

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 H. F. BARROWS MANUFACTURING COMPANY BUILDING

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 102 South Washington Street _____ not for publication

city or town North Attleborough _____ vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Bristol code 005 zip code 02760

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Brona Simon

Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, State Archaeologist
Massachusetts Historical Commission, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

July 10, 2001

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register

☐ removed from the
National Register

☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

ENTERED AUG 30 2001

Barrows Building
Name of Property

Bristol, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

☐ private

☒ public-local

☐ public-State

☐ public-Federal

☒ building(s)

☐ district

☐ site

☐ structure

☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

1 building

 sites

 structures

1 objects

2 Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/manufacturing

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Other: Industrial Romanesque

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls brick

roof composition

other

Narrative Description

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

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North Attleborough (Bristol), MASection number 7 Page 1

7. Narrative Description

The H. F. Barrows Manufacturing Company Building is a one- and two-story, L-plan, brick industrial building located on a lot at the corner of South Washington and Chestnut Streets at the southern edge of downtown North Attleborough, MA. Immediately to the south and west are small-scale commercial buildings from the mid- and late twentieth century. Across East Street to the east are small-scale 20th-century industrial buildings. Land to the north is now dedicated to park use. The building's monumental presence signals the transition in development patterns from large-scale late 19th- and early 20th-century housing that spreads south along South Washington Street to the commercial blocks of the town's central business district to the north. Occupying the south and west edges of its approximately twenty-thousand-square-foot lot, the building stands approximately 10-15 feet back from the street. A grass strip fills the space between sidewalk and building; evergreen shrubs clipped into spheroid geometric shapes line the sidewalks to the building, and more rectilinear-shaped shrubs stand as foundation planting in front of the west elevation.

EXTERIOR

Constructed in 1905 of hard-pressed red brick with light-grey granite trim, the Barrows Building is best understood as a two-story, flat-roof office block, approximately thirty-feet square, with two one-story, flat-roof manufacturing wings that extend approximately 80 feet northerly along South Washington Street and 70 feet easterly along Chestnut Street. A prominent three-stage clock tower with pyramidal-hip roof is set at a forty-five-degree angle to the corner of the west and south elevations.

The building is set on a high brick basement with large windows illuminating the basement story and a stone water table separating the basement and first story. On the principal street elevations, the wall planes of the manufacturing sections are set back from those of the office block, and architectural articulation further distinguishes, externally, the separate interior functions.

The two-story office block has its principal entrance in the diagonal corner tower, and the south and west walls, framed by colossal pilaster strips, are articulated into three bays (photo 1). The tower's three sections include the base, with front entrance, reached by eight granite steps, set within a round-arch porch; a three-panel shaft--with three narrow windows and a centered datestone on the corner elevation--that culminates in a round-arch corbel cornice; and a simple, cubical cap with round clock on all elevations. The tower's pyramidal roof has louvered round-arch dormers on all four elevations. The principal entrance, set within the porch, has double-leaf single-panel glazed doors below a multiple-pane fanlight. The three-bay side walls have arcaded first stories. A continuous impost crosses the arches, which are blind above the impost, and forms the lintels of the paired double-hung-sash windows set below each arch. Above the first story is a corbel cornice that connects the framing pilaster strips and serves as a continuous sill for the three double-hung-sash windows grouped above each of the first-story arches. A round-arch corbel cornice, the front of a parapet that rises above the flat roof, extends around all four elevations of

(continued)

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North Attleborough (Bristol), MASection number 7 Page 2

the office block.

The principal elevations of the manufacturing wings are arcaded, like the office block, into fifteen bays on the South Washington Street wing and eleven bays on the Chestnut Street wing. Secondary entrances to the building are in the manufacturing wings immediately adjacent to the office block: the westernmost bay on Chestnut Street and the southernmost bay on South Washington Street. The wings' arches, however, are smaller in scale, absent the continuous impost through the arches (imposts are, however, made of granite), and fully glazed, with multiple-pane wooden hopper windows below fixed panes above the spring of the arch. The corbel cornice on the wings, the front of a parapet like that on the office, is similar to that on the office block.

