

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 _____ N/A _____

other names/site number High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District

2. Location

street & number 56-60 - 122 High Street, 29 - 117 Church Street and 9 - 17 Gould Street _____ not for publication

city or town _____ North Attleborough _____ vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Bristol code 005 zip code 02760

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

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

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High Church/Gould Streets 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	
79	13	buildings
		sites
		structures
5		objects
84	13	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.)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single and Multiple Dwellings
Religious/Church, Rectory

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/ Single and Multiple Dwellings
Religious/Church, Rectory
Landscape/Parking Lot

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Mid 19th Century/Greek Revival, Gothic Revival
Late Victorian/Queen Anne, Shingle, Italianate
Late 19th Century Revivals/Colonial Revival, 2nd Empire

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick, Cutstone Fieldstone
walls Wood, Synthetics (vinyl), Brick, Stucco

roof Asphalt, Stone
other _____

Narrative Description

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

FINAL DRAFT

High Church/Gould Streets Historic District
Name of Property

Bristol County Massachusetts
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development

Architecture

Period of Significance

1830-1931

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Angell and Swift, Angell, Frank W.

Harkness, Albert

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

FINAL DRAFT

High Church/Gould Streets Historic District
Name of Property

Bristol County Massachusetts
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 20 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1.	Zone	Easting	Northing	3.	Zone	Easting	Northing
2.	Zone	Easting	Northing	4.	Zone	Easting	Northing

 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dianne L. Siergiej, Principal
organization Commonweal Collaborative date March 1998
street & number 66 West Street telephone 978/537-6416
city or town Leominster state MA zip code 01453

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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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District
North Attleborough, Massachusetts

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District is a densely-settled neighborhood in which the built environment depicts one hundred years of residential development. Styles from Greek Revival to Colonial Revival are represented. Many are vernacular expressions in which period details are applied to gable-end, side entry or side-gable, center-entry house forms. Several high style homes designed by prominent architectural firms from nearby Providence, Rhode Island are also present.

Located in the north central section of the Town of North Attleborough, High, Church and Gould District comprises most of the parallel-oriented High and Church Streets between North Washington Street and Broadway and a portion of Gould Street which runs perpendicular to the south of Church Street. The district is on the western side of the village of North Attleborough (now North Attleborough center) 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 district evolved in correlation with the commercial, institutional, and civic areas along North Washington Street to the east and with the development of North Attleborough's manufacturing enterprises, many of which are within walking distance, located in factories on the periphery of the village.

The district, bounded on the west by Broadway, rises in elevation slightly in that direction. The northern end of the district is bounded by the back lot lines along the north side of High Street between Grove Street and Broadway. The southern boundary of the district is more irregular, following the back lot lines of the southern side of Church Street beginning at 54 Church Street (Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church; Map No. 32) and dropping farther south along Gould Street to the lots of 14 (Map No. 54) and 17 Gould Street (Map No. 55).

The district is distinguished from the vicinity by the consistency of the quality, scale, maintenance and period of its properties. Houses south of High Street on Broadway are single-family homes which date from the mid twentieth century. Houses immediately north of High Street on Broadway are larger, multi-family, frame dwellings. Housing in neighborhoods to the north and south of the district is more modest and varied in use, style, maintenance and quality of preservation. Properties at the lower ends of High and Church Street are mixed-use and multi-family in nature.

North Washington Street is a segment of the oldest transportation routes in the Commonwealth. Originating as a native trail, it became part of the Bay Path, the principal colonial overland thoroughfare between Boston and Providence, and was incorporated into a late eighteenth-century post road and the Norfolk Bristol Turnpike (1802). As one of the oldest roads in the area, it had a formative influence on the physical as well as economic development of the vicinity. High Street, running perpendicular to the west from Washington Street, was laid out in the early nineteenth century as a course to the adjoining town of Cumberland, Rhode Island. By mid century, Broadway, delineated but unsettled, defined a section of High Street already platted and occupied by several dwellings. It is here that the earliest surviving houses in the district are located. Occupation of Church Street did not occur until the 1870's. Gould Street did not appear until the 1890's.

**FINAL
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District
North Attleborough, Massachusetts

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (continued)

Architecturally, the district's main strength is its collection of late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century, Victorian to Colonial Revival styles. 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. Similar to the slightly more upscale South Washington Street Historic District, nearly all the original homeowners were officers or managers of local jewelry-making firms.

The district contains 57 properties consisting of 47 houses built as single-family residences (at least 13 of which have been subdivided to apartments), 6 multi-family lodgings, including 1 large apartment block, and 1 church. Of 31 outbuildings, 21 contribute to the significance of the district. Three dwellings have been so substantially altered as to be non-contributing to the district. There are additionally several outbuildings which are beyond the period of significance and are, therefore, non-contributing.

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, examples of domestic architecture ranging in expression from vernacular to high-style. Open space is limited to the enhanced, front yards of the larger homes. Lots range in size from .1 to 1.21 acres and are generally well-landscaped. A few parcels retain period features such as granite yard curbs and stairs, brick walls and limestone steps.

Most of the houses are clad with wooden clapboards and/or shingles. Brick and stucco 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. Foundations are typically brick (sometimes pargetted), but fieldstone, cut stone, granite and cement are also present. Roofs generally have asphalt shingles but slate tiles also remain. The vast majority of buildings are remarkable for their lack of alteration and enjoy excellent maintenance. Only a few could be considered to be merely in fair condition. Several have been recently rehabilitated. One is currently being renovated in what appears to be an appropriate manner. All houses are occupied. Descriptions of significant and representative buildings follow. Properties are discussed in chronological order.

As previously mentioned, the earliest buildings in the district are located on High Street. Here houses dating from 1832 to mid century consist of gable-end, side-entry or side-gable, center-entry house forms with Greek Revival or Gothic Revival period details. Typical of the former house type is the 1 1/2-story, double-chimney, side-gable, center-entry, 5 x 2-bay, Otis L. Sadler House (between 1832 and 1855; Map No. 1; Form No. 214) at 81 High Street. The rectangular main block has Greek Revival-inspired, paneled, corner pilasters with cap molding, wide, 2-part, molded frieze on the facade and a trabeated, main entry of 6-panel door with side lights, paneled aprons and paneled pilasters. Fenestration consists of 2/1, double-hung sash surmounted by entablatures. A pedimented, shallow, gable-roofed porch with paneled posts simulating the entry pilasters and

FINAL
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District
North Attleborough, Massachusetts

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (continued)

matching frieze has been added to shelter the entrance. The L-shaped, 1-story, side ell is covered on the facade by a full-width porch with narrow, paneled posts, a miniaturization of the massive posts on the main entry. A flat-roofed, enclosed porch has been added to the east elevation. Gambrel-roofed dormers have been introduced to the front slope of the roof in the main block.

The 1 1/2-story, 3 x 2-bay, side-gable, center-entry David D. Coddington House (96 High Street, between 1832 and 1855; Map No. 19; Form No. 65) displays both Gothic Revival and Italianate detail. The rectangular, main block has a large, rectangular rear ell. Wall detail includes end boards, water table and square bays with paired, 2/2, segmental-arched windows on each side of the center entry sheltered by a flat-roofed porch with square posts, segmental arched eaves, brackets and lattice-like porch base. Eaves detail includes a boxed, molded cornice with large, single brackets and a wide, plain frieze. The steep center gable is centered by a round-topped window.

Across the street, another side-gable, center-entry house with Gothic Revival detail, exists as one of the few residences built in the district during the 1860s. The 2 1/2-story, 3 x 3-bay, James M. Richards House (between 1860 and 1871; Map No. 19) at 95 High Street has a steep, center gable in its peculiar gable roof with flared eaves. Wall detail similarly includes projecting square bays on either side of the center entry. Eaves detail consists of a boxed cornice and molded rake board. The center, flat-roofed, entry porch has chamfered posts and responds, dentils and brackets. Fenestration varies to include 6/1, 2/1 and 6/6 sash surmounted by shelves on the second floor and side elevations.

The most intensive period of construction in the district occurred in the 1870s when 15 houses were built. Numerous high style residences were introduced. Among the most impressive is the lovely, 2 1/2-story, irregular-plan, Queen Anne dwelling at 34 High Street (between 1871 and 1878, rear ell expanded between 1911 and 1916; Map No. 3; Photo No. 1; Form No. 60). Wall detail includes end boards and water table. The complex roof, decorated with metal roll flashing, incorporates hip and gable sections and a tent-roofed tower with foliate finial. Front and cross gables and dormers have barge boards. Conical-roofed and hip-roofed verandas are supported by turned posts with brackets on square bases and rails of square balusters. The main entry has a paneled door heavily-carved in floral motif with large, rectangular light. Fenestration includes both 2/1 and 1/1, double-hung sash. Windows vary in formation from single to paired in the large gables and tripart overlooking the porch. An oriel and a square, flat window with tracery also present. Window detail also changes with location to include tabbed sills and dramatic label moldings topped by triangular panels in the gables.

Nearby is the majestic, 2 1/2-story, 4 x 2-bay, L-Plan with 1-story rear ell, Second Empire home of Oscar M. Draper House at 64 High Street (between 1871 and 1878; Map No. 10; Photo Nos. 2 and 3; Form No. 59). Wall detail consists of end boards, water table and an angled-prow,

FINAL
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District
North Attleborough, Massachusetts

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (continued)

projecting bay with paneled aprons on the east elevation. Pedimented dormers with incised, dentiled trim interrupt the straight-sided, slate-covered, curbed, mansard roofline broken by a paneled-brick, interior chimney. Eaves detail includes a boxed, molded cornice with brackets, incised dentils and 2-part, paneled frieze. The porch has chamfered posts with cap molding supporting flat arches, bulbous spindle balusters and lattice-like base. The main entry is comprised of double-leafed, 3-panel doors with elongated, rectangular lights surrounded by molded trim. Fenestration consists of 2/2, double-hung sash surmounted by hoods on the first floor and entablatures on the second level.

Another striking dwelling, the 1 1/2-story, 2 x 4-bay, T-plan house at 82 Church Street (between 1871 and 1878; Map No. 40; Form No. 222) displays an unusual combination of Second Empire and Queen Anne elements. Wall detail includes end boards, water table, angled-prow bays with incised panels on the facade and east elevation and staggered butt shingles on the oriel tower incorporated into the facade. The gable-roofed dormers in the curbed, concave mansard have corner brackets. A tent roof with finial terminates the tower. The boxed, molded cornice has huge, decorative brackets with medallions at their ends. Chamfered posts on square bases, represented by the remaining responds, have been replaced by wrought iron supports and the rail has been removed from the porch. Double-leafed, paneled, wooden doors with elongated, rectangular lights comprise the main entrance. Fenestration includes both 1/1 sash with border lights, 2/2, double-hung sash on the upper floor and stained glass transoms above the 1/1, double-hung sash in the oriel.

Vernacular forms also continued to be constructed during the 1870s, but are detailed with later Victorian style elements. One of the most charming and best-preserved homes in the district is the 1 1/2-story, 2 x 4-bay, Second Empire cottage, the Willard W. Albee House at 49 Church Street (c. 1877/78; Map No. 31; Form No. 223). Detail includes end boards, a projecting, flat-roofed, square bay with tri-part windows and paneled aprons on the west end of the facade and plain wooden shingles on the curbed, concave, mansard roof interrupted by bracketed, gable-roofed dormers. The roofline includes boxed, molded cornice with single brackets and 2-part frieze, a treatment repeated at the eaves of the square bay and the wrap-around veranda. The hipped-roof porch has a small, pedimented entry gable, turned posts with knobs and brackets, cut-out patterned balusters and lattice-like base. A rear, side porch on the west elevation has chamfered posts with caps supporting segmental-arched openings. The entry is comprised of double-leafed, paneled, wooden, Italianate doors with frosted-glass in segmental-arched lights. Fenestration consists of 2/2 and 1/1, double-hung sash surmounted by small, bracketed hoods on the first floor. Dormer windows have semi-circular tops and are paired in the western facade dormer. Also on site at 49 Church Street is a distinctive, 1 1/2-story gable-roofed carriage house with board and batten entry and loft door. Diamond-shaped decorative shingles fill the facade gable.

The 1 1/2-story, rectangular, gable-end, side-entry dwelling with 1-story rear ell at 101 High Street (Map No. 21) has an octagonal tower with domical roof incorporating a porch at street level and

FINAL
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 5High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District
North Attleborough, Massachusetts

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (continued)

enclosed space on the second story and a cross gable on the west elevation. Fenestration consists of 2/1, double-hung sash surmounted by dentiled entablatures.

One of the early residences on Church Street is the 2 1/2-story, complex plan, gable-end, side-entry home at 101 Church Street (between 1871 and 1878; Map No. 46) which displays Second Empire/Italianate trim with some Shingle Style and Queen Anne elements. Wall detail includes end boards, water table and square bays with paneled aprons. The entry porch with square-baluster rail and narrow, doric columns has a dentiled frieze. A side porch on the east elevation also exhibits large, decorative brackets. Stick Style, Queen Anne and Shingle Style features are combined in the facade gable with its decorative band of octagonal shingles, bracketed, lattice-like gable detail and rounded corners at the vent in the peak. Fenestration consists of 2/2, double-hung sash with plain trim, except on the second floor of the facade where small hoods are applied.

