref #
85001577

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Makepeace, D. E., Company
Bristol County
MASSACHUSETTS

Working No. JUN 21 1985

Fed. Reg. Date: 2/4/86

Date Due: 7/18/85 - 8/5/85

Entered in the
National Register Action: ☒ ACCEPT 7-18-85
☐ RETURN
☐ REJECT

Federal Agency: _____

- ☐ resubmission
☐ nomination by person or local government
☐ owner objection
☐ appeal

Substantive Review: ☐ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☐ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria _____
Reviewer _____
Discipline _____
Date _____
_____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: _____ technical corrections cited below
_____ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership Public Acquisition	Status Accessible	Present Use
----------	---------------------------------	----------------------	-------------

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

7. Description

Condition	Check one	Check one
☐ excellent	☐ deteriorated	☐ unaltered
☐ good	☐ ruins	☐ altered
☐ fair	☐ unexposed	☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- ☐ summary paragraph
☐ completeness
☐ clarity
☐ alterations/integrity
☐ dates
☐ boundary selection

8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

_____ national _____ state _____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title

date

13. Other

- ☐ Maps
- ☐ Photographs
- ☐ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet



D.E. Makepeace Company
Attleboro, MA

Photo by: Alan Moody Assoc.
September, 1984

Neg at: 11 Janice Lane
N. Attleboro, MA 02760

View looking northeast towards
south and west elevations

Photo 1 of 5



D. E. Makepeace Company

Attleboro, MA

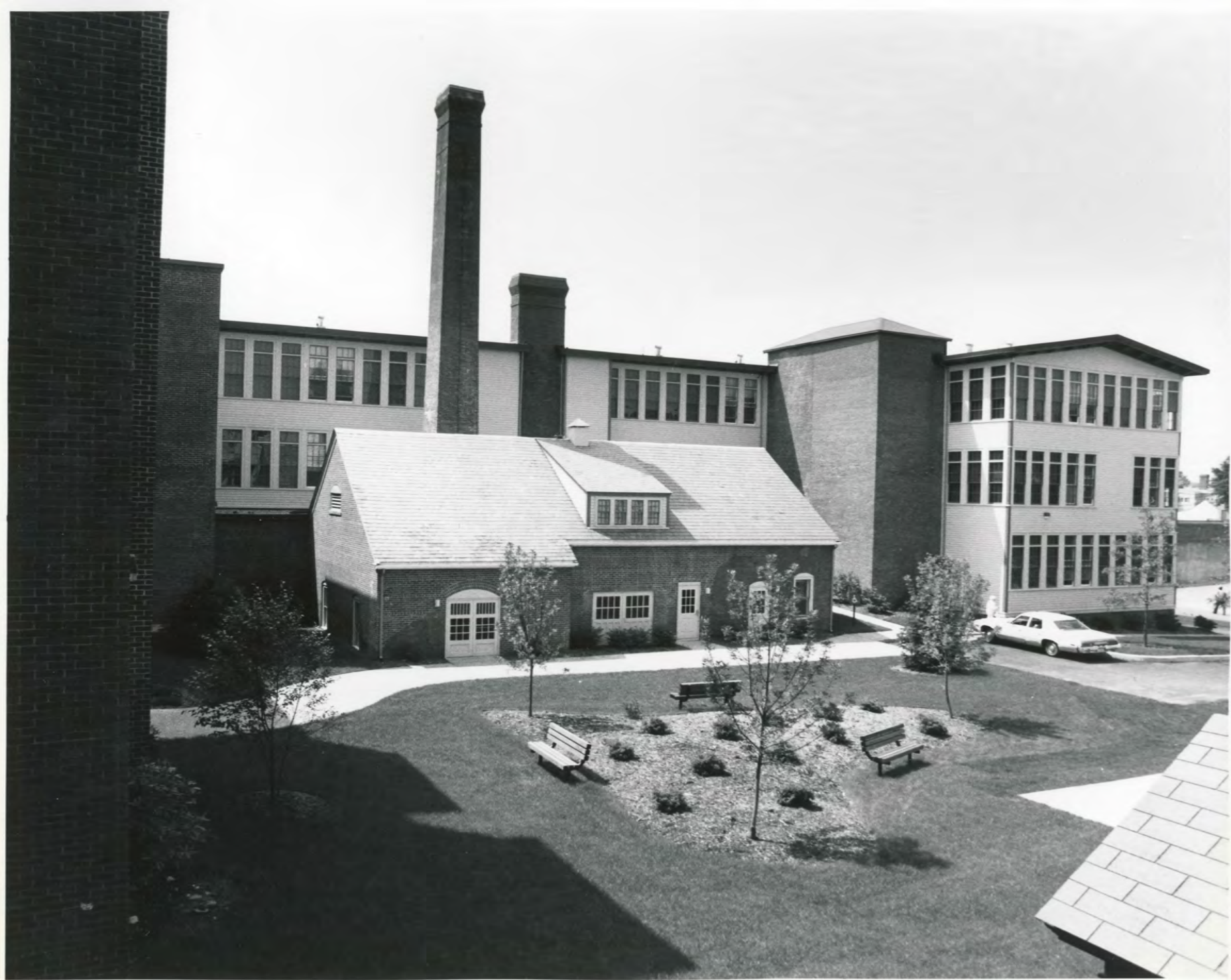
Photo by: Margo B. Webber

July, 1984

Neg at: 136 Ridge Ave., Newton, MA

View looking southwest towards
east elevation

Photo 2 of 5



D. E. Makepeace Company

Attleboro, MA

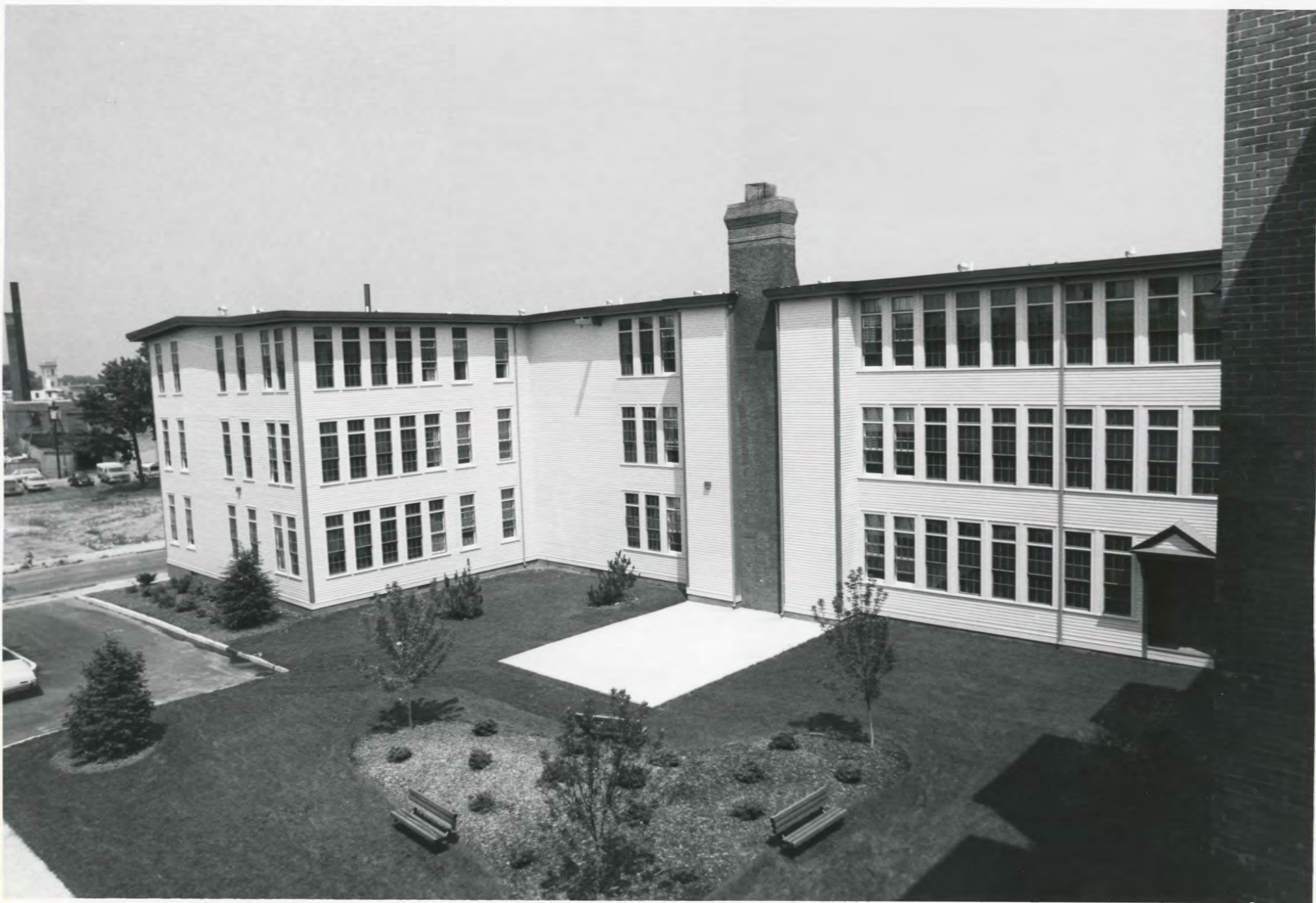
Photo by: Margo B. Webber

July, 1984

Neg at: 136 Ridge Ave., Newton, MA

View looking towards south elevation
of courtyard from northeast corner of courtyard

