

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



1302

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 Foxborough Pumping Station

other names/site number Foxborough Pumping Station #1 Waterworks District

2. Location

street & number 25 Pumping Station Road ☐ not for publication

city or town Foxborough ☐ vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Norfolk code 021 zip code 02035

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Brona Simon
Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, Deputy SHPO
Massachusetts Historical Commission

10/26/05
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

[Signature]

12-6-05

Foxborough Pumping Station
Name of Property

Norfolk, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

(Check only one box)

- X building(s)
_ district
_ site
_ structure
X object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	building
<u>2</u>		sites
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
		objects
<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: waterworks

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: waterworks

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls BRICK

roof STONE: Slate

other STONE: granite

Narrative Description

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

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7. Narrative Description:

The Foxborough Pumping Station is located in Foxborough, Massachusetts and consists of seven contributing buildings, sites, and structures, as well as two noncontributing properties. The waterworks are owned by the Town of Foxborough and is located on one of four parcels totaling 61.75 acres of land. Only the original 26.6 acres of the waterworks property, on which the Pumping Station and its ancillary buildings are located, are included in this nomination. The district is located off Chestnut Street, approximately one mile northeast of Foxborough Center. Situated within a residential neighborhood, direct access to the district is via a 1/8 mile east/west road named Pumping Station Road. All buildings and ancillary structures of the waterworks are located to the north of Pumping Station Road and set within a wooded area. The primary contributing building of the waterworks district is the brick Pumping Station (1891) designed by Ernest N. Boyden. A second contributing building is the Storage Garage (1953.) Three driven wells (1948) are contributing structures, and contributing sites include the man-made Fales Pond and an abandoned well field consisting of approximately twenty-four pipe heads and a suction pump (1891). Two additional non-contributing features include a Chemical Building (1989) and a fourth well (1972.)

The Town of Foxborough is located in Norfolk County, approximately 25 miles southwest of Boston. Surrounding towns include Walpole to the north, Norfolk to the northwest, Sharon to the northeast, Wrentham to the west, and Mansfield to the south. The Foxborough Pumping Station is located in the Neponset River Watershed and draws its water from this source. This watershed consists of approximately 130 square miles of land located southwest of Boston. All water sources in this area drain into the Neponset River, and ultimately into Boston Harbor. The Neponset River Watershed includes parts of 14 cities and towns: Boston, Canton, Dedham, Dover, Foxborough, Medfield, Milton, Norwood, Randolph, Quincy, Sharon, Stoughton, Walpole, and Westwood. In addition to the Foxborough Pumping Station, the Town of Foxborough has seven other gravel packed wells located in five different well fields throughout Foxborough. All water for Foxborough is supplied solely from groundwater of either the Neponset or Taunton River Basins

The setting around the Foxborough Pumping Station is mostly wooded. Pine trees planted in the 1920s line a paved asphalt driveway that extends east beyond Pumping Station Road for direct access to the waterworks. The driveway is set above the **Pumping Station** at a relatively steep slope and its north slope drops down toward the Pumping Station. An impression of the old waterworks driveway can be detected on the north slope of the incline, leading from the driveway to the front door of the Pumping Station. The new driveway path extends east beyond the Pumping Station and curves left into a circular

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parking lot. All buildings of the Foxborough Pumping Station are situated around the parking lot in close proximity. The Pumping Station is located to the west of the parking lot, and fifty feet west of the Station is **Fales Pond**. Fales Pond is man-made and comprises the lowest elevation of the site. The surrounding area gently slopes downward toward the pond, except for the steep slope of the land off the driveway. Direct access to the east and south sides of Fales Pond can be made by foot, while a narrow driveway extends west from the parking lot to access the west bank of the pond. Fales Pond is connected to the Neponset Reservoir at its northernmost section, a connection made possible via a dam that has long been buried by sand. The dam, built in the 19th century, created Fales Pond and prior to its construction the area was swamp. Today the dam is no longer in use and the area between Fales Pond and the Neponset Reservoir exists as a low flow stream. The Neponset Reservoir serves as the starting point of the Neponset River, which runs thirty miles through the middle of the Neponset River Watershed.