At the end of the decade, two, adjoining, identical 1 1/2-story, 2 x 2-bay gable-end, side-entry houses were erected at 98 Church Street (between 1878 and 1880; Map No. 44; Form No. 220) and 104 Church Street (between 1878 and 1880, rear ell of the latter was expanded before 1904; Map No. 47; Form No. 219) presenting Italianate, Stick Style/Queen Anne features. Wall detail on 98 Church Street incorporates end boards and water table (original cladding on 104 Church Street had been replaced with shingles). Both dwellings have an angled-prow bay with board and batten aprons on the facade. Snowflake medallions decorate the frieze of both the angled bay and the entry hood. The original, side porch with decorative-panel balustrade of incised with flower patterns remains only at 104 Church Street. The boxed, molded cornice is bracketed at the corners. Gable detail includes, king post, a molded rake board, diagonal braces and collar tie beam supported by brackets. At 98 Church Street, the double-leafed, paneled, wooden doors with

elongated rectangular lights at the main entry retain their frosted glass. Fenestration consists of 2/2, double-hung sash with molded trim, paired in the cross gable. A parlor window overlooks the side porch.

One (burned 1917) of the two, identical high school buildings in town was built in the district in 1881/82 at the corner of High and Broad Street. It was a 2 1/2-story, cross-gabled, frame, Queen Anne/Stick Style structure with a square, 80' conical-roofed bell tower.

Ten, new houses were also built in the district during the 1880s; eight on Church Street and two on High Street. Three, outstanding, high style dwellings: 107, 114 and 117 Church Street, occupy the upper end of Church Street. All three have Queen Anne style features: 117 Church Street also incorporates Colonial Revival attributes. Although synthetic siding has been applied to the 2 1/2-story, 3 x 5-bay, John J. Somer House, 107 Church Street (between 1880 and 1891; Map No. 48; Form No. 227), some wall detail remains exposed. A shaped belt course with ribs exists between the first and second floors and a round bay with multiple, stained glass windows above board and batten trim stand adjacent to the main entry. The complex roof combines a

FINAL
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District
North Attleborough, Massachusetts

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (continued)

pyramidal structure with multiple gables covered with common lap slate and decorated with a massive filiate finial. Detail in the facade gable includes molded rake board with decorative cut out, vertical, incised panels, medallions and paired brackets. The wrap-around veranda has turned posts with knobs, spindle balusters and lattice-like porch base. The double-leafed, panel door has elongated, rectangular lights. Fenestration consists of primarily of 1/1, double-hung sash with border lights, but includes a triangular window with stained glass in the projection above the porch. Paired windows exist on the facade and west elevations and a segmental-arched, tripart window with trim similar to that of the belt course centers the facade gable. An oriel occupies the southwest corner of the second floor. Some paired windows have shaped lintels with incised decoration. Others have fluted, label moldings. Some vinyl replacements have been installed in the rear of the dwelling. A 1 1/2-story barn with 1-story, side (west) ell on site was demolished after 1950.

The Clarence W Fisher House, 117 Church Street (between 1880 and 1891; Map No. 51; Form No. 228) adds Eastlake elements to its Queen Anne design. Elaborate wall detail includes: end boards; belt course; water table and bands of decorative shingles above the water table, between the first and second stories, at window sill level on the first floor of the east cross gable, on the west elevation and on the facade in the 2-story, angled-prow bay. Gables have paneled and molded rake boards. The wrap-around veranda incorporates a shallow entry gable with paired posts, spindles along the porch frieze, cut-out pattern balusters and lattice-like porch base. It shelters a main entry of double-leafed, Italianate, wooden, paneled doors with elongated, rectangular lights. A 2-story end porch has been added to the west elevation. The slate-covered, complex roof, interrupted by large gable dormers, is decorated with a balustrade of incised panels and incorporates second and third story porches. Fenestration consists of 1/1, double-hung sash with border lights and fluted trim with corner blocks. Second story windows have shaped lintels.

The 2 1/2-story, Thomas G. and Kate Frothingham Residence at 114 Church Street (between 1880 and 1891; Map No. 50; Form No. 217) combines Shingle Style, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival features. Wall detail includes water table, bands of fish scale, decorative shingles below the windows and at the water table, on the second floor of the east elevation, on the porch rail and in bands across the facade; a decorative panel with low-relief sculpture on the gable-roofed, enclosed entry and between the windows above as well as a continuous sill course on the east elevation. The complex roofline has wide eaves and is interrupted by gable dormers on the facade and east elevation and a hip-roofed dormer on the west elevation. The wrap-around, veranda, enlarged to its present size between 1904 and 1911, has single and paired, Ionic columns set on either shingled or field stone bases; a rail with both spindle-like baluster and enclosed, shingled sections and a projecting, bowed area supported by brackets on its east end. The main entry common to several of the larger houses in the district, consists of double-leafed, Italianate, wooden, paneled doors with elongated, rectangular lights. Fenestration consists principally of 1/1, double-hung sash with plain trim, but includes flat, rectangular, round, oriel (on the west elevation),

FINAL
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District
North Attleborough, Massachusetts

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (continued)

Palladian (with 6/1 sidelights in the facade dormer) and stained glass windows (on the west elevation).

The pace of construction diminished only slightly over the next 2 decades. Seven houses were built both in the 1890's and in the first decade of the twentieth century. Between 1890 and 1895, new construction was evenly distributed between High and Church Streets and for the first time occurred on Gould Street. The 2 1/2-story, gable-end, side-entry, Christopher O. Dobra Residence at 14 Gould Street (between 1891 and 1895; Map No. 53) is a remarkably unaltered, attractive and well-preserved example of this vernacular house form. Two, equally intact, period outbuildings also remain on site. Wall detail includes end boards, string course, a 1-story, angled-prow bay on the south elevation and staggered butt decorative shingles in the peak of the facade gable. The hip-roofed, wrap-around veranda spans full-width across the front to reach the cross gables on the north and south elevations. It has turned posts with knobs and small brackets, square balusters and lattice-like porch base. The main entry consists a paneled, wooden, cottage door with a square light set in plain trim. Eaves detail includes a boxed, molded cornice with brackets at the corners, a paneled rake board with medallions and sawn tooth design and a horizontal brace in the facade gable. Fenestration consists of 2/1, double-hung sash and a few vinyl replacements with plain trim. Windows on the south elevation have small hoods.

Another, outstanding dwelling, the Walter Ballou House at 87 High Street (between 1894 and 1899; Map No. 16; Form No. 56), was among the last to be built in the 1890s and was the first in the district to be designed by the architectural firm, Angell and Swift. The 2 1/2-story, irregular-plan residence displays a decorative string course between the first and second floors, staggered-butt shingle facing on the second floor, angled-prow bays both overlooking and surmounting the front porch, clipped corners with decorative pendants on the first story of the eastern cross gable. Scalloped detail is found above and below facade windows in the second-story angled bay. A flared-gable dormer interrupts the roofline on the east elevation. Eaves detail combines boxed, molded cornice with brackets on the return and on the porch; wide, plain frieze; molded rake board and collar tie beam with incised trim and a decorative panel on the facade and east cross gables. The full-width porch has a small entry, gable with low-relief sculpture in the tympanum, square posts with cap moldings supporting flat arches, square balusters and lattice-like porch base. It shelters a main entry of wood panel cottage door with square light. The side porch on the east elevation has fluted, square posts with gothic-shaped brackets. Fenestration varies to encompass 2/2, 2/1, 1/1 with border lights and 8/2 double-hung sash. A tri-part window with diamond-shaped panes centers the facade gable. Flat, square and semi-circular windows are also displayed. Window detail also varies with location and includes some surmounted by small shelves.

High style dwellings were also constructed in the last decade of the nineteenth century. The 2 1/2-story, L-plan Lydia R. Richards House at 112 High Street (1891; Map No. 26; Form No. 61) combines Stick Style and Queen Anne elements. Extensive wall detail includes end

FINAL
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 8High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District
North Attleborough, Massachusetts

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (continued)

boards, water table, string course with medallions, square bay with paneled aprons on the projecting gable of the facade and fish scale shingles in the front and side gables. Eaves detail includes boxed cornice with brackets, 2-part, frieze and a pedimented front gable. The front corner is filled by a hip-roofed, front porch with Eastlake-inspired, turned posts with knobs and brackets on bases supporting segmental arches at the frieze and spindle-like balusters. It shelters a main entry of wooden, paneled, cottage door with oversized, rectangular light. Fenestration consists principally of 2/2, double-hung sash with plain trim. Paired, 1/1 windows are located on the second floor and attic level of the facade and side gables. Round-topped, parlor windows with tabbed, keystone moldings exist on the west elevation. Windows on the second floor of the facade gable and variously elsewhere have shaped lintels.

Another high style residence is the adjacent Dr. Joseph B. Gerould House at 122 High Street (1892; Map No. 28; Form No. 161) which combines Queen Anne and Colonial Revival features. Wall detail includes a wide string course between the first and second stories and staggered butt, decorative shingles in the pedimented east cross gable. The gable roof is interrupted on the facade by shingled, pedimented, gable dormers. Eaves detail includes closely-placed brackets and molded rake board. The elaborate porch has narrow, turned posts supporting a narrow, embossed frieze with bowed ribbons and swaged bell flowers, square balusters and a decorative-panel porch base. It protects a main entry of paneled cottage door with square light. A second story porch on the east elevation has paired, narrow columns and an enclosed rail. Fenestration consists of 1/1, double-hung sash. Window detail varies in size and shape with location to include molded trim, tabbed sills and decorative aprons.

Several, outstanding houses of the district were built on High Street during the first decade of the twentieth century. Two dwellings, 51 and 73 High Street were also designed by the notable architectural firm, Angell and Swift. The 2 1/2-story, 3 x 2-bay, Jarvis Hunt House at 51 High Street (between 1899 and 1904; Map No. 6; Form No. 213) combines Shingle Style and Colonial Revival elements. The hip-roof has a Dutch flare at the eaves and similarly-flared, hip-roofed dormers both on the facade and east elevation. Other decoration includes a string course between the first and second stories, boxed, molded cornice, wide eaves and massive, inside end chimneys. Porches include a 1-story version at the northwest corner and a 2-tier model with massive Roman, doric columns and a high rail of narrow, closely-placed, square balusters in the northeast corner and an open, gable-roofed, entry with Roman, doric columns and flushboarded pediment sheltering an entrance consisting of a paneled, cottage door with 3/3-paneled light. Fenestration is sided by louvered shutters and varies to include wide, 6/6, double-hung sash (paired on the second story), a casement bay window with multi-light transom on the east elevation and tri-part windows with leaded glass to the east of the main entry and in a 1-story, angled-bay on the west elevation.

The shingled, 2 1/2-story, 3 x 3-bay, center-entry Roswell Blackinton House at 73 High Street (1907; Map No. 11; Form No. 66) replaced the earlier, Second Empire Blackinton mansion. This lovely, Angell and Swift-designed, Colonial Revival dwelling captured the attention of

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 9High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District
North Attleborough, Massachusetts

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (continued)

Wallace Nutting who produced several, hand-colored photographs of the residence which is also featured in his book, Massachusetts Beautiful. The facade slope of the gable roof is intruded by unusual, eyelid dormers. The segmental-arched, entry porch has paired, Roman, doric columns, paired, square responds and built-in benches functioning as side rails. It protects an oversized, single-panel, wooden, main entry door with side lights including small aprons and an elliptical fan light with tracery. A 2-story, enclosed, rear porch occupies the northeast corner. Fenestration varies to include: 9/1, double-hung sash, sometimes paired; diamond-paned, casement windows; multi-light, transomed windows on the east elevation; a projecting, square bay with 8-paned, casement window on the west end of the facade; a tri-part, 9/1, double-hung sash window on the east side of the facade and a continuous band of 4, 6/1, double-hung sash windows above the entry. All have molded trim. Entablatures surmount windows on the first floor of the facade.

Another high style dwelling is the 2 1/2-story, Queen Anne, Fred B. Byram House at 86 High Street (1905; Map No. 15). Elaborate wall detail incorporates narrow, paneled, corner pilasters (also at the end of the facade gable), water table, a 1-story, angled-prow bay on the east elevation, decorative frieze on the tower and between the second and third stories. The complex roofline also includes a conical tower with finial, boxed, molded cornice with large, single brackets and a 2-part, molded frieze. The wrap-around, hip-roofed veranda, covering a main entry of paneled cottage door with square light, has Roman, doric columns, bracketed cornice, spindle balusters and lattice-like porch base. Fenestration consists of 1/1, double-hung sash (with a few replacement sash) with molded trim. Paired windows beneath the facade gable are surmounted by a decorative band detailed with flowers. Three, flat windows with diamond-shaped lights are located in the round tower. Transomed windows with lozenge-shaped panes are found on the west end of the first level of the facade.

The 2 1/2-story, Frank H. Cutler House at 82 High Street (1905; Map No. 14; Photo No. 3) adds Colonial Revival detail to a Four-Square house form. Its flared hip roof has a similarly flared, hip-roofed dormer on the east elevation and a flared-gable dormer centering the facade. Wall detail combines a projecting belt course between floors and a 2 1/2-story, angled-prow bay on the west elevation. The wide eaves have a boxed, molded cornice with large consoles. The wrap-around veranda is supported by Roman, doric columns set on sections of closed rail separated by spindle balusters. The main entry is comprised of 2-panel, wooden, cottage door with a large, square, glazed, upper panel in a surround, side lights with paneled aprons and an elliptical fan light with tracery. Fenestration consists of 6/1, and 12/1, double-hung sash with molded trim. A 12/12 window sits in the dormer on the east slope of the roof; a reduced Palladian window with keystone trim centers the facade dormer. An oriel window on the west elevation has lozenge-shaped panes in the upper sash and is surmounted by a balustrade with urns.