The north and east elevations of the wings, visible from the street, continue the articulation of the wings' principal elevations. The rear of the wings, however, lack the granite imposts and corbel cornice (photo 2). At the intersection of the two manufacturing wings on the building's rear within the nook of the L is a one-story four-bay-square ell that extends northeast from the interior corner. On the ell's northeast corner is a square-plan smokestack that tapers from a stringcourse above the first story level and stands only twenty-five feet high; damaged by lightning in the mid-1990s, it was thereafter shortened. A small, wood-frame addition, in place by 1911, extends east from the east elevation of the north manufacturing wing.

In the grass strip front of the west elevation of the office block is a contributing granite boulder, approximately six feet long and two feet high, with a rectangular bronze marker, approximately eighteen by twenty-four inches. The marker reads, "ON THIS LAND IN 1780 WAS MADE THE FIRST JEWELRY IN THE ATTLEBOROUGHES."

INTERIOR

The interior articulation and ornamentation of the building reflect the difference in use established by the exterior: more finished for the office section and simple for the manufacturing. The principal entrance into the office block leads to a lobby with plaster walls and dark-stained woodwork, including matchboard wainscot and simple window and door frames. Centered on the north wall is a Seth Thomas Regulator No. 63 hanging clock with a mahogany case, originally connected to the clocktower with a circuit closer (photo #3). Transom lights above the interior doors have frosted glass divided by leaded muntins into attenuated hexagons. On the east wall a door leads from the lobby to two offices *en suite* to the east. Both offices have plaster walls and beveled-panel wainscot, while the easternmost office has a small closet on the west side of the north wall and a fireplace placed diagonally across the northeast corner. The fireplace has a one-story Federal Revival mantel, and the closet has a sink with marble counter and backsplash (photo #4). A door at the northeast corner of the lobby leads to a hallway to the manufacturing wings and a staircase to the second story. A door in the north wall of the lobby also leads to the manufacturing wings.

(continued)

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North Attleborough (Bristol), MASection number 7 Page 3

Within the uppermost level of the clocktower is a Seth Thomas No. 15 Tower Clock, installed in 1907 and restored to working order in 1996.

The manufacturing and second-story spaces are simple, unremarkable, and reworked. The manufacturing wings are largely open space divided principally by centered rows of cast-iron columns supporting each rafter that extend down their centers (photo #5). Finishes in the wings are diagonally laid yellow-pine floors, brick walls, and beaded-board ceilings. The partitions that subdivide the space reflect changing needs in the manufacturing process and should not be considered significant to the building's historical character.

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are recorded on the Barrows Building property, it is possible that sites are present. One prehistoric site is recorded in the general area (within one mile) northeast of the property bordering a wetland area. Additional important concentrations of prehistoric sites are present in the region approximately two to three miles south and southeast of the nominated property along the Seven Mile, Ten Mile and Bungay Rivers. Environmental characteristics of the property also indicate locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, distance to wetlands) that are considered favorable indicators for many types of prehistoric sites. The Barrows Building is located on a level to moderately sloping terrace within 1000 feet of the west bank of the Ten Mile River. Soils on the property were also probably well drained prior to their disturbance from building construction. Given the above information, the potential for locating prehistoric sites on the Barrows Building property was originally high, however, impacts related to construction of the building, which has a basement and covers most of the lot, indicate the current potential for recovering archaeological resources either prehistoric or historic is low. A bronze marker set in a boulder in front of the building's west elevation reads "On this land in 1780 was made the first jewelry in the Attleboroughs." It is unknown whether the marker was set to commemorate a specific business originally located on the property or to commemorate the history in general of jewelry manufacture in "The Attleboroughs."