Photo 3 of 5



D. E. Makepeace Company
Attleboro, MA

Photo by: Margo B. Webber

July, 1984

Neg at: 136 Ridge Ave., Newton, MA

View looking towards north elevation
of courtyard from southeast corner
of courtyard

Photo 4 of 5



D. E. Makepeace Company
Attleboro, MA

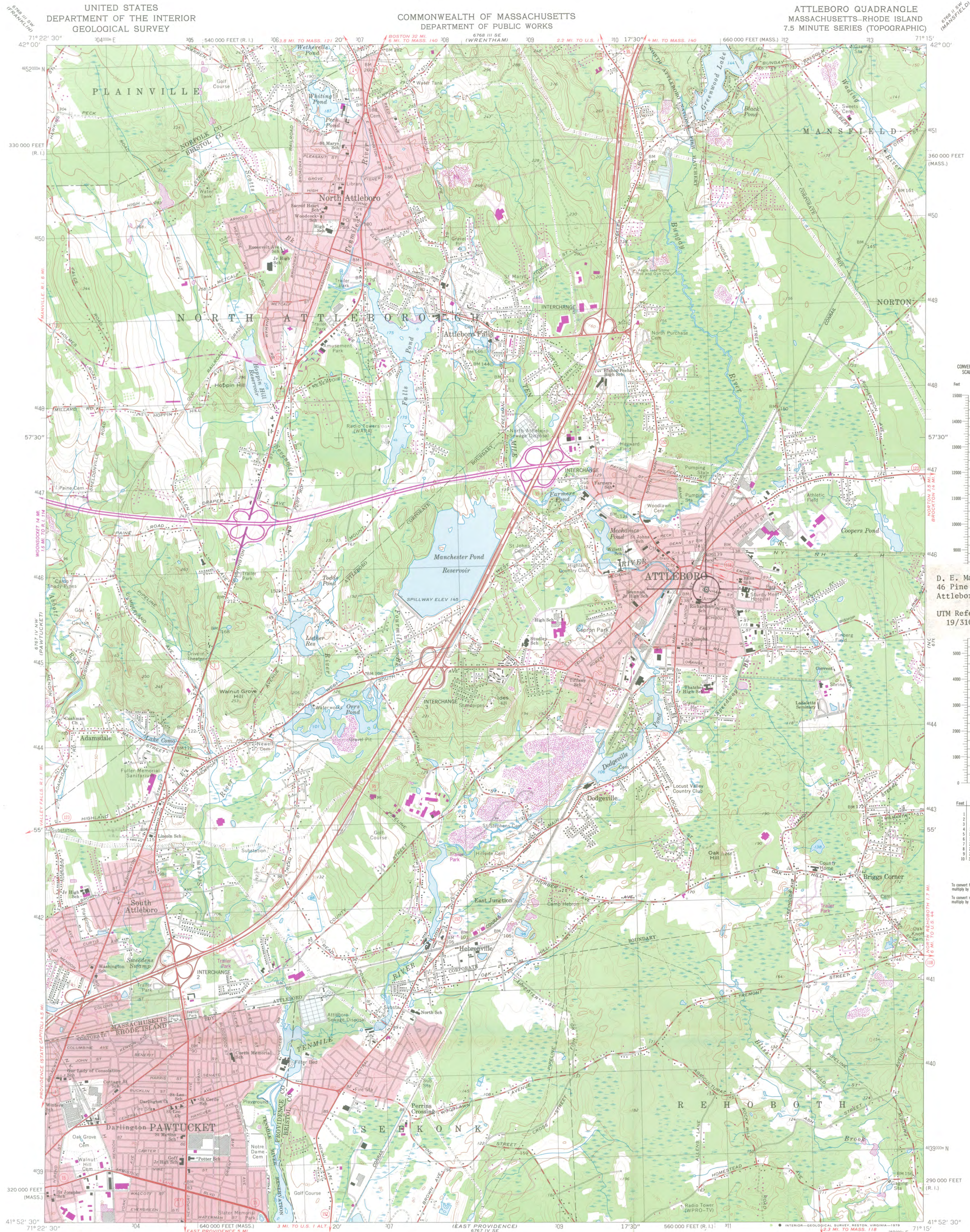
Photo by: Margo B. Webber

July, 1984

Neg at: 136 Ridge Ave., Newton, MA

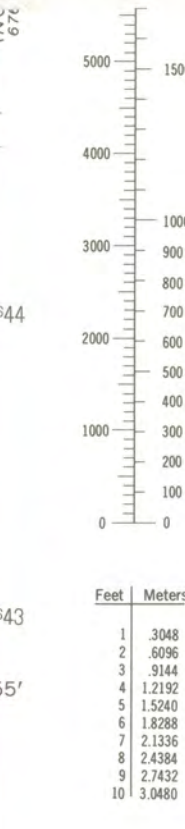
View looking towards east courtyard
elevation from north

Photo 5 of 5



