

FORM A - AREA SURVEY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

Form numbers in this area	Area no. 89-U
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1. Town Worcester

Name of area (if any) Washburn & Moen

North Works Manufacturing District

3. General date or period 1863-1930

4. Is area uniform (explain):

in style? no (mixed Victorian)

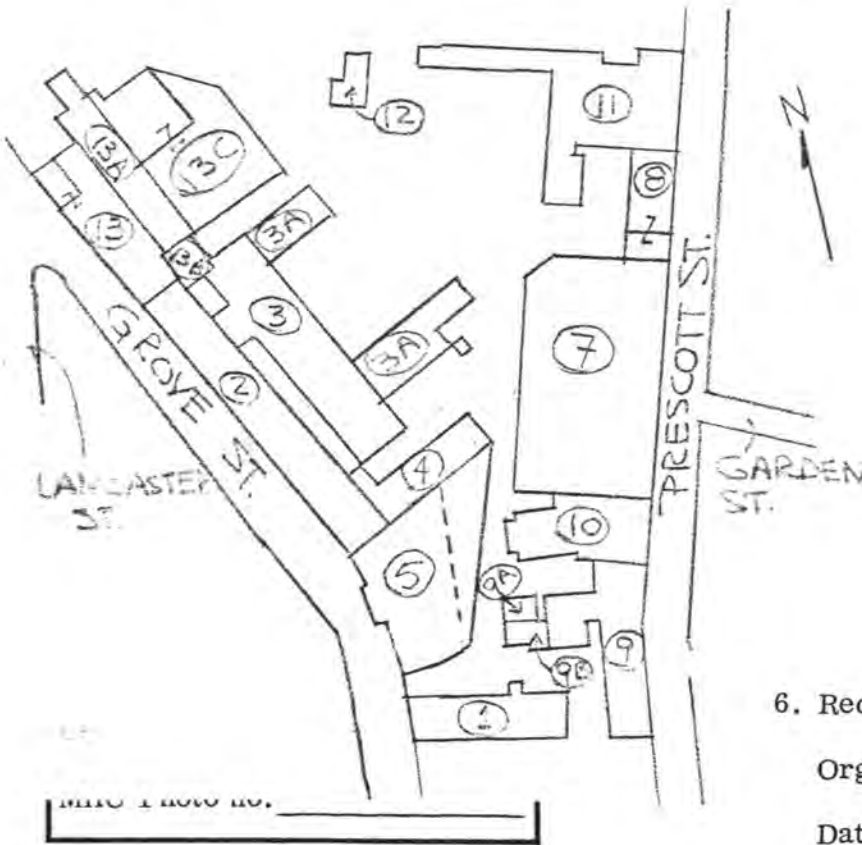
in condition? yes (Good)

in type of ownership? yes (private)

in use? yes (industrial/commercial)

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number _____

5. Map. Use space below to draw a general map of the area involved. Indicate any historic properties for which individual reports are completed on Forms B thru F, using corresponding numbers. Show street names (including route numbers, if any) and indicate north. Indicate with an "x" existing houses not inventoried on Form B.



6. Recorded by S. Ceccacci, ed. B.R. Pfeiffer
Organization Worc. Heritage Pres. Soc.
Date April 1979

UTM:
19/269000/4684090

(over)

7. Historical data. Explain the historical/architectural importance of this area.

Description:

The North Works (also called the Grove Street Works) includes three groups of buildings and one small detached building, built between 1863 and the early 1930s by the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company and its descendant firm.. The area occupies a trapezoidally-shaped lot bounded on the west by Grove Street, on the east by Prescott Street, on the north by a group of modern warehouses (occupying the site of a Washburn & Moen barbed wire factory) and on the south by parking lots (occupying the site of a Washburn & Moen Annealing House). The property included in this survey corresponds to the area occupied by Washburn & Moen in 1870 when the largest portion of the complex had already been built. With the exception of an aluminum-clad shed and minor additions, all buildings of the North Works were built prior to 1943, the year in which steel and wire-making ceased at this site. Structures included in this district are numbered on the map (reverse side) and, in rough chronological order, are:

