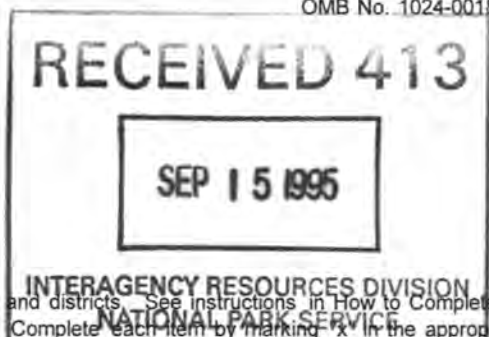


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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**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 South Washington Street Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 145-327 South Washington Street; 1-6 Hunting Street N/A not for publication

city or town North Attleborough N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Bristol code 005 zip code 02760

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Judith B. McDonough

Aug. 31, 1995

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

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register
 - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register
 - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
- ☐ removed from the National Register
- ☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall

10.12.95

Entered in the
National Register

South Washington Street Historic District
Name of Property

Bristol County, Massachusetts
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

59

18

buildings

sites

structures

objects

59

18

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling, Multiple Dwelling

Secondary Structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling, Multiple Dwelling

Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL: Georgian, MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek

Revival, LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate; Queen Anne;

Stick; Shingle, LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY

REVIVALS: Colonial Revival; Tudor Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick; Stone: granite, Fieldstone; Concrete

walls Wood: weatherboard, shingle

Synthetics: vinyl; Stucco; Brick

roof Asphalt; Slate

other _____

Narrative Description

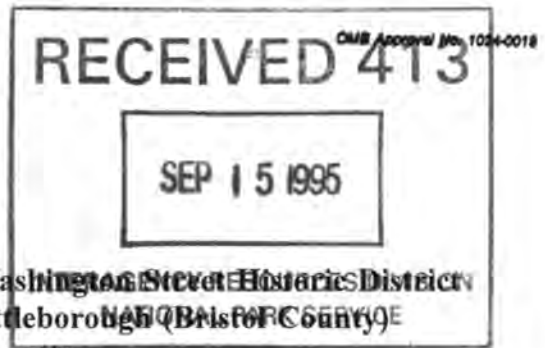
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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South Washington Street Historic District
North Attleborough (Bristol County)
Massachusetts



7. DESCRIPTION

South Washington Street Historic District is a formerly rural, now densely-settled, suburban neighborhood in which the built environment expresses two-hundred years of residential development. Two centuries of history from colonial settlement to mid twentieth-century suburban construction are represented.

Located in the central section of the Town of North Attleborough, South Washington Street Historic District forms the southern end of the village of North Attleborough which is situated at the foot of Mount Hope Hill (aka. Ten Mile Hill) to the east, reputed to be the highest elevation in Bristol County. The northern end of the district is bounded by Scott's Brook (aka. Nine Mile Brook, 1858 Atlas) which runs into the Ten Mile River before it turns east into Coral Lake, a mill pond separated by a causeway from Reservoir Pond, also a dammed water body. Together these reservoirs are also known as Falls Pond. Scott's Brook separates the district from the commercial, institutional and industrial areas of the village located to the north.

East of the district, open land slopes downward to marsh and swampland along the western bank of the Ten Mile River. Land to the west, once part of the farmland belonging to the Richards and Draper families whose property also included much of the district, continues to rise gently. Beginning in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, this area between Broadway and South Washington Street was gradually platted and bisected by several streets: Ash (1878), Bucklin (1885), Eddy (1901), Colburn (1903), Metcalf (1914), Hunting (1917) and Sutherland Road (1951), many named for in-laws of the Richards Family. Over time, this area also developed into a densely-settled, residential neighborhood. South of the district, construction on South Washington Street becomes both more contemporary in design and less residential in nature. Commercial and industrial buildings intervene before South Washington Street merges with East Washington Street (Route 1 Bypass).

South Washington Street Historic District is linearly organized along the transportation route which in this part of the North Attleborough was successively adapted from a native trail to become part of the Bay Path, a principal colonial overland thoroughfare, a late eighteenth-century post road and the Norfolk Bristol Turnpike (1802). Houses line the road with a somewhat irregular set back, but generally present the consistent image of an affluent, residential neighborhood of finely-executed, excellently-maintained, domestic architecture ranging in expression from vernacular to high-style.

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Architecturally, the district's main strength is its collection of late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century, Victorian to Colonial Revival styles. Several homes were designed by prominent architectural firms from Boston and Providence. At least four, mid-nineteenth century houses have been supplanted. This turn of the century period coincides with a time of prosperity for jewelry manufacture, the principal industry in North Attleborough. Nearly all the original homeowners were officers of local jewelry-making firms. Two houses at the base of Hunting Street have been included in the district for their similarity of association as well as type, scale, and quality of construction to those on South Washington Street.

The district contains 34 houses and 25 outbuildings on about 28.5 acres of land. There are additionally 6 houses and 12 outbuildings which are beyond the period of significance and are, therefore, non-contributing. Open space is limited to the enhanced, front yards of the larger homes. Lots range in size from .11 to 5.11 acres and are generally well-landscaped. Most of the houses are clad with wood. Brick, stucco, and combinations of wood with stone and wood with brick are also present as surface treatments. Several homes have been covered with synthetic siding, but the application on contributing houses is not sufficient to undermine their integrity or detract from the historic character of the district. The vast majority of buildings are remarkable for their lack of alteration and enjoy excellent maintenance. Only a couple could be considered to be merely in good condition. All houses remain in continuous use; nearly all as single-family residences. One house, 190-192 South Washington Street was built as a duplex. Two others, 169 South Washington Street and 173-175 South Washington Street, now house two families.

Descriptions of significant and representative buildings follow. Properties are discussed in chronological order until the first quarter of the twentieth century when a building boom of 16 houses occurred. For this period, dwellings are grouped according to style. Noncontributing houses are discussed last. Three of likely four eighteenth-century houses are extant. They reflect an earlier period of sparse settlement in a previous, agricultural economy. Until nearly the middle of the nineteenth century, these were the only houses in the district. Two (307 South Washington Street, pre-1832; Map No. 30; Photo No. 11 and 327 South Washington Street pre-1832; Map No. 31; MHC No. 136; Photo No. 12) lack all outbuildings at least some of which had remained part of each property through 1880.

The 1 1/2-story, 8-bay, L-plan, **Edward Richards Homestead, 169 South Washington Street** (c. 1762; Map No. 5; MHC No. P2, 110) has been expanded over time likely from a original hall-and-loft structure to thirteen rooms. Detail is limited to end boards, boxed plain cornice, and a main entry including 3/4 side lights with molded trim surmounted by a simple entablature. Fenestration consists of 6/6, double-hung sash with plain trim. The

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interior plan, even of the original section (south 3 bays) has been reworked. Within a few years of construction, Edward Richards added the two bays north of the main entry, creating a symmetrical facade. The second entry and additional windows at the north end of the facade plus the small, 1-story, 1-bay projection were added in 1860 to house an apartment built by Lydia Richards, a niece of the original owner. The upper story of this north end of the house, damaged by a fire in 1958 was rebuilt to include a rear, shed dormer. A rear ell, now housing a dining room, kitchen and den was also added in the middle of the nineteenth century. The western end of this ell is reputed to have been utilized as a jewelry shop. The original chimney, behind the southern doorway, was modified around the turn of the twentieth century when the fireplace was blocked and a parlor stove was installed. Horsehair plaster remains in the eighteenth century hall. A 1 1/2-story barn, moved from Eddy Street in 1866, sits ten feet behind the house. It was renovated in the late 1980's into picture frame shop and studio.

The Draper houses represent the homesteads of the other family which controlled a major portion of the land in the area. The **Horace N. Draper House, 327 South Washington Street** (Map No. 31; MHC No. P2, 136; Photo No. 12) is a 2 1/2-story, central-chimney Georgian dwelling with a 1-story rear ell. Local tradition dates the house to 1720. Available title information indicates a house stood on the 100-acre property prior to 1750, but inconsistent secondary sources including, genealogical data, raise unresolved questions as to whether the dwelling mentioned is or is not either this house or the Barton I. Draper House next door (see below). Detailing on this residence includes a Georgian entry with dentiled, triangular pediment and pulvinated frieze supported by Greek Doric pilasters. Alterations consist of a enclosed entry on the south elevation of the rear ell which also boasts a multi-paned picture window on its north elevation. Fenestration consists of 2/1, double-hung sash with drip mold trim and prominent sills. A single window in the north gable boasting a splayed lintel may represent an earlier window treatment.

The 2 1/2 story with 1 1/2-story, rear ell, **Barton I. Draper House, 307 South Washington Street** (Map No. 30; Photo No. 11) which dates at least from the early nineteenth century now resembles an Italianate dwelling in profile, massing and detail. The 3-bay facade includes angled bays with segmental-arched, 4/4, double-hung sash surmounted by a boxed, molded cornice, dentils and brackets. The same eaves detail is repeated on the main roof and on the pedimented entry portico supported by fluted posts and responds. The 8-panel door is surrounded by a double-paned side lights and an elliptical fan. Fenestration varies to include 6/6, double-hung sash and paired, narrow 4/4, widows with bracketed hoods decorated with medallions and prominent sills. An enclosed porch has been added to the south elevation of the main block.

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A cluster of early nineteenth-century, vernacular Greek Revival, worker houses are located near the northern end of the district on the east side of South Washington Street. A nearly-pristine example stands at **178 South Washington Street** (Map No. 7; MHC No. P3, 165). This small, one-and-one-half-story, 3-bay, gable-front, side-entry dwelling boasts an entrance with simple entablature including a broad frieze, plain vertical members and narrow, five-pane, full-length side lights. Paneled, corner pilasters support a wide, plain frieze surmounted by an overhanging roof line with prominent, molded cornice with returns. Fenestration now consists of 2/2, double-hung sash with drip mold caps.

The similar, gable-front houses at 182 and 202 South Washington Street are larger. In the twentieth century, each main block was expanded by construction of 1-story, rear additions and by installation of dormers. The 3-bay, 1 1/2-story house at **182 South Washington Street** (Map No. 9; MHC No. P3, 166) has its entry at the north end of the facade. The entrance of wood panel door with rectangular light is flanked by 1/2-length side lights enframed by paneled pilasters.

Similar corner pilasters support a wide, plain frieze surmounted by an overhanging roof with prominent cornice and partial returns. The full-width, single-story, hip-roofed porch with Roman Doric columns and spindled balustrade is a late nineteenth-century addition. The application of vinyl siding has obscured some detail and fenestration consists of contemporary replacement widows.