(end)

Barrows Building

Name of Property

Bristol, 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):

- ☐ 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

Industry

Period of Significance

1905-1951

Significant Dates

1900-06

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

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8. Statement of Significance

An impressive monument to jewelry manufacturing in North Attleborough, the H. F. Barrows Manufacturing Company Building is significant to both the history of industry and architecture, fulfilling criteria A and C at the local level. As the home to one of the town's longer-lived, and important gold-jewelry manufacturing firms, it achieves industrial significance. As a stylishly designed corporate headquarters, with clear distinction between office and manufacturing activities realized visually, it achieves architectural significance.

HISTORY

Jewelry manufacturing began in Attleborough (which included North Attleborough until 1887) in the late 18th century by an "unknown Frenchman" (as described in every source) who reputedly made silver buckles and novelty jewelry. Costume-jewelry manufacturing had begun in nearby Providence, Rhode Island, in the late 18th century, when Nehemiah Dodge perfected the plating of precious metal to base metal, and many others in the region followed, including Colonel Obed Robinson in today's North Attleborough. In the 19th century, Attleborough came to rely increasingly on jewelry manufacturing as an economic base, probably because jewelry manufacturing on a small scale was economically viable and allowed established companies to remain regionally competitive when other industries, such as textiles and shoes, could not.¹

Founded by Henry Francis Barrows, Sr. (1828-1904) at Attleborough Falls in 1851 or 1853,² H. F. Barrows & Co. manufactured rolled-gold chains, largely for pocket watches, throughout the 19th and well into the 20th century. Barrows began his career in the firm of Ira Richards & Co., and in 1854, shortly after he began his own firm, he married his former employer's daughter Harriet T. Richards. That same year James H. Sturdy became a partner in the firm, then known as Barrows & Sturdy. Sturdy withdrew in 1857 and was replaced as partner by Barrows' brother Louis A. Barrows and brother-in-law E. S. Richards. After Louis Barrows' death in 1860 and Richards's retirement in 1862 or 1863, Henry F. Barrows moved the plant to Broad and Division Streets in North Attleborough and remained the sole owner until he admitted his sons Henry, Jr. (1854-1925) and Ira to the firm in 1887. Henry worked in the Attleborough plant, while Ira was in charge of the New York office.

The building herein nominated was planned and built following the death of Henry, Sr. The firm remained in the sons' hands until the death of Henry, Jr., when his son, Donald A. Barrows (1886-1951), joined his uncle in management. By the mid-20th century, the company's product line had expanded to include sterling silver, gold-filled, and ten- and fourteen-carat-

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¹ Paul H. Tedesco, *1894 Attleborough-Attleboro 1978* (Attleborough, 1979), pp. 11-14.

² Orra L. Stone, *History of Massachusetts Industries* (Boston, 1930), p. 279, and the company's advertising literature assert the former date; John Daggett, *A Sketch of the History of Attleborough* (Boston, 1894), pgs. 375 and 510, and the obituary Henry F. Barrows, Sr., in the *Providence Daily Journal*, 27 May 1904, p. 5, the latter.

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gold jewelry. Ripley & Gowen acquired the firm in 1968 and continued manufacturing until 1981, when Eleanor Asadoorian acquired both property and business, which continued here as Marissa Barrows Co. By the mid-1990s, with fifty employees and annual sales between five and ten million dollars, the firm remained one of the town's largest manufacturers of precious and costume jewelry, outstripped only by L.G. Balfour, a national company specializing in high-school and college class rings. In 1999 the company relocated to a larger one-story facility in the North Central Industrial Park in Lincoln, Rhode Island.