1. Cotton Mill: built 1863, fourth storey added 1888-1892. The Cotton Mill is a four-storey brick building (50' x 61') with a projecting stair tower at its northwest corner. The building's exterior is divided into equal bays by brick piers which rise to low arches above the third-storey window; contained within each bay is one 12/12 window at each storey. The building's added fourth storey has evenly-spaced windows with arched heads which serves as the base of a deep corbelled cornice. Originally the Cotton Mill's fourth storey was enclosed by a concavely curved mansard roof with evenly spaced dormers. During the 1860s, the Cotton Mill produced cotton material to cover up to four tons of crinoline wire daily; the demise of the hoop skirt's popularity in the 1870s led to the conversion of the Cotton Mill to a Wire Mill. Additions connected to the southeast corner of the Cotton Mill in the 1880s and 1890s (an Annealing House and boiler room) have been removed in the mid-twentieth century.

(cont!d.)

8. Bibliography and/or references such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:
Worcester

Form No:
89
89-U

Property Name: Washburn & Moen
North Works Manufacturing Dist

2.

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

7.

2. Long Mill--built 1869, third storey added 1880. The Long Mill is a three-storey brick building of rectangular plan (196'10" x 50'11") with a flat roof. The structure rests on a granite and brick foundation with basement windows partially below grade level. The mill's Grove Street facade is made up of 41 bays of equal size, each containing a single 12/12 window at each storey. Walls of the mill are noticeably thicker at their bases and slope inward as they rise to the top of the second storey. Exterior decoration is limited to a corbelled cornice which rises from the window arches of third storey windows, and which is identical to the cornice of the Cotton Mill's fourth storey (Section 1). Although some windows have been blocked in and others enlarge to create loading bays, the Long Mill is essentially intact.

As originally built, the Long Mill was two and one-half stories high with a low-pitched roof broken by a monitor extended the structure's entire length. In 1880, the present third storey was added, its cornice duplicating that which originally was built at the mill's second storey; at the same time, the original pediment of the structure's north end was removed and replaced by the current fire wall.

Unlabelled on the maps of 1870-1886, the Long Mill is likely to have served as a wire mill and as a machine shop, where in January or February of 1870 a water wheel was set up to make use of water power from the canal (now covered) at the building's north end. By the 1890s, atlases labelled the Long Mill as Wire Mill #1.

3. Annealing House #10--built 1869. Annealing House #10 (name taken from 1896 Atlas of Worcester) is a one and one-half storey stone structure with a pitched roof and brick trimmings (quoins and window surrounds). The Annealing House is approximately 200' long, set immediately east of and parallel to the Long Mill. Extending from the Annealing House's east wall are two wings (3-A on map); the southern of these two wings contains a one and one-half storey frame structure (with a wood and aluminum exterior and a low-pitched roof) attached to the south wall of a two-storey brick structure with a nearly flat roof. While both of these structures incorporate parts of original wings (containing a rolling mill, and boiler room), extensive alterations obscure any sense of the original appearance of this wing. North of this wing is a modern iron-frame shed. At the time of its completion, the Annealing House was bounded on the north by the water-power canal from which the Long Mill drew power.

Evidence for the construction date of Annealing House #10 and its original stone wings (removed) comes from references which note that the rolling mill in this building was first put in operation in 1869.

(cont'd.)

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
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Community: Worcester	Form No: 89-U
Property Name: Washburn & Moen North Works Mfg. District	

3.

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

7.

4. Machine Shop: built 1869-1870. The Machine Shop (name given on 1886 Atlas of Worcester) is a four-storey brick structure of rectangular plan with a flat roof and undecorated exterior. The structure's north and east elevations are fully exposed to "the Yard" (an interior court created by the Grove Street and Prescott Street buildings), while its west end is attached to the Long Mill (Section 2 on map) and its south wall is attached to the rear of the Main Building (Section 5 on map).

It is likely that the Machine Shop was built at the same time as the Long Mill, although atlases note it as being structurally separate; further, it is likely that the building's fourth storey was added in 1880 at the same time as the top floor of the Long Mill. By 1896, this building was marked "Flat Wire Dept." on the Atlas of Worcester.