The 3-bay, 1 1/2-story house at **202 South Washington Street** (Map No. 12; MHC No. P3, 168) with its entry at the southern end of the facade is largely a mirror image of 182 South Washington Street. The entrance of wood panel door is framed by slender, fluted pilasters which support a simple entablature. Corner pilasters support a wide, plain frieze below a boxed cornice with prominent returns. Fenestration of 6/6, double-hung sash is set in frames with drip mold trim fitted with louvered shutters. Like the porch at 182 South Washington Street, the wrap-around veranda is a late nineteenth-century addition with Roman Doric columns.

The unpretentious, 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, side-entry, Italianate house at **173-175 South Washington Street** (Map No. 6; MHC No. P2, 128), formerly a single-family home, has been a duplex for some time. Much of the vernacular, classical detail has been obscured by the application of synthetic siding, but the double-leafed, side entry of paneled doors with oversized, rectangular glazing remains and is sheltered by a pent-roofed hood supported by Italianate consoles. The projecting cornice with returns is still visible.

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Another Italianate dwelling, built to be a double house, stands at **190-192 South Washington Street** (Map No. 10; MHC No. P3, 167). The 5-bay, 2 1/2-story, double-chimney, central-entry vernacular house displays a measure of classical detail in its pedimented portico supported by Doric columns and responds which shelters paired, central entries of paneled wood doors. Porches on side elevations may be twentieth century additions. A single-story, full-length, open porch on the north elevation is also supported by Doric columns. The porch on the south elevation has been enclosed. Eaves detail consists of boxed, molded cornice with partial returns and paired, scroll brackets. Fenestration consists of 6/6, double-hung sash with drip molding and louvered shutters. Paired, slender, 4/4 windows center the second story.

The only Second Empire house in the district is found at **179 South Washington Street** (c. 1891, Map No. 8; MHC No. P2, 129), built for Hiram T. Marsh, owner of a local meat market and provision store. This modest, 1 1/2-story, 2-bay cottage displays typical details in its straight-sided Mansard roof with prominent cornices and bracketed, gable-roofed dormers. Fenestration consists of 2/1, double-hung sash with bracketed hoods. The full-width veranda is supported by Roman Doric columns. A simple railing of square balusters encloses the 2-story porch. A portion of the latter has been enclosed on the second level. Another, single story porch with square posts and sawn brackets shelters the southwest corner of the house. The south elevation includes a semi-hexagonal bay with bracketed cornice. A late twentieth-century, single-story, gable-roofed ell projects off the north elevation.

Five, large homes were built by local jewelry manufacturers in the 1880's and early 1890's. The **Hixon-Fisher House, 152 South Washington Street** (c. 1881, remodeled 1924, Map No. 2; MHC. No. P2, 138; Photo No.'s 1 and 2), was built as a Stick Style mansion by Edgar L. Hixon, founder with Robert F. Simmons of R. F. Simmons Company, manufacturer of plated chains. Beatrice, the Hixon's adopted daughter who inherited the property, married Harry W. Fisher, partner in Swift and Fisher which produced chalices, rosary beads and other religious goods. The Fishers, utilizing the services of architect Albert Harkness of Providence, Rhode Island, remodeled the house in 1924 to its present Tudor-like appearance. The plan and massing of this 2 1/2-story, irregular-shaped dwelling were largely retained, but previous Stick Style gable decorations, brackets, finials and roof cresting were removed and clapboard siding was replaced with stucco. The two-tiered, entry porch supplanted a former single-story veranda and the present, pent-roofed conservatory, displaced a more ornate, victorian, greenhouse-like structure. A sleeping porch was added above the secondary entry porch on the south elevation. Quatrefoil roof line balustrades on the bays were replaced by cornice line parapets. Fenestration patterns were largely retained, except in the gables where narrow, casement windows replaced paired, 1/1 double-hung sash. Fenestration of 4/4, double-hung

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sash with plain frames replaced 1/1 windows. The rubble stone front wall replaced a picket fence.

A tea house as well as the walls and ornamental gates of several, formal gardens (the main garden also known to have been designed by Harkness) remain, but plantings have largely been lost. Flower beds once contained more than 100 different types flowers to provide color throughout the season. In the spring, more than 7,000 pansy plants were transplanted to the walled garden and a woodland walk bloomed with 1,000 bulbs. Two or three greenhouses which housed bedding plants, decorative shrubs, indoor and outdoor flowers, including anthurium, birds of paradise and 28 varieties of orchids were demolished c. 1970. A vegetable garden, duck pond, putting green and quoits court formerly also part of the landscaping have also disappeared. Scott's Brook, which traverses the site en route to Ten Mile River, has been walled to protect the landscape from spring floods. Several decorative bridges that connected the banks of a 400-foot long rockery (rock garden) created along its edge remain, but at least one, rustic, wooden bridge has been lost. Some evidence remains of pens located near the garage/stable. They housed up to 1,000 turkeys that were raised along with chickens as a hobby and for household consumption.

The **William E. Smith House, 224 South Washington Street** (c.1887, Map No. 16; MHC No. P3, 171; Photo No. 7) is an elaborate, 2 1/2-story, L-shaped, Queen Anne/Stick Style residence built for one of three owners of the jewelry firm T. G. Frothingham and Company. Elaborate wall detail includes imbricated shingles, corner boards, vertical and horizontal bracing. The complex roof is broken by projecting, gable-roofed, square bays located on the south elevation and at the northwest corner of the facade, an angled bay on the north elevation and by a crown dormer with balcony above a central, gable dormer. The full-width, pent-roofed, veranda with entry gable is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets and enclosed by a geometrical-patterned balustrade including cut-out, decorative panels. Irregular fenestration includes tripart and paired variations with transoms, an oculus window and a multi-paned, rectangular, fixed window. Double-hung sash patterns also vary; 1/1 with border or transom-patterned lights in the upper sash and 2/1 windows appear. The exterior chimney on the south elevation encompasses a window before disappearing into the projecting gable. A small porch detailed similarly to the veranda, occupies the south east corner of the house.

The **Louis Freeman House, 206 South Washington Street** (c. 1891, Map No. 14; MHC No. P3, 169; Photo No. 5) is a 1 1/2-story, L-shaped dwelling with additional rear ells and an adjoining 1 1/2-story barn. A combination of Italianate, Queen Anne and Carpenter Gothic details have been applied to this common, vernacular, gable-front with lateral wing house form. In the 2-bay, main block, the side entry of panel door with rectangular, glazed panel,

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side lights and lintel is surmounted by an Italianate hood supported by consoles. The adjacent, angled-prow bay has a bracketed cornice. Decorative gable trusses and vergeboards are Carpenter Gothic. The veranda which shelters the south elevation of the main block and the facade of the side ell is supported by Queen Anne turned posts with sawn brackets and is enclosed by spindle balusters. An unusual, large, projecting, domed-roofed, angled bay on the south elevation of the main block breaks the roof line of the veranda. A single, gable-roofed, wall dormer interrupts the roof line on the side ell. Fenestration consists of 2/2, double-hung sash with shouldered, architrave trim and tabbed sills on the main block. Bay windows have 1/1, double-hung windows.

The high style, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival mansion built for Walter G. Clark at **264 South Washington Street** (c. 1891, Map No. 23; MHC No. P3, 178) was designed by William R. Walker of Providence, Rhode Island. The highly decorated, 2 1/2-story, irregular-plan house has a cross-gabled roof line, and a 2-story, angled-prow bay abutting a wrap-around veranda. The entrance, a paneled-wood cottage door surrounded by plain trim with drip molding is surprisingly simple. Varied fenestration includes 1/1, double-hung sash with continuous trim with paired and tripart combinations located in gables and dormers. Sash in the south gable is recessed behind a balcony framed by colonettes and spindle railing. The window in the north gable is flanked by Tuscan pilasters which support a scroll pediment with urn. Surface treatment includes an elliptical arch with a keystone above the paired windows in the facade gable and applied floral ornament in the tympanum. A band of panels wraps the facade bay. The central panel is festooned with garlands.

Of sixteen houses built in a construction boom on South Washington Street during the first quarter of the twentieth century, Colonial Revival forms gradually supplanted Queen Anne and Shingle styles, some in transitional representations. Queen Anne houses of this period stand at 238 South Washington Street and 302 South Washington Street. The 2 1/2-story, **238 South Washington Street** (c.1901, Map No. 18; MHC No. P3, 172) is by far the more elaborate. The rectangular plan is embellished by multiple picturesque angles and bays as the roof is composed of intersecting planes. A tower with conical roof and finial occupies the northwest corner of the facade. A full-width veranda, supported by Roman Doric columns and enclosed by a rail of square balusters, wraps around the tower. Upper levels are rich with surface detail. A wide frieze ornamented with garlands and festoons decorates the tower and facade gable which is trimmed with bargeboards and centered with a semicircular fanlight. This treatment is repeated on other cross gables under which second-story windows are clustered. Modillions support the cornice on the main roof. The first floor on the south elevation is broken by an angled bay and an open, gable-roofed porch with flared eaves.

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Windows generally consist of 1/1, double-hung sash with molded trim. Some upper sash on the first floor have decorative lights.

Transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival houses are located at **145 South Washington Street** (c. 1903, Map No. 1; MHC No. P1, 139), **167 South Washington Street** (1890-1891, Map No. 3; MHC No. P2, 140; Photo No. 3), and **294 South Washington Street** (c. 1911, Map No. 28; MHC No. 176). The former is an impressive 2 1/2-story, frame dwelling with complex roof line incorporating an octagonal turret on the angled tower on the northeast corner. Eaves detail includes decorated bargeboards, gable ornament and molded cornice. The flat-roofed, wrap-around veranda is supported by Roman Doric columns, paired at the corners and set on paneled pedestals. The rail consists of square balusters centered by decorative stick work. The central entry has full-length side lights and a simple surround. Fenestration varies to include paired and rectangular, fixed-sash windows, but generally consists of 1/1, double-hung sash with drip-mold trim.

Five Shingle Style residences are located in the district. The largest are found at 211 South Washington Street and **1 Hunting Street** (c. 1905, Map No. 32; MHC No. P2, 137; Photo No. 10). The last is a large, impressive, 2 1/2-story, irregular-plan residence. The house is a study of balanced asymmetry executed with variegated roof and wall planes. The facade is cornered by an angled tower and an angled bay separated on the second floor by a band of 4 windows. A veranda supported by paired, Ionic columns shelters the first story between the northeast tower and the rear ell. The main entry consisting of a large, panelled door sided by leaded-glass side lights is accessed by stairs from either Hunting or South Washington Street. Fenestration consists of 1/1, double-hung sash with molded trim.

Somewhat smaller, but also elegant is the 2 1/2-story, hip-roofed, 3-bay dwelling at **211 South Washington Street** (c. 1904, Map No. 15; MHC No. P2, 132; Photo No. 6). It was designed by Angell and Swift of Providence, Rhode Island for Arthur S. Bishop, furniture dealer and later jewelry manufacturer. A hip-roofed, wrap-around veranda supported by Doric columns set on piers separated by turned balusters, partially shelters the first floor and central entry. A similar rail punctures the veranda roof to form a small balcony. A 2-story, angled bay extends the southwest corner. Fenestration consists of 8/1, double-hung sash. A palladian window centers the facade and is surmounted by a gable dormer with flared eaves. Detail on the main roof also includes flared eaves, a simple cornice and modillions.