In-fill construction increased density on High Street during the second decade of the twentieth century and added multi-family house forms. Another Angell and Swift, Colonial Revival dwelling, the Curtis Ballou House was erected at 111 High Street (between 1911 and 1916; Map No. 25;

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 10High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District
North Attleborough, Massachusetts

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (continued)

Photo No. 4; Form No. 52). The 2 1/2-story, 5 x 3-bay, rectangular, hipped roofed residence with wide eaves is faced with alternating bands of narrow and wide shingles. A square-bay oriel distinguishes the west elevation. The east elevation has a full-length, hip-roofed, screened, end-wall porch with Roman, doric columns. The roofline is interrupted by closely-placed, hip roofed dormers and perpendicularly-oriented, massive, rectangular, inside-end chimneys. The center, main entrance has wide, full-length side lights and a narrow, elliptical fan light beneath an ogee arch set under the gable-roofed, entry porch with boxed cornice with return, paired, Roman, doric columns. Like the Angell and Swift-designed, Roswell Blackinton House at 73 High Street, the entry porch has built-in benches as side rails. Fenestration consists of 6/6, double-hung sash with molded trim and louvered shutters. A tri-part window is set over the entry.

The nearly-identical, mirror-image, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival double-deckers at 40-42 High Street (c. 1913; Map No. 4; Photo No. 1) and 44-46 High Street (c. 1917; Map No. 5; Photo No. 1) represent the formal introduction of multi-family housing into the district. These 2 1/2-story, cross-gabled, 2 x 5-bay houses have 2-tier, full-width porches with turned posts and knobs, small brackets, spindle balusters and lattice-like porch base sheltering paired entries of paneled, wood, cottage doors with square lights. Two-story, angled-prow bays with 2 windows in the center bay are located on the west end of the facade. The house at 44-46 High Street retains original cladding of clapboards on the first floor and shingles above. The change in facing occurs at the second story sill line. Cement asbestos shingles have been installed on the street level of 40-42 High Street. Eaves detail on both houses consists of boxed, molded cornice with return, narrow frieze above a row of angled shingles. Fenestration consists of 2/1, double-hung sash with molded trim, surmounted by shingled hoods on the top floor.

At the end of the 1920s, the Munroe Apartments (1927/28; Map No. 8; Photo No. 2) at 56-60 High Street increased the scale of dwellings in the district. This 3 1/2-story, complex plan, brick apartment block has a full-height, projecting frontispiece, string courses of vertical brick bands between the stories and a flat-roofed, closed entry porch with 6-panel, wooden door with glazed, top lights, fluted trim, side lights with aprons and an elliptical fan with tracery. Fenestration consists of 6/1, double-hung sash, paired on the facade and variously on the side elevations. Tri-part windows exist on the side elevations. Narrow, 4/1, double-hung sash windows are found on the side elevation of the projecting frontispiece. The boxed cornice has a wide, plain frieze and flat, plain rake board.

At the same time, one of the most elegant and one of only two brick dwellings in the district was built at 74 High Street (between 1916 and 1924; Map No. 12; Photo No. 3; Form No. 279;). Designed by Albert Harkness of Providence, Rhode Island, the 2-story, 5 x 2-bay, rectangular, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival Frederick B. Brigham House has an outside chimney set off-center on the facade balanced by an enclosed, gable-roofed, entry porch faced with flush-board and detailed with corner pilasters, 6-panel door, full-length, louvered shutters and a semi-circular fanlight. Fenestration principally consists of 6/6, double-hung sash with molded trim and louvered shutters.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 11High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District
North Attleborough, Massachusetts

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (continued)

A 6-light casement window exists on the second floor of the facade. French doors exit the west elevation. A round window centers the peak of the west gable.

The one institutional building in the district, Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church at 54 Church Street (1923/29; Map No. 32) also built during the 1920s combines Colonial Revival detail with Beaux Arts massing. Built on a raised basement which served as the original church, the 1 1/2-story, brick, ecclesiastical building has cross gables, a projecting frontispiece, decorative brick and limestone ionic capitals on the paneled, corner pilasters and limestone water table. Octagonal towers with round arched panels and steep gables on each elevation stand at the facade corners. The boxed, molded cornice has a shallow pediment above the main entry supported by fluted, doric columns and a wide frieze. A 2-part, enclosed stair with limestone cap leads to triple entries set in round-arched bays with radiating voussoirs. Original doors have been replaced by undersized, double-leafed, aluminum/glass doors with similar transoms beneath an in-fill panel. Outside entries on the facade are sheltered by shallow, gable-roofed hoods supported by massive ancons. Fenestration in the nave consists of multi-light, semi-circular windows. In the basement, 6/6, double-hung sash, segmental-arch windows are surmounted by a triple row of radiating voussoirs.

Granite steps and lawn curb remain to denote the previous location of the North Village High School building, now the site of the 2 1/2-story, 5 x 3-bay, rectangular, Colonial Revival Frederick J. Carley House at 31-33 High Street (between 1916 and 1924; Map No. 2; Form No. 63). Unusual in the district for its stucco facing, wall detail is limited to a water table and projecting belt course at sill level of the second floor, molded lintels and tabbed sill on the first floor. The flared hip roof has wide eaves supported by large brackets and is interrupted by a similarly-flared, hip-roofed center dormer. Closed, end wall porches exist on both the east and west elevations. Most notable is the wood-paneled, recessed, main entry surmounted by a dentiled panel with low-relief sculpture beneath a shelf with wrought-iron balustrade supported by large ancons. Fenestration consists of 6/1, double-hung sash and some 6/6, vinyl replacements. Narrow, 8-light, casement windows side the center entry.

Another brick, Colonial Revival dwelling was the last residence to be built in High, Church and Gould District. The 2 1/2-story, 3 x 2-bay main block with 1-story rear ell Dr. Edward S. Ward House at 55 Church Street (between 1924 and 1931; Map No. 33) has a projecting string course between the first and second floors of the facade, a boxed, molded cornice with small return and a narrow, molded frieze on the facade. A closed, end-wall porch runs full-length along the west elevation. The recessed, main entry of 8-panel, wooden door with narrow side lights and elliptical fan light with tracery sits in a segmental-arched, paneled opening surmounted by radiating voussoirs with keystone. Fenestration with molded trim includes 6/6, double-hung sash, 4/2 in the gables and parlor windows on the first level of the facade. Louvered shutters are replacements.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 12

High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District
North Attleborough, Massachusetts

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (continued)

Intrusions in the High, Church and Gould District consist of two houses, 39 and 77 Church Street, which have been substantially altered so as to undermine their architectural integrity. The former, however, retains the potential for restoration and has been recently improved. The only vacant lot, 31 Church Street, is utilized for parking. These non-contributing elements are so minimal as to barely impact the historic character of the district.

FINAL
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District
North Attleborough, Massachusetts

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Church, High, Gould Streets Historic District is a well-preserved, residential neighborhood in North Attleborough Village (now North Attleborough Center) that principally developed between the middle nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as a desirable locality for local businessmen, builders and professionals. Most of the first were involved in the town's foremost industry, jewelry manufacture. Historically, the district is significant as a residential area that evolved in correlation to the development of North Village Attleborough. On the periphery of North Village within walking distance of the district are located the factories in which many of the manufacturing enterprises emerged.

Architecturally, the district is significant for its assemblage of domestic design, concentrated in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Both vernacular and high style executions are represented. Several homes were designed by prominent architectural firms from Providence, Rhode Island, which were also involved in fashioning homes in North Attleborough's South Washington Historic District (NR DIS 10/12/1995). These commissions reflect the town's increasing affluence, sophistication and willful emulation of much larger urban centers. The district retains integrity of location, design, setting and association. High, Church and Gould Streets 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 the area that became North Attleborough focused at the villages of Old Town, North Village and Attleborough Falls. Although North Attleborough remained primarily agricultural until the middle of the nineteenth century, as early as the Federal Period, North Village and Attleborough Falls became increasingly industrialized along power privileges of the Ten Mile River. Old Town remained the community center.

High and Church Streets run perpendicular to North Washington Street, the "Main Street" (its original name) of North Attleborough Center and one of the oldest streets in North Attleborough. It descends from the Bay Path, originally an axis in the network of native trails. By the Colonial Period it had become the primary overland route connecting settlements from Boston to Narragansett Bay. Its likely course through North Attleborough followed the routes of Elmwood Road, Washington Street (North and South) and Old Post Road. It 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 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.

FINAL
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District
North Attleborough, Massachusetts

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

Main (later Washington) Street had a formative influence on the community. As the town grew, streets were often laid out to run parallel or perpendicular to it. During the national centennial, the name of the turnpike in every municipality along its route was changed to Washington Street in honor of the nation's first President.

Initial English settlement in North Village occurred north of the area in the High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District along the Bay Road near the junction of present Elmwood Road and North Washington Streets where John Woodcock, keeper of an ordinary, established his family c. 1669. The area experienced considerable overland traffic between Boston and Rhode Island. By the outbreak of King Philip's War, the Woodcock community numbered fourteen. Although attacked, the settlement survived the war and continued to expand through the eighteenth century. By the Federal Period, North Village included residences, the first (1784) and second (1817; updated c. 1850) North Baptist Church and parsonage, Schoolhouse No. 1, commercial buildings and a small industrial node.

Growth of High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District correlates with the growth of North Village Attleborough and with 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 southeast of the district near the junction of Chestnut and South Washington Streets. By 1832, High Street, laid out to run west from North Washington Street to the adjacent town of Cumberland, Rhode Island, was occupied by scattered residences.

North Village grew substantially between 1832 and 1855. By mid century, the commercial center had expanded linearly along North Washington Street (then Main Street). Residential construction grew as house lots were platted west of North Washington (Main) Street along a series of parallel streets including High and Church Streets. The latter was likely named for the Universalist Church (not extant) built in 1841 at the north corner of its intersection with North Washington Street. By 1855, 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. Several of the jewelry manufacturers also dabbled in real estate. The Richards, Coddings and Drapers, all jewelry makers, owned substantial property in the district. At one time, Ira M. Richards, founder of Ira Richards and Company, the oldest and one of the most famous jewelry manufacturers in North Attleborough, owned 10 to 12 acres to the rear of the frontage on the west side of North Washington Street between the corners of High Street and Richards Avenue.

At mid century, no construction had occurred on Church Street, but several homes had been built on High Street, five of which remain although some in modified form. Gable-end, side-entry, Greek Revival cottages were owned by members of the Guild Family: the Jason F. Guild House at 28 High Street (between 1832 and 1855; Form No. 214; Map No. 1) and the C. Guild House at 61 High

FINAL

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHigh, Church and Gould Streets Historic District
North Attleborough, MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 3

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

Street (between 1832 and 1855, Form No. 278; Map No. 9). The former was a local builder who erected a frame, commercial building, the Guild Block (burned 1983) nearby at the south corner of High and North Washington Streets. The side-gable, center-entry, cottage with Greek Revival detail at 81 High Street (between 1832 and 1855; Map No. 15) was owned by Otis L. Sadler, a foreman at Stephen Richardson & Company, manufacturers of gold, silver, brass and copper chains and novelties. By the turn of the century, the house was owned by Edward R. Price. Cashier* of the North Attleborough National Bank in 1870, he became treasurer of the Attleborough Savings Bank in 1872. He also held several other offices: clerk of the First Universalist Parish, treasurer of the North Attleborough Water Company, treasurer of the Consolidated Street Railway Company and vice-president of the Manhattan Cattle Company of Cheyenne, Wyoming. For nearly the first half of the twentieth century, the property belonged to Lillian G. and Sahatiel G. Mandalian, co-owner of Mandalian and Hawkins, jewelry manufacturers, one of the largest fabricators of mesh handbags and originators of machine-made, fish scale mesh.

Two, Gothic Revival dwellings were also in place by the middle of the nineteenth century. The David D. Coddling House (96 High Street, between 1832 and 1855; Form No. 65; Map No. 19) had been constructed for the jewelry manufacturer. David D. Coddling worked in combination with different partners. Until 1871, he was half owner and vice president of T. I. Smith Company which employed about 100 workers making collar buttons, links, scarf pins, studs, pearl goods and was among the largest jewelry firms in town. The house remained in the Coddling Family into the 1930s. David Coddling owned this property and the land to the rear which later fronted on Church Street (from 89 to 101 Church Street). The house at 52 High Street (between 1832 and 1855; Map No. 7) belonged to William O. Draper, partner with Albert C. Sweetland in

W. O. Draper & Co., jewelry manufacturers. The dwelling was owned at the turn of the century by Herbert Straker, partner of Louis E. Freeman in Straker and Freeman Jewelry Manufacturing Company, which specialized in designing die and hub cutting.

Two other homes (not extant) attributed to members of the Richards Family stood nearly opposite 61 and 81 High Street. A 2 1/2-story, gable-end dwelling with 1-story rear appendages located opposite the Sadler House, belonged to Edwin R. Richards. Listed in the town directory as a jeweler, he is included in the business directory of the 1858 map of North Attleborough as operator of a nursery on High Street. A side gable house (not extant) ascribed to J. B. Sanford was located opposite the Coddling House. Another 2 1/2-story, gable-end, side-entry residence with rear ells credited to Wheaton Barrows occupied the lot between the present houses at 61 and 81 High Street.

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 1871 by improved transportation when completion of the Attleborough Branch Railroad linked the village with East Attleborough (now Attleborough Center)

FINAL
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District
North Attleborough, Massachusetts

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

and thereby with Providence, Boston and beyond. Most of North Attleborough's jewelry factories date from the Late Industrial Period.

The downtown of North Village continued to develop linearly along (North) Washington Street. Residential and institutional buildings were constructed following the Civil War. Late nineteenth-century commercial blocks also housed social clubs and civic organizations.

