

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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NATIONAL
REGISTER

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 an 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 Medfield Insane Asylum

other names/site number Medfield State Hospital (preferred)

2. Location

street & number 45 Hospital Road N/A not for publication

city or town Medfield N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Norfolk code 021 zip code 02052

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Judith B. McDonough 12/8/93
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough Date Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer
State of 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 the 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:) _____

for Signature of the Keeper Anthony M. Lapley Entered in the National Register Date of Action 1/21/94

Medfield State Hospital

Norfolk County, MA

Name of Property

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	
53	5	buildings
11		sites
13	3	structures
1		objects
78	8	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Mass. State Hospitals & State Schools

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: institutional housing

RELIGION: chapel

FUNERARY: cemetery

AGRICULTURE: storage, field, animal facility
outbuilding

HEALTH CARE: mental hospital

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: institutional housing

RELIGION: chapel

FUNERARY: cemetery

AGRICULTURE: storage, field, animal facility
outbuilding

HEALTH CARE: mental hospital

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Mid 19th - Greek Revival

Late Victorian - Queen Anne

Late 19th Colonial Revival, Beaux-Arts

Late 19th American - Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone, concrete

walls brick; wood - shingle, clap

roof asphalt; stone-slate

other

Narrative Description

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

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 a 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**Bibliography**

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

HEALTH/MEDICINE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1892-1940

Significant Dates

1892 - authorization of hospital

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

William Pitt Wentworth; Park & Kendall

Shepley, Rūtan, & Coolidge

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property 426 Acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	19	306740	4677120
Zone	Easting	North	ing
2	19	308000	4677110
519	306020	4675560	

3	19	307990	4674720
Zone	Easting	North	ing
4	19	306530	4674760

☐ 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 ByCandace Jenkins, Preservation Consultant with Betsy Friedberg, National Register
name/title Director, MHCorganization Massachusetts Historical Commission date September 1993street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone (617) 727-8470city or town Boston state MA zip code 02116**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 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 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 Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Medfield (Norfolk County)
Massachusetts

DESCRIPTION

Location/Surroundings: The 426 acre Medfield State Hospital campus is located on the summit of Castle Hill, two miles northwest of Medfield center. Most of the campus lies in Medfield with some agricultural land at its north end in neighboring Dover. The original site purchased in 1892 was 426 acres. State Route 27 (Canal Street) and the parallel Conrail tracks form the southwestern edge of the campus. Hospital Road provides access and divides the primary agricultural area (S) from that developed with patient care facilities (N). Stonegate Road is the primary entrance to the patient care facilities. The land surrounding the campus is generally rural and undeveloped, and appears to have changed little since the turn of the century. The only exception is a residential subdivision abutting its eastern border. Medfield's Charles River Reservation and State Forest is located immediately to the north and west, embraced by the curve of the Charles River.

Site Plan and Landscape: The campus is centered on Castle Hill, which typically is developed with the primary patient care facilities. As was stated in the First Annual Report of 1896, "the prospect from all the buildings is beautiful and extensive." Agricultural fields and mature woodlands surround the buildings, while wetlands occupy the lower elevations adjacent to the Charles River. Unpaved former carriage roads and footpaths provide access to these undeveloped areas. The hospital cemetery and sewage treatment facility are located along Route 27 at the extreme southwest corner of the campus.

Medfield was the first of the state hospital campuses to be developed on the cottage plan that dominated hospital and school construction from the late nineteenth century. Within the state system, it was preceded only by two schools that were founded in the 1840s and created new campuses in the 1880s: the Lyman School in Westborough (1884) and the Fernald School in Waltham (1887). Medfield's plan is unique and exceptional, with small- to medium-scale detached brick buildings devoted to patient care facing onto a rectangular central green (#83) containing a chapel, canteen, dining room, and kitchen. The buildings are connected by a paved road with sidewalks that encircles the green and is shaded by maples and oaks. The impression produced by the original Medfield campus plan is more that of a college than a state hospital. It is clearly influenced by the traditional New England town common.

Unspecified improvements made to the grounds in 1900-1910 were probably related to the building campaign of that period, which added two new wards (#19, 20) and two staff dormitories (#23, 24). These buildings, along with several support and maintenance structures, are

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connected by a perimeter road that winds behind the central building group. Several single-family employee cottages (#25-30, 46) are sited southeast of the main group. The lawn area (#84) where these buildings are located is an important element of the "ideal landscape" enhanced by some of the most mature plantings on the campus. These include maples, oaks, chestnuts, elms, cedars, pines, and extensive lilac hedges. As the northeast border of the primary access along Stonegate Road, this lawn area also plays an important role in introducing the campus to visitors by allowing views of the main building group. The lawn area (#85) south of the drive, where the 1958 Clark Building (#72) is now located, plays a secondary role. The main entrance (#81) at Hospital and Stonegate Roads is framed by picturesque fieldstone walls with crenellated coping and tower elements. Historic turn-of-the-century photographs (figures #2-6) provide a sense of how the present mature plantings developed.

As is the case with most campuses, Medfield includes extensive agricultural landscapes (#86) that were associated with work therapy programs. While the agricultural building group is located on the south side of Hospital Drive, open fields remain to the north and east as well. Evidence of pre-hospital agricultural uses is provided by forestation patterns, large spreading wolf trees, old stonewalls, unpaved former carriage roads lined by old overarching trees, and the presence of a pre-existing farmhouse (#48; ca. 1840).

Buildings

The original or first-phase buildings (fig. 1, 2) were designed in the Queen Anne style by Boston architect William Pitt Wentworth. They are unified by the repetition of materials and decorative motifs and are distinguished by individualized plans and massing. All are characterized by red-brick construction, granite foundations, slate roofs, heavily corbelled cornices, segmentally arched windows which usually contain 6/6 sash and transoms, red sandstone watertables and lintels, and decorative angled soldier courses connecting first-story window heads. Those facing the green are arranged in a complex mirror-image pattern described more fully below.

Later buildings from the early 20th century are generally somewhat larger in scale and designed in a variety of Classical Revival styles. Nevertheless, they generally continue the original red-brick construction, but often substitute cast stone for natural stone trim. Several smaller-scale Craftsman-style cottages and a number of the support/agricultural buildings were added at this time as well. In some cases, the siting of these buildings maintains the complex mirror-image plan. Architects identified for these buildings include such noted Boston firms as Park & Kendall, Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, and Winslow, Wetherell & Bigelow.

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Medfield (Norfolk County)
Massachusetts**Integrity**

Several of the buildings have been rehabilitated with 1/1 or 2/2 sash which detracts from the complexity of their original Queen Anne design. Several others are vacant and boarded. Nevertheless, the powerhouse and carpenter shop are the only buildings from the original group that have been lost. Landscapes are well maintained, with evidence of new plantings. Very few landscape areas have been affected by insertion of paved parking areas, as is the case at most campuses. As a whole, the buildings and landscapes of Medfield State Hospital retain a high degree of integrity and clearly reflect the period of significance from 1892 to 1940.

Representative buildings are described below in chronological order.

Pre-existing Buildings#48: Assistant Superintendent's House (ca. 1840)

Dating to the mid-nineteenth century, this is the only pre-existing farmhouse at Medfield. It is a four by two bay shingled structure that rises 2 1/2 stories from a granite block foundation to an asphalt shingle gable roof with interior chimneys. The entry, which occupies the left inner bay of the south facade, displays a Greek Revival-style surround with sidelights and lintel shelf. A bay window on the west elevation and 2/2 sash appear to have been added in the late nineteenth century. Located immediately east of the main entrance (#81), the lot is fronted by a granite block retaining wall.

Original Group (1896-97; figures 1, 2)#52: Administration Building (1896)

Standing at the head of the quadrangle (south), the Administration Building is a two-story, red-brick building of rectangular plan, enclosed by a slate hip roof. Its south facade is dominated by a three-bay gabled-entry pavilion with a heavily corbelled cornice, and paired round-arched windows in the gable field. The double-leaf entry with transom and sidelights is protected by an open one-story balustraded porch. Segmentally arched windows contain three-pane transoms above 6/6 sash. Three-bay gabled cross pavilions with secondary entries are found on the other elevations. A large copper beech, which is one of the oldest trees on the campus, stands at the northwest corner of this building.