A variation of the Shingle Style with brick first story and shingles above is found in the 2 1/2-story, gable-roofed, dwelling located at **205 South Washington Street** (c. 1917, Map No. 13; MHC No. P2 131; Photo No. 4). The asymmetrical, wrap-around, flat-roofed veranda,

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supported by brick piers, shelters a 3-bay facade with center entry of a single-panel door flanked by side lights with tracery. A 2-story, gable-roofed, single bay ell extends the north elevation. Fenestration consists of 8/1, double-hung sash with molded trim and louvered shutters. A diamond-paned, casement window centers the second story. Exposed rafters detail the main roof, shed-roofed dormer and veranda.

The other 2 shingle houses are adjacent cottages built within a few years by members of the same family. Annie Goodwin Franklin apparently built the house at **255 South Washington Street** (c. 1903, Map No. 21; MHC No. P2, 134) a few years after the death in 1899 of her husband, jewelry manufacturer, Elton I. Franklin. This 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, irregular-plan house with asymmetrical facade is dominated by its gable roof with flared eaves which extends forward to shingled piers and covers the full-width, front porch. The roof is broken by both an oversized, angled-bay dormer with gable roof and flared eaves and a small dormer with shed roof and 5-pane, transom-like window. Fenestration consists largely of 6/1, double-hung sash. The asymmetrical first level of the facade has an off center entry sided by oversized, 8/1 window to the south and a fixed-paned, small, bow window to the north. A single story, angled bay punctuates the south elevation. A 2-story, hip-roofed bay elaborates the north elevation.

Adjacent at **249 South Washington Street** (c. 1905, Map No. 20; MHC No. P2, 133; Photo No. 9) is the similar, 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, flared gambrel-roofed house built by Wallace Franklin, son of Annie Goodwin and Elton I. Franklin. Here the roof is broken by 2, gable-roofed dormers with flared eaves and a center, angled-bay dormer with flared and polygonal roof. The roof line extends to cover the first story in which an open porch with Doric columns and rail of square balusters runs from the south corner to an angled, window bay. The tripart entry includes a wood panel door with rectangular glazing surrounded by elliptical fan and oversized, 3/4 side lights with tracery. Fenestration includes 6/1, double-hung sash and diamond-paned upper glazing with molded trim. Windows on the second and third story are topped with eyebrow hoods. A 2-story, pent-roofed porch, screened on the first floor, enclosed as a sleeping porch above, expands the southwest corner.

Five Colonial Revival residences were the last contributing houses to be built in the district. The earliest, **242 South Washington Street**, (c. 1917, Map No. 19; MHC No. P3, 173; Photo No. 8) is the grandest and seems to have set the trend. The 2-story, rectangular, 7-bay, hip-roofed residence has a recessed, central entry surmounted by an elliptical pediment supported by Doric pilasters. Other detail includes a boxed, molded cornice and a molded string course separating the first and second stories. Fenestration mainly consists of 6/6, double-hung sash with molded trim. A band of 4/4, double-hung sash sits north of the entrance.

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Casement windows with transoms are utilized in what appear to be symmetrical sun porches at the corners of the facade.

The 2 1/2-story, 5-bay Georgian Revival house at **272 South Washington Street** (c. 1933, Map No. 24; MHC No. P3, 174) is the only brick house in the district. It was built for Dorothy and Donald Bishop, son of Arthur S. Bishop who lived at 211 South Washington Street. Donald was a partner with his cousin, Harold Bishop, in H. F. Barrows, jewelry manufacturers. The recessed, central entry consists of fluted pilasters supporting a pediment above a 5-pane, bull's-eye glass transom bar surmounting a 5-panel door. Fenestration consists of 6/9 double-hung sash on the first floor, 6/6 lights on the upper levels with louvered shutters. Relieving arches surmount the windows on the first story and on side elevations. A string course separates the first and second floors. Exterior chimneys center the north and south elevations. The latter is extended on the southeast corner by a sun porch surrounded by a brick patio.

Intrusions in the South Washington Street Historic District consist solely of six, single family homes built after the period of significance. Three of these dwellings are ranch houses: 221 South Washington Street, 297 South Washington Street and 2 Hunting Street. One is contemporary in style, 291 South Washington Street, adjacent to 297 South Washington Street. The fifth non-contributing dwelling is a modern colonial, 185 South Washington Street, located at the corner of Ash Street. All largely maintain the set back, size, massing and type of materials common to the district and, therefore, are not inordinately obtrusive. The final intrusion is a modern cape with brick facade at 218 South Washington Street.

There are no vacant lots in the district. Non-contributing elements such as modern garages, sheds and swimming pools are unobtrusively located. Situated to the rear of the building lots or sheltered behind attractive fencing and landscaping or the diminished sight lines in elevations sloping away from the frontage, they do not detract from the historic characteristics of the district.

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded in the district or in the general area (within one mile), it is possible that sites are present. The physical characteristics of the district, well drained soils on level to moderately sloping stream terraces boarding Scotts Brook, the Ten Mile River and related wetlands indicate favorable locational criteria for Native American subsistence and settlement activities. The Ten Mile River forms part of the Nanagansett Bay drainage eventually reaching the estuarine locale to the south in Seekonk. Downstream from

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the district the drainage is a documented locus of Native American settlement along the Ten Mile, Bungay and Seven Mile Rivers. By example, at least 34 sites are known in the short distance between Attleboro Center and Attleboro Falls, scarcely over a mile east of the district. Given the above information, the size of the district (28.5 acres) and the availability of open space along the eastern boundary of the district, a high potential exists that prehistoric sites are present.

A high potential also exists for the recovery of significant historic archaeological remains within the district. Most of the district remained unsettled agricultural land from the 18th to the middle of the 19th century. Structural remains from agricultural outbuildings and field trash depositions could exist from this landuse during that period. By 1832 a map of the area shows only four buildings within the district. Among those structures two and possibly three survive. The Edward Richards Residence (ca. 1762) is still extant at 169 South Washington Street. Two other reportedly pre 1832 residences exist in the southern end of the district on the west side of South Washington Street. The Barton I Draper house is located at 302 South Washington Street and the Horace (Horatio) N. Draper House at 327 South Washington Street. Local tradition dates the latter house to 1720 as a result of title information which notes a house on the 110 Acre Droper Property prior to 1756. Given the above information, structural remains from one and possibly two 18th or early 19th century residences may exist within the district. During the mid 19th to early 20th century residential development accelerated in the district. Several buildings are reported to have been supplanted from this period. Structural remains may survive from a building, part of a complex of buildings owned by Jesse F. Richards, no longer extant in the area east of the turnpike at the northern extreme of the district just south of Nine Mile Brook (now known as Scott's Brook). Similar structural remains may also survive from the E. Richards Residence originally located between Metcalf Street and an earlier house ascribed to Mrs. H. Richards and H. Richards heirs. Another residence, no longer extant was also reported to be located between the new duplex and house at 202 Washington Street. The remains of outbuildings including barns, sheds etc. are expected at many of the structures described above and those still extant in the district. Some of the more elite residences in the district offer the potential for archaeological survivals related to recreational activities. For example, at the Hixon - Fisher house at 152 South Washington Street (ca. 1881), structural/feature remains may survive from two greenhouses demolished in ca. 1970, a wooden bridge that originally Spanned Scott's Brook, a duck pond, putting green, quoits court, gardens and turkey/chicken pens. Occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) are also expected to survive at many extant structures as well as those which no longer survive, particularly those preceding the mid to late 19th century.

(end)

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

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1720-1941

Significant Dates**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation**Architect/Builder**

William Walker and Son, Providence, R.I.

Angel and Swift, Providence, R.I.

Loring and Phipps, Boston, MA

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

South Washington Street Historic District
Name of Property

Bristol County, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 46 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19 306480 4649740
Zone Easting Northing

3. 19 306320 4649030
Zone Easting Northing

2. 19 306220 4649060
Zone Easting Northing

4. 19 306540 4649160
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

Dianne L. Siergiej, Principal, Commonweal Collaborative, Inc.
name/title with Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date August 1995

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

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

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

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

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North Attleborough (Bristol County)
MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 1**8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The South Washington Street District is a well-preserved, residential settlement that principally developed during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as an elite neighborhood of local businessmen involved in the town's foremost industry, jewelry manufacture. Historically, the district is significant as a residential area that evolved linearly along a principal transportation route in relationship to the development of North Attleborough's manufacturing enterprises. Most of the homes are located within walking distance of the factories which housed the enterprises of the residents who often included a second generation of the same family. Many of these industrial establishments were located on the periphery of North Attleborough Village (now North Attleborough Center), just north of the district. Architecturally, the district is significant for its assemblage of domestic design, concentrated in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, but ranging from Colonial to Colonial Revival. Both vernacular and high style executions are represented. Several homes were designed by prominent architectural firms from Boston and Providence, Rhode Island, reflecting North Attleborough's increasing affluence, sophistication and willful emulation of much larger urban centers. The district retains integrity of location, design, setting and association. The South Washington Street Historic District meets Criteria A and C on the local level for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Located thirty miles south of Boston in Bristol County, the Town of North Attleborough was incorporated in 1887 after separation from Attleborough. The territory of both communities had been part of the Rehoboth North Purchase of 1666 which also included parts of present day Mansfield and Norton, Massachusetts and Cumberland, Rhode Island. The Town of Attleborough was incorporated in 1694. Settlement in what became North Attleborough focused at the villages of Old Town, North Village and Attleborough Falls. Although North Attleborough remained primarily agricultural until the middle nineteenth century, as early as the Federal Period, North Village and Attleborough Falls became increasingly influenced by industrialization concentrated along the power sources of the Ten Mile River. Old Town remained the community center.

South Washington Street is among the oldest streets in North Attleborough. It descends from the Bay Path, the primary colonial overland route connecting settlements from Boston to Narragansett Bay. Its likely course through North Attleborough followed along the route of Elmwood Road, Washington Street (North and South) and Old Post Road. This section of the Bay Path was later incorporated into the late eighteenth-century post road and in 1802, became part of the Norfolk and Bristol Turnpike. Beginning at the Dedham courthouse, the

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Norfolk and Bristol Turnpike ran past the North Attleborough meetinghouse and over Pawtucket bridge to Providence in as straight a line as possible. It carried the Boston to Providence stage through Attleborough. This road had formative influence on the community. As the town grew, streets were often laid out to run parallel or perpendicular to Washington Street. Reflective of the patriotic sentiment aroused during the national centennial, the name of the turnpike in every municipality along its route was changed to Washington Street in honor of the first President.