In the district, only two, new dwellings were erected before 1871. The Gothic Revival, James M. Richards House (between 1860 and 1871; Map No. 19) at 95 High Street and the Italianate, Benjamin F. Davenport House at 106 High Street (c. 1861; Map No. 23). The arrival of both reinforced the identity of the area as a neighborhood of jewelry manufacturers. Benjamin F. Davenport is identified as a "jeweler" in the deed for the land he purchased in 1861. James M. Richards was founder and co-owner of E. S. Richards & Co. which began operation in 1864. After the death of E. S. Richards the next year, his interest was purchased by his brothers and the firm became J. J. and J. M. Richards & Co. The business became widely known as the first to produce gold front jewelry and gained a distinguished reputation for superior quality. This house was subsequently owned for the first half of the twentieth century by Frank T. Westcott, a civil engineer, land surveyor and later a contractor, another profession attracted to the area. The house now located at 91 High Street (between 1860 and 1871; Map No. 17) was made from the former carriage house of the James M. Richards House. It was converted to apartments c. 1929.

A construction boom occurred in the district during the 1870's. Fifteen dwellings were built along High and Church Streets. Three are not extant. A large, 2 1/2-story, Second Empire house with rear appendages, built between 61 and 81 High Street for Roswell Blackinton has been lost. Blackinton was a partner in the large jewelry firm R. Blackinton & Co. which began business in 1862 making gold-plated jewelry and chains. It also fabricated book clasps some of which closed the Bibles used by Union soldiers in the Civil War. Later, the business manufactured solid gold and plated jewelry and novelties, especially bracelets. Two residences, a 2 1/2-story, 5 x 3-bay, side-gable, center-entry house similar to 81-83 Church Street, and a 1 1/2-story, 3 x 2-bay, gable-end, side-entry dwelling at the west end of High Street have also been lost.

Three houses from this period are among the largest and finest in the area. The Second Empire, Oscar M. Draper House at 64 High Street (between 1871 and 1878; Map No. 10; Photo Nos. 2 and 3; Form No. 59) is comparable to the missing Blackinton Residence. Draper began business in 1862 associated with E. I. Richards, but six years later assumed control of the business on his own as O. M. Draper & Co. specializing in patent fire-gilt and nickel chains, charms and swivels and was the first local manufacturer of "swedged" goods.

The large Stick Style residence at 58 Church Street (between 1871 and 1878; Form No. 49; Map No. 34), somewhat modified as the rectory of Sacred Heart Church, was built as the home and

FINAL
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District
North Attleborough, Massachusetts

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

offices of father and son, physicians and surgeons, James W. (d. 1884/85) and James R. Foster. The latter maintained his office here after moving to Elm Street. A tenant in the dwelling was Edward E. Barrows, manager of E. E. Barrows & Co. and c. 1897, bookkeeper of the North Attleborough Gas Light Company. For a short time c. 1894/95, the property was owned and operated as a function facility by Mrs. H. G. Wilcox.

Another jeweler, Arthur E. Coddington, built the other, large Second Empire House (now modified) at 63-65 Church Street (between 1871 and 1878; Map No. 35). Arthur E. Coddington with his brothers, James A. and Edwin A., formed Coddington Brothers in 1878 to manufacture rolled plate bracelets. They were all sons of Abiel Coddington, a long time member of E. I. Richards & Co. and holder of several patents for improvements to tools used in the manufacture of jewelry.

The lovely Queen Anne dwelling at 34 High Street (Map No. 3; Photo No. 1; Form No. 60) was erected for Thomas R. Jones, postmaster of North Attleborough. He was succeeded as owner in 1881 by Louis W. Wise, who had risen from foreman to become vice president and partner of Theron Ide Smith and E. A. Crawford in T. I. Smith & Co., one of North Attleborough's largest jewelry firms featuring pins, charms, cuff links and bracelets.

The elaborate Queen Anne house at 39 Church Street (between 1871 and 1878; Map No. 30) also falls into this period. It was built for Dr. Frederick L. Burden, a local physician, member of the board of selectmen and one-time candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts. Although recent modifications have improved its appearance, an unfortunate renovation into apartments has undermined its architectural integrity.

Eugene B. Follett, co-owner of Knapp, Bates & Follett (c. 1883/84, R. Knapp & Co.) which sold dry goods and groceries, built the side-gable, center-entry, Italianate house at 81-83 Church Street (between 1871 and 1878; Map No. 39). William A. Guild, a jeweler, moved here from 11 Gould Street in 1903 and remained a resident through 1944. The property apparently became a duplex c. 1925/26. The Guilds shared the house through 1940 with Agnes L. and Henry B. Ryder, a silversmith. Agnes Ryder and Marion Guild remained in the house as widows through 1955.

An impressive house of this period combining Queen Anne with Second Empire elements was built for Margaret L. and Franklin H. Gould at 82 Church Street (between 1871 and 1878; Form No. 222; Map No. 40). Gould was a registered pharmacist and the partner of William H. Emerson in F. H. Gould & Co., the oldest drug and apothecary store in town, known as "the old reliable drug store." The store also purveyed glass, putty, paints, oils, varnishes, dye stuffs as well as alcohol, pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes, fancy and toilet articles. The camera department specialized in developing plates for amateur photographers. Edith M. Gould, perhaps a daughter, succeeded to ownership of the drug store and remained at this house through 1937. The next residents were Marie C. and William H. Ryder, treasurer of Paye & Baker Manufacturing Co., jewelry makers. The adjacent, modest, Italianate house at 86 Church Street (between 1871

FINAL
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District
North Attleborough, Massachusetts

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

and 1878; Map No. 41) is on the same lot. It apparently was also built by the Goulds as an investment property. In the early twentieth century, it was occupied by Frank L. Holbrook, clerk of the Webster Co, makers of sterling silver novelties.

Across the street, Edwin A. Follett, jeweler and later a salesman for David D. Codding and Company, occupied the gable-end, side-entry house with Second Empire/Italianate details at 101 Church Street (between 1871 and 1878; Map No. 46). This property (with 89 and 95 Church Street) was the first of three houses in the district built by David D. Codding (see 96 High Street) for his children, two daughters and a son.

The modest gable-end, side-entry, house with corner tower at 101 High Street was owned by local jeweler, John C. Doran, who purchased the land from George and Sarah Whiting in 1857. This house also was apparently built as a rental property as Doran lived elsewhere.

Five houses in the district were built between 1878 and 1880. Jewelry engraver, Charles Gourdier owned the modest Italianate house at 121 High Street (between 1878 and 1880; Form No. 162; Map No. 27). Both he and his wife survived the marine disaster which impacted twelve residents of North Attleborough, the sinking of the steamer, *Narragansett* in Long Island Sound after its collision with the *Stonington*. The modest, second empire dwelling at 49 Church Street (c. 1877/78; Form No. 223; Map No. 31) was built by toolmaker Willard W. Albee. He became superintendent and part owner of the Frank M. Whiting & Company, silversmiths, an outgrowth of the Whiting Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of sterling silver table and hollow ware. Willard W. Albee left town for Somerville c. 1890. Around 1915, the house became the residence of Florence M. and Louis E. Morse, co-owner with William W. Sherman and Donald Le Stage of the jewelry manufacturing firm H. D. Merritt & Co. and later treasurer of Mantien Brothers. After Louis Morse died in 1932, the house was occupied by Francie H. and G. Howard Morse, owner of G. H. Morse, an automobile dealership selling Humpmobiles and Oldsmobiles. G. Howard Morse was also secretary of M. R. Corporation, a finance company. By 1944, he was office and sales manager of Bliss Brothers Co., jewelry manufacturer, and treasurer of Morse Motors Inc. a Pontiac and Cadillac dealership.

Three, new houses were built at the end of Church Street in this two- year interval. Josiah D. Richards, jeweler, built the identical, Stick Style/Queen Anne houses at 98 Church Street (between 1878 and 1880; Form No. 220; Map No. 44) and 104 Church Street (between 1878 and 1880; Form No. 219; Map No. 47) for his two daughters. In 1845, Richards joined his brother, Edmund Ira Richards, and Abiel Codding in continuing his deceased father's firm, Ira Richards and Co., a pioneer in the industry. The business gained a national reputation and continued for thirty years before being reorganized in 1875 as E. I. Richards & Co. The adjacent, gable-end, side-entry house of Susan M. Blackinton at 110 Church Street (between 1878 and 1880; Form No. 218; Map No. 49) was built at the same time. By the early 1920's, the house was occupied by jeweler Benjamin B. Armstrong and his wife, Pauline. By the middle of that decade, the house had become

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District
North Attleborough, Massachusetts

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

a multi-family dwelling with Kate Blik, widow of clerk Jacob Blik, and Ida M. Blik, an enameler sharing the residence.

Construction barely slowed down in the 1880's. Fourteen years after an original vote to establish secondary schools for the town, two nearly-identical high school buildings were erected in 1881/82. One in East Attleborough and one in the district at the corner of High and Broad Streets (burned 1917). Ten new houses were built in the district during the decade; eight on Church Street and two on High Street. Edward R. Price, the banker and businessman, formerly a resident of 81 High Street (see above), was the first owner of the Stick Style dwelling at 107 High Street (Map No.24; Photo No. 4; Form No. 51). Another prominent local citizen John L. Thompson, owner of J. L. Thompson, refiners of gold, silver and platinum, bought the house in 1904. He held many local offices and in 1917, was elected representative to the state Constitutional Convention in Boston. John C. Doran, previously mentioned as the developer of 101 High Street, also built the modest, gable-end, side-entry, rear lot house at 99 High Street (between 1880 and 1891; Map No. 20) which was occupied by local jewelers. From 1899 through the 1920s, residents of 99 High Street were Lucy A. and Warren W. Willett, jeweler. After her husband's death, Lucy Willett remained in the house through the 1930s.

An Italianate residence was built at 29 Church Street (between 1880 and 1891; Map No. 29). Alfred A. Cobb, jeweler and later owner of a bowling alley on Washington Street moved here around the turn of the century. The remainder of the houses built in the district during the 1880s are clustered on the west end of Church Street. The Queen Anne residence at 74-76 Church Street (between 1880 and 1891; Form No. 226; Map No. 38) was occupied c. 1913 by Orin W. Clifford, salesman of the Webster Company, local manufacturers of sterling silver goods. He later became president of L. E. Freeman Co., Inc., manufacturers of gold brooches, bracelets, hat pins, scarf pins and lockets. Around 1920, the dwelling became a duplex which also accommodated

Edward S. Ward, a physician who had returned from service in the army. By the early 1930s, the duplex was occupied by Dorothy G. and Allen A. Gordon, president of Paye and Baker Manufacturing Company, silversmiths, and Ruth L. and Harry P. Jones, treasurer of the Attleborough Savings Bank.

The modest homes at 89 and 95 Church Street (between 1880 and 1891; Map No. 42 and Form No. 221; Map No. 43) were the second and third houses built in the district by David D. Codding for his children. The former was the home of D. Edgar Codding, at one time owner of D. E. Codding & Co., jewelry manufacturers, and later foreman and jeweler at D. D. Codding. Around 1925, the house was inhabited by Millie A. and Russell I. Rhodes who moved here from Attleborough. He was general manager, assistant treasurer and later secretary of the Mason Box Company plant in Attleborough Falls which employed 300 workers making jewelry boxes, display cases and containers for mail shipments. The house at 95 Church Street was the property

FINAL
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 8High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District
North Attleborough, Massachusetts

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

of Anna Codding Cheever who married George W. Cheever. He was the founder in 1880 of G. W. Cheever & Company, which manufactured fine gilt chains and later rolled plate jewelry. In 1925, Lillian and Frank L. Holbrook (see above) moved here from 86 Church Street. He became sales manager of the Webster Company (see above).

Three outstanding houses dominate the intersection of Church Street with Broadway. Two were owned by business partners. The large Queen Anne dwelling at 107 Church Street (between 1880 and 1891; Form No. 227; Map No. 48) was the residence of Fred D. Heffron. In 1893, he joined with William H. Riley and G. Herbert French in the ten year old firm, Riley & French to form Riley, French & Heffron, manufacturers of both solid and rolled plate jewelry and patent holder of a specialized women's sleeve-button. By 1907, 107 Church Street was the property of John J. Sommer, president of J. J. Sommer & Co., manufacturers of quality jewelry and rings, and co-owner with Arthur G. Hatch and Arthur E. Carpenter of A. G. Hatch & Co.

The Queen Anne/Colonial Revival residence at 114 Church Street (1885; Form No. 217; Map No. 50) was apparently built for Thomas G. Frothingham, who with William E. Smith in 1879 founded T. G. Frothingham & Co., Inc., jewelry manufacturer specializing in imitation diamond work. The firm later emerged as a leader in the fabrication of gold rings. By 1897, the house was occupied by G. Herbert French, partner of William H. Riley in the jewelry firm, Riley & French (later Riley, French & Heffron). Around 1955, the property was divided into five apartments.

The large, Queen Anne house at 117 Church Street (between 1880 and 1891; Form No. 228; Map No. 51) belonged to Irene D. and Clarence W. Fisher, who in 1874 with Elton I. Franklin founded E. I. Franklin & Company, manufacturers of gold filled and silver jewelry marketed throughout the United States and Canada. The Fishers remained here through 1930. The next occupants were Elizabeth C. and Allen R. Howard, a physician.

Reflecting its growth as a separate nucleus of development, North Attleborough was incorporated as a town on July 30, 1887. By 1890, it had a population of more than 6,000. North Attleborough's 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 to the east of the district.