#1, 2, 3, 4: B Wards (1896)

The identical B Wards which flank the Administration Building occupy corresponding positions at the opposite (north) end of the quadrangle. They are two-story, red-brick structures enclosed by combination gable and hip slate roofs with multiple chimneys. They

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are trimmed with dentilated, corbelled cornices, brownstone watertables, and angled soldier courses. South-facing entries with sidelights are located in gabled pavilions with heavy corbeling and lunettes. They are protected by one story porches which extend around the east or west elevations. Large lateral ells containing sleeping quarters and extend away from the center of the quad (east or west) where terminated by hexagonal towers. Segmental arched windows with 6/6 sash and three-pane transoms are often paired. These wards were erected for "quiet patients". B1 was fitted up for electroshock and insulin shock treatments in the 1950s.

#5, 6, 7, 8: C Wards (1896)

The identical C Wards, standing at the corners of the quad, are two story, red brick structures of rectangular plan enclosed by slate hip roofs. Large three-bay entry pavilions with paired windows and one-story porches, project from the south facades. Long wings, with two-story screened porches, extend inward toward the quad; two-bay wings, terminating in octagonal corner turrets, extend away. These wards display the typical trim and window details. The porches at C4 (#8) and the windows at C2 (#6) have been boarded. The C Wards were originally constructed as infirmaries.

#9, 10, 11, 12: D Wards (1896)

Located next to the C Wards on the long sides of the quad, the identical D Wards are two story, red-brick structures with T-shaped plans enclosed by hip roofs. Five by three bay frontispieces are centered on projecting three-bay entry pavilions with corbelled cornices containing lunettes in their gables. Entries with sidelights and transoms have one-story porches. Windows are segmentally arched and contain 6/6 sash. The south sides of five-bay rear ells display center entries with sidelights and transoms as well as full length one story dentilated porches, with pediments defining the entry locations. These buildings were originally constructed as workshops or industrial buildings. D2 (#10) and D3 (#11) have had their transoms blocked in.

#15, 16: F Wards (1897)

The identical F Wards, occupying central positions on the long sides of the quadrangle, were designed for "excited patients" and were originally the hospital's largest wards. They are two-story, red-brick buildings of U-shaped plan with the arms of the U facing away from the quad. Facades are organized with three-bay gabled central and end pavilions, all of which contain lunettes and corbeling in their gables. The center pavilions contain transomed entries in enclosed brick porches. F2 (#16) displays windows with 15/15 sash and no transoms, while F1 (#15) has been rehabilitated with 2/2 sash that is inappropriate to the original Queen Anne-style design.

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Flanking the F Wards with the E's to the south and the L's to the north, these four buildings are identical in design. Essentially I-shaped in plan, with open one-story porches along the south side of the stems, these wards are two-story, red-brick buildings with typical corbelled cornices and segmental-arched windows. Entries, which are located in three-bay gabled pavilions facing the quad, are double-leafed with transoms, sidelights, and one-story pedimented porches. Stylized Palladian windows light the main gables. The E Wards were designed for "untidy patients" and the L Wards for "epileptic patients." E2 (#14) and L2 (#18) display windows with 9/9, 12/12, or 15/15 sash, while E1 (#13) and L1 (#17) have the usual 6/6 sash windows with transoms.

#54: Chapel/Gymnasium (1897)

As is obvious from its steepled design, the gymnasium was originally constructed as a chapel. This cruciform-plan structure occupies the head of the green, behind the Administration Building, where its south facade is centered on a cross gable with arched windows. This element is framed by a clock-tower offset on the southwest corner and an arched entry on the southeast. Typically, it is constructed of red brick with corbelled cornices and a slate roof with dormers. Paired arched windows light the nave area.

#57: Kitchen/Dining (1896)

This three-part structure, consisting of central kitchen framed by identical male and female dining halls, is centered on the green. The dining halls are three by sixteen bay rectangular-plan structures that rise two stories to slate hip roofs with dormers. They are constructed of red brick with corbelled cornices and segmentally arched windows with 6/6 sash and transoms. The south facades are centered on projecting entry pavilions with double-leaf doors headed by transoms. They are connected by wood-frame passageways with ventilators to a five-by-five-bay kitchen that rises one story to a slate hip roof with ventilators.

#42: Stable/Main Garage (1897)

The main garage, constructed in 1897 as a stable, survives as one of the few original support buildings. The former laundry (#55) also remains, but the powerhouse and carpenter shop were replaced by the present bakery (#72). The stable/garage is a charming five by four bay structure that rises 1 1/2 stories from a granite foundation to a clipped gable roof with central cupola. In typical Queen Anne style fashion, it combines a red-brick first story with a shingled second story. The east facade is centered on a cross gable containing a hayloft door above a modern overhead garage door. Windows are segmentally arched and contain 12/12 sash.

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A final surviving support building is an extremely deteriorated pumping station sited on a former carriage road that runs parallel to the Charles River. It is a small rectangular plan red-brick structure that rises one story to a steep slate hip roof. Window and entry openings are segmentally arched with radiating voussoirs; sash and door are gone.

Second Construction Phase (1898-1914)#19: R Ward (1904)

Situated behind the north end of the quadrangle, R Ward's later date is revealed in its substantially larger size and more severe modernistic design. It nevertheless maintains the original materials of red brick walls, granite foundation, and brownstone watertable. It is a two-story building of cruciform plan whose roof is masked by a blank parapet. Its double-leaf entry, with transom, sidelights, and one-story porch, is located in a projecting three-bay pavilion centered on the south facade. This follows the example of the earlier wards, as does the use of segmentally arched window openings. R Ward was constructed to house additional "excited" female patients. It was designed by Park & Kendall. It has been rehabilitated with 1/1 sash.

#20: S Ward (1906)

Like R Ward, S Ward is sited behind the main group on the west side and is substantially larger than the original wards. It is a two-story Beaux Artes-style structure built on an I plan, with the main facade facing west away from the quadrangle. It is constructed of red brick laid up in Flemish bond and trimmed with a cast-stone watertable and window sills, and a heavy dentilated modillion cornice supported on vastly overscaled Mannerist brackets. Windows are generally paired with 6/6 sash, cast-stone sills, and splayed brick lintels. At the first story, they are set in a blank arcade, while recessed panels are located above the second-story windows. The entry is centered on the west elevation, where it is headed by a hood with copper anthemion cresting and massive paired wooden brackets. This building was designed by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge. A two story passageway/ porch with hospital hopper sash was added to the stem of the rear elevation ca. 1930. It now serves as a training facility for the Department of Corrections.

#23: Male Employees' Home (1904)

Both the male and female (#24) employees' residences at Medfield are relatively elaborate examples of their type and are sited opposite the south end of the quad to continue the mirror-image plan. Constructed of red brick with sandstone watertable and beltcourse, the somewhat simpler Male Home combines elements of Classical and Craftsman styles. It consists of a seven-bay, three-story center pavilion flanked by

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five-bay, two-story wings. The center section displays a center entry with sidelights and transoms that is fronted by a massive balustraded Tuscan porch and framed by projecting two-bay endpieces. Segmentally arched windows with 6/6 sash display sandstone keystones at the first story. Simpler lateral entries are located on the end elevations. The building is enclosed by a slate hip roof with carved rafter ends. Both Employees' Homes were designed by Park & Kendall.

#24: Nurses' Home (1903)

The ornate Nurses' Home combines elements of the Renaissance Revival and Craftsman styles. It consists of a projecting seven-bay, three-story central block framed by five-bay, two-story wings with projecting two-bay end pieces. The central and end pavilions are defined by overscaled brick quoins. The building is enclosed by a slate hip roof whose overhanging cornice is supported on brackets. Windows with 6/6 sash are headed by splayed brick lintels with cast-stone keystones. The center entry is framed by sidelights and transom, and is fronted by an elaborate balustraded porch with rusticated brick corner piers and Tuscan columns *in antis* supporting a modillion cornice with triglyphs and metopes. The entry is headed by a two-story arch with alternating brick and cast-stone voussoirs. Other trim includes a cast-stone watertable and beltcourse. Three-bay side elevations display open balustraded terraces. This building, like most of the others in the area (#84), is surrounded by lilac hedges and mature trees. Both Employees' Homes were designed by Park & Kendall.