The growth of the district correlates with the growth of North Village Attleborough and the maturation of the jewelry industry for which the Attleboroughs gained international renown. Jewelry production originated in a brass hinge and jewelry shop established in 1780 by an anonymous individual known as "the Frenchman." His forge was located immediately north of South Washington Street District near the junction of Chestnut and South Washington Streets.

In the early nineteenth century, however, the South Washington Street District remained nearly unsettled. Only four buildings are indicated on the 1832 map. Two and possibly three survive. Only one is identified, the residence of Edward Richards, **169 South Washington Street** (c. 1762, Map No. 5; MHC No. P2, 110). The other two are **307 South Washington Street** (Map No. 30; Photo No. 11) and **327 South Washington Street**, (Map No. 31; Photo No. 12) which today form the southern end of the district on the west side of South Washington Street. These houses were the residences of brothers, Barton I. Draper and Horatio N. Draper. Both were farmers, but Horatio was also one of the first to enter the jewelry business. In 1823, he was one of several members of Robinson Jones and Company, the first manufacturer of metal buttons in the country.

North Village grew substantially between 1832 and 1855. By the latter year, northern Attleborough had a population of nearly 3,000. Its industrial base consisted of 24 jewelry manufacturers and one carriage factory. Commercial enterprises including hardware, dry goods and furniture stores were also located in North Village.

In the middle of the nineteenth century much of the property in the South Washington Street District, remained under the control by the Draper and Richards families. In 1856, Barton Ingraham Draper and Horatio Nelson Draper jointly purchased half of the 130-acre, family homestead. They were the great grandchildren of James and Abigail Child Draper of Dedham who in 1754 gave their son, Josiah of Attleborough, a house and approximately 100 acres of land on the west side of the "highway" which they had purchased four years earlier from

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Benjamin and Elizabeth Ide. Local tradition holds that house to be 327 South Washington Street, but such cannot be definitively concluded from the deeds.

The brothers, separately and together, accumulated substantial additional property in town. In the district besides their two residences, Barton I. Draper and Horatio N. Draper jointly owned a cluster of properties opposite the E. Richards House (169 South Washington Street, see above), likely 178 and 182 South Washington Street. Barton Draper apparently also owned 168 South Washington Street. South of these properties, but part of the development before mid century, stood a house (not extant) attributed to W. D. Cotton. Ward Dennis Cotton, married Ellen Maria Draper, the daughter of B. I. Draper.

At mid century, three properties in the district were owned by the Richards family. Edward Richard's Homestead, 169 South Washington Street, was owned by his nieces, Roxye & Betsey Richards. On the same side of the turnpike, nearly mid way between the present intersections of Metcalf and Ash Streets, stood a house ascribed to Mrs. H. Richards. On the east side, immediately north of the intersection of Metcalf Street stood two houses attributed to H. Richards.

The district at mid century had only one other house. Located at 202 Washington Street, it is situated on the east side of the turnpike between the Draper and Richards properties. Similar to the workers houses owned by the Drapers, it was occupied by John H. Hall and later his wife, Abigail.

The only other building (not extant) was also east of the turnpike and at the northern extreme of the district just south of Nine Mile Brook (now known as Scott's Brook). It was apparently part of the complex clustered about that stream owned by Jesse F. Richards, a grandson of Edward Richards.

Additional impetus to development in North Village came during the Civil War. Local firms garnered large profits from government contracts for large quantities of badges and emblems. Growth in North Village was further stimulated in 1870 by improved transportation when completion of the Attleborough Branch Railroad linked the village with East Attleborough (now Attleborough Center) and thereby with Providence, Boston and beyond.

The downtown of North Village developed into a linear cluster with the construction of residential and institutional buildings following the Civil War and the addition of late

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nineteenth-century commercial blocks which also housed social clubs and civic organizations. With property remaining in the large, undivided holdings of the Draper and Richards families, construction in the South Washington Street District largely stagnated during the twenty-five years after mid century. Only two, new houses, both on the west side of the street and belonging to the Richards Family, were added.

One attributed to E. Richards (not extant) was inserted between Metcalf Street and the earlier Richards house (formerly ascribed to Mrs. H. Richards house [see above] and now attributed to H. Richards heirs). The other, **173-175 South Washington Street** (Map No. 6; MHC No. P2, 128), next to the Richards homestead, was built c. 1870 by Gilbert and Emeline Richards Cass on a lot sold by one of the Richards nieces to her niece. The former Cotton House near the Draper cluster was taken over by the Draper's.

Growth began to accelerate and again was concentrated near the Richards and Draper Properties in the north end of the district. During the next four years, three, new houses were erected. A modest mansard cottage, **179 South Washington Street** (c. 1880, Map No. 8; MHC No. P2, 129) was built by merchant Hiram T. Marsh, partner with Warren H. Cheever and John B. Curtis in W. H. Cheever and Company, a meat and provision market also on Washington Street in the town center. The duplex at **190-192 South Washington Street** (Between 1876 and 1881, Map No. 10; MHC No. P3, 167), housed Arthur E. Carpenter, an engraver, designer and hub cutter. A small house (not extant), located between the new duplex and 202 South Washington Street, belonged to Luke A. Curtis, a messenger for Earle and Prew's express.

Reflecting its growth as a separate nucleus of development, North Attleborough was incorporated as a town of July 30, 1887 and by 1890 had a population of more than 6,000. Its industrial output of jewelry and allied manufactures was exported worldwide. Prosperity and the need for local institutional and government structures were reflected in the construction of classically influenced commercial blocks downtown. West of the District, open land was made available to residential construction with the creation of Eddy, Colburn, Bucklin and Hunting Streets between 1880 and 1890.

In the South Washington Street District, five houses were erected between 1880 and 1891: 152, 167, 206, 224 and 264 South Washington Street. Again the new construction adjoined the existing Richards and Draper development node. Four homes were built by manufacturers of jewelry or related objects. In addition, the earlier Draper property at 168 South Washington Street was expanded and elaborated with Victorian detail. This renovation likely occurred c. 1889, when this property and that at 178 South Washington Street which remains

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on the same lot, was transferred by Julia C. Hixon (Mrs. Edgar L. Hixon, see below 152 South Washington Street) to her brother, George Cotton, a retailer of dry and fancy goods in Kendall's Block on Washington Street North Attleborough. Julia Hixon was the granddaughter of Barton I. Draper and the daughter of Ellen Maria Draper and Ward Dennis Cotton (see above). She had inherited the property from her uncle, Horatio N. Draper.

A stick style mansion at **152 South Washington Street** (Map No. 2; MHC No. F2, 138; Photo No.'s 1 and 2) was built c. 1881 by Edgar L. Hixon, partner in R. F. Simmons Company, manufacturers of plated chains. Founded in 1873 and expanding through several relocations in North Attleborough, the firm grew within twenty years to become the largest employer in town. The business later moved to Attleborough. Hixon was also active in civic affairs. He served on the committee that built North Attleborough High School, was director of the investment board at Attleborough Savings Bank and handled several, local, home front efforts during the First World War.

The Hixon's adopted daughter, Beatrice, inherited the house. She married Harry W. Fisher (b. North Attleborough, August 21, 1879; d. North Attleborough, July 14, 1948) who left his job as New York and Chicago salesman for his father's jewelry firm, E. I. Franklin Company, to join partners Mauran I. Furbish and Joseph Swift in founding Swift and Fisher Company. The firm produced religious goods such as chalices and rosary beads and service buttons for the army and navy. He was a sports enthusiast who brought major league baseball players to a Little World Series played at the North Attleborough Club in the 3 years following World War I. For 25 years, he annually sponsored a sports banquet for local high school athletes giving each player a gold engraved ball. H. W. Fisher held local office as a Selectman and member of the Finance Committee. He also sponsored the community drive that promoted construction of the Hotel Hixon downtown.

H. W. Fisher was also known for his philanthropy. He purchased a 90-acre site in the Adamsdale section of North Attleborough and made the necessary improvements for a Girl Scout camp known as Shady Pines. In 1924, the Fishers remodeled the house to its present Tudor-like appearance.

The Louis Freeman residence, **206 South Washington Street** (between 1870 and 1880, Map No. 14; MHC No. P3, 169; Photo No. 5) suggests an earlier Italianate house to which Carpenter Gothic details have been applied. Freeman was involved in the manufacture both of jewelry and the tools required for its fabrication. He was a partner in the firms Straker & Freeman, a leader in the design, die and hub cutting trade, L. E. Freeman Company, a local

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tool shop and C. K. Grouse Company, manufacturer of class rings, college jewelry, stationery and favors. Louis Freeman also served many years as Sewer Commissioner in town.

The elaborate Queen Anne/Stick style dwelling at **224 South Washington Street** (c. 1887, Map No. 16; MHC No. P3, 171; Photo No. 7) was built c. 1887 for William E. Smith, partner in the jewelry factory, T. G. Frothingham and Company, maker of platinum and solid gold jewelry with precious stones of all kinds.

Constructed at the same time was the high style, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival Walter G. Clark residence, **264 South Washington Street** (c. 1891, Map No. 23; MHC No. P3, 178), designed by architects, William Walker and Son of Providence, R.I. The Walkers planned various churches, state armories and City Halls throughout Rhode Island. Walter G. Clark was the owner of the W. G. Clark Lighter Company, the only publicly-traded, local jewelry firm. This manufacturer of gold, silver and rolled-plate cigarette lighters was an outgrowth of W. G. Clark & Company. The latter was one of the oldest local firms founded in 1881 by Walter G. Clark and John Mackinson to make men's and women's rolled gold plate sleeve buttons.

Also c. 1890, Frank E. Draper, son of jeweler Frank S. Draper, built the Four Square/Colonial Revival House at **167 South Washington Street** (1890-91; Map No. 3; MHC No. P2, 140; Photo No. 3). It was designed by the prominent Boston architectural firm, Loring and Phipps, which was also responsible for business, scholastic and other public buildings as well as residences throughout New England. At the time of construction, Frank S. Draper was treasurer of the Draper Manufacturing Company, but soon became a physician. In 1897, he moved to Cambridge. By 1910, the house was occupied by Elton B. Fisher, part owner of E. I. Franklin & Co., jewelry manufacturers.

Public works improvements made an early appearance in North Attleborough. The North Attleborough Gas Light Co was organized in 1855 and began supplying community needs that same year. Beginning in the mid 1880's, a water system serviced the area for fire protection and domestic needs. The North Attleborough Improvement District established in 1875 set its southern bound on Washington Street at the Barton I. Draper House. Its first order of business was to provide street lights which were in place by the end of the decade. The main sewer system completed in 1910 serviced Washington Street.