INDUSTRY

Jewelry manufacturing was the single most important industry in Attleborough (which was divided into Attleborough and North Attleborough in 1887) for most of the 19th and 20th centuries. North Attleborough's jewelry manufacturing was consistently smaller than that in Attleborough,³ but factories in North Attleborough produced the full range of silver, gold, gold-filled, and gold-plated jewelry, and their institutional histories and product lines follow predictable organizational and development patterns. Early firms, first established in the first decade of the 19th century, were characterized by constant shifts in business partners, with partnerships generally lasting one to three years.⁴ Many of the early established companies allied themselves with existing and potential business partners through marriage and family connections, a combined business/social practice common in 18th- and early 19th-century industrial America that often served to reinforce both familial and business solidity.⁵ Such incestuousness was typical in pre-corporate industrial organization. Once businesses were established, especially small-scale ones like most in Attleborough and North Attleborough, they tended to remain in family hands for several generations. H. F. Barrows & Co. follows all of these patterns.

The rise and disappearance of H. F. Barrows & Co. reflects the local jewelry industry as a whole. Jewelry manufacturing is subject to significant changes in fashion and taste that constantly require revisions and additions to product lines, but jewelry types -- rings, bracelets, buttons, pins, necklaces, and earrings -- have changed remarkably little for centuries. Only one significant addition has been made to the universe of commonly worn jewelry, the personal time-keeping device. Accurate portable watches were developed only at the end of the 18th century, but advancements in their technology occurred increasingly through the 19th and 20th centuries. Barrows found a particular niche in jewelry manufacturing, the manufacture of gold chains used

(continued)

³ At the time this building was put into service, there were forty-three jewelry manufacturers in North Attleborough, compared with seventy-one in Attleborough; by 1976, there were fifteen in North Attleborough, thirty-one in Attleborough.

⁴ Daggett, pp. 367-398.

⁵ Richard E. Greenwood, "'Scientific Engineering and Useful Improvements': The Manufacturing Career of Zachariah Allen, 1822-1872" (Doctoral thesis, Brown University), pp. 14-15.

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North Attleborough (Bristol), MASection number 8 Page 3

chiefly to attach pocket watches to men's trousers or vests, and successfully occupied it for many years. Toward the end of the company's first century, however, this market had vastly shrunk. When H. F. Barrows & Co. began production in the 1850s and when this building was constructed in the first decade of the 20th century, pocket watches were common, as were locket watches for women. When Barrows moved into its new plant in 1906, the firm was "...one of the largest chain houses in the country."⁶ Soldiers in World War I, however, found pocket watches cumbersome and began to turn to chainless wristwatches, as did many other men in the 1920s; as late as 1930, Barrows' major--if not only--product remained the rolled-gold chain. By the 1950s, Barrows' literature (both their own and descriptions by others) indicate a diverse line of products with no mention of watch chains. The obvious need to diversify had clearly been met. The company continued production here following the end of family corporate leadership, upon the death of Donald Barrows in 1951, and its continued success, rare among many Attleborough-area jewelry manufacturers, led to the company's moving to larger quarters in the late 20th century.

ARCHITECTURE

The world headquarters that H. F. Barrows & Co. opened on South Washington Street in 1906 proclaimed the company's success and importance. Its massing and siting, as well as its organization and articulation of space, contribute to its architectural significance.

Prominently located on a corner that marks the transition from residential to commercial neighborhood along the main throughfare through the center of North Attleborough, the Barrows Building exploits the site to maximum advantage. The two-story mass of the office block is clustered at the corner and emphasized by the angled cornertower that thrusts almost twice as high as the building's mass, while the manufacturing wings stretch far beyond in both directions. This is clearly a building to be seen, and its self importance is typical of corporate headquarters built around the turn of the 20th century,⁷ when illustrations of them came into common use in company advertising as a symbol of the company's prosperity.

Beyond mere location, the Barrows Building was given emphatic architectural treatment. The differentiation between office and manufacturing sections proclaims the building's dual function, and the elaborateness of the articulation of the building's elements sets it apart from any other jewelry-manufacturing complex in the town of North Attleborough. Its elaborate treatment recalls the headquarters of companies far larger than H. F. Barrows & Co., such as the impressive complex erected in Providence, Rhode Island, by Gorham Mfg. Co. in 1889-1890. The architectural vocabulary employed here demonstrates a traditional yet progressive attitude: on the one hand, the use of round-arch corbeling for cornices had been common in southern New

(continued)

⁶ *Providence Daily Journal*, op. Cit.