#31: Farm Colony Dormitory (1899) and farm buildings:

The dormitory structure located on the south side of Canal Street is probably the farmhouse for 15 to 20 patients and staff approved by the Legislature in 1899. It is a 1 1/2-story shingled structure built on a rectangular plan with a slightly projecting seven-bay, gambrel-roofed central section and seven-bay, gable-roof wings all with chimneys. It rests on a high brick foundation, creating a full basement story. Simply framed windows contain 6/6 sash. It is similar in appearance to the rustic wards built at other farm colonies like Grafton (see form), revealing its function here. The building was designed by Winslow, Wetherell & Bigelow. Drawings for another substantially more elaborate design (including stepped gables and dormers) exists in the Massachusetts State Archives collection; it is unknown whether or not it was ever built. Unfortunately, the former support buildings, including barns and sheds, that surrounded it are either in poor and deteriorated condition or no longer in existence. A 1905 drawing for a large elaborate barn by Park & Kendall exists in the Archives collection, but it is not possible to match it up with the remnants that survive today. The Farm Dormitory has recently been rehabilitated for use by the Department of Youth Services.

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Massachusetts#21, 22: Tubercular Cottages (1906)

Occupying mirror-image positions behind the C Wards at the south end of the quadrangle, these cottages were erected for tubercular patients, reflecting the new knowledge about and interest in that disease. Both are shingled Craftsman-style cottages that rise 1 1/2 stories from fieldstone foundations to asphalt gable roofs with exposed rafter and joist ends. A characteristic feature is the fenestration consisting of banks of 9/9 sash windows with transoms. Both cottages were designed by Park & Kendall. They are very similar to a pair of contemporary TB cottages at Danvers State Hospital (NR 1984).

#25-30: Employee Cottages (1907-1914)

A group of six employee cottages was built near the main entrance to the hospital in the early-twentieth century. Two were been lost subsequently, but the remaining four are wood-frame, 1 1/2-story Dutch Colonials enclosed by gambrel roofs with chimneys at the south ends. Three-bay cross gambrels terminate the north ends of the west facades, while porches extend southward across off-center entries. Windows contain 6/6 sash and are sometimes paired. Cottages #1 and #3 are sided with asphalt shingle and rest on fieldstone foundations, while #5 and #6 are sheathed with wood shingle and rest on concrete foundations. Cottages #2 and #4 are no longer extant. A small, circular-plan fieldstone structure (#76) with arched openings and a conical roof is located in front of the cottages on the west side of the drive; this may have served as a wellhouse. These cottages were designed by Robert R. Kendall.

#46: Superintendent's House (1907)

Also located near the main entrance, the Superintendent's House is another shingled Dutch Colonial rising from a fieldstone foundation to a gambrel roof with interior chimneys. Its symmetrical, five-bay east facade is centered on an entry with sidelights and a balustraded porch supported on Tuscan piers. It is extended by a rear ell and by a three-bay south wing with secondary entry. The house is surrounded by lilac hedges and specimen trees. Robert R. Kendall was the architect.

#59: Power Plant (1905)

This building replaced the original power plant that stood at the north end of the central green behind the kitchen/dining room (#57). It is built into a hillside sloping down to the Charles River at the northwest corner of the building group. It is a large, red-brick structure enclosed by a flat roof masked by a parapet. Windows with splayed lintels contain modern metal sash. A large, unroofed, concrete coal storage bin (#60) extends from the southwest corner of the power plant, where a concrete railroad trestle (#61) terminates. A tall, yellow brick smokestack also rises at this end of the building. Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge were the architects.

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Medfield (Norfolk County)
Massachusetts**Later Buildings (post-1914)**#56: Laundry (1925)

The laundry is a large, red-brick structure that is built on a rectangular plan and rises one story to a low pitched roof with central monitor, a roof form that typifies early twentieth century laundries at several campuses. Large windows with cast-stone lintels and sills and fifteen-pane metal sash are arranged in groups of three with the bays divided by brick piers. A vehicular entry is centered on the east elevation. The laundry was designed by Robert R. Kendall.

#72: Clark Building (1958)

Located at the entrance to the main building group, Clark is typical of the large H-plan admissions/treatment units that were added to many campuses in the mid-twentieth century. Faced with red brick, it rises four stories to a flat roof with central mechanicals tower. Typically, the long 25-bay south facade is centered on a modern enclosed brick entrance with tripled windows above. Windows contain the typical hospital hopper sash. The architect was Leland, Larsen, Bradley & Hibbard.

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded on State Hospital property, it is likely that sites are present. Four prehistoric sites are present in the general area (within one mile) including one site on the original hospital grounds. Site 19-NF-46, the Medfield Hospital site, has been identified on the northeast slope of a stony knoll, on the south bank of the Charles River north of the State Hospital cemetery. The area is now part of the Medfield State Forest. The site was reportedly located when the Medfield State Hospital Farm fields numbers 21 and 22 were under cultivations. The physical characteristics of the hospital include well drained level to moderately sloping terraces and knolls adjacent to the Charles River or related wetlands, all indicators of favorable locational criteria for Native subsistence and settlement activities. The Charles River drainage has been recognized as an important locus of Native American settlement throughout most of the prehistoric and Contact periods. The above information combined with the availability of open space on the hospital grounds indicates a high potential for the recovery of significant prehistoric resources. Prehistoric sensitivity is high throughout most of the campus which includes areas within 1000' (300 meters) of Charles River wetlands and tributary streams. The potential to recover significant prehistoric resources may be low in the east central portion of the campus where the main hospital buildings are located. Much of the area is over 1000' (300 meters) from wetlands. The integrity of any resources in this area may have suffered as a result of hospital building construction.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMedfield State Hospital
Medfield (Norfolk County)
MassachusettsSection number 7, 8 Page 10, 1

There is also a high potential for locating significant historic archaeological remains on the hospital property. The Medfield State Hospital was constructed on the site of at least one and possibly more pre-existing farms. At present, only one pre-existing farmhouse is extant, #48 the Assistant Superintendents' House (ca. 1840). Structural remains of additional farmhouses may survive as well as archaeological survivals of outbuildings (barns, tool/woodsheds) associated with the Assistant Superintendents House. Occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) also likely survive associated with structures which predated and existed during the life of the State Hospital. Structural remains related to State Hospital are associated with barns and sheds no longer extant in the Farm Colony. Several structures survive archaeologically including a cellar hole, #36 (1920), a calf barn foundation, #34 (1912), and the main barn foundation, #37 (1920).

Unmarked graves may be associated with the hospital cemetery, #71 (ca. 1900) as well as unmarked family plots associated with preexisting 19th century farms on the hospital property.

(end)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Medfield State Hospital possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Established in 1892 as the Medfield Insane Asylum, it was the Commonwealth's first facility erected specifically for long-term, high-need chronic patients. Many superintendents of existing asylums, who had been debating the need for such a facility for some time, felt that it was the best way to provide for this special and fast increasing class of patients. Although it is not stated directly in Annual Reports, they probably also wanted to divest themselves of this group which required intensive care and lowered their all-important curability rates. Medfield was also the third state facility, and the first "insane" hospital, built on the cottage plan, allowing for complete classification of patients. In this case the plan is highly unique, consisting of well-detailed Queen Anne- style buildings arranged in a mirror-image pattern around a central green. Medfield's twentieth century history clearly reflects major trends at the state and national levels as described in the overview. It meets criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places and is significant on the local and state levels. The period of significance extends from 1892 to 1940.

The Medfield Insane Asylum was authorized by Chapter 425 of the Acts of 1892 as a 1,000-bed hospital for "care of chronic and incurable

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2Medfield State Hospital
Medfield (Norfolk County)
Massachusetts

cases of the insane who have become public charges" (First Annual Report, 1894). The Legislature appropriated \$25,000 for purchase of a suitable site and \$500,000 for construction of necessary buildings. A 426-acre site in Medfield and Dover was selected. William Pitt Wentworth of Boston was the architect chosen to design the hospital on the dispersed cottage plan desired by the Board of Trustees. The unique collegelike campus is considered to be one of the finest works of Wentworth's career (fig. 1, 2). The campus was arranged in a quadrangle as follows: an administration building and wards for "quiet" patients at its head and wards for "untidy, excited, and epileptic" patients around its perimeter; infirmary and industrial buildings at its corners; and a chapel, laundry, kitchen/dining facility, powerhouse, and carpenters' shop at its center. A stable stood slightly behind the quad at the southwest corner, and the beginnings of a farm group were located across Hospital Drive to the south. All of these buildings and the central green remain, except for the powerhouse and carpenter shop.