The transportation revolution which began with the arrival of the railroads, expanded with the installation of electric trolley service in the early 1890's and the increased ownership of the automobile after the turn of the century. By the first decade of the twentieth century, street

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car lines, on South Washington Street ran through North Attleborough connecting it with Attleborough, Pawtucket, Plainville, Wrentham, Franklin and Woonsocket.

Closer links between North Attleborough and the outside world spawned commercial construction to serve the expanding motor trade in the downtown and advanced industrial development. By 1915, North Attleborough had a population of more than 10,000, boasted 30, steam-powered manufacturing plants and 61 jewelry firms or allied manufacturers. Continued prosperity encouraged a building boom of commercial buildings downtown.

A similar boom occurred in the South Washington Street District. Its major development occurred in the first quarter of the twentieth century. Sixteen houses were constructed between 1900 and 1925. Eleven of the sixteen were built in the first decade of the twentieth century. Ten of the sixteen were built by local jewelry manufacturers. Three belonged to other local businessmen.

Before 1913, three houses (145, 211 and 238 South Washington Street) were added to the existing residential cluster expanding it to both the north and south. A new group (249, 255, 261 South Washington Street and 1 Hunting Street) was created to fill in South Washington Street between Bucklin and Hunting Streets. The southern end of the district on the east side of South Washington Street was anchored by an array of three, turn of the century homes (290, 294, and 302 South Washington Street).

The elaborate Queen Anne residence at **238 South Washington Street** (c. 1901, Map No.18; MHC No. P3, 172) was reputedly a wedding present from jewelry manufacturer William Smith, who lived next door at 224 South Washington Street, to his daughter, Gertrude. She married Elton B. Fisher who worked for and later became a member of the firm, E. I. Franklin & Company, manufacturers of gold filed and silver jewelry. The Company had been established in 1874 by his father, Clarence W. Fisher, Elton I. Franklin, his father's brother-in-law, and Hiram S. Somes. Elton Fisher was the brother of Harry W. Fisher who lived at 152 South Washington Street (see above).

The Queen Anne/Neoclassical dwelling at **145 South Washington Street** (c. 1903, Map No. 1; MHC No. P1, 139) was built for George Whiting a few years after he had risen from traveling salesman to partner in the firm S. E. Fisher & Co., makers of plate and sterling silver jewelry, which then became Sturtevant, Whiting & Bigelow.

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The lovely, Shingle Style house at **211 South Washington Street** (Map No. 15; MHC No. P2, 132; Photo No. 6) was designed for Arthur S. and Harriet Bishop in 1904 by Angel & Swift of Providence, R.I., which devised Blackstone and Wilson Halls at Brown University, a Methodist Church in nearby Hebronville and various other public and commercial building in Providence and other cities. At the time, the Bishop's owned a furniture and carpet store on Washington Street. Around 1915, Arthur and Frederick R. Bishop started the Bishop Company, manufacturers of white gold and gold-filled optical frames which were popular in foreign markets.

Two, adjacent, Shingle Style cottages were built on South Washington Street just south of Bucklin Street by members of the same family. The Wallace Franklin House **249 South Washington Street** (Map No. 20; MHC No. P2, 133; Photo No. 9) was built by the son of Elton I. Franklin founding partner of E. I. Franklin and Company (see above). Wallace Franklin had been a bookkeeper for the business, but had become a member by the time the house was built c. 1905. His mother, Annie Goodwin Franklin built the house next door, **255 South Washington Street** (c. 1903, Map No. 21; MHC No. P2, 134), after the death of her husband in 1899.

More modest than the previously-mentioned Queen Anne dwellings in the district, the home at **302 South Washington Street** (Map No. 29) was built c. 1905 for jeweler Elmer C. Grant. Another simple Four Square/Colonial Revival dwelling, **290 South Washington Street** (c. 1909, Map No. 27) was built a few years later. Mrs. Martha Grant (possibly the mother of Elmer C. Grant) and several of her children, some of whom worked as jewelers, moved here from 43 Broadway, North Attleborough.

Although its address sets it apart, the large Shingle Style residence at **1 Hunting Street** (Map No. 32; MHC No. P2, 137; Photo No. 10) belongs to the development of South Washington Street. It is reputed to have been built c. 1905 by jewelry manufacturer Theron Ide Smith, owner of T. I. Smith & Company, for his granddaughter, Fannie S. Curtis upon her marriage to Harry H. Pierce who was secretary of the jewelry firm. Around 1916, the Pierces moved out of town and the house was purchased by Donald E. Le Stage, partner and president of O. M. Draper Corporation, jewelry manufacturers. Le Stage left that firm about the this time to found the Le Stage Manufacturing Company which was eventually consolidated with O. M. Draper Corporation.

In 1907, Hunting Street was platted by Henry Francis Richards and his brothers, Charles and Herbert, great grandsons of Edward Richards. Nearly all the building lots were granted to members of the family and then sold off. By 1917, two houses had been built and sold to

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middle management personnel. Harold Nock, superintendent at Paye & Baker Manufacturing Company, local silversmiths, owned the eclectic Craftsman/Colonial Revival residence at **6 Hunting Street** (Between 1907 and 1913, Map No. 34) by 1913. Within four years, however, the property was sold to Annabelle and Walter C. Sherman, a salesman who over the next several years worked for both the O. M. Draper Corp. and S. O. Bigney, local jewelry manufacturers. Mary and George Withington, a butcher dealing in meats and provisions with a shop on North Washington Street moved to 5 Hunting Street c. 1917. By 1920, assessors attributed the property to Estelle M. and Charles E. Riley, who owned Plainville Coal Company suppliers of coal, coke and mason's supplies with offices on North Washington Street and also president of H. B. American Machine Company, machinery manufacturers located in South Attleborough.

The curious house at **261 South Washington Street** (Map No. 22; MHC No. P2, 135; Photo No. 10), which suggests a remodeling similar to that undertaken at 152 South Washington Street was built c. 1909 for Andrew Morris, partner in the jewelry firm, G. C. Hudson & Company located on Broad Street in North Attleborough.

A third house, **294 South Washington Street** (Map No. 28; MHC No. P4, 176), was added c. 1911 to the southern end of the district on the east side of South Washington Street to form a cluster of turn-of-the-century style dwellings. One of the few homes not owned by a jeweler, it belonged to Theresa and William R. Block, proprietors of A. R. Block, a book and stationery store located at 24 North Washington Street, North Attleborough. Previously the manager of the store, William Block lived a short time in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. He moved here in 1911 when he took over the store after the death of Abel R. Block.

The western streetscape between Ash and Colburn Streets was completed between 1913 and 1925. Other development occurred as infill. Minnie and John Winter, partner with his brothers in a tap and die plant in Wrentham, Massachusetts became another of the few families outside the jewelry business to live in the district. Around 1917, they located in the shingle cottage at **205 South Washington Street** (Map No. 13; MHC No. P2, 131; Photo No. 4). One of the most impressive houses in the district set with an extensive set back is the large Colonial Revival dwelling at **242 South Washington Street** (c. 1917, Map No. 19; MHC No. P3, 173; Photo No. 8). It is reputed to have been built about 1917 by jeweler G. K. Webster as a wedding present for his daughter, Mildred, who married Wallace D. Kenyon, then treasurer of the O. M. Draper Corporation, Inc., one of the city's largest jewelry makers, and later president of N. J. Magnan Corporation, makers of tennis racquets.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSouth Washington Street Historic District
North Attleborough (Bristol County)
MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 10

The impressive nature of 242 South Washington Street apparently established a preference for the colonial revival style in the district. The next house to be constructed in the district sits at the corner of Ash and South Washington Street. The Colonial Revival residence, **195 South Washington Street** (Map No. 11; MHC No. P2, 130) was built c. 1920 by jewelry manufacturer, George L. Paine, partner in the George L. Paine Company on East Street in North Attleborough. The next owner was Mrs. Alfred Riley, whose husband c. 1920 founded the Evans Case Company which quickly grew into one of the town largest employers.

In 1923, Mildred and Wallace D. Kenyon moved from 242 South Washington Street to the oversized Dutch Colonial at **233 South Washington Street** (1923, Map No. 17) at the corner of Bucklin Street. Their earlier home was taken over by Minetta V. and Frederick A. Howard, treasurer and manager of the Frank M. Whiting & Company, silversmiths and manufacturers of a general line of table and hollow ware. The business, established in 1878, was an outgrowth of the Whiting Manufacturing Company founded in 1840. F. A. Howard was already treasurer when the firm was incorporated in 1897.

The end of rail service to North Attleborough in 1930 with the closing of the Attleborough Branch Railroad, onset of the Great Depression and construction of East Washington Street bypass halted development of the downtown. Despite general declining fortunes and property values that resulted from these economic dislocations, the South Washington Street area retained its popularity among the town's elite and remained an attractive place for them to live. Construction of the bypass which brought stagnation to the center by reducing traffic through the center only enhanced the residential desirability of the district by doing the same along South Washington Street. Three substantial houses were built by local industrialists between 1930 and World War II.

As had happened in the past, a second generation of the same family took up nearby residence on the street. Two of the new houses belonged to members of the same family. The Georgian Revival house at **272 South Washington Street** (Map No. 24; MHC No. P3, 174) built c. 1933 belonged to Dorothy C. and Donald S. Bishop, son of Arthur S. Bishop who lived at 211 South Washington Street (see above). Donald Bishop was still a salesman at the time, but quickly rose to assistant treasurer, then treasurer of his father's firm, the Bishop Company, manufacturers of optical frames. Helen W. and Harold W. Bishop, president of the Bishop Company built the house across the street, **285 South Washington Street** (c. 1941, Map No. 26).

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSouth Washington Street Historic District
North Attleborough (Bristol County)
MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 11

Adjacent to 272 South Washington Street and also in the colonial revival style, but more modest in design, stands **282 South Washington Street** (c. 1936, Map No. 25), built three years later by Hazel L. and Charles A. Currie, president, treasurer and general manager of N. J. Magnan Corporation, manufacturers of tennis rackets (see 242 South Washington Street above).

Infill development occurred in the district during the 1950's and 1960's in the form of five houses. All are located on the west side of South Washington Street. Three are clustered at the southern end of the district. These newer properties not only represent a continued recognition of the neighborhood as an attractive place to live, but also initiate diversification. The surviving open lots were small in size, affordable to people of lesser means, often tradesmen, who built houses more modest than those of the social and economic elite who had the shaped the neighborhood.

The Town of North Attleborough has actively worked to recognize and protect its historic resources. Creation of the residential South Washington Street Historic District complements that of the existing, nearby commercial North Attleborough Town Center Historic District (NRHD 1985) farther north along Washington Street and a residential High/Church Street Historic District immediately west of the Town Center District under development. Old Town Historic District (NRHD 1990), the earliest center of original Town of Attleborough is located to the south. Interest in historic preservation has been promoted by organization of successful house tours in the residential districts. In recent years, unofficial neighborhood groups have promoted interest in the use of historic paint colors and appropriate rehabilitation procedures in each district. There is also a movement to secure individual National Register listings for the nineteenth century Holmes School and Community Center. One of the best preserved gasholder buildings in New England is located at Attleborough Falls. A local campaign to save the structure resulted in its listing in 1993 as one of the ten most endangered properties in Massachusetts, its nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Purchased by a new owner, the Attleborough Falls gasholder building is currently the subject of a Historic Preservation Certification Application.