5. Main Building, built 1870, mansard extended to create full fourth floor--ca. 1900. The Main Building is a four-storey brick building with frontage of 165' on Grove Street. Of symmetrical plan, the structure has a concave facade which is dominated at its center by a pavilion which rises above the cornice. Flanking this pavilion on each side are five bays of equal width and a narrow, slightly projecting pavilion at each end of the facade. The center pavilion contains a major entrance at its center (enlarge-20th century); the pavilion's second, third, and fourth stories have identical fenestration, consisting of a double window, set in a single segmental arch flanked on each side by a single window set in a segmental arch. This pavilion rises to a flat roof beneath which is a bracketed wooden cornice and decorative grilles. End pavilions have a single window per storey, consisting of paired sash set in an arched surround with a granite sill. Fenestration of the main body of the facade consists of evenly spaced windows with ornamental caps (1st and 2nd stories) and brick heads (3rd and 4th stories). Above the fourth storey is a corbelled brick cornice resembling that of the Cotton Mill's fourth storey.

Prior to alteration, the Main Building was only three stories high, with a fourth storey located beneath a mansard roof with regularly spaced dormers. End pavilions originally were four stories high, surmounted by straight-sided mansard roofs. The central pavilion rose high above the building, originally covered by a convexly curved mansard roof which rose to a lantern, which, in turn, was surmounted by a concavely curved mansard roof. These roofs were apparently removed around 1900, presumably at the same time that the fourth storey was added. Although the roofs have been removed and the original arched entry enlarged, the Main Building retains much of its original monumentality, and decorative details; its central pavilion (containing granite plaques bearing "Washburn & Moen Manuf'g. Co." "Established 1831" in relief) still forms the focus of the Grove Street facades and possesses the most formal, finished design in this complex.

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:

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89-U

Property Name: Washburn & Moen
North Works Mfg. District

4.

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

7.

The Main Building was the last of the Grove Street buildings to be constructed. Prior to its construction, the site of the Main Building contained a machine shop and engine room, where manufacturing was carried on during the construction of the Long Mill (Section #2) and Annealing House #10 (Section #3). Once the newer mills were completed in 1869 and early 1870, demolition of the older buildings took place and construction began on the Main Building (planned to contain the company's offices and shipping department). At its rear, the Main Building follows a curved line and drops in height to three stories. Along its east wall is a two-storey brick addition, probably built in the late 1890s.

6. Gate Way--built 1870. Built to connect the facade of the existing Cotton Mill (Section #1) to the then new Main Building, the Gate Way is a four-storey brick structure, approximately 30' deep; its upper floors resemble those of the Main Building, while its first storey is filled by a large arch, containing two sets of panelled, wood gates (probably original).

7. Annealing House #14--sections built ca. 1870, rebuilt late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Annealing House #14 (name given on 1896 Atlas of Worcester) is a complex brick structure approximately two stories high with irregular fenestration. The Prescott Street facade of the structure is made up of 32 bays of varying widths, rising from a stone foundation; toward the center of this elevation are a group of evenly spaced 12/12 windows in arched frames, perhaps dating from 1870. The structure's northern 2/3 has an added monitor and loading platforms.

It appears most likely that the Prescott Street facade of this structure contains the first storey of an 1870 mill. Based on city atlases it is likely that this original structure was extended north-westerly between 1878 and 1886 and that further minor additions and changes in the roof were carried out between 1911 and 1922, bringing it to its present appearance.

8. Quartermaster--built 1870(?), altered ca. 1900 (?). Labeled Quartermaster on the 1896 Atlas of Worcester, this structure is a two-storey brick building, with a pitched slate roof. The facade of the structure has evenly spaced windows, all retaining their original metal fire-shutters. Information regarding this building's origin is confused, as atlases note a building in this location from 1870 forward, but alternate its designation between that of a wood structure (1886), that of a brick structure (1878) and that of a wood and brick structure (1896). Early uses of the building are unknown, it is believed to have been used in the 20th century as a hospital for the American Steel and Wire Company.