D. E. Makepeace Company
46 Pine Street
Attleboro, MA

UTM References:
19 310900/4645660



To convert feet to meters
multiply by 3.048

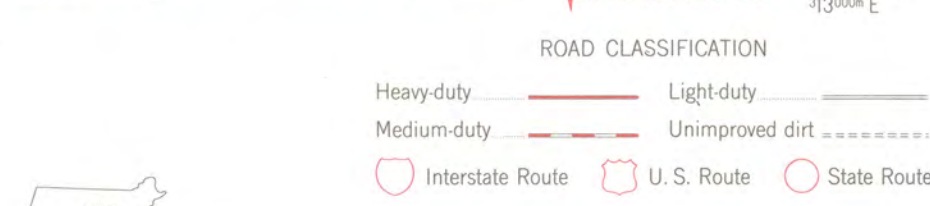
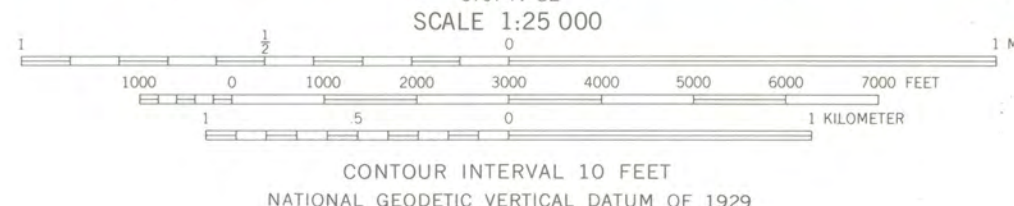
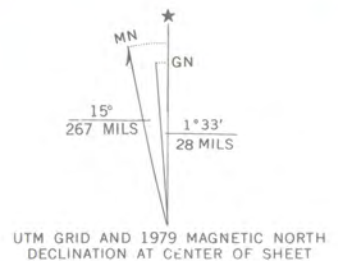
To convert meters to feet
multiply by 3.281

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1935 and 1938-1939
Revised 1964

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone, and Rhode Island coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 19