⁷ John R. Stilgoe, *Metropolitan Corridor* (New Haven, 1983), pp. 85-87.

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National Park Service**

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**Barrows Building
North Attleborough (Bristol), MA**

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England brick industrial buildings since the 1840s; on the other, the monumental relieving arcades illustrate the classicism of the American Renaissance as it was then just coming into use for industrial buildings.

There is no architectural peer to the Barrows Building in North Attleborough. The contemporary Whitney Building, at the corner of Chestnut and Commonwealth, has a prominent five-stage tower at its most visible corner, but lacks the elaborate detail and compositional crescendo of the Barrows Building. The Manufacturer's Building (1906), at the northwest corner of Elm and Commonwealth is a three-story L-plan building with four-story tower in the base of the L; built to house a number of small jewelry manufactories (a practice typical in the jewelry industry), it exceeds the Barrows in size but lacks its corporate charisma.

Following its 2000 purchase by the Town of North Attleborough, plans are currently underway to reuse the building as a police station, keeping this public safety function in the downtown area.

(end)

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Continuation Sheet

Barrows Building
North Attleborough (Bristol), MA

Section number 9 Page 1

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Associated Industries of Massachusetts. *Massachusetts Industries*. 1965.
Daggett, John. *Sketch of the History of Attleborough*. Boston: Press of Samuel Usher, 1894.
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Massachusetts Historical Commission. North Attleborough Reconnaissance Survey, 1981.
1996 Harris Massachusetts Manufacturers Director. Twinsburg, OH: Harris InfoSource Intl., 1996.
North Attleborough Board of Trade. *The North Attleborough Book*, 1913.
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Stone, Orra Laville. *History of Massachusetts Industries*, 1930.
Tedesco, Paul H. *1894 Attleborough – Attleboro 1978*. Attleborough Historical Commission, 1979.

(end)

Barrows Building
Name of Property

Bristol, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 19 306680 4649900
Zone Easting Northing

2. Zone Easting Northing

3. Zone Easting Northing

4. Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title William McKenzie Woodward, consultant with Betsy Friedberg, NR director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date July 2001

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Town of North Attleborough

street & number 43 South Washington Street telephone 508-699-0100

city or town North Attleborough state MA zip code 02761

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Barrows Building
North Attleborough (Bristol), MA

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Verbal Boundary Description: The boundaries for the property nominated are the boundaries of North Attleborough's Tax Assessor's Plat 4, Lot 18.

Boundary Justification: The boundaries are those historically associated with the property from the time of the building's construction.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Taken by William McK. Woodward
November 2000
Negatives in possession of photographer

1. Barrows Building, general view, camera facing NE. South Washington St. in foreground.
2. Rear elevations, view to SW
3. Interior, main office, view facing E into private office.
4. Interior, inner offices, view facing E.
5. Interior, north manufacturing sections, view facing N

(end)

Recommendation: SLR Return

Action: SLR Return None

DOCUMENTATION ISSUES—DISCUSSION SHEET

RESOURCE NAME Barons, H. F. Mfg REFERENCE NO. 01-907

STATE NAME: MA COUNTY NAME Bristol MULTIPLE NAME _____

Solution: _____

PROBLEM: photos labelings are unacceptable.
One indication of color photos is difficulty working in pencil on
the photos.
Brand of sign + Sign date don't match up.