Medfield was the first of the state "insane" hospitals to be built on the "cottage plan," with numerous freestanding wards replacing the single massive "Kirkbride" buildings of earlier hospitals. Models within the state included the private McLean Asylum in Belmont (1872-90), the Lyman Reform School in Westborough (1884; see form), and the Fernald State School in Waltham (1887; see form). The cottage plan was intended to provide better light and ventilation, as well as more complete classification of mental illness. Additionally, the small-scale buildings allowed for more intimate, homelike living conditions, with sleeping quarters on the upper floors and communal living and working spaces on the first floor. Most of the original wards were designed to accommodate 50 patients, with the exception of the F wards which had a capacity of 150. Staff occupied quarters in the attics of the buildings and worked twelve-hour days six days per week. Separate staff dormitories and cottages began to be constructed in the early twentieth century as they were throughout the system.

The First Annual Report of 1896 states that twelve buildings, accommodating 600 patients and the necessary officers and employees, had been completed by May 1 and were immediately occupied to relieve the overcrowding at existing state asylums, especially Taunton (see form). The first patients consisted of 60 men and 60 women admitted from Taunton in May. By September 30, the population had risen to 563, and to 961 a year later.

Six additional buildings, including wards for "untidy, excited and epileptic" patients (E, F, and L Wards) were scheduled for completion in early 1897, raising capacity to 1,100. The Trustees praised their new hospital, saying that: "(we) desire to call attention to the fact that the cottage plan adopted in the construction, with its eighteen

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 3**Medfield State Hospital
Medfield (Norfolk County)
Massachusetts**

separate buildings for patients, gives a much better opportunity for classification of all forms of insanity than is afforded by any hospital in the state." Because in their opinion the hospital was so well suited to curable cases, they went on to request that their statute be amended to put them "on the same basis as other state hospitals." The Second Annual Report continued in this unhappy tone saying that approximately 1,000 chronic patients had been transferred from other institutions, the majority of whom were "old, sick, feeble, filthy in their habits and destructive of their clothing." The Trustees also reported that the originally planned group of buildings had been completed with the construction of the chapel, stable, and barn.

In later reports, the Trustees seemed to accept their mandate of caring for an incurable population and began to request funds to better serve this purpose. In 1898, they asked for a farmhouse (#31) to accommodate a farmer and 15 to 20 patients; an industrial building for clothesmaking, ironwork, upholstery, and mattress making; and also for permission to convert one of the male wards to a female ward since female patients were in the majority. In 1900, it was reported that the grounds were being improved, and that the patient population had risen to 1,197. By 1902, \$80,000 had been appropriated for a second ward for "excited" female patients (R Ward; #19)) as well as \$2,000 for purchase of an additional 40 acres on which the Trustees proposed to build structures for 600 patients. Also under construction were a nurses' residence (#24) for 75 nurses and a male attendants' home (#23), a new barn, a hospital for tubercular patients (#53), a ward for 100 "excited" male patients (S Ward; #20) and a new powerhouse (#59). In 1906, several wood-frame cottages were erected, including two for tubercular patients (#21, 22) and three for employees (#25-27). In 1907 a superintendent's house (#46) was completed. By this time, there were approximately 1,500 patients at Medfield.

A two-year training program for nurses, initiated in 1902 and expanded to three years in 1914, was discontinued in 1943, during World War II. The 1903-1904 dormitories for nurses and attendants, which allowed staff to move out of the patient wards, illustrate a new concern with employee morale and proficiency. The infirmary and cottages reflect new advances in the care and treatment of tubercular patients. Other additions to staff and services at Medfield reflected changes in the mental health field that were occurring throughout the system. Medfield's first social worker was hired in 1914, a laboratory was added in 1920, an occupational therapist was added to the staff in 1921, and a physiotherapy department was added in 1928.

Chapter 504 of the Acts of 1909 renamed the Hospital as the Medfield State Asylum. Chapter 442 of the Acts of 1914 renamed it again as the Medfield State Hospital and more importantly amended its statute to

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 4**Medfield State Hospital
Medfield (Norfolk County)
Massachusetts**

allow for care of patients with all types of mental illness. In 1930 the Massachusetts Medical Society noted that Medfield had "a training program for nurses, a pathological laboratory, a hydriatric department for tonic treatment, sedative hydrotherapy equipment, and a well-equipped physiotherapy department" (MMS 1930: 13).

In the 1930s and 1940s, the hospital typically was overcrowded with the patient population ranging from 1,700 to 1,900, substantially more than the 1,568 capacity. Staffing fell to about 50% during World War II. Higher-functioning patients helped to fill the gap by caring for other patients, performing laundry, housekeeping, and food service chores, and assuming more responsibility for outdoor tasks such as farming, groundskeeping, and snow and coal shoveling. The 1945 Governor & Council Report noted that the condition of buildings at Medfield was the poorest in the state and that they lacked any type of fire protection. Specific building needs cited by the report included an acute treatment facility, wards for "disturbed" male and female patients, a new administration building, a warehouse and canning plant, a modern shop, and tunnels to connect all of the buildings. The power plant, which generated the power to supply water to the Town of Medfield as well as to the hospital, needed new equipment, and the sewer system needed new lines to relieve the retarded flow. All of the buildings were in need of new furniture and a through paint job. New machinery, especially a tractor, were required for operation of the farm colony.

Electroshock and Insulin Shock therapies were introduced in the 1940s, with facilities in B1 (#1). The first unlocked wards were instituted in 1949. In the 1950s, new psychotropic drugs began to replace sedatives, seclusion, cold wet sheet packs, and hydrotherapy. Many patients were able to be discharged, allowing the hospital to extend their services to the community with establishment of aftercare clinics in Wellesley and Quincy. Under the leadership of Dr. Harold Lee, Medfield gained a national reputation for its innovative Rehabilitation Program in the 1960s. It involved a "step system" of increasingly independent living situations on campus and an intensive vocational program to increase work skills for community transition.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric occupation in Medfield are poorly understood, any surviving sites would be significant. Prehistoric sites in this area can contribute to a greater understanding of Native settlement and subsistence in the Charles River drainage, particularly the interior portion of that drainage for which we know the least amount of information. Native American settlement in this area may be related to larger sites in the lower portion of the Charles drainage on a seasonal basis or, cross cut drainage boundaries to neighboring

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet**

**Medfield State Hospital
Medfield (Norfolk County)
Massachusetts**

Section number 8 Page 5

locales. Prehistoric sites in this area may also represent a specialized adaptation to specific resources and environmental characteristics in the general area.

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential to document the complete land use history on the State Hospital property. Further documentary research accompanied by archaeological survey and excavation can establish the location, form and associations of farm houses, outbuildings and features which predate the development of the State Hospital. Background research, detailed mapping of structural remains and careful analysis of occupational related features can provide insights into 19th and possibly 18th century farms at the local level and the relationships of these farms with regional economies and current farming methods. A study of the relationships between subsistence and market economics may also be possible. The analysis of occupational related features can also provide informations on the social and cultural characteristics of individuals who lived on the farms and the extent to which farming was important in their lives.

Structural remains of buildings associated with the State Hospital can help document components of the hospital which no longer survive, particularly agriculturally related outbuildings. An analysis of these structures and their related archaeological deposits can provide details of support facilities at the hospital during the late 19th/early 20th century. The analysis of occupational related features particularly trash areas associated with the State Hospital can provide detailed information on the social, cultural and economic lives of staff and patients at the hospital and the extent to which these characteristics compared with other State Hospitals. Analysis of these features may provide unique data relating to the Commonwealth's first facility created specifically for long-term high-need patients.

(end)

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 9, 10

Page 1, 1

Medfield State Hospital
Medfield (Norfolk County)
Massachusetts

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List of Figures

1. Birds' Eye View of Campus. 1897.
2. Main Building Group, photograph. ca. 1910.
3. Chapel, photograph. ca. 1910.
4. Nurses' Home, photograph. ca. 1910.
5. Male Employees' Home, photograph. ca. 1910.
6. Superintendent's House, photograph. ca. 1910.
7. Plan of Campus. 1897.