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(cont.)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Worcester	Form No: 89-U
Property Name: Washburn & Moen North Works Mfg. District	

5.

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

7.

9. Machine Shop #23--built between 1878 and 1886. Machine Shop #23 (name given on 1896 Atlas) is a three-storey brick structure, set on a high basement of coursed granite rubble. The structure is rectangular in plan, with an ell on its west wall. The building's Prescott Street facade is made up of 25 bays of equal size, each containing a single 12/12 window with segmental arch head at each storey. The walls rise to a corbelled cornice and panelled parapet which conceals a flat roof. The building's south end is covered with aluminum sheathing where it was formerly attached to Annealing House #6 (demolished). The building's ell is identical in design to the Prescott Street facade, except for the ell's western end (Sections 9A & 9B) which are two-storey brick buildings built between 1886 and 1896 and which are unlabelled on the 1896 Atlas.

10. Wire Mill #4, built between 1897 and 1886 (possibly 1890s). Wire Mill #4 is a three-storey brick building, identical in design to Machine Shop #23 (Section ()), except that Wire Mill #4 rises from a brick foundation. On its south, Wire Mill #4 is attached to Machine Shop #23, on its north to Annealing House #14. It is likely that the structure's west end was added in the late 1890s, in the same style as the front of the building; although it is also possible that the whole building was built between 1886 and 1896, replacing an earlier structure of similar plan. The Prescott Street facade of Wire Mill #4 is currently connected to a building on the opposite (east) side of Prescott Street by a two-storey corrugated metal bridge, extending from the center two bays of its third and fourth stories.

11. Rolling Mill #17, sections perhaps as early as 1870s, rebuilt 1880s? Rolling Mill #17 is a one and one-half storey brick structure, rising from a foundation of coursed rubble to a flat roof. The building's facade contains 9 bays, the southern seven of which each contain single windows of triple-hung sash set in an arched frame. The northernmost two bays have had their windows blocked. Above the first storey windows are double vents, each pair framed by a single arch; framing each bay are brick piers which rise to blind arches. It is most likely that this structure is the eastern portion of Rolling Mill #17 (name from 1896 Atlas); buildings of similar plan have occupied this site since 1878, suggesting that part of the present structure may merely have been remodelled to its present appearance in the 1890s or early twentieth century.

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

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6.

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

7.

12. unnamed structure--1870s (?); rebuilt 1890s (?) Unlabelled on the 1896 Atlas, this two-storey brick structure was attached in 1896 to a building labelled "Gas 16" (demolished). The building has an "L" plan with irregular fenestration on its major elevation (south), consisting of four semi-circular blind arches framing four windows with arched heads; windows at the second storey follow the same arrangement, except for a blind oculus at the east end of the facade. A garage door has been cut on the west elevation, above which are windows of the same type as the facade. The rear section of the building is of undecorated, utilitarian design.

An 1870 photograph shows that the original structure on this site (demolished) was a one-storey stone building with six bays (open arches) facing east and a monitor roof. The south elevation consisted of five bays, each containing an open arch surmounted by an oculus. By 1882 a second storey had been added. Fenestration of this upper floor consisted of arched windows, oculi and a clerestory along the building's east wall. By 1888, prints show that the present structure had been completed, probably as an addition to the earlier structure, with which its design was meant to harmonize. The original use of this building is unknown, although it was attached to the western end of Rolling Mill #17.

13. 1916 Addition, built 1916. This brick addition is located at the north end of the Grove Street facade, beginning 3' northwest of the Long Mill. The southern 16 bays of the structure are one-storey high with a flat roof, the northern five bays are one and one-half stories high, also with a flat roof. Each bay of the first storey contains one 12/12 window set in a segmentally arched frame. The upper half-storey of the building's northern bays contains four segmentally arched windows and one rectangular window. At the height of the first storey, a brick cornice extends around the building. The building's southernmost three bays span the canal which supplied water power for the Long Mill. Immediately east of this structure's Grove Street facade is a one and one-half storey brick loading platform with a flat roof broken by a monitor (Section 13A) to the rear of which is a one and one-half storey brick building with a pitched roof and monitor (section 13B). Further east is a series of wood and steel frame sheds (Section 13C) now covered by an aluminum sheathing.