RESOLUTION: _____

SLR: Yes No

DATABASE CHANGE: _____



B

Barrow BWS
View to NE



Barrows Bldg
Rear elevations,
view to SW



CONFERENCE
ROOM



Barrow Bldg
Main office,
view east into
private offices

P.O. Study
4614525



CONFERENCE
ROOM

P.O. Stud
461 4525

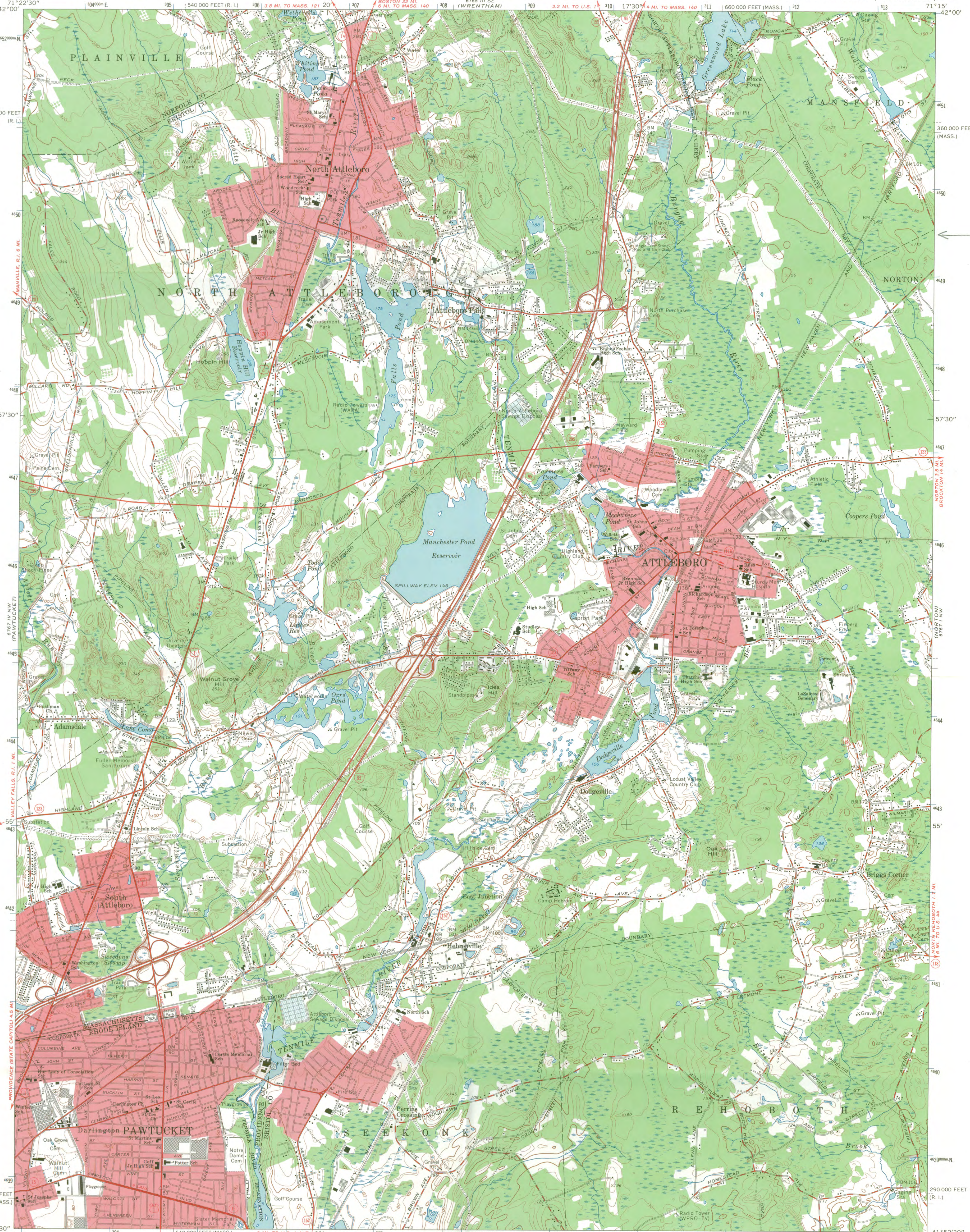
Barrows Bldg
Inner office,
view to E



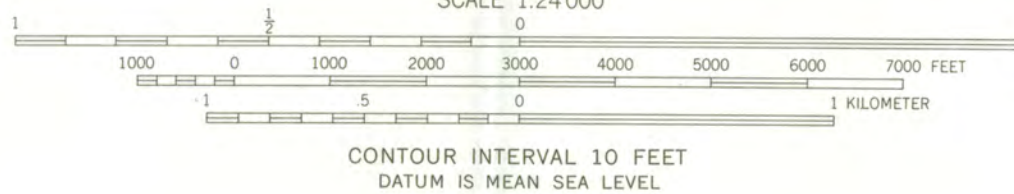