(end)

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

See attached maps.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The nomination is confined to present campus boundaries which were achieved during the period of significance.

(end)

**MEDFIELD STATE HOSPITAL
MEDFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

MAP#	BLDG. NAME	DATE	STYLE	ARCHITECT	STATUS	RESOURCE
1	Ward B-1	1896	Queen Anne	William Pitt Wentworth	C	B
2	Ward B-2	1896	Queen Anne	William Pitt Wentworth	C	B
3	Ward B-3	1896	Queen Anne	William Pitt Wentworth	C	B
4	Ward B-4	1896	Queen Anne	William Pitt Wentworth	C	B
5	Ward C-1	1896	Queen Anne	William Pitt Wentworth	C	B
6	Ward C-2	1896	Queen Anne	William Pitt Wentworth	C	B
7	Ward C-3	1896	Queen Anne	William Pitt Wentworth	C	B
8	Ward C-4	1896	Queen Anne	William Pitt Wentworth	C	B
9	Ward D-1	1896	Queen Anne	William Pitt Wentworth	C	B
10	Ward D-2	1896	Queen Anne	William Pitt Wentworth	C	B
11	Ward D-3	1896	Queen Anne	William Pitt Wentworth	C	B
12	Ward D-4	1896	Queen Anne	William Pitt Wentworth	C	B
13	Ward E-1	1897	Queen Anne	William Pitt Wentworth	C	B
14	Ward E-2	1897	Queen Anne	William Pitt Wentworth	C	B
15	Ward F-1	1897	Queen Anne	William Pitt Wentworth	C	B
16	Ward F-2	1897	Queen Anne	William Pitt Wentworth	C	B
17	Ward L-1	1897	Queen Anne	William Pitt Wentworth	C	B
18	Ward L-2	1897	Queen Anne	William Pitt Wentworth	C	B
19	Ward R	1904	Utilitarian	Park & Kendall	C	B
20	Ward S	1906	Beaux Artes	Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge	C	B
21	TB Cottage	1906	Craftsman Cottage	Park & Kendall	C	B
22	TB Cottage	1906	Craftsman Cottage	Park & Kendall	C	B
23	Male Employees Home	1904	Craftsman/Classical Revival	Park & Kendall	C	B
24	Nurses Home	1903	Craftsman/Ren. Rev.	Park & Kendall	C	B
25	Employee Cottage 1	1907	Dutch Colonial	Robert R. Kendall	C	B
26	Site of Cottage 2	1907	n/a		C	Si
27	Employee Cottage 3	1907	Dutch Colonial	Robert R. Kendall	C	B
28	Site of Cottage 4	1914	n/a		C	Si
29	Employee Cottage 5	1914	Dutch Colonial	Robert R. Kendall	C	B
30	Employee Cottage 6	1914	Dutch Colonial	Robert R. Kendall	C	B
31	Farm Dormitory	1899	Craftsman/Colonial	Winslow, Wetherell & Bigelow	C	B
32	Hennery	1910s	Utilitarian		C	B
33	Brooder House	1951	collapsing		NC	B
34	Calf Barn foundation	1912	n/a		C	St
35	Wagon Shed	1912	collapsing		NC	B
36	Cellar hole	1912	n/a		C	St
37	Main Barn found.	1920	n/a		C	St
38	Tractor Shed	1920	Utilitarian		C	B

**MEDFIELD STATE HOSPITAL
MEDFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

MAP#	BLDG. NAME	DATE	STYLE	ARCHITECT	STATUS	RESOURCE
39	Bull Barn foundation	1926	n/a		C	Si
40	Storage Shed	ca. 1920	collapsing		C	St
41	Shed	ca. 1900	Utilitarian		C	B
42	Stable/Main Garage	1897	Queen Anne	William Pitt Wentworth	C	B
43	Wagon Shed site	1934	n/a		C	Si
44	Tool Shed site	1934	n/a		C	Si
45	Greenhouse headhse.	1921	Utilitarian		C	B
46	Supt.'s House	1907	Dutch Colonial	Robert R. Kendall	C	B
47	garage	ca. 1940	n/a		C	B
48	Asst. Supt.'s House	ca. 1840	Greek Revival		C	B
49	Hillside Cottage S-8	1931	Colonial Revival		C	B
50	Cottage S-5	1932	Colonial Revival		C	B
51	garage	ca. 1932	Utilitarian		C	B
52	Administration	1896	Queen Anne	William Pitt Wentworth	C	B
53	Infirmery	1904	Classical Revival		C	B
54	Chapel/Gymnasium	1897	Queen Anne	William Pitt Wentworth	C	B
55	Club/Recreation	1897	Queen Anne	William Pitt Wentworth	C	B
56	Laundry	1925	Utilitarian	Robert R. Kendall	C	B
57	Dining/Kitchen	1896	Queen Anne	William Pitt Wentworth	C	B
58	Bakery/Food Service	1950s	Modern		NC	B
59	Power Plant	1905	Utilitarian	Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge	C	B
60	Coal Storage	1905	Utilitarian		C	St
61	RR Trestle	1905	n/a		C	St
62	Pumping Station	1896	Utilitarian	Willlliam Pitt Wentworth	C	St
63	Salvage Yd/Paint Shop	ca. 1930	Utilitarian		C	B
64	Salvage Yard	ca. 1930	Utilitarian		C	St
65	Salvage Yard	ca. 1930	Utilitarian		C	B
66	Salvage Yard	ca. 1930	Utilitarian		C	B
67	Salvage Yard	ca. 1930	Utilitarian		C	B
68	Salvage Yard	ca. 1930	Utilitarian		C	B
69	Silo	1949	Utilitarian		NC	St
70	Filter Bed Pump Sta.	1956	n/a		NC	St
71	Cemetery	ca. 1900	n/a		C	Si
72	Clark Building	1958	Modern	Leland, Larsen, Bradley & Hibbard	NC	B
73	Standpipe	1940s	n/a		NC	St
74	Machine Shop	1964	Utilitarian		NC	B
75	Ventilator	ca. 1920	n/a		C	St
76	Round Pavilion	ca. 1900	n/a		C	St
77	Walled yard	ca. 1920	n/a		C	Si