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

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSouth Washington Street Historic District
North Attleborough (Bristol County)
MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 12Archaeological Significance

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

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential for providing detailed information on the development of the South Washington Street locale from a rural agriculturally settled area to a densely settled elite suburban neighborhood. Structural remains from 18th and early 19th century residences can help delineate internal early growth within the district for which few examples, either extant or as sites, are known to exist. Detailed analysis of occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) associated with those sites and structures can help provide social, cultural and economic insights into the inhabitants of these houses and early life in the area. Analysis of occupational type features and construction features related to structures can also help document dates and sequences of construction. For example, this type of analysis could help document local tradition which dates the Horace N. Draper house to 1720, the earliest date for residency within the district. Analysis of occupational related features combined with outbuilding remains and in some instances residences for the latter 19th and early 20th century can also provide insights into the day to day lives of the local elite social class which inhabited the district.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

South Washington Street Historic District
North Attleborough (Bristol County)
Massachusetts

Section number 9 Page 1

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSouth Washington Street Historic District
North Attleborough (Bristol County)
MassachusettsSection number 10 Page 1

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM REFERENCES (con't)

Zone	Easting	Northing
19	306800	4649600

Verbal Boundary Description

All references are to North Attleborough Assessors Maps Plat and Lot Numbers. Beginning on the East side of South Washington Street, the boundary of South Washington Street Historic District proceeds as follows: on Plat No. 4 from the NW corner of Lot 12 (152 South Washington Street) along the northern boundary line to Ten Mile River which forms the eastern boundary of Lot 9 and part of Lot 8 to its surveyed eastern bound; thence along the eastern bounds of Lots 92, 4, 96 and 49; thence along the southern boundary of Lot 49 to its intersection with the eastern bound of Lot 100, Plat No. 23; thence along the southern bound of Lot 100 to its intersection with the southern bound of Lot 80 (302 South Washington Street) to the SW corner of the lot; thence diagonally SW across South Washington Street to the SE corner of Lot 282 on Plat No. 22 (327 South Washington Street) on the West side of South Washington Street; thence along the southern and western bounds of Lot 282 to its NW corner; thence straight northeasterly across Sutherland Road to its intersection with the southern bound of Lot 125 (307 South Washington Street) to continue along the southern, western and northern bounds of Lot 125 to its intersection with the western bound of Lot 11; thence westerly along the western bounds of Lots 11 and 369 to its intersection with the southern bound of Lot 74; thence southerly to the SW corner of Lot 74 (205 South Washington Street) then along the western bound to the NW corner of Lot 74; thence northwesterly across Metcalf Road to the SW corner of Lot 2, Plat No. 1 (6 Hunting Street) then along the western bound of Lot 2 to the NW corner; thence straight across Hunting Street to intersect with the SE corner of Lot 31 (5 Hunting Street); thence continuing along the southerly, westerly and northern bounds of Lot 31 through the northerly bounds of Lots 32, 33 and 34 to its intersection with the SW corner of Lot 37 (249 South Washington Street); thence along the western bound of Lot 37 to the NW corner; thence diagonally northeast across Bucklin Street to the SW corner to Lot 223 (233 South Washington Street) to follow its westerly and northern bounds to intersection with the westerly bound of Lot 236; thence along the western and northern bounds of Lot 236 to the SW corner of Lot 63 (221 South Washington Street); then along the westerly bound to its NW corner; thence diagonally

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

South Washington Street Historic District
North Attleborough (Bristol County)
Massachusetts

Section number 10 Page 2

northwest across Colburn Street to the SW corner of Lot 90 (211 South Washington Street); thence along the westerly bounds of Lots 90 and 91 and the northerly bound of Lot 91 to the SW corner of Lot 92 (195 South Washington Street); then along the western bounds of Lots 93 and 93 to the NW corner of Lot 93; then diagonally NW across Ash Street to the SW corner of Lot 237 (183 South Washington Street); thence along the westerly bound of Lots 237 and 119 to intersection with the southerly bound of Lot 121 (169 South Washington Street) to follow its southerly, westerly and northerly bounds to the SW corner of Lot 122 (167 South Washington Street); thence along the westerly bound to its NW corner; thence diagonally NE across Eddy Street to the SW corner of Lot 151 (145 South Washington Street) to follow the westerly bound of Lots 151 and 152 and the northerly bound of Lot 152 to its NE corner; thence diagonally across South Washington Street to the beginning point, the NW corner of Lot 12 Plat 4.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of South Washington Street Historic District are drawn to include the greatest concentration of historic properties in this linear settlement. In order to include contributing landscape features, boundaries generally follow the lot lines of these properties. Boundaries are drawn on the west and south to exclude more recent residential development; on the east to exclude open space on the west bank of the Ten Mile River that does not directly contribute to the significance of the district.

(end)

(ELLIOTT)

(HENRY)

WAC 160-010 VOL. 93 PG. 94 CITY 060, 176

SEE MAP 28-13 1AD

180 180 9900	10700
2 170	SEE CS 50B2 11
10000	153
3 150 19	10600
	10
10100	10500
4 143	SEE CS 50A859
10200	10400
5 123	8
10300	SEE CS 50A116 8
6 100	100

2	11100 <i>173</i>	SEE CS 50A159 300-5000E	11
3	11200 <i>30</i>	10 1700 1800 <i>163</i>	10 <i>10</i>
4	SEE CS 50A53 <i>140</i>	9	9
5	11300 <i>122</i>	11500 <i>123</i>	127 <i>123</i>
6	11400 <i>126</i>	11400 <i>286</i>	127 <i>286</i>

ADAMS

FIRST

ST.

BAXTER

COLLIER

~~SHERWOOD ST.~~
MAIN

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SEE CS 50B10

Parcel A APPROX. 176 COE

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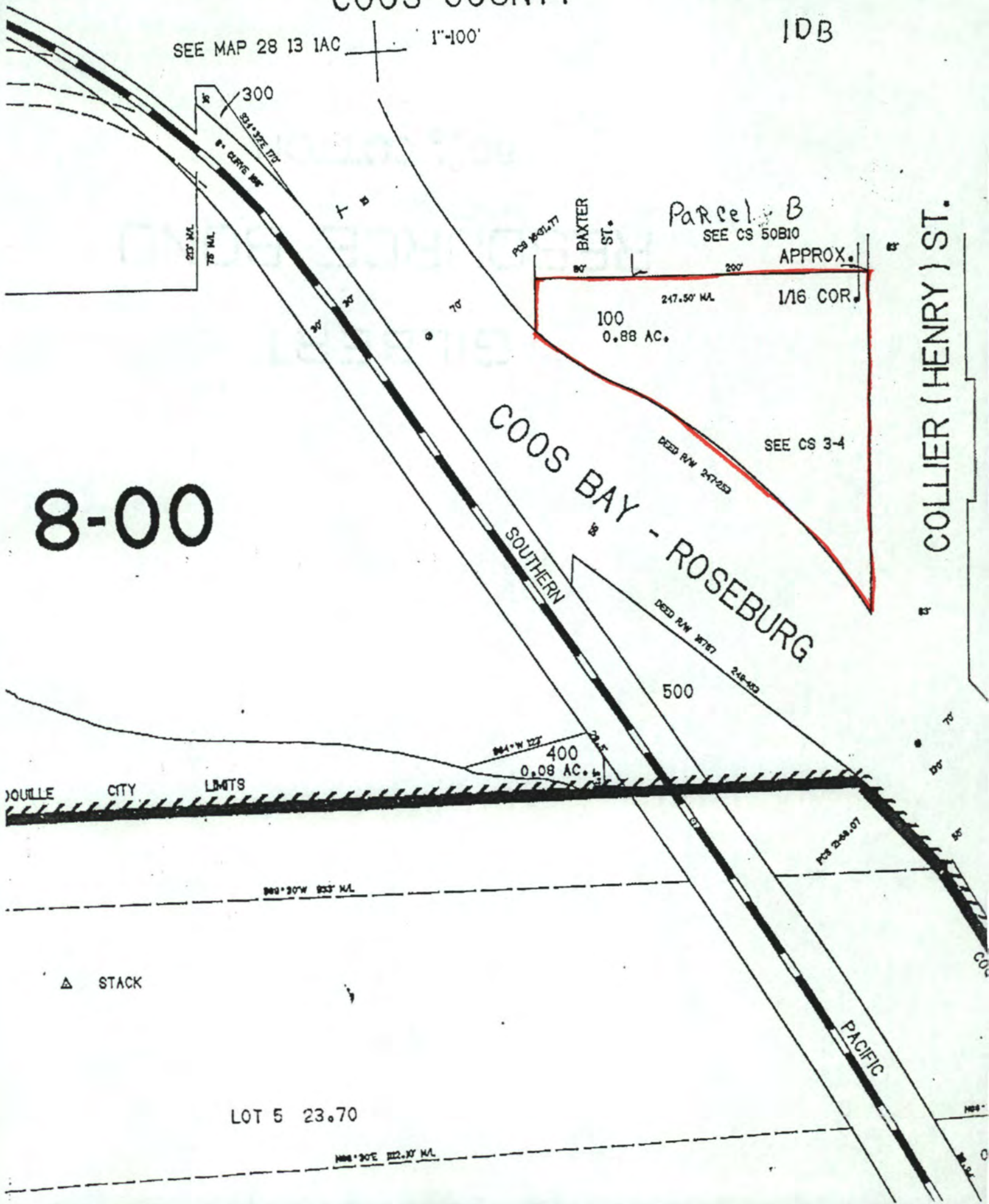
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NE1/4 SE1/4 SEC.1 T.28S. R.13W. W.M.
COOS COUNTY

IDB

SEE MAP 28 13 1AC 1"=100'

8-00





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY South Washington Street Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Bristol

DATE RECEIVED: 9/15/95 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/26/95
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/12/95 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/30/95
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 95001173

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 10/12/95 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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



PHOTO # 1

152 SOUTH WASHINGTON STREET
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH

SOUTH WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
BRISTOL COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PHOTOGRAPHER: D. L. SIEGIST

DATE: SPRING 1993

NEGATIVE: NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH HISTORICAL COMMISSION
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH TOWN HALL

VIEW: FROM SOUTH WASHINGTON ST. LOOKING NINE





PHOTO # 3

167 WASHINGTON ST
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH

SOUTH WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
BRISTOL COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PHOTOGRAPHER: D. L. SIEGIST