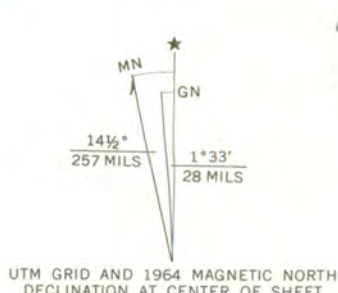
Barrow Bldg.
North mfg section,
view to N

N. ATTLEBOROUGH
BARROWS BLDG.

19
306680
4649900



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 ticks,
zone 19, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
Interstate Route U. S. Route State Route



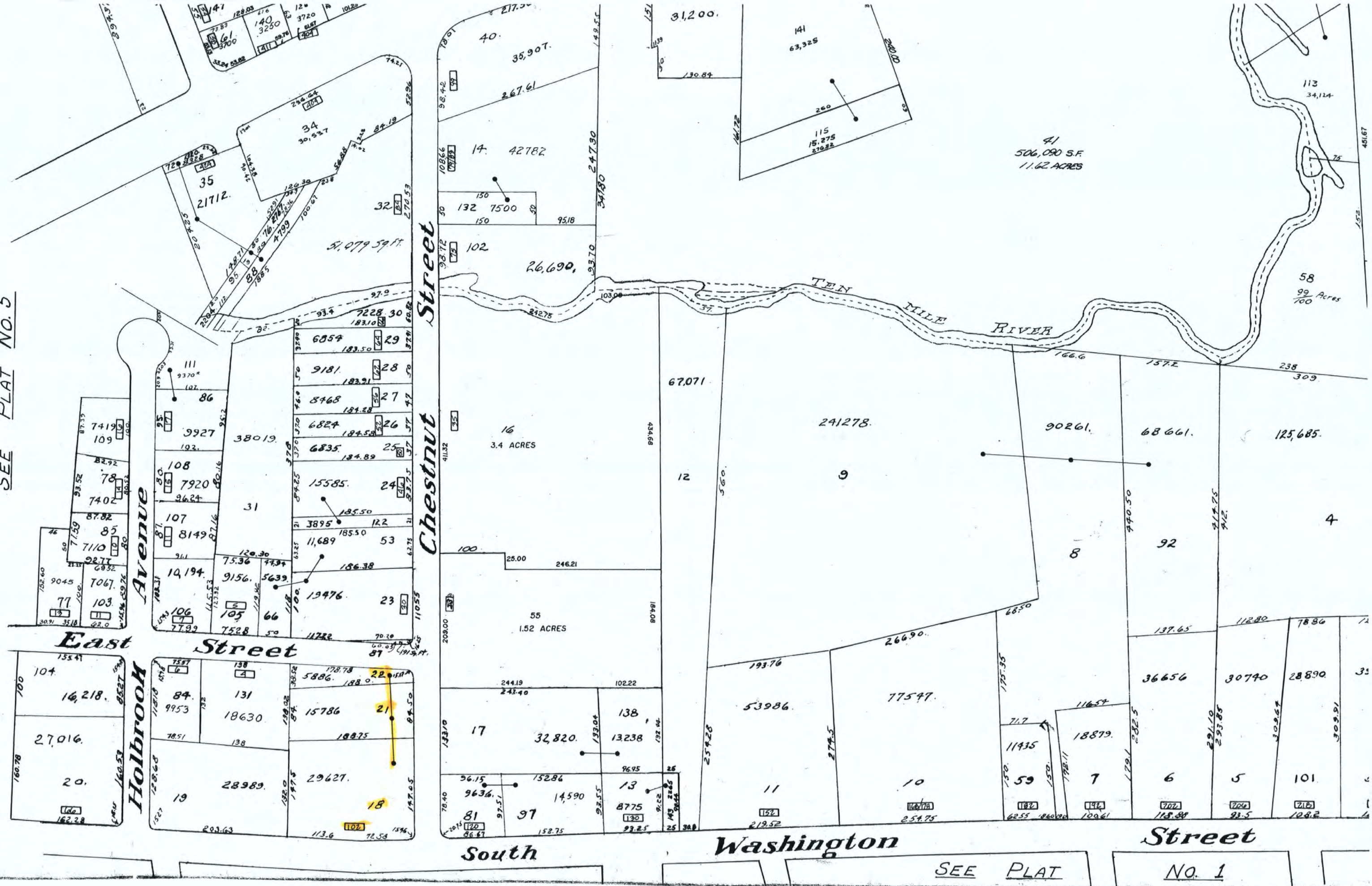
ATTLEBORO, MASS.-R. I.
N4152.5-W7115.7.5