Substantial construction continued in High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District. Three, large residences were built on High Street during the 1890s. The Queen Anne/Stick Style house at 112 High Street (1891; Form No. 61; Map No. 26) was built for Lydia Reynard and Ira Richards, son of Harriet E. (Draper) and Josiah D. Richards, both of whose families were involved in jewelry making. Ira Richards was the third generation of his family to be occupied in North Attleborough's jewelry industry. His grandfather established Ira Richards & Co., the second most famous jewelry business in the community. Upon graduation from prep school, Ira Richards joined the firm of Sandland Capron & Co. which started making plated goods in 1873. The house at

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 9High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District
North Attleborough, Massachusetts

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

122 High Street (1892; Form No.161; Map No. 28) was built for physician, Joseph B. Gerould. Walter B. Ballou lived at 87 High Street (between 1894 and 1899; Form No. 56; Map No. 16). As the partner of Roswell Blackinton, who later built the nearby dwelling at 73 High Street, and T. S. Mann, Walter B. Ballou founded R. Blackinton & Co., producers of gold and plated jewelry, in 1863. Both Ballou and Blackinton employed the noted architectural firm, Angell & Swift of Providence, Rhode Island. Frank W. Angell (1851 - DOD unknown) began his career as a draftsman in the office of William Walker a leading architectural firm in Providence. In 1881, he formed a partnership with Thomas J. Gould as Gould and Angell which in 1905 became Gould, Angell and Swift. Angell and Swift also designed the lovely Shingle Style house at 211 South Washington Street (1904) in the South Washington Street Historic District (NR DIS 10/12/95) in North Attleborough. Frank Angell's best known commissions are Blackstone and Wilson Halls at Brown University, a Methodist Church in nearby Hebronville (Attleborough) and various other public and commercial buildings in Providence and other cities. Angell and Swift was also be contracted to produce several other houses in the High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District.

Houses from the same period face each other across both Church and Gould Streets. The home at 68-70 Church Street (between 1911 and 1916; Map No. 36) is reputed to be fashioned from the barn of 74-76 Church Street. In 1915, it became the home of Walter C. Highland, a bookkeeper at George L. Paine Co., who moved here from Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Across the street at 73 Church Street (between 1904 and 1911; Map No. 37) is the Dutch Colonial home of Irma Chisholm, widow of Alpin Chisholm. Tradesmen located on Gould Street. Harry E. Paye, a die cutter and later vice president and superintendent of Paye and Baker Manufacturing Co., silversmiths, lived at the small, Queen Anne house at 17 Gould Street (between 1880 and 1891; Map No. 54). Christopher Dobra, colorer at B. S. Freeman Co., resided across the street at the transitional Queen Anne/Stick Style dwelling at 14 Gould Street (between 1891 and 1895; Map No. 53).

The transportation revolution which began with the arrival of the railroad, expanded with the installation of electric trolley service in the early 1890's and the increased ownership of automobiles after the turn of the century. By the first decade of the twentieth century, street car lines on North Washington Street ran through North Attleborough connecting it with Attleborough, Pawtucket, Plainville, Wrentham and Franklin, Massachusetts plus Woonsocket, Rhode Island. Many, early twentieth-century garages added to existing homes on High and Church Streets remain in place.

The economy of North Attleborough continued to grow. Between 1895 and 1922, the total value of goods and services produced in the community expanded 2.5 times from \$2.9 million to \$7.4 million. The jewelry industry accounted for 60 percent of the latter total.

Construction in High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District continued apace with the previous decade. Also designed by the Angell and Swift, the Shingle Style/Colonial Revival house

**FINAL
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 10High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District
North Attleborough, Massachusetts

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

at 51 High Street (between 1899 and 1904; Form No. 213; Map No. 6) was occupied by Plainville jeweler, Woodbury Melcher until he moved to Boston c. 1909. He was succeeded by Charles Ray Randall, partner of Alton H. Riley in the firm, C. Ray Randall Co., makers of gold filled and sterling silver jewelry. Around 1917, Jane N. Hunt, widow of Harry D. Hunt (d. October 14, 1913), lawyer, publisher and proprietor of the Evening Chronicle and postmaster, established residence. Their son, Jarvis Hunt succeeded to the property. Also a noted lawyer, Jarvis Hunt was active in local and state politics. After serving as Selectman in the 1930's, he was elected to the State Senate in 1936 where he was voted President in his last two terms. Defeated in the primary during his bid to become Lieutenant Governor, Jarvis Hunt established his practice in both Boston and North Attleborough. His vocation led him to appearances before Congressional Committees and the U. S. Supreme Court. He was employed as general counsel for Associated Industries of Massachusetts, as town counsel for North Attleborough and attorney to the Taunton Dog Tract where in the 1960's he assumed the presidency of the corporation. During the 1920s, the lot to the east of the house was used as a site for summer meetings of the Chautauqua movement.

Roswell Blackinton, jeweler, replaced the earlier, Second Empire Blackinton mansion with the lovely Colonial Revival dwelling at 73 High Street (1907; Form No. 66; Map No. 11) designed by Angell and Swift. Various partners with Thomas S. Mann and Walter Ballou, he founded R. Blackinton & Co. in 1862 in Attleborough Falls. The business relocated to North Village in 1873 and expanded to employ 140 workers manufacturing solid gold and plated jewelry specializing in bracelets.

The two adjacent dwellings at 82 and 86 High Street were built within a year of each other. Fred B. Byram, a lawyer and partner of Harry Draper Hunt, who lived at 51 High Street, and a judge of the district court lived at the elaborate, Queen Anne house at 86 High Street (1905; Map No. 15). Frank H. Cutler, owner of Cutler & Co. jewelry manufacturers, purchased land from Edwin and Caroline Richards to build his residence at 82 High Street (1905; Map No. 14; Photo No. 3).

Land located two lots to the west were purchased from Pamela Coddling, widow of David Coddling (see 96 High Street), to become the site of the Four Square 102 High Street (1909; Map No. 22), home of Jennie O. and Henry Alton Hall, director and trustee of the Plainville Savings and Loan Association. A native of North Attleborough, he was an active citizen who was a long-time member of the Board of Selectmen and the town finance committee. Mrs. Hall remained at this residence through 1940. She was succeeded by Frances M. and Frederick J. FitzPatrick, vice president of N. J. Magnan Corp., local manufacturers of tennis rackets. Indicative of the continued desirability of the neighborhood, the owners in the 1950s were Helen J. and Walter J. Ross, president and treasurer of W. J. Ross Co., Inc., retailers of misses and children's apparel on North Washington Street.

Martin L. King, a member with George D. and Edward M. King in the firm King Brothers, blacksmiths, lived in the Colonial Revival dwelling at 45 Church Street (between 1899 and 1904;

FINAL
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 11High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District
North Attleborough, Massachusetts

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

Map No. 30). For a short time c. 1913, the house was owned by Isabel and Jacob C. Chandler who dealt in heating systems. In 1925, the owners were Alice S. and John H. Woodhull, a credit manager.

The dwelling at 9 Gould Street (1908; Map No. 52) was occupied between 1911 and 1935 by David L. Colburn, proprietor of Quality Market located on North Washington Street. He was succeeded by Charles W. Colburn, likely his son, a salesman and later manager of Morse Motors.

Closer links between North Attleborough and the outside world both spawned prosperity which generated commercial construction downtown to serve the increasing motor trade and expansion of existing industrial plants. By 1915, North Attleborough had a population of more than 10,000 and sustained 30, steam-powered manufacturing plants and 61 jewelry firms or allied manufacturers.

While continued prosperity during the second two decades of the twentieth century further encouraged the commercial boom in the central business district, in-fill construction occurred in High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District. Theron I. Smith, jeweler and partner of David D. Coddling during the 1860s and after 1881 of Henry H. Curtis (his son-in-law) in T. I. Smith Co., one of the largest jewelry firms in North Attleborough (see above), had the finely-detailed Colonial Revival dwelling at 111 High Street (1913; Form No. 52; Map No. 25), designed by Angell and Swift, built for his granddaughter, Emily Caroline Curtis. She married Howard Ballou, son of Walter Ballou. At the same time, businessmen showed continuing confidence in the neighborhood by building on the west end of High Street, multi-family construction began on the east end. The nearly-identical tenements at 40-42 High Street (c. 1913; Map No. 4) and 44-46 High Street (c. 1917; Map No. 5; Photo No. 1) largely housed tradesmen.

Four properties in the district were built during the 1920s. The Colonial Revival house at 31-33 High Street (between 1916 and 1924; Map No. 2; Form No. 63) replaced the razed North Attleborough High School building. It was the residence and office of Dr. Frederick J. Carley who was also active in civic, religious and fraternal affairs. His widow, Cora F. Carley, continued to live here through 1944.

The remarkably lovely Colonial Revival house at 74 High Street (between 1916 and 1924; Map No. 12; Photo No. 3; Form No. 270) was designed by Albert Harkness (11/6/1886-1981) of Providence, Rhode Island for jewelry manufacturer and local philanthropist, Frederick B. Brigham (b. Brighton, Me, 1865; d. July 11, 1940). Albert Harkness (November 8, 1886 - 1981) is most noted for his later institutional commissions including the Oceanographic Library (1957) and Oceanographic Laboratory (1968) at the University of Rhode Island and various buildings at the Hanley Educational Center. He also devised the Howard Office Building (1958) in Providence. Frederick B. Brigham entered the jewelry business at Cheever Tweedy & Co., makers of fine gilt chains and later of rolled plate jewelry. In 1913, with George Whiting and Louis Kurtz, he organized Sturtevant-Whiting Co. from the 1897 firm, Sturtevant, Whiting & Bigelow which had

FINAL
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District
North Attleborough, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 12

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

begun as S. B. Fisher & Company in 1867. The business specialized in the production of plated costume jewelry. The next proprietors were Doris S. and James E. Munroe, owner of J. A. Munroe & Sons, contractors.

The builder erected many local buildings including the Post Office, Masonic Temple, North Attleborough High School, John Woodcock School, Sacred Heart School and Convent, the nearby Munroe Apartments (1927/28; Map No. 8; Photo No. 2) at 56-60 High Street and the Library Apartments on North Washington Street. The Munroe construction company also built schools and other government buildings including water treatment plants in other communities.

Also of the period is Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church (54 Church Street; 1923/29; Map No. 32). By the turn of the twentieth century there were more than 160 French Canadian families in North Attleborough. Most attended St. Mary's Church, but felt the need for services in their own language. In 1904, a separate parish was established as money was raised to build a church. In the interim, masses were held at Wamsutta and Memorial Halls. Ground breaking for Sacred Heart Church occurred on May 1, 1909. Membership in the parish numbered 260 families in 1910. The first floor, now a parish hall, was used for services from 1910 to 1922 when the upper level was completed. In 1905, the adjacent house at 58 Church Street, "The Maples" originally residence and office of Dr. James W. Foster (see above) was purchased for use as the parish rectory. By 1923, the foreign-born population in North Attleborough, the majority of which was Canadian, amounted to 23 percent of all residents. In 1923, Sacred Heart School fronting on Richards Street was erected to the rear of the complex.

No new construction of jewelry plants occurred after 1915. By 1930, the largest jewelry firms in town were the Evans Case Co. (375 employees), Webster Company (300 employees) and the Mason Box Co. (300 employees). The end of rail service to North Attleborough in 1930 with the closing of the Attleborough Branch Railroad and the onset of the Great Depression halted development. Construction of East Washington Street bypass which reduced traffic through the center also fostered stagnation to the downtown.

Despite the resultant general decline in fortunes and property values as a result of these economic dislocations, the High Street area retained its popularity among the town's professionals and remained an attractive neighborhood. Only one house, however, was built in the district during the 1930s. Helen B. and Edward S. Ward, physician, lived at 55 Church Street (between 1924 and 1931; Map No. 33). He was one of several doctors who lived on Church Street.

As variously mentioned above, several properties in the district have been subdivided into apartments since the 1920s. Two have been subjected to insensitive renovations which undermine their architectural integrity. Still, the area of High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District remains one of the town's choice residential areas fondly remembered by former residents as a special place to live.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District
North Attleborough, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 13

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

The Town of North Attleborough has actively worked to recognize and protect its historic resources. Creation of the residential High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District complements that of the nearby, existing, commercial North Attleborough Town Center Historic District (NRHD 12/30/1985) along North Washington Street immediately to the east as well as the residential South Washington Street Historic District (NRHD 10/12/1995) and Old Town Historic District (NRHD 5/30/1991), the earliest center of the original Town of Attleborough. 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 and its nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRIND 1996). Purchased by a new owner, the Attleborough Falls gasholder building became the subject of a Historic Preservation Certification Application, but lack of funding has stalled its rehabilitation.

Interest in historic preservation has been promoted by the North Attleborough Historical Commission. It takes activist positions on local issues including passage of an anti-demolition by-law and encourages appreciation of the town's historical resources by organizing successful house tours in 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.

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. This effort includes appointment of a Main Street co-ordinator, introduction of capital improvements in the form of new lighting other streetscape renovations and furtherance of historic preservation through the development of facade and signage programs.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District
North Attleborough, Massachusetts

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District
North Attleborough, Massachusetts

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District is shown as the bold line on the attached district map and represents the respective back or side lot lines of the properties on the attached District Data Sheet. The one exception is the southern boundary of 54 Church Street, Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church where the district boundary follows a line continuing due west from the north (rear) boundary lines of lots 2/250 and 2/49 to the east boundary line of lot 2/29, 58 Church Street, Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church Rectory. The district includes all of the north side of High Street west of Broad Street and the south side beginning at the east boundary line of the lot at 49 High Street continuing south along the east boundary line of the lot at 29 Church Street then west along the south boundary lines of 31 and 39 Church Street then across the Church Street to the eastern boundary of 54 Church Street, Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church. Then proceeding as stated above to the lot of 58 Church Street, Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church Rectory continuing to include the rest of Church Street and projecting south to the southern property lines of 17 and 14 Gould Street and 99 Broadway.