DATE: SPRING 1993

NEGATIVE: NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH HISTORICAL COMMISSION
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH TOWN HALL

VIEW: FROM SOUTH WASHINGTON ST. LOOKING SSW



PHOTO #4

805 SOUTH WASHINGTON ST.
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH

SOUTH WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
BRISTOL COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PHOTOGRAPHER: D. L. SERGIET

DATE SPRING 1993

NEGATIVE: NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH HISTORICAL COMMISSION
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH TOWN HALL

VIEW: FROM SOUTH WASHINGTON ST LOOKING W



PHOTO # 5

206 SOUTH WASHINGTON STREET
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH

SOUTH WASHINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
BRISTOL COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PHOTOGRAPHER: D. L. SIERGIEJ

DATE: SPRING 1993

NEGATIVE: NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH HISTORICAL COMMISSION
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH TOWN HALL

VIEW: FROM SOUTH WASHINGTON STREET LOOKING E



PHOTO # 6

211 SOUTH WASHINGTON ST.
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH

SOUTH WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
BRISTOL COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PHOTOGRAPHER: D. L. SIERGJET

DATE: SPRING 1993

NEGATIVE: NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH HISTORICAL COMMISSION
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH TOWN HALL

VIEW: FROM SOUTH WASHINGTON STREET LOOKING N



PHOTO #7

224 SOUTH WASHINGTON ST.
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH

SOUTH WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
BRISTOL COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PHOTOGRAPHER: D. L. SIERGIEJ

DATE: SPRING 1993

NEGATIVE: NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH HISTORICAL COMMISSION
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH TOWN HALL

VIEW: FROM SOUTH WASHINGTON ST. LOOKING SE



PHOTO # 8

242 SOUTH WASHINGTON ST.

NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH

SOUTH WASHINGTON ST. HISTORIC DISTRICT
BRISTOL COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PHOTOGRAPHER: D. L. SERGIEV

DATE: SPRING 1993

NEGATIVE: NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH HISTORICAL COMMISSION
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH TOW HALL

VIEW: FROM SOUTH WASHINGTON ST. LOOKING NE



PHOTO # 9

255 SOUTH WASHINGTON ST / 249 SOUTH WASHINGTON ST
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH

SOUTH WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
BRISTOL COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PHOTOGRAPHER: J. L. SERRIET

DATE: SPRING 1993

NEGATIVE: NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH HISTORICAL COMMISSION
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH TOWN HALL

VIEW: FROM SOUTH WASHINGTON ST LOOKING SE



PHOTO # 10

261 SOUTH WASHINGTON ST / 1 HUNTING ST.
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH.

SOUTH WASHINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
BRISTOL COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PHOTOGRAPHER: D. L. SIERRA

DATE: SPRING 1993

VIEW FROM SOUTH WASHINGTON ST LOOKING NNW



PHOTO # 11

307 SOUTH WASHINGTON ST
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH

SOUTH WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
BRISTOL COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PHOTOGRAPHER: D. L. SIERAIEV

DATE: SPRING 1993

VIEW: FROM SOUTH WASHINGTON ST. LOOKING NW



PHOTO # 12

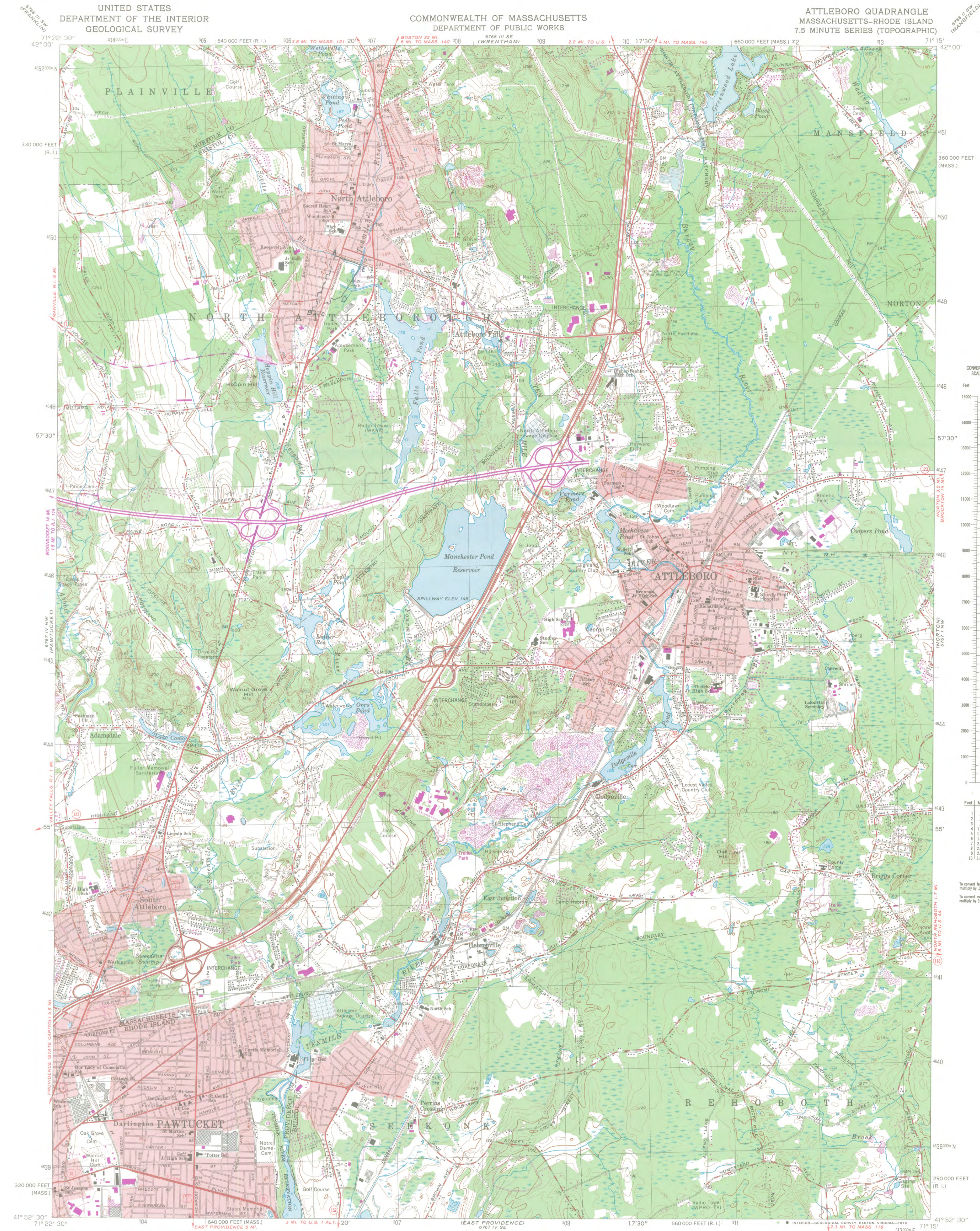
327 SOUTH WASHINGTON ST
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH

SOUTH WASHINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
BRISTOL COUNTY MASSACHUSETTS

PHOTOGRAPHER: D. L. SIEGIST

DATE: SPRING 1993

VIEW: FROM SOUTH WASHINGTON ST. LOOKING NW



CONVERSION SCALES	
Feet	Meters
15000	4500
14000	4000
13000	3500
12000	3000
11000	2500
10000	2000
9000	1500
8000	1000
7000	500
6000	2000
5000	1500
4000	1000
3000	900
2000	700
1000	300
0	0

Feet	Meters
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3	9144
4	12192
5	15240
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7	21336
8	24384
9	27432
10	30480

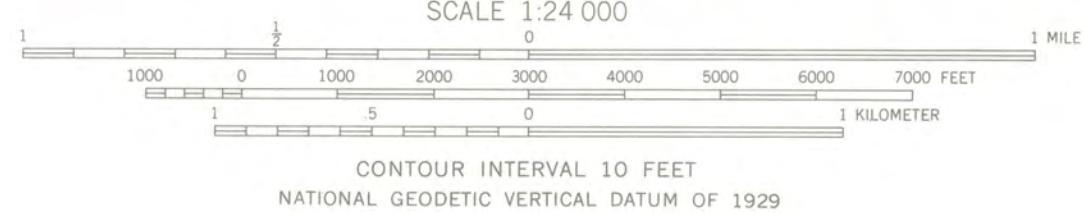
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To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey

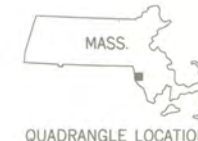
Topography by planimetric surveys 1935 and 1938-1939
Revised 1964