1964

AMS 6767 IV NE-SERIES V814

FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

SEE PLAT NO. 5



BARROWS FACTORY · 102 SOUTH WASHINGTON ST.
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH MA 02760



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON 02133

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NORTH ATTLEBORO, MA 02760
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Committees on:
Election Laws
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ROOM 237, STATE HOUSE
TEL (617) 722-2305

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ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

DANIEL DESILETS
LEGISLATIVE AIDE

February 26, 2001

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

Dear Ms. McDonough,

I am writing in support of the National Register nominations for the Barrows Factory and the Holmes School District, which are both located in the Town of North Attleborough.

I will not be able to be present at the Massachusetts Historical Commission's March 14th meeting in which the official vote on National Register nominations will take place. However, as the State Representative of North Attleborough, as well as a life-long resident of the Town, I feel that it is very important that I write this letter to express how deserving both of these nominees are to be included in the National Register.

The Barrows Factory is a historical jewelry manufacturing building, located in the heart of downtown North Attleborough. The Town has purchased the building, and plan on using it to replace the existing Police Department. The current Police Facility does not have enough office space or prisoner holding area space to full present-day needs. The Barrows Factory will provide the necessary space that the Police desperately need, while also offering a better location in the center of Town.

The Holmes School is a local historical landmark that has much importance to the history of education. This one-room school provided a form of education that was familiar across the region for more than a century. It provides an important reminder for our current generation of our past rural and agricultural experience of both the nineteenth and twentieth century of Southern New England.

Once again, I am writing to express my support of the National Register nominations for two historical landmarks located in the Town of North Attleborough – the Barrows Factory and the Homes School District. Thank you for your time and consideration. Please do not hesitate to contact my office at 617-722-2976 if you should have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Elizabeth A. Poirier". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "E".

ELIZABETH A. POIRIER
State Representative

EAP/djd



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

July 10, 2001

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Mail Stop 2280, Suite 400
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Barrows Manufacturing Co. Building, North Attleborough (Bristol), 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.

One letter of support has been received.

We request an expedited review of this nomination.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure

Cc: William McKenzie Woodward, Preservation Consultant
Ann Chapdelaine, North Attleborough Historical Commission
Grace O'Brien, North Attleborough Historical Commission
Mark C. Fisher, Chair, Board of Selectmen
Chief Michael Gould, North Attleborough Police Department
Donald Johnson, Planning and Economic Development

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