**MEDFIELD STATE HOSPITAL
MEDFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

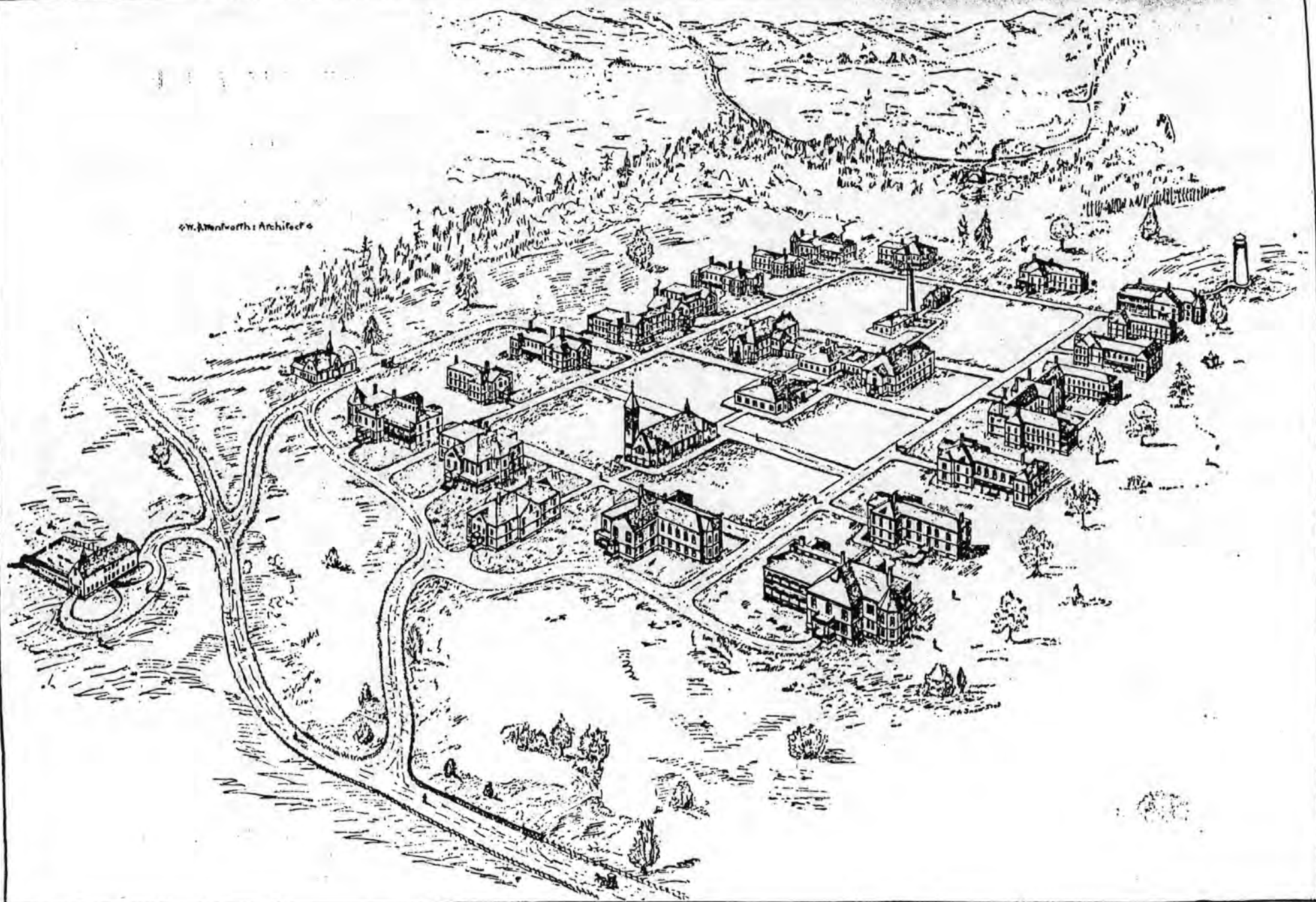
<u>MAP#</u>	<u>BLDG. NAME</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>ARCHITECT</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>RESOURCE</u>
78	StoneWall	ca. 1920	n/a		C	St
79	Ventilator	ca. 1920	n/a		C	St
80	Ventilator	ca. 1920	n/a		C	St
81	Main Gate	ca. 1900	n/a		C	Ob
82	MR Housing	ca. 1980	Modern		NC	B
83	Quadrangle/Green	1896	n/a		C	Si
84	Supt. House lawn	ca. 1910	n/a		C	Si
85	Clark Bldg. lawn	ca. 1910	n/a		C	Si
86	Agricultural land	1896	n/a		C	Si

TOTAL RESOURCES: 78 Contributing; 8 Noncontributing

53 Contributing Buildings
11 Contributing Sites
13 Contributing Structures
1 Contributing Objects

5 Noncontributing Buildings
3 Noncontributing Structures

W. Wentworth: Architect



MASS STATE HOSPITALS & SCHOOLS
MEDFIELD STATE HOSPITAL
Main Building Group
c1900; Courtesy SPNEA
Figure #2



MASS STATE HOSPITALS & SCHOOLS
MEDFIELD STATE HOSPITAL
Chapel
c1910; Courtesy SPNEA
Figure #3

Ph



MASS. STATE HOSPITALS & SCHOOLS
MEDFIELD STATE HOSPITAL

Nurses' Home
c1910; Courtesy SPNEA
Figure #4

PH



MASS STATE HOSPITALS & SCHOOLS
MEDFIELD STATE HOSPITAL
Male Employees' Home
c1910; Courtesy SPNEA
Figure #5



MASS. STATE HOSPITALS & SCHOOLS
MEDFIELD STATE HOSPITAL
Superintendent's House
c1910; Courtesy SPNEA
Figure #6



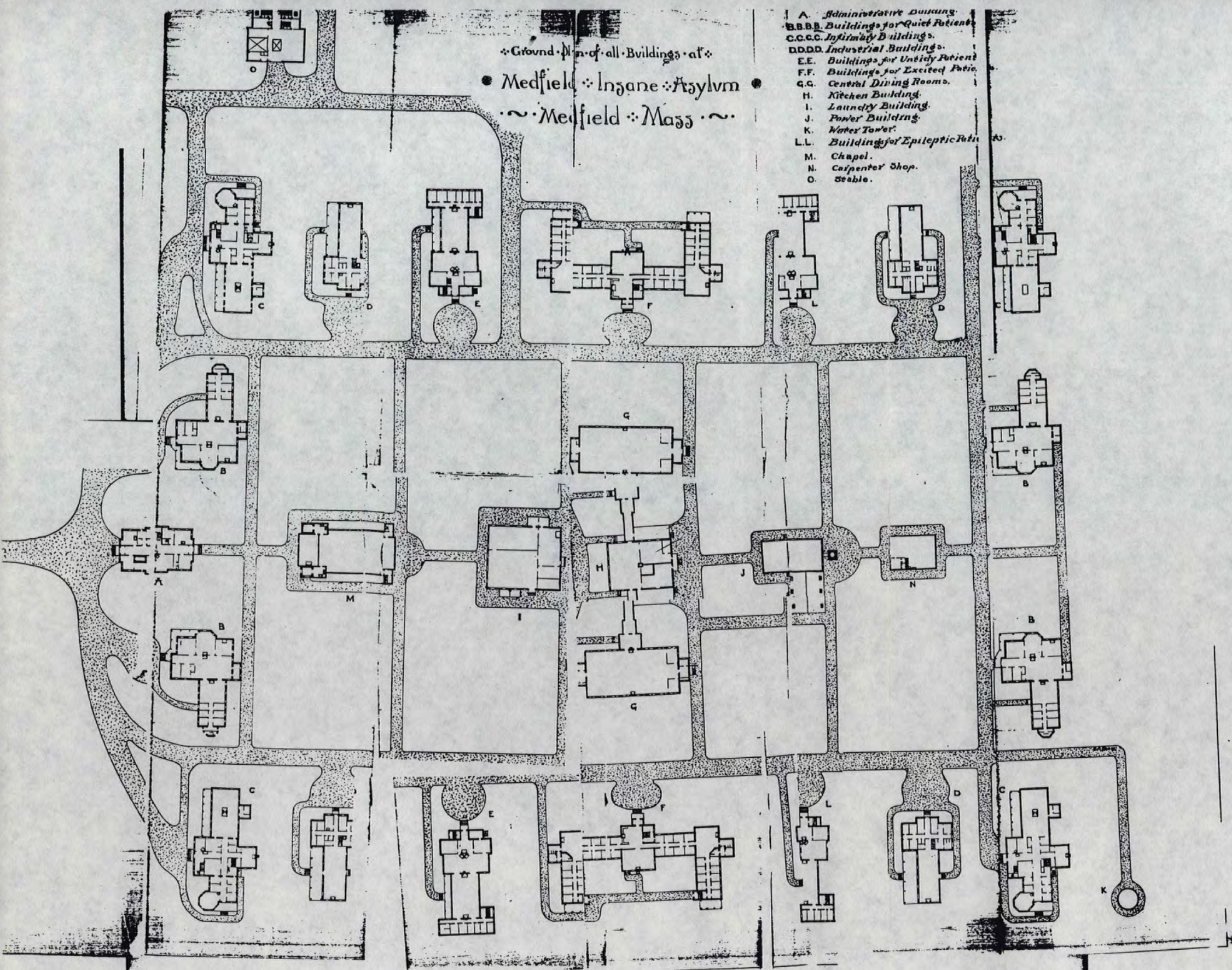
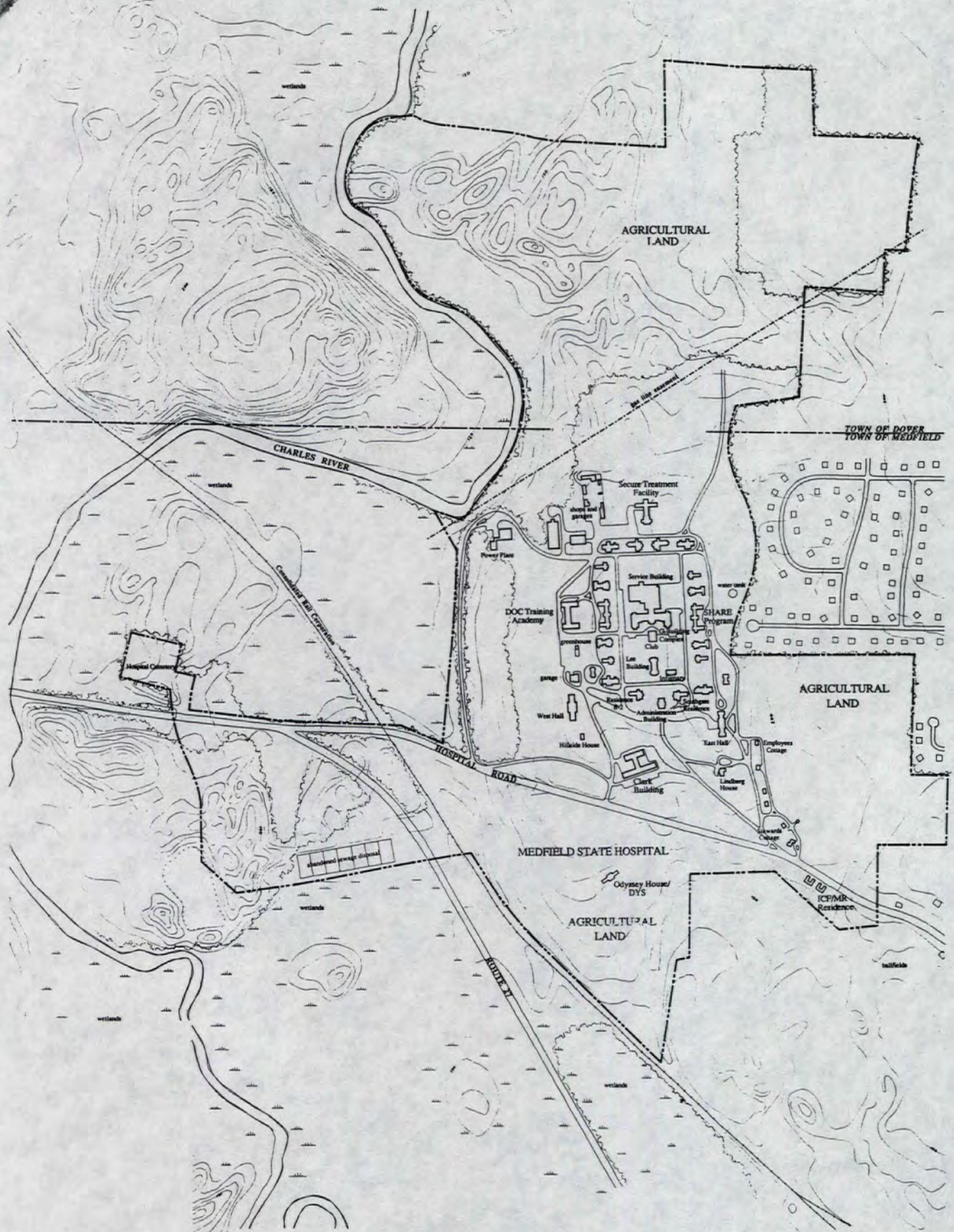