(cont.)

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

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7.

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

7. Significance:

Serving as the headquarters of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company during the nineteenth century, the North Works developed into one of Worcester's largest industrial complexes, as the firm grew to become the city's largest industry. Major development of the North Works took place between 1863 and 1870, a period which saw the construction of the complex's imposing Grove Street facade (Sections 1, 2, 5 & 6 on map). Although some of the Second-Empire style decorative detailing has been removed from the Main Building and an extra storey added to the structures, this facade with its central tower and extreme length (over 500') still dominated the area as an imposing corporate symbol. Of more utilitarian design, the complex's Prescott Street facade forms a continuous band of brick factories which provide the area with visual evidence of its nineteenth century industrial development.

Origins of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company date back to 1831 when Ichabod Washburn and Benjamin Goddard, lead-pipe and machinery manufacturers, developed a wire-drawing process which could draw an iron rod 15' through a die, in one step, reducing the time then needed to make wire. By 1833, Washburn and Goddard's business had outgrown their mill at Northville (Worcester) and arrangements were made to lease land at "The Grove" (now Grove Street) and water rights from Stephen Salisbury II. Salisbury provided materials and paid for labor to build Washburn & Goddard's first mill on the site of the North Works in 1834. In 1835, Washburn bought Goddard's interest in the North Works, granting to Goddard exclusive ownership of the Northville mill. Operating independently and in partnership (1835-1838, 1842-1849) with his twin brother, Charles, Ichabod Washburn formed the I. Washburn and Moen Wire Works in 1850 with his son-in-law, Philip Moen. Also during this early period, Washburn bought water rights and land at Quinsigamond Village, Worcester, when he established the Quinsigamond Wire Works in 1846.

The company's great period of expansion and invention began in 1847 when Ichabod Washburn became the first American to make telegraph wire. In 1849, Washburn developed the first successful American gauge to determine wire size, which was followed, in 1850, by Washburn's introduction of America's first continuous tempering process for wire. At the request of Boston piano-maker, Jonas Chickering, Washburn experimented with making piano wire and, in 1851, became the first American to manufacture music wire.

In 1857, Washburn's invention of a new process of hardening and tempering wire continuously streamlined the production of music wire and also of crinoline wire which was used in the manufacture of hoop skirts. During the 1860s, Washburn & Moen became a major

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(cont.)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
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8.

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

7.

producer of crinoline wire, producing 1,500 tons annually. By the late 1860s, new mills were needed to meet the growing demand for the company's products.

In February 1868, Washburn suffered a stroke, delaying plans for expansion and forcing the merger of his two companies (I. Washburn & Moen Wire Works and the Quinsigamond Wire Works) into the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$1,000,000. The new company's major shareholder, Washburn owned 2,907 of 10,000 authorized shares at the time of his death in December of 1868. After Washburn's death, the company was run by a board of directors, which voted in 1869 to go ahead with plans for expansion developed in 1868. Construction began in 1869 and progressed in stages until completion in 1870.

Installed in one of the new buildings (perhaps a section of Annealing House #10--Section 3 on map) in 1869 was the nation's first continuous wire-rod rolling mill, invented by George Bedson and imported from England. Until the introduction of Bessemer steel in 1876, this rolling-mill performed poorly; after 1876, it proved a success. Although the company's Quinsigamond plant would have been the likely place for this rolling mill to have been installed, it was located at the North Works in deference to the wishes of Ichabod Washburn.

Washburn and Moen began to play an important role in the settling of the West in 1876 when automatic machinery for the making of barbed wire was constructed and patented in conjunction with Isaac L. Ellwood of DeKalb, Illinois. The two companies acquired control of the underlying barbed wire patents from the inventors and began production; at once demand for it grew rapidly. Although infringing companies made efforts to prove that the holders of these patents were not the original inventors, the U.S. Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois sustained the patents in 1880. This gave Washburn and Moen and their associate I.L. Ellwood, control of the entire business. They then issued licenses to manufacture barbed wire to most of the infringing manufacturers. To protect themselves, Washburn and Moen purchased more than 250 other patents for barbed wire. The increase in the company's business was extremely rapid after the introduction of barbed wire.