Boundary Justification

Selection of boundaries is based on consideration of historical development patterns and architectural integrity and to exclude modern, excessively-altered, more modest buildings. The boundaries have been drawn to delineate the greatest concentration of significant properties and include contributing landscape features and objects that preserve historic character in an essentially rectangular district.

FINAL
DRAFT

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District
North Attleborough, Massachusetts

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Photographs

All photographs were taken by Dianne L. Siergiej on February 9, 1998. Negatives are located in the files of the North Attleborough Historical Commission.

Photo No. 1

34, 40-42 and 44-46 High Street
High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District
North Attleborough, Bristol County, Massachusetts

From High Street facing SW.

Photo No. 2

56-60 and 64 High Street
High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District
North Attleborough, Bristol County, Massachusetts

From High Street facing SW.

Photo No. 3

64, 74 and 82 High Street
High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District
North Attleborough, Bristol County, Massachusetts

From High Street facing SE

Photo No. 4

111 and 107 High Street
High, Church and Gould Streets Historic District
North Attleborough, Bristol County, Massachusetts

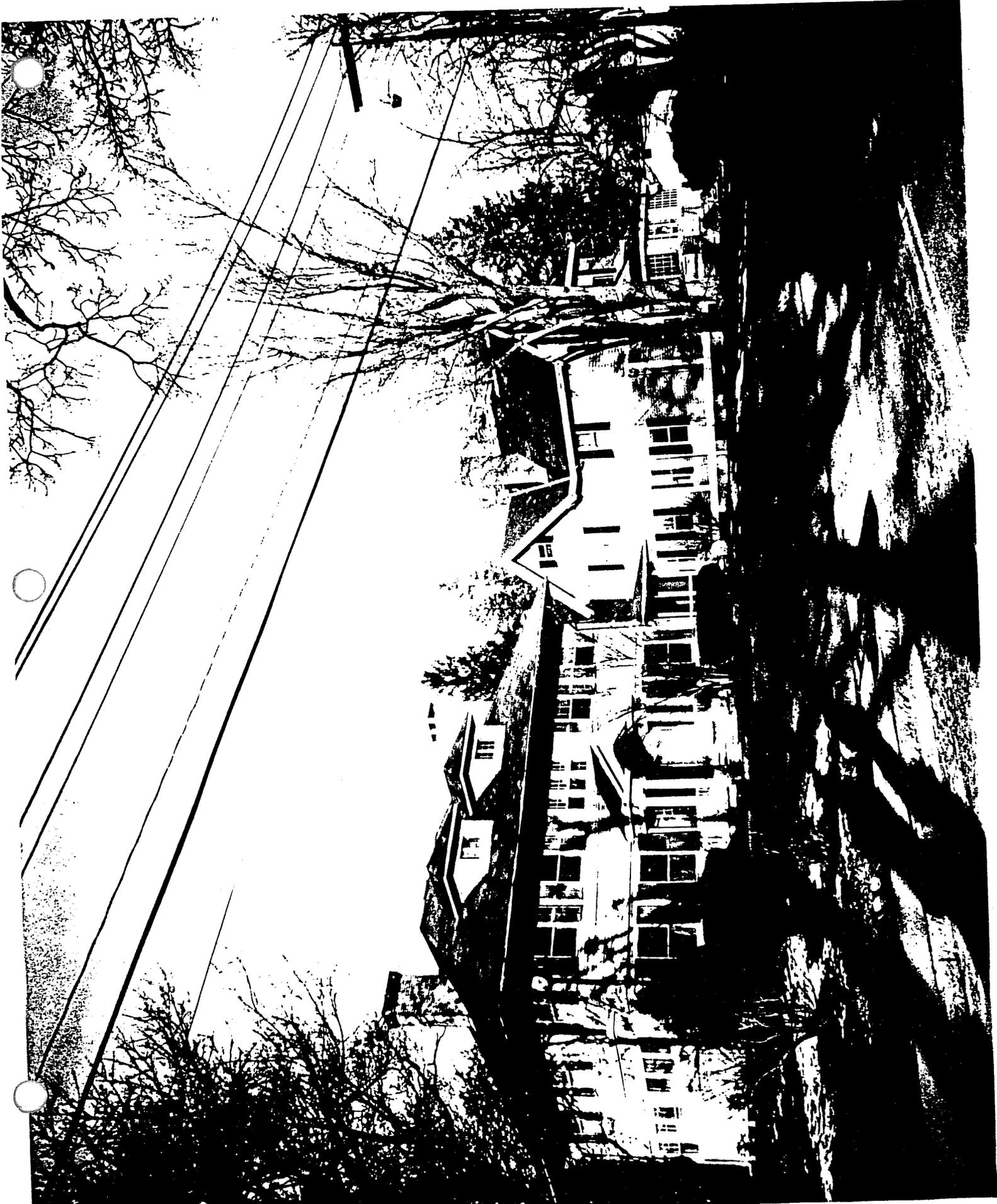
From High Street facing NE.

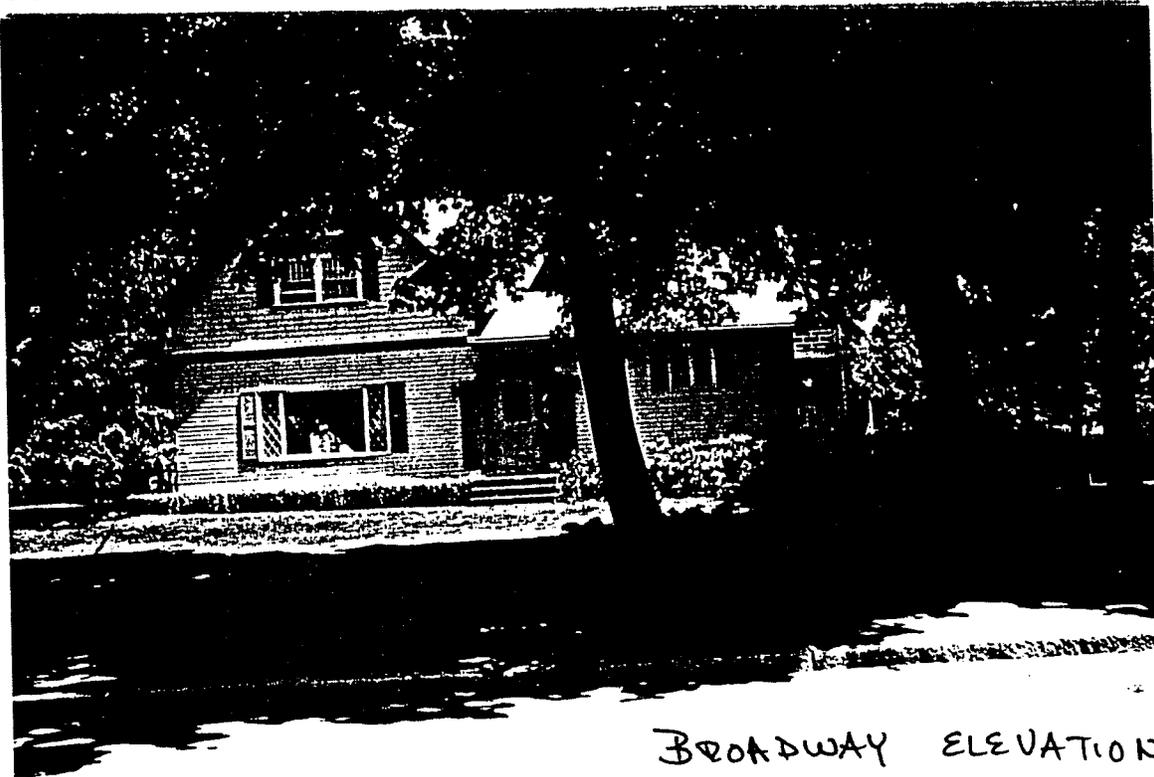
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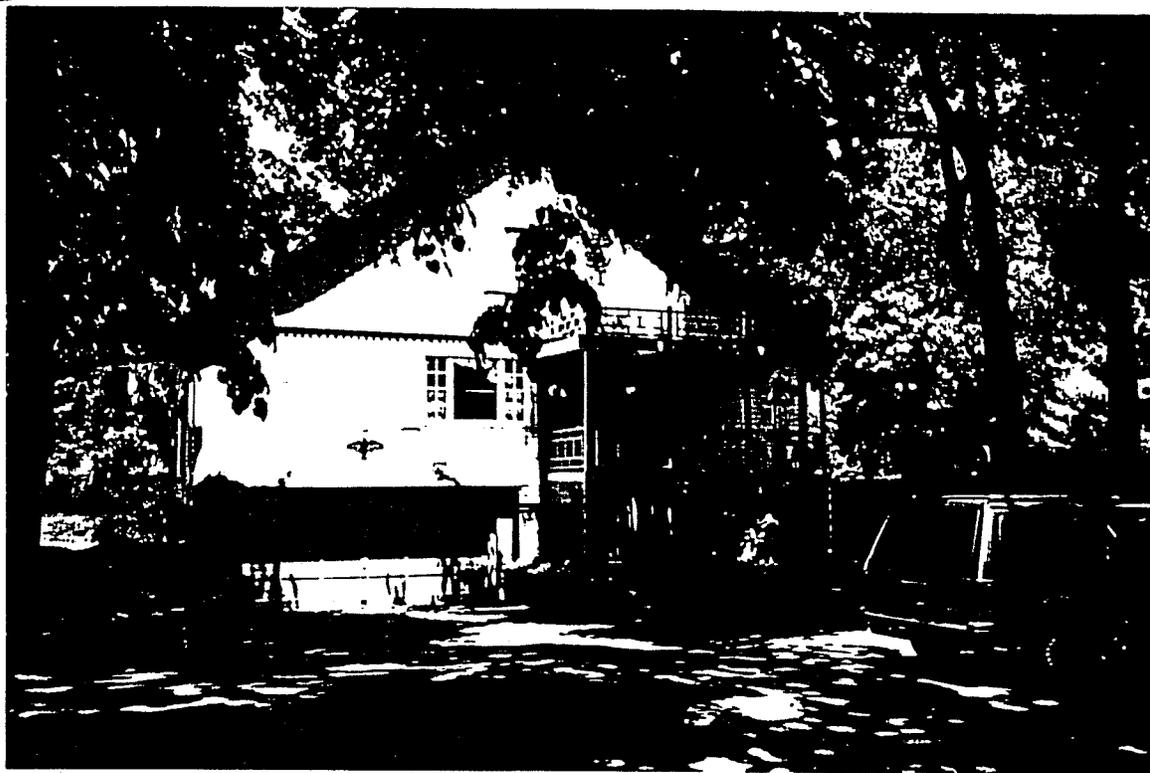








BROADWAY ELEVATION (west)



(south)

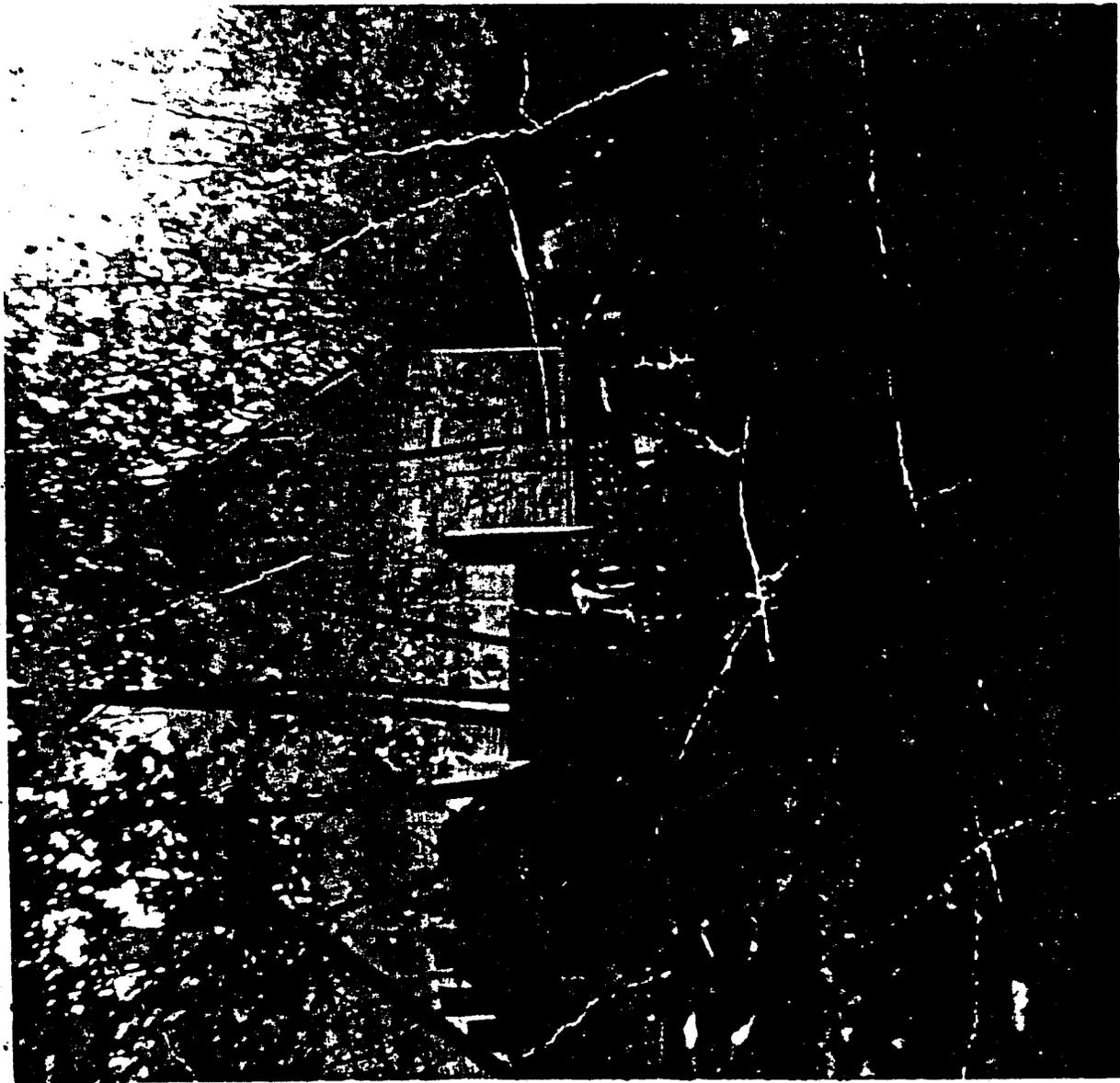
299 Broadway
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH MA.