The Neponset Reservoir is visible to the north of the Waterworks District, the two areas being separated by a medium density strand of deciduous and pine trees. When the Foxborough waterworks was originally built, twenty-four small wells with narrow pipes suctioned ground water from the immediate area, which was comprised mostly of wetlands. This **original well field** is now abandoned, but numerous pipes from this system remain (**photo #3**) and are situated just a few yards northwest of the Pumping Station, scattered northwards toward the Neponset Reservoir. The pipe heads of the wells rise approximately four inches from the ground and have been replaced by four **gravel-packed wells** that are much deeper and draw water from the Neponset Reservoir Aquifer. One of the large wells of the waterworks district is located in the wooded area north of the Pumping Station and the other three wells are located south of Fales Pond, between the pond and the narrow access driveway mentioned above. The three ancillary service buildings of the site, one of which is located on a separate parcel, are located around the parking lot in a circular fashion. A tall electric pole is situated at the southeast corner of the building and another is located near the middle of the west elevation.

The Queen Anne-style **Pumping Station**, designed in 1891 by Boston architect, Ernest N. Boyden, is one-story in height, set on a slight hill, and oriented on a north-south axis, with its west side overlooking the pond. The building is L-shaped and comprised of three sections that correspond to three interior rooms. The nearly square boiler room connects the other two sections of the building. From the central boiler room, the engine room extends to the south and coal room to the east. The Pumping Station consists of a 20' x 24' engine room, a 22' x 31' boiler room, and a 17' x 31' coal room. All three rectangular blocks were built at the same time and remain in working order; however, both the boiler and coal rooms now serve as storage space.

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The entire Pumping Station is constructed of Taunton brick, laid in common bond. The building has its original foundation made of fieldstone. The roof of the Pumping Station is unique, as each block of the building has its own pyramidal hipped roof. The hipped roof sections are covered in grey slate and the ridge lines are topped with copper flashing. Due to the unique shape of the roof, the ridge and eaves of the boiler room roof are higher than the other two sections, the boiler room block serves as a connector and has the appearance of an overlapping roof in the corner of the L-Plan(**photo #1**). The Pumping Station's roof is accentuated by a cupola centered on the ridge of the engine room. The cupola has wooden louvers and is topped by a pyramidal hipped cap covered in slate. The cap roof has decorative brackets and cornice. A sixty-five foot square brick chimney is located at the exterior north wall of the boiler room. Another prominent feature of the building is the entrance porch at the main entrance on the south façade (**photo #2**). A chain-link fence located at the rear of the building, installed for safety reasons, frames the now defunct coal basin.

Repeated features of the Pumping Station include a water table that wraps around the base of the engine and boiler room elevations, but is absent on the coal room elevation. The water table is distinguished from the primary brick of the walls by a black-red-black pattern. The same pattern is also present as an upper-level stringcourse on all elevations of the boiler room, but it is not continued on any of the sides of the engine or coal rooms. All windows of the Pumping Station have wooden sash and all but one have rough-faced granite sills. There are three fixed windows, but the majority of windows are double-hung 6/6 lights. Most windows are set into segmental arch openings with splayed lintels.

The primary entrance to the Pumping Station faces south and leads to the engine room. The entrance is composed of wooden rectangular double doors located in the center of the south elevation. The open-air porch projects forward and its shed roof, an extension of the hipped roof, is supported by paired wooden chamfered posts. On either side of the door, the paired posts rest on a low brick wall with a rough-faced granite cap. The brick walls are about three feet high, four feet in length, and extend from the main block to form the sides of the porch. Recessed from the main entrance to the station is the south wall of the coal room, which is built into the slope of the land. Two windows are located on this wall. One of the two windows on this wall is located in the corner of the L, the other, a small fixed six-light sash, is now left of center after a nine foot addition to the coal room in the mid 20th century.

The west elevation of the Pumping Station is composed of the west walls of the engine room and boiler room. The wall of the boiler room projects approximately two feet west beyond the engine room elevation. The largest window of the Pumping Station is a single Romanesque arch window located on

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the west elevation of the engine room. The full arch extends from its granite sill near ground level to nearly the roof. Set within the arch is a tripartite window comprised of three double hung sash windows, an 8/2 flanked by 3/2 sash. The arched window is framed by a full arch lintel and further outlined by egg-shaped terra cotta ornamentation. To the upper right of this window, a large ventilation pipe extends horizontally. Left of the arch, a vertical pipe is attached to the wall for drainage purposes. Two large openings on the west wall of the boiler room have been altered substantially. The opening to the south consists of brick infill and has a single window suspended in its upper left portion. Originally, this opening consisted of a fixed window with granite sill up top and recessed brick below. The window that currently fills the space is most likely the second half of what appears to have been a double window located to the north. The right portion of this double window has been filled with brick, while the left portion remains set into the double segmental arch opening. Below this window, a portion of the brick wall has been covered by cement plastering.