In 1879 the company began production of wire nails. Although wire nails were little known in this country at the time, they were soon more widely used than cut nails. By 1889, the production of barbed wire and wire nails alone both made possible by the advent of Bessemer steel, amounted to 275,000 tons a year.

With the increasing importance of electricity Washburn and Moen became one of the chief producers of electrical wire and cable. In 1884, the company became one of the country's first producers of

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

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9.

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

7.

hard drawn copper wire for telephone, electric light, and electric railway use. In 1890, the manufacture of insulated wire was begun in rented buildings on Union Street; two years later, this department was moved to Quinsigamond. In 1891, the first American-made electrical cables were made by Washburn and Moen. (Today, the only electrical cable produced by United States Steel, the descendant of Washburn and Moen, is made in Worcester on the site of the old Quinsigamond Works, and is the only wiremaking division of the company still remaining in Worcester.)

In 1891, the company began to expand outside of Worcester. In order to meet the needs of its midwest trade and to avoid the costs of shipping, the company built a plant at Waukegan, Illinois. A few years later, in response to the growing western market, the California Wire Works at San Francisco was purchased for the manufacture of wire rope, especially for cable cars. e

Washburn and Moen was absorbed in 1899 by the American Steel and Wire Corporation, which, in turn, was absorbed by United States Steel in 1901. From that time on, the importance of the Worcester branch gradually declined. One by one, large departments were transferred to western plants either for lack of necessary space or for economic reasons. However, remaining departments continued to introduce new branches of wire manufacture and to work at developing entirely new industries such as the manufacture of rail bonds. Little by little, the manufacture of more common products was transferred and the Worcester plants became known as the specialty producing plants of the company. In 1943, the North Works was abandoned in favor of newer more modern facilities at South Worcester (Quinsigamond).

Although today the Grove Street buildings serve mainly commercial and small manufacturing uses, several are still used by a manufacturer of wire products.

During the firm's major period of prosperity (ca. 1869-1920), it encouraged widespread Swedish immigration to Worcester. The first Swedish settlers are believed to have come to Worcester in 1868, to work in the Washburn and Moen Wire Mills; by 1880 their numbers had increased to 5,000, rising to 30,000 in 1915. Unlike many other immigrant groups, who came to flee poverty or political oppression, many of the Swedish settlers were lured by the prospect of wider opportunities for the specialized skills which they already possessed, particularly with regard to iron and steel making. These circumstances are reflected in employment statistics for the United States Steel Company's Worcester plants (formerly Washburn & Moen) where the largest single group of employees were Swedish; of the firm's 6,000 employees in 1915, nearly 1,300 were Swedes (in addition to which another 850 employees were of Scandinavian background). This connection brought about the establishment of two of the city's largest Swedish neighborhoods

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
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10.

Community: Worcester	Form No: 89-U
Property Name: Washburn & Moen North Works Mfg. District	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

7.

at Quinsigamond Village and at Belmont Hill, near the company's two plants. Although Swedish immigration to Worcester has ceased, the influence of this immigration is still felt in the city's residential patterns and social organizations.

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
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11.

Community: Worcester	Form No: 89-U
Property Name: Washburn & Moen Worship Works Mfg. District	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

7.