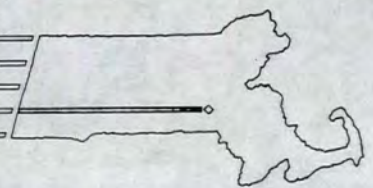
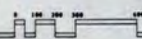
FIGURE # 7. 1897 PLAN OF CAMPUS

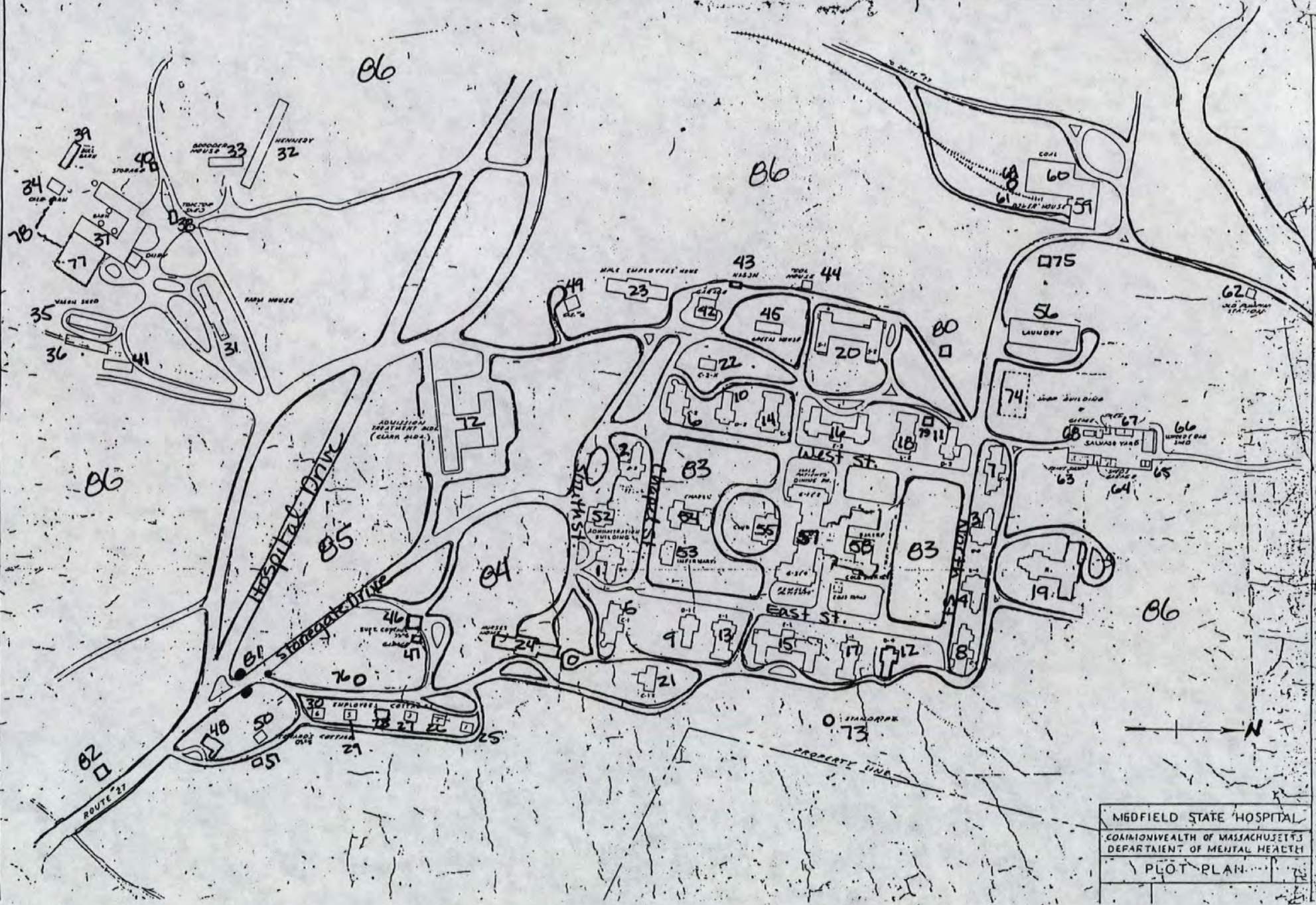


MEDFIELD STATE HOSPITAL

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH DIVISION OF CAPITAL PLANNING & OPERATIONS





MIDFIELD STATE HOSPITAL	
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS	
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH	
PLOT PLAN	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Medfield State Hospital

MULTIPLE NAME: Massachusetts State Hospitals and State Schools

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Norfolk

DATE RECEIVED: 12/09/93 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/21/93
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/06/94 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/23/94
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 93001481

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 1/21/94 DATE Entered in the
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

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

CLASSIFICATION

☐ count ☐ resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

☐ historic ☐ current

DESCRIPTION

☐ architectural classification
☐ materials
☐ descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

☐ acreage ☐ verbal boundary description
☐ UTM's ☐ boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

☐ sketch maps ☐ USGS maps ☐ photographs ☐ presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____



#2-24 12/91
Administration Bldg (Rear) Ward B-2 (rear)
Medfield State Hospital
Medfield, MA
Caroline Jenkins, photographer
17 State St, Belmont, MA - neg. location
View Facing NW



2-34 Medfield 12/91
Male Employee Home



2-36 Medfield 12/91
Employee Cottage



2-33 Medfield 12/91

Chapel



2-25 Medfield 12/91

C1 Bldg.