c. 1990



Frothingham
Carriage House, 114 Church St
299 Broadway

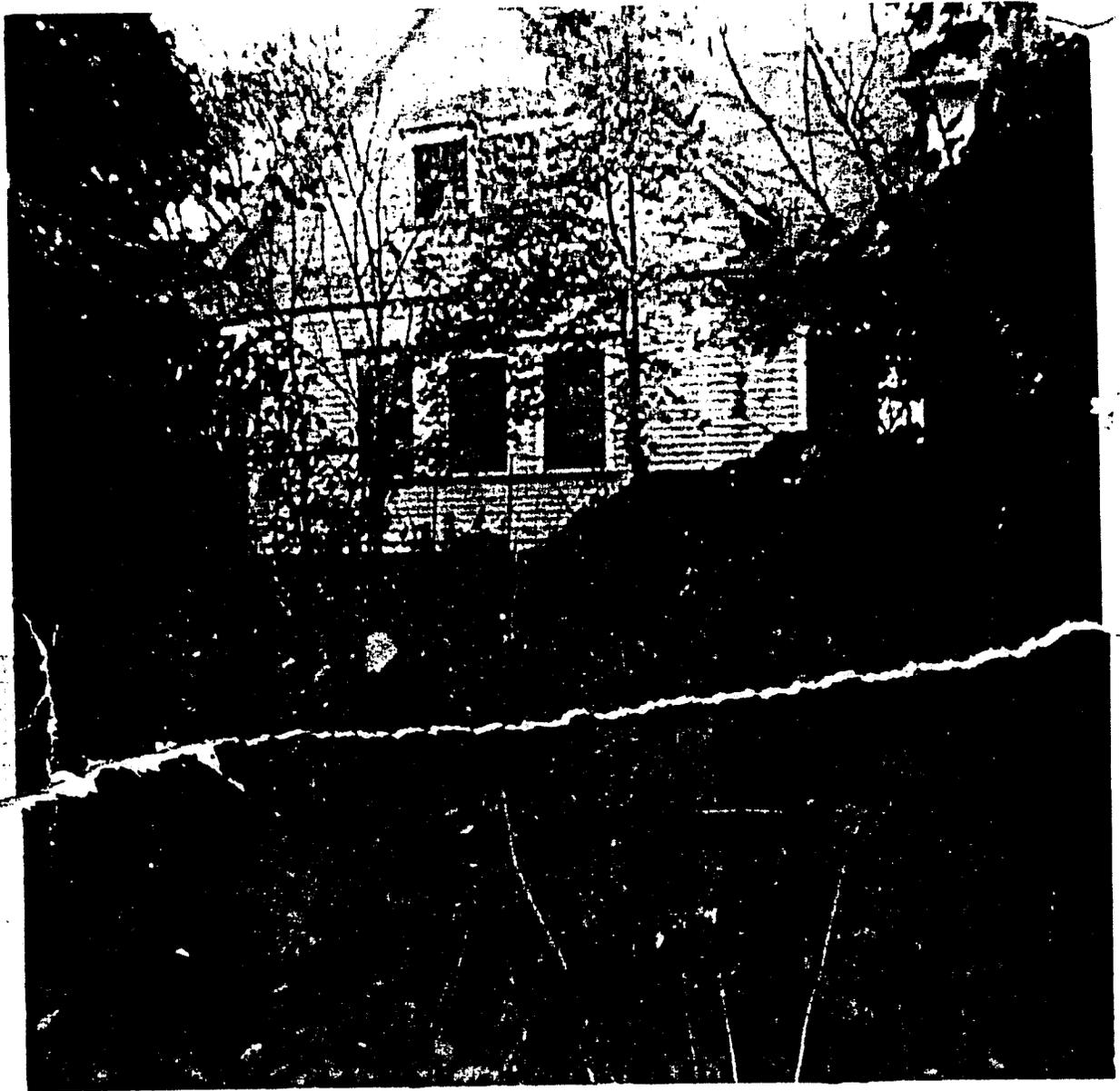
photo c. 1959



Frothingham Carriage House (BARN with old stony
high construction in last year's rearview

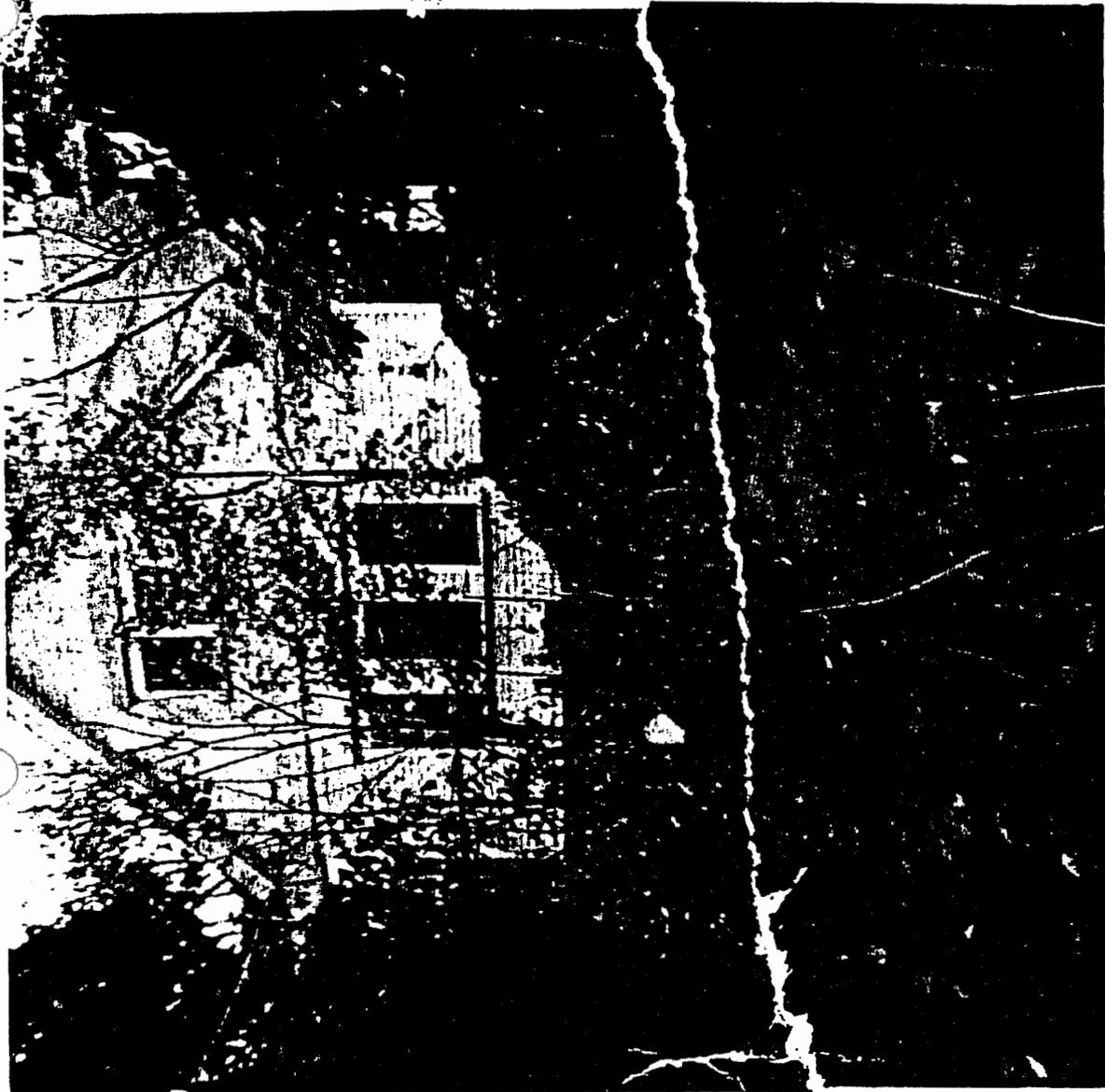
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photo
1959



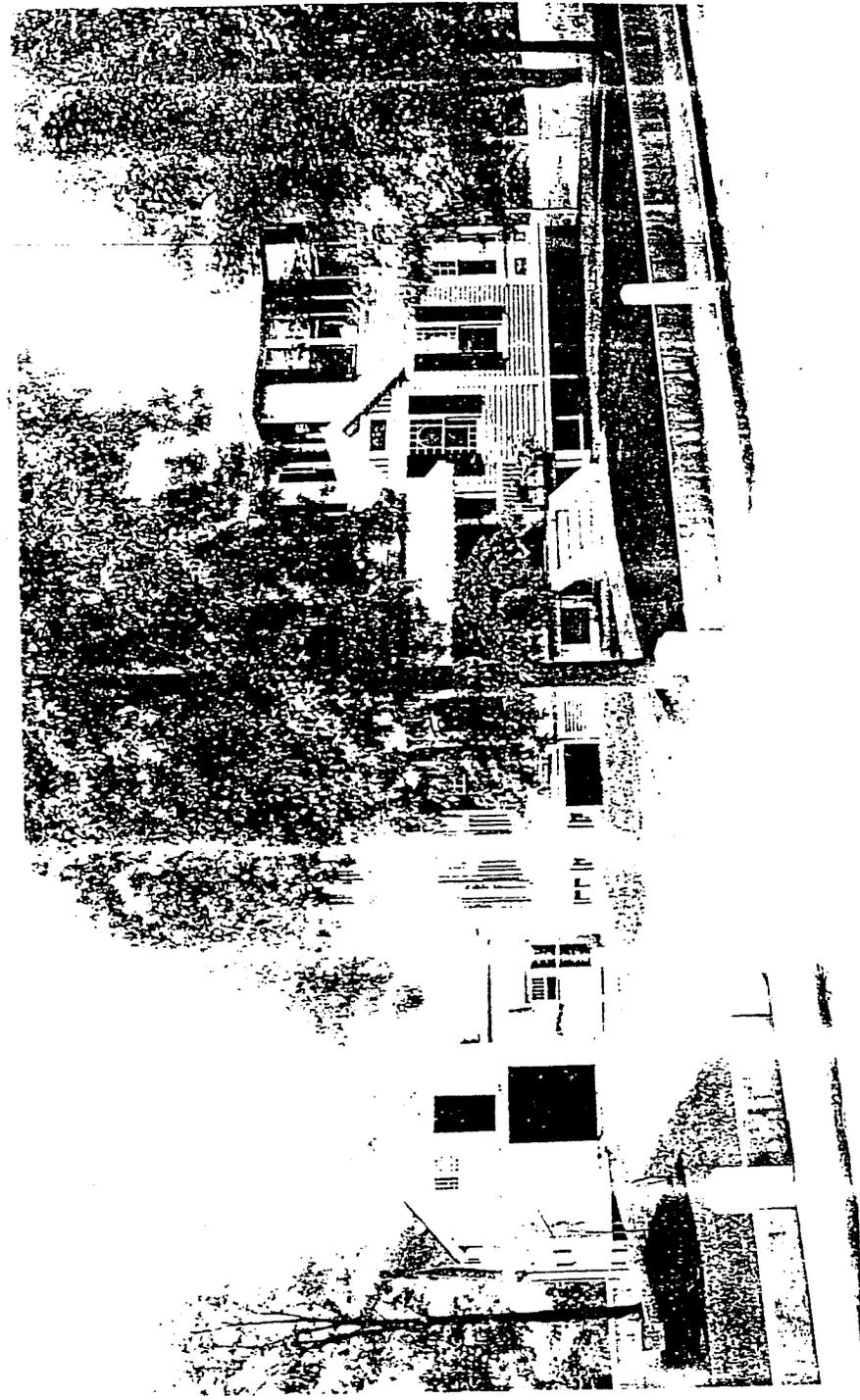
299 Broadway (West Elevation)
114 Church St on Broadway.