Property List

Property -----	Assessor's Data -----	Present Owner -----
1. Cotton Mill	Assessor's Book 9, p. 32B Lot 1--25,028 sq. ft.	A & J Realty Co. 90 Grove St. Worcester, Mass. 01605
2. Long Mill	Book 9, p. 32B Lot 3--27,803 sq. ft.	Peter A. Consiglio, Sr. Peter A. Consiglio, Jr. 85 Prescott St. Worcester, Mass. 01605
3. Annealing House #10	Book 9, p. 32B Lot 4--37,386 sq. ft.	Shrewsbury Realty Co., Inc 91 Prescott St. Worcester, Mass. 01605
3A Attached building	Book 9, p. 32A Lot 4A--12,870 sq. ft.	same
3B Attached building	Book 9, p. 32A Lot 4--19,581 sq. ft.	same
4. Machine Shop	Book 9, p. 32B	James M. & Patricia Alex
5. Main Building	Lot A--35,961 sq. ft.	100 Grove Street
6. Gate Way		Worcester, Mass. 01605
7. Annealing House #14	Book 9, p. 32B Lot 46--40,316 sq. ft.	Prescott Realty Co., Inc. 89 Prescott St. Worcester, Mass. 01605
8. Quartermaster		
11. Rolling Mill #17	Book 9, p. 32A Lot A--51,381 sq. ft.	Carleton & Louis Realty Corp. 91-99 Prescott St. Worcester, Mass. 01605
9. Machine Shop #23	Book 9, p. 32B	Parker Realty Corp.
9A. attached building	Lot 1--32,522 sq. ft.	85 Prescott St.
9B. attached building	Lot 2--4,491 sq. ft.	Worcester, Mass. 01605
10. Wire Mill #7		
12. unnamed structure	Book 9, p. 32A Lot 3--6,460 sq. ft.	Margaret J. Hammill 91 Prescott St. Worcester, Mass. 01605
13. 1916 addition	Book 9, p. 32A	Harold Friedman
13A. rear of 1916 addition	Lot 1--28,041 sq. ft.	4 Spring Valley Rd. Worcester, Mass. 01609

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
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12.

Community: Worcester	Form No: 89-U
Property Name: Washburn & Moen North Works Mfg. District	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

7. Property List, cont.

13B. rear of 1916 addition	Book 9, p. 32A Lot 2--2,846 sq. ft.	G. Everett Lamoureaux 112 Grove St. Worcester, Mass. 01605
13C. rear of 1916 addition	Book 9, p.32A Lot B--35,157 sq.ft.	same

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Property Worcester Multiple Resource Area (Partial Inventory)

State MA (Worcester) Working Number 8.30.79.2060

TECHNICAL

CONTROL

Photos 383 + 13
Maps 2, 63

Excellent multiple resource nomination for the entire city of Worcester. Both the general description or statement of significance & the individual inventory sheets are well done. Each type of property included is well justified & reasons are listed for not including others at this time (e.g. 3-deckers). Opposition is high. Minor problems with some properties are listed on attached sheets.

HISTORIAN
Call/Accept
Lightner
10-30-79

Concur with Bruce's comments on 102-L-3, 116-CBD-11, 117-E, and 130-CBD-50 and 44. Integrity and/or boundaries need to be addressed specifically on individual forms. **DOUBLE**

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

ARCHEOLOGIST

116-CBD-11 - Destroyed, cannot be listed.
130-CBD-44 - I am not convinced this has lost integrity. See attached.
102-L-3 - Period of significance and categorization of 1 bldg need to be discussed with State.

With 3 exceptions all properties appear to me to meet the criteria and the forms are adequate. ~~Both~~ ^{both} technically and to determine significance. Although some of the forms did not contain strong statements of significance the resource categories were thoroughly discussed in the body of the nomination; therefore significance was established. VBDs were not necessary because

OTHER
ACCEPT
MURPHY
2/28/80

of the scale maps and clearly delineated boundaries. PLEASBE WAS MISSING ON SOME PROPERTIES BUT IS NOW INCLUDED AFTER THE 2/11/CORRECTIONS.

HAER

THE ONLY PROPERTIES THAT I DO NOT RECOMMEND LISTING ARE

Inventory _____
Review _____

- ✓ 116-CBD-13 - DESTROYED BY FIRE MD - 16 CBD - 11
- 130-CBD-44 - DOES NOT RETAIN INTEGRITY FOR INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY

- ✓ 102-L-3 I ~~am not~~ ^{am} NOT CONVINCED ABOUT BOUNDARIES BUT BELIEVE THEY COULD BE OK. ~~BASED~~ ON ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION SUBMITTED - I DEFER JUDGEMENT.