2-37 Medfield 12/91

GR. Familywax



2-33 Medfield 12/91

Chapel



2-30 Medfield 12/91

S Building



2-35 Medfield 12/91

Male Employee Home



3-3 Medfield 12/91

Farm Dormitory



3-2 Medfield 12/91
Farm Group



2-28 Medfield 12/91
~~garage~~ laundry



2-31 Medfield 12/91

Garage 42



2-26 Medfield 12/91
Canteen/Dining Area



3-4 Medfield 12/91

Barns



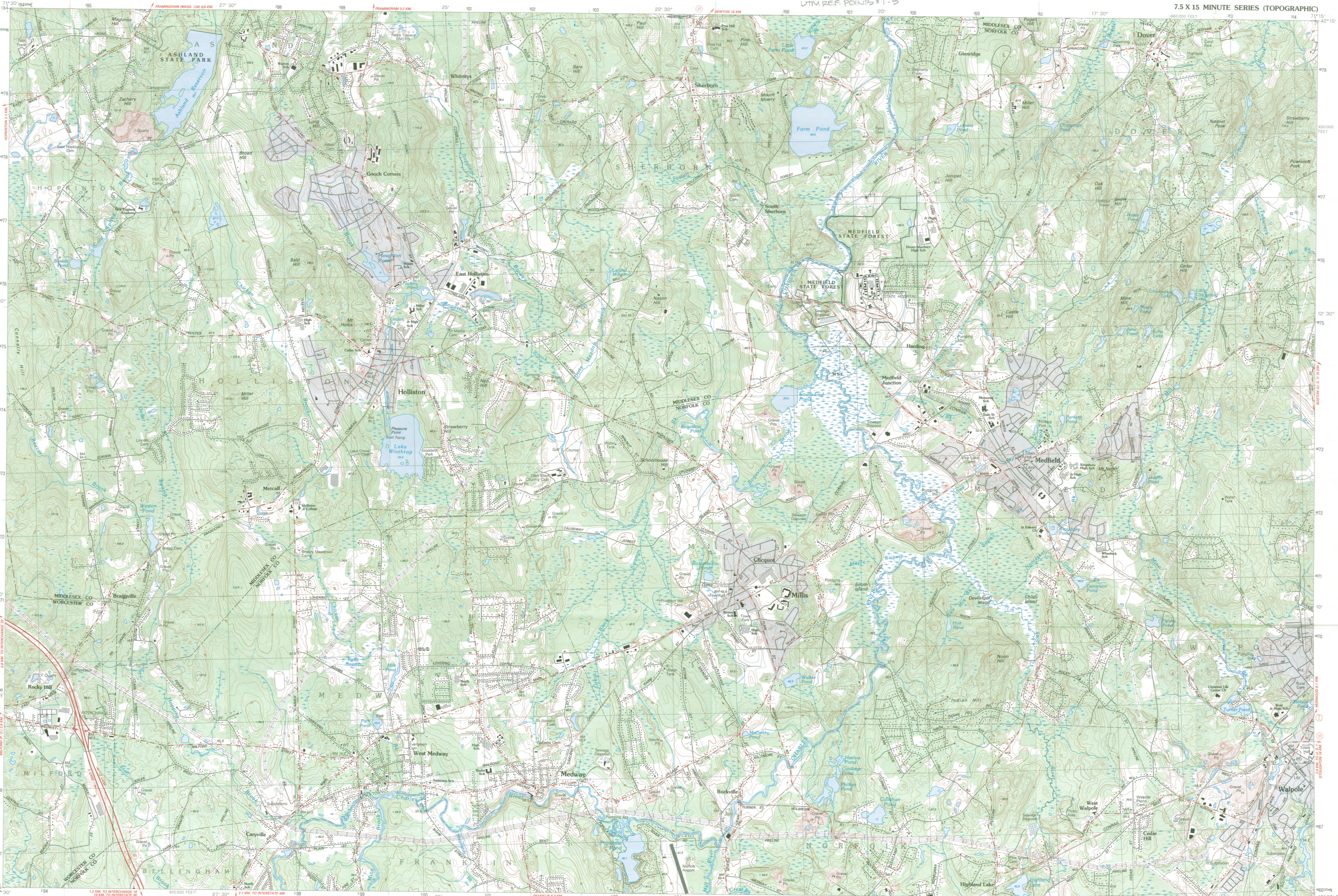
2-27 Medfield 12/91

B 3+4



2-29 Medfield 12/91
W. side Bluffs.

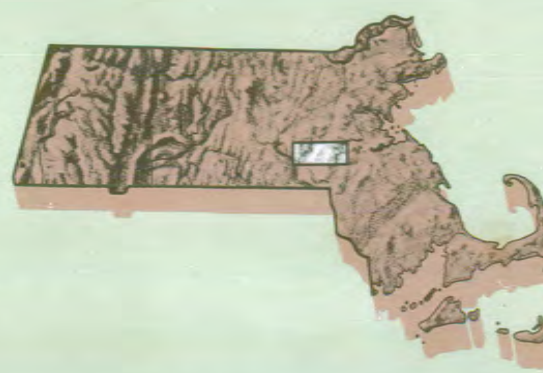
MEDFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS



42071-B3-TM-025

Medfield MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1987

Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1981. Field checked 1981 and 1982. Map edited 1987
Supersedes Holliston 1969 and Medfield 1970
1:25 000-scale maps

Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19
10 000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainline zone
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 6 meters south and 41 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.3 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE

Meters	Feet
1	3.2808
2	6.5617
3	9.8425
4	13.1232
5	16.4040
6	19.6848
7	22.9656
8	26.2464
9	29.5272
10	32.8080

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

DECLINATION DIAGRAM

The diagram shows three vertical lines representing different north directions. The leftmost line is labeled 'M' (Magnetic North) and the rightmost line is labeled 'G' (Grid North). The angle between M and T (True North) is 19° 15'. The angle between T and G is 1° 15'. Below the lines, the distances are given in miles: 276 MILES between M and T, and 28 MILES between T and G.

UTM grid convergence (G) and grid declination (M) 1:25 000-scale maps

Diagram is approximate

ADJOINING MAPS

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

1 Marlborough

2 Framingham

3 Boston South

4 Milford

5 Needwood

6 Uxbridge

7 Franklin

8 Brockton

FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface	.....
Secondary highway, hard surface	.....
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	.....
Unimproved road, trail	.....
Route marker: Interstate, U. S., State	.....
Railroad: standard gage, narrow gage	.....
Bridge: drawbridge	.....
Footbridge; overpass; underpass	.....
Built-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown	.....
House; barn; church; school; large structure	.....
Boundary	.....
National, with monument	.....
State	.....
County, parish	.....
Old township, precinct, district	.....
Incorporated city, village, town	.....
National or State reservation; small park	.....
Land grant with monument; found action corner	.....
U. S. public lands survey: range, township, section	.....
Range, township, section line: location approximate	.....
Fence or field line	.....
Power transmission line, located tower	.....
Dam, dam with lock	.....
Cemetery; grave	.....
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument	.....
Windmill; water well; spring	.....
Mine shaft; prospect; sill or ore	.....
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	.....
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	.....
Disturbed surface: strip mine, lava, sand	.....
Bathymetric contours: index, intermediate	.....
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	.....
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small	.....
Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp	.....
Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland	.....
Scrub; mangrove	.....
Orchard; vineyard	.....

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

MEDFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

42071-B3-TM-025

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✓JM
BF

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SEP 17 1993

MASS. HIST. COMM.

MEDFIELD HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Town House
Medfield, Massachusetts 02052

September 9, 1993

Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street,
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

RECEIVED

DEC 09 1993

NATIONAL
REGISTER

Dear Ms. McDonough,

Concerning the October 13, 1993 consideration of the Medfield State Hospital National Register nomination by the Massachusetts Historical Commission, the Medfield Historical Commission voted unanimously in favor of this proposed listing at its meeting of August 18, 1993.

The Medfield Historical Commission appreciates your efforts to bring about this recognition that the Medfield State Hospital property is worthy of preservation.

Sincerely,

Burgess P. Standley

Burgess P. Standley
Chairman
Medfield Historical Commission