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

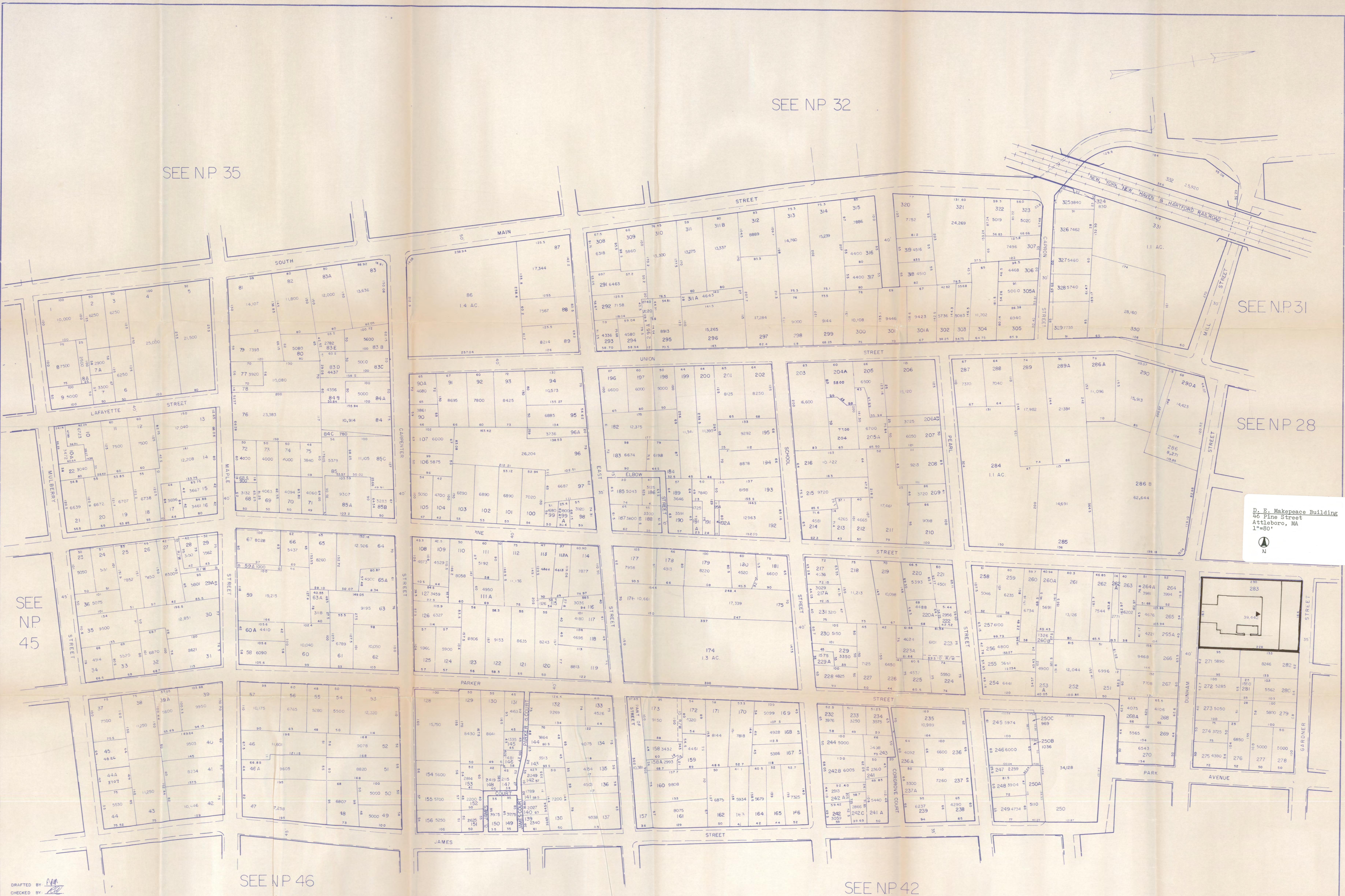
Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of
Massachusetts agencies from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other
source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979



ATTLEBORO, MASS.—R. I.
N4152.5—W7115.7.5

1964
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6767 IV NE—SERIES V814

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



D. E. Makepeace Building
46 Pine Street
Attleboro, MA
1"=80'

DRAFTED BY
CHECKED BY

FOR TAX PURPOSES ONLY
NOT TO BE USED FOR CONVEYANCE
PREPARED BY
AMERICAN AIR SURVEYS, INC.
907 PENN AVE
PITTSBURGH, PA.

REVISIONS

1	1968-01-13A, 68A, 68B	9
2	1970-01-13A, 68A, 68B	10
3	1977-02-25A, 25B, 25C	11
4	1979-03-05	12
5	1981-03-05, 84C, 286	13
6		14
7		15
8		16

CITY OF ATTLEBORO
ATTLEBORO, MASSACHUSETTS

LEGEND	
CITY LINE	STREAM
ROAD OR RAILROAD R/W	DEED LOT NUMBER
EDGE OF PAVEMENT OR ROADWAY	PARCEL NUMBER
PROPERTY LINE	DEED DIMENSION
ORIGINAL LOT LINE	SCALED DIMENSION

PLAT NO. 39
SCALE 1" = 80'

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY: 4-27-54 DATE OF MAP: 1-55



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Office of the Secretary of State
Michael Joseph Connolly, Secretary

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Valerie A. Talmage
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer

May 31, 1985

Ms. Carol Shull, Chief
National Park Service
Department of Interior
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed you will find the following nomination forms:

Attleboro, Makepeace Building, 46 Pine Street.
HPCA completed, #0445-83-MA-83-0440.

Brookline, Richmond Court, 1209-1217 Beacon Street.
Notification waived. HPCA pending, #0405-83-0394.

Lincoln, Lincoln Center Historic District,
roughly bounded by Bedford, Lincoln, Old Lexington,
Sandy Pond, Trapelo and Weston Roads. 59 properties.

Lynn, Lucian Newhall House, 281 Ocean Street.
HPCA pending, number not yet assigned.

All have been voted eligible by the State Review Board and have been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30-75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. Comments received to date are attached to the nomination forms.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Sarah J. Zimmerman".

Sarah J. Zimmerman
Director, Preservation Planning
Massachusetts Historical Commission

SJZ/lis
enclosures

Recd 6/21/85