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

Recommend Listing all ^{now} properties ~~except~~ ^{except} these 3. Return 116-CBD-11 to State (not eligible); ~~to discuss further~~ ^{to discuss further} w/NR staff + state. **DOUBLE**
Return 102-L-3 to state for correction;
HOLD 130-CBD-44 for info from state

BRANCH CHIEF 3/3/80

Staff conference 3/5/80 - agreed to action as noted below:

KEEPER

Accept with exception of 116-CBD-11 (official notification of fire & demo from State), 102-L-3 (returning to state for revision - also returning 116-CBD-11) and 130-CBD-44 (holding fruit from state)

Soldner
3/5/80

National Register Write-up _____ Send-back _____ Entered MAR 5 1980
Federal Register Entry 2.3.81 Re-submit _____ ^{SEE 3/3/80 REPORT}



Washburn

Worcester MPA, Ma

30 AUG 1979

89-U

Quaternaries
South + east
elevations

A black and white photograph of a long, two-story brick industrial building. The building features a prominent sign along its upper edge that reads "IDEAL PAPER SUPPLY, INC." in white, bold, sans-serif capital letters. The building has a series of windows along its side and a dark, flat roof. To the left, a tall, thin chimney stack rises into the sky. In the foreground, a paved road with white lane markings runs parallel to the building. A street lamp is visible on the left side of the road. The sky is filled with large, dramatic clouds. On the far right, a portion of a large, dark cylindrical structure, likely a water tower, is visible.

IDEAL PAPER SUPPLY, INC.

35 AUG 1979

89-46

Worcester 01214, Ma.

1916 addition

was burned

West elevation



Office Equipment - Printers

COMMONWEALTH STATIONERS

RETAIL SALES OUTLET
OFFICE FURNITURE
SUPPLIES MACHINES
- PRINTERS -

COMMONWEALTH STATIONERS AND
USED OFFICE FURNITURE
Corner Building - Parking

30 AUG 1979

89-6

Worcester MA, Ma.

1916 addition

was ~~burn~~

West elevation



WORKING CONDITIONS SAFE AND PLEASANT

SAFETY
FIRST
ALWAYS
USE
SAFETY
GOGGLES

Washburn

Worcester Mill, MA

30 AUG 1979

89-U
Cotton Mill
west + south
elevations



Washburn

Worcester MRA, Mo

30 AUG 1979

89-11
Long Mill &
Main Building
West elevation

TION

IE

BY

NO PARKING
ANYTIME



Washburn

W. Washburn & Co. Mill, Me

30 AUG 1979

89-U

Wire Mill #4

Machine Shop #23

East elevation

Roll 39



Washburn

Worcester MRA, MA

30 AUG 1979

89-U

Section 12-
unnamed
south elevation



Arnold's
SPORTSWEAR
COATS

CLASS PIECE

CLASS PIECE

CLASS PIECE

DR

FURNITURE LOFT

ATTORNEY
OFFICE

CLASS PIECE

Washburn

Worcester M.A., Ma

30 AUG 1979

89-11

Main Building

West elevation



Washburn

Worcester, MA, MA

30 AUG 1979

89-11

Annealing House

4¹⁰

South & east elev



Washburn

Worcester PRR, Ma

894
30 AUG 1979
Long Mill
West elevation



Washburn

Worcester MA No

30 AUG 1979

89-11
Long Mill
West elevation



Washburn
Worcester MRA, Ma

30 AUG 1979

89-U
Quartermaster
Rolling Mill #12
east elevation

Roll 39



WYOMING ELECTRIC CO.

ATLAS PRESS

WYOMING ELECTRIC CO.

WYOMING ELECTRIC CO.

WYOMING ELECTRIC CO.

WYOMING ELECTRIC CO.

WYOMING ELECTRIC CO.

WYOMING ELECTRIC CO.

Washburn
Worcester, MA, MA

30 AUG 1979

89-U
Main Building
west elevation

Please refer to the map in the
Multiple Property Cover Sheet
for this property

Multiple Property Cover Sheet Reference Number: 64000304