photo c. 1959 Before renovation
into single family house



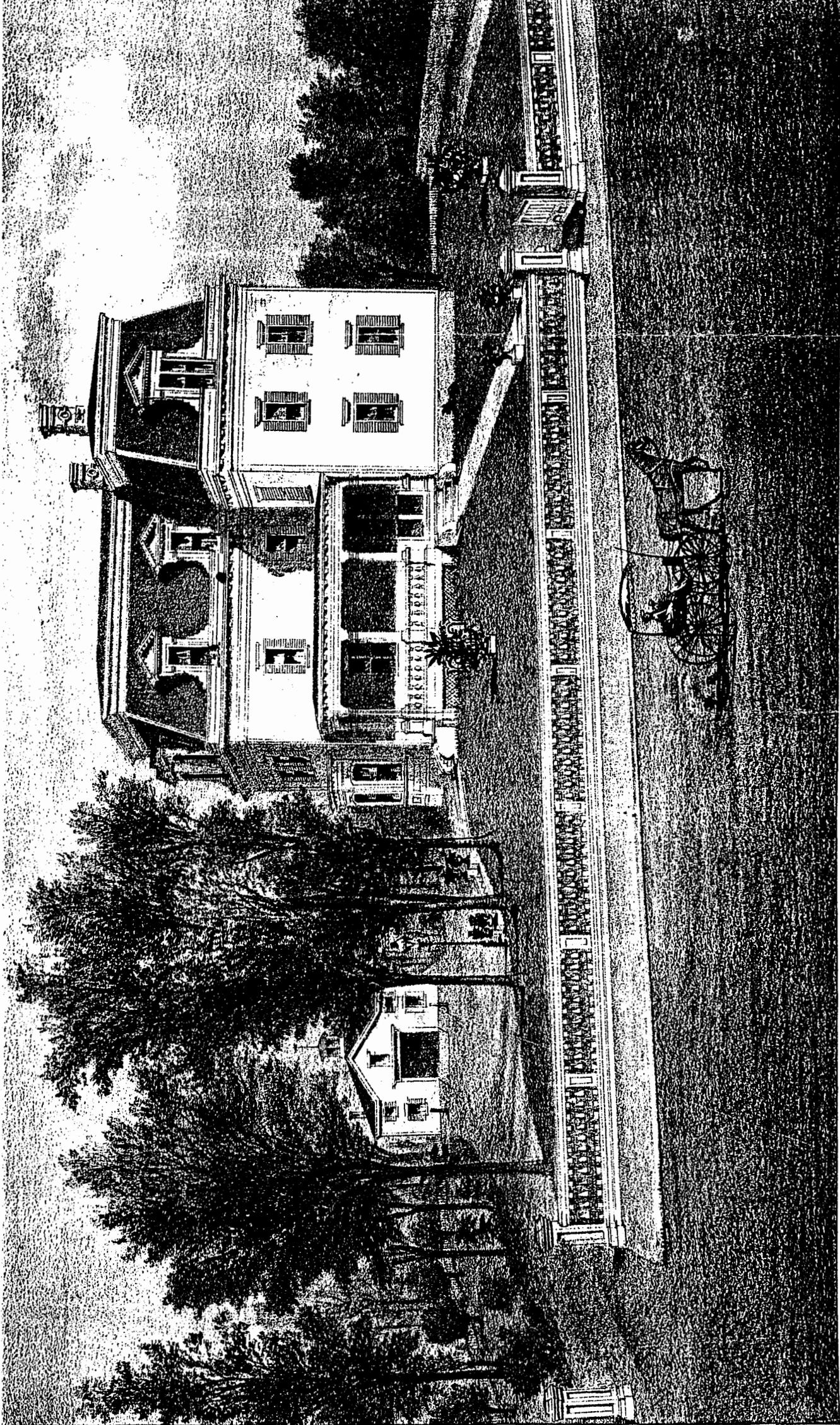
LAME • 50

RESIDENCE OF A. F. COPPING, NORTH ATTLEBORO.



RESIDENCE OF G. H. FRENCH, NORTH ATTLEBORO.

Original on File at
Richards Memorial Library
N. Attleborough
Arch Work of Bristol County, Mass., PART 2
Published in 9 Parts 1896



RESIDENCE OF G. M. DRAPER NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASS.

Ch High 87

Geo. Walker Atlas of Attleboro Town, 1886 p. 61

DISTRICT DATA SHEET: HIGH/CHURCH/GOULD STREETS HISTORIC DISTRICT, NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS

March 12, 1998

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>MHC No.</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Architect and/or Builder</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Resource</u>
8	2		56-60 High Street 8-stall garage Free-standing, brick duplex (62 High St.)	Munroe Apartments	1927/28		C C C	Colonial Revival	B B B
9		278	61 High Street Attached Garage	Draper House	Between 1832 and 1855		C C	Greek Revival	B B
10	2 and 3	59	64 High Street Limestone Steps	Oscar M. Draper House	Between 1871 and 1878		C C	Second Empire	B O
11		66	73 High Street Garage	Roswell Blackinton House	1907	Angell & Swift Providence, RI Contractor, J. Magnan	C C	Colonial Revival	B B
12	3	279	74 High Street Attached Garage	Frederick B. Brigham House	Between 1916 and 1924	Albert Harkness Providence, RI	C C	Colonial Revival	B B
13			81 High Street Free-standing Garage	Otis L. Sadler House	Between 1832 and 1855 Between 1904 and 1911		C C	Double-chimney, side gable, center-entry dwelling with Greek Revival detail	B B
14	3		82 High Street Free-standing Garage	Frank H. Cutler House	1905 Between 1916 and 1924		C C	Four Square/Colonial Revival	B B
15			86 High Street Free-standing Garage	Fred B. Byram House	1904 Between 1904 and 1911		C C	Queen Anne	B B

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16		56	87 High Street Garage Concrete Lawn Curb	Walter Ballou House	Between 1894 and 1899 Between 1904 and 1911	Angel and Swift Providence, R.I.	C C	Stick Style/Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	B B
17			91 High Street	Former carriage house of 95 High Street	Between 1860 and 1871 Became aptms c. 1929/30		C		B
18			95 High Street Garage	James M. Richards House	Between 1860-1871 Early 20th C.		C C	Gothic Revival	B B
19		65	96 High Street Free-standing Garage	David D. Codding House	Between 1832 and 1855		C NC	Gothic Revival	B B
20			99 High Street Free-standing Garage		Between 1880 and 1891 Between 1904 and 1911		C C	Gable-end, side-entry dwelling with Italianate detail	B B
21			101 High Street		Between 1871 and 1878		C	Gable-end, side-entry dwelling with Queen Anne detail	B
22			102 High Street	Henry Alton Hall & Jennie O. Hall House	1909		C	Four Square	B
23			106 High Street Garage	Benjamin F. and Susan R. Davenport Homestead	1861 Early 20th C.		C C	Italianate	B B

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24	4	51	107 High Street Garage	Edward R. Price House	1883		C NC	Queen Anne/Stick Style	B B
25	4	52	111 High Street Garage w attached shed	Curtis-Ballou House	Between 1911 and 1916	Angel and Swift R.I. Nursery & Landscape Co. Architect	C C	Colonial Revival	B B
26		61	112 High Street Carriage House	Lydia R. Richards House	1891		C C	Queen Anne/Stick Style	B B
27		162	121 High Street Shed	Charles Gourdiere House	Between 1878 and 1880		C NC	Gable-end, side-entry with Italianate detail	B B
28		161	122 High Street Free-standing Shed/Garage	Dr. Joseph B. Gerould House	1892 1892		C C	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	B B
29			29 Church Street		Between 1880 and 1891		C	Italianate	B
V			31 Church Street	Parking Lot					
A			39 Church Street Garage		Between 1871 and 1878		NC C	Queen Anne	B B
30			45 Church Street Garage		Between 1899 and 1904 post 1916		C NC	Colonial Revival	B B

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31		223	49 Church Street Carriage House/Garage	Willard W. Albee House	c. 1877/78 pre 1899		C C	Second Empire	B B
32			54 Church Street	Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church	1910/1922	Louis G. Destramps and Sons, Architect	C	Colonial Revival with Beaux Arts Massing	B
33			55 Church Street Garage Brick Wall Granite Lawn Curb	Dr. Edward S. Ward House	Between 1924 and 1931 Between 1924 and 1931		C C C C	Colonial Revival	B B O O
34		49	58 Church Street	Dr. Foster Residence/ Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church Rectory	Between 1871 and 1878		C	Stick Style	B
35			63-65 Church Street Granite Lawn Curb	Arthur E. Coddling Residence	Between 1871-1878 1884		C C	Italianate	B S
36			68-70 Church Street	Walter C. Highland Residence	Between 1911 and 1916		C	Side-gable, center-entry	B
37			73 Church Street Garage	Irma Chisholm Residence	Between 1904 and 1911		C NC	Dutch Colonial Revival	B B
38		226	74-76 Church Street	Alonzo F. Bennett Residence	c. 1880-1891		C	Queen Anne	B
B			77 Church Street		Between 1944 and 1955		NC	Dutch Colonial	

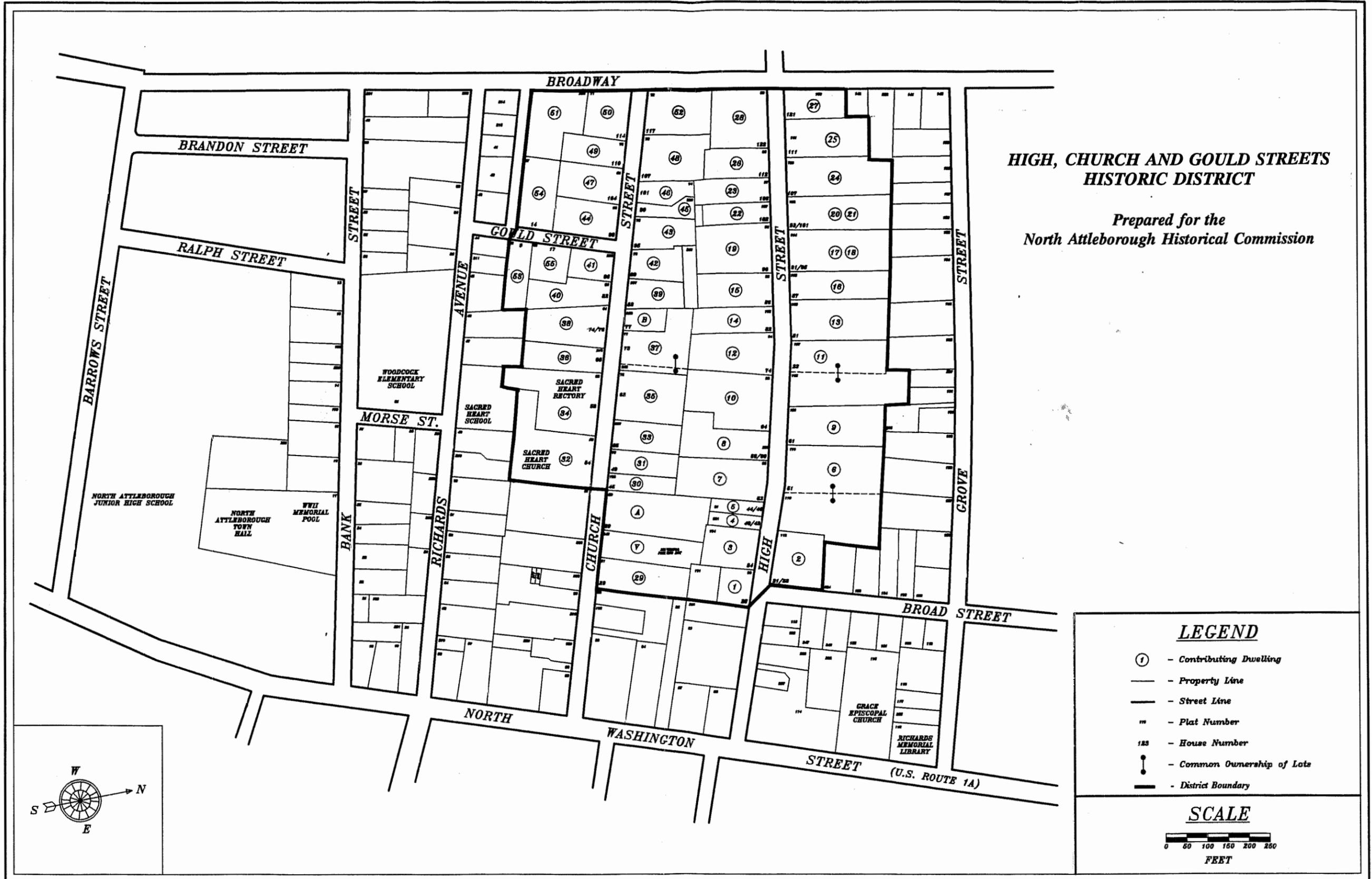
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39			81-83 Church Street	Eugene B. Follett House	Between 1871 and 1878		C	Italianate	B
40		222	82 Church Street Attached Garage	Franklin H. Gould House	Between 1871 and 1878		C NC	Second Empire/Queen Anne	B B
41			86 Church Street Attached Garage	Franklin H. Gould House	Between 1871 and 1878		C NC	Italianate	B B
42			89 Church Street Free-standing Garage		Between 1880 and 1891		C C	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival Four Square	B B
43		221	95 Church Street		Between 1880 and 1891		C	Stick Style/Queen Anne	B
44		220	98 Church Street	Josiah D. Richards House	Between 1878 and 1880		C	Gable-end, Side-entry House Form with Italianate/ Queen Anne/Stick Style Detail	B
45			99 Church Street Attached Garage	Edwin A. Follett House Barn	Between 1880 and 1891 Became a house between 1924 and 1931		NC NC		B B
46			101 Church Street Free-standing Garage	Edwin A. Follett House	Between 1871 and 1878		C NC	Gable-end, side-entry house with Second Empire detail	B B

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**HIGH, CHURCH AND GOULD STREETS
HISTORIC DISTRICT**

*Prepared for the
North Attleborough Historical Commission*

LEGEND

- ① - Contributing Dwelling
- - Property Line
- - Street Line
- " - Plat Number
- 123 - House Number
- - Common Ownership of Lots
- - - District Boundary

SCALE



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