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



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

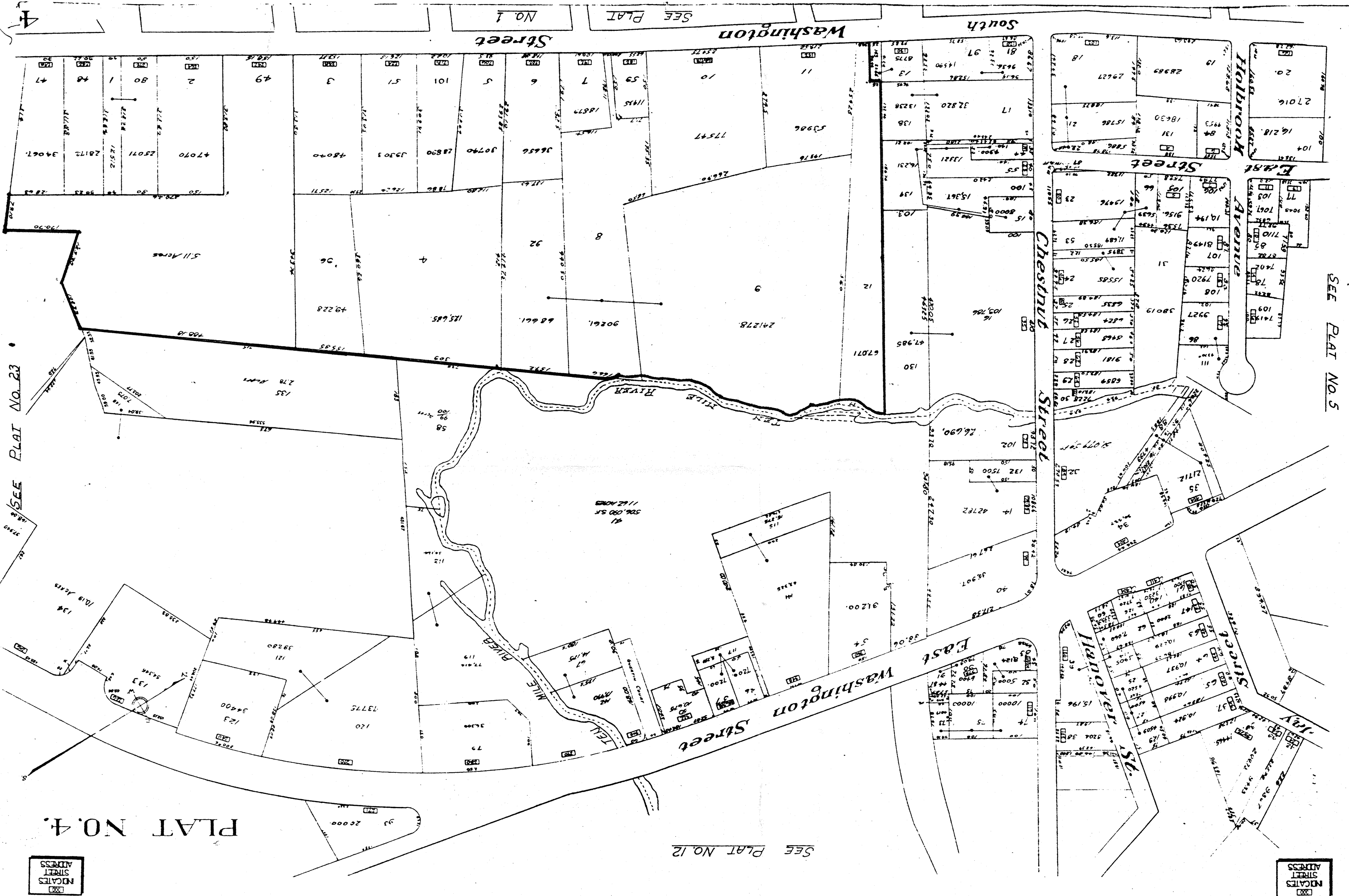


ATTLEBORO, MASS.-R. I.
N4152.5-W7115.7.5

1964
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

TOWN OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH
ASSESSOR'S MAP



SOUTH WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS

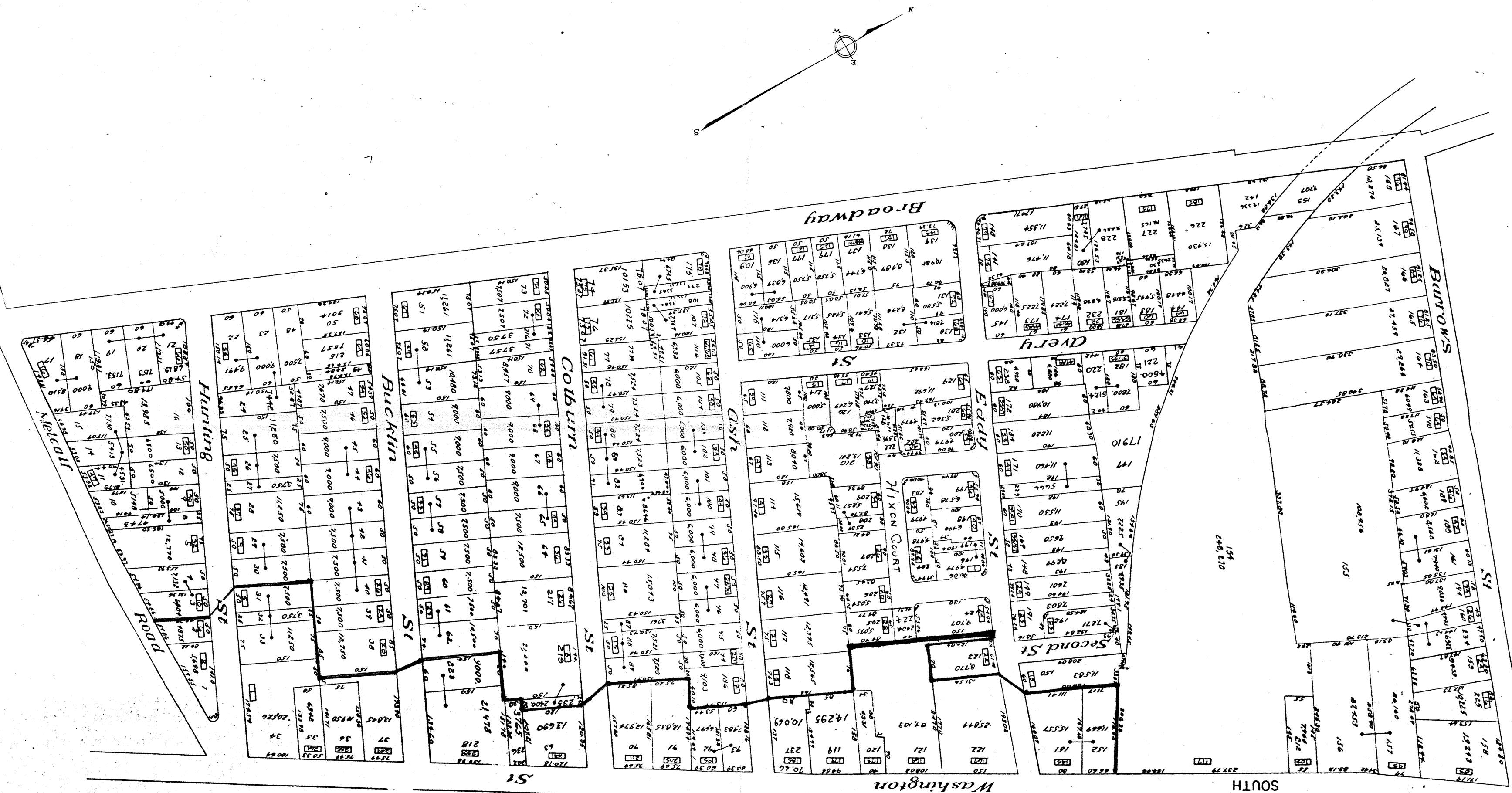
113-

TOWN OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH
ASSESSOR'S MAP

PLAT NO. 1.

INDICATES
STREET
ADDRESS

INDICATES
STREET
ADDRESS



SOUTH WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS

District Boundary

23

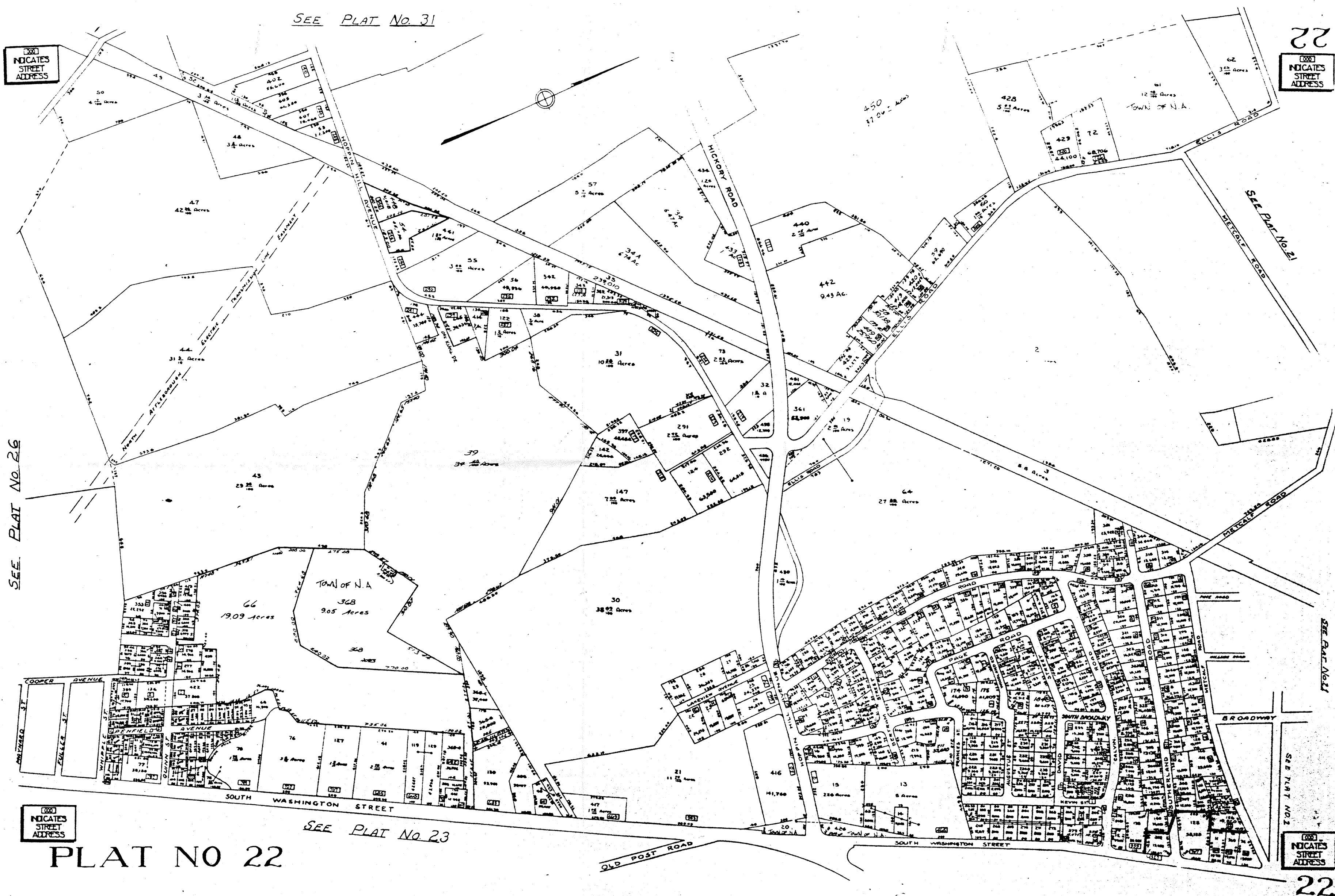


SOUTH WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS

 District Boundary

FY 98

TOWN OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH
ASSESSOR'S MAP



SOUTH WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS

— District Boundary

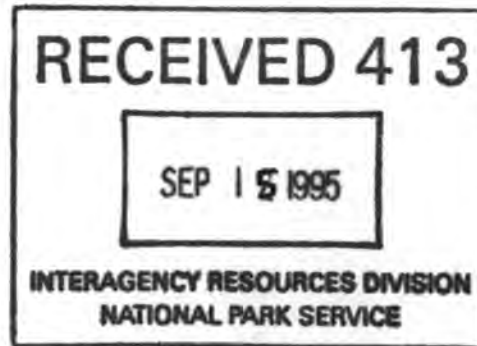


The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

August 30, 1995

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D. C. 20013-7127



Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

✓ South Washington Street Historic District, 145-327 South Washington Street; 1-6 Hunting Street, North Attleborough (Bristol County), Massachusetts, 02760

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Property owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30-75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure

cc: Richard Peterson, Chairperson, North Attleborough Historical Commission
Chairperson, Board of Selectmen
Mr. Hilding Hedberg, Librarian, Richards Memorial Library