The north elevation of the Pumping Station consists of the north wall of the boiler room and the long low wall of the coal room, which is on the same plane as the boiler room. Two similar 6/6 windows are located on the north wall of the engine room and left of the windows is the sixty-five foot square brick chimney stack. The chimney tapers as it rises and is capped at the top. The chimney is attached to the exterior of the north elevation by a brick extension from the boiler room. The extension is about three feet wide and has a flat roof the height of the stringcourse of the boiler room. The brickwork of this small extension has been re-pointed and evidences that an opening has been filled. Left of the chimney is the coal pit. Although the pit is open today, joist holes along the north elevation of the coal room suggest that the space was once covered. A fixed six-pane light is right of center on the north coal room wall. To the right of the coal pit is a large metal double door with a fixed 12-pane light. The doorway leads into the boiler room.

The east elevation of the Pumping Station is characterized by a 20th century addition. The addition was built off the east wall of the coal room and follows the same roof-line of the coal room, blending into the brickwork of the entire building. Only a slight irregular pattern of mortar reveals the line between the original block and the addition. The east elevation of the Pumping Station has a garage door with a shed roof. The metal overhead garage door has sixteen square panels, one row of which is lights. The garage door replaces an older door once used as the opening for coal deliveries. A large window configuration dominates the east wall of the engine room, displaying a center 8/2 sash with separate flanking 4/1 lights. All three windows share the same granite sill.

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The interior of the Pumping Station has retained much of its original material and consists of three rooms. All original interior walls of the Pumping Station are made of brick and a false dropped ceiling covers the original ceiling in each section, thought to have been vaulted. The Engine Room is located at the main entrance of the Pumping Station (**photo #5**). The floor of the Engine Room was originally made of wood and set slightly below grade, but is now covered by square tiles. Detailing within the room includes an inset water fountain directly to the west of the entrance. The fountain has a marble basin and is fashioned by a pressed brick arch. The room has been retrofitted with a radiator on the east wall and electricity has been added throughout the building. In addition to lighting, the electricity operates the pump as well as the water flow control board mounted in the middle of the north wall. The largest instrument in the room is a massive generator, used in an electrical emergency to run the pumps. Entrance to the Boiler Room (**photo #6**) is via a heavy wooden door in the northeast corner of the Engine Room. The Boiler Room currently serves as storage space and was divided into two rooms during the early twentieth century. The cement floor of the room covers an original brick floor. A small rectangular room to the west is partitioned off from the larger part of the Boiler Room by a beaded board wall. Within this small room, the walls are covered in beaded board and florescent lamps are suspended from the dropped ceiling. The larger section of the Boiler Room is square and almost the entire space is filled with wooden storage shelves (**photo #7**). A closet on the north wall has a thick wooden door and its interior space leads to the south sidewall of the chimney. Next to the closet, in the east corner of the room, is a double metal door with a segmental arched 12-light transom. The east wall of the Boiler Room attaches to the Coal Room, which is accessed by a metal door in the middle of wall. To either side of the doorway, the brickwork of the wall is buttressed. Above the door a sign reads "BUILT BY CUNNINGHAM IRON WORKS CO. BOSTON, MASS. 1891," referring to the builders of Pumping Station #1's original standpipe. This sign was placed above the doorway in 1939 when it was taken off the original standpipe that had been replaced. The Coal Room retains its original brick floor, which is laid in a herringbone pattern. This room is the smallest of the three rooms and since the pump is no longer operated by coal, the room has been divided into storage space by horizontal and vertical cinder block walls. A second level formed by the horizontal cinder blocks creates a space large enough to hold a vehicle that can enter through the garage door at the east wall of the Coal Room. It is possible to drive a vehicle into the second story because the cinder block floor is built into the hill of the east elevation and therefore at grade.

Ancillary Buildings:

A second contributing building is the 1953 **Storage Garage**, situated approximately fifty feet northeast of the Pumping Station. It is a one-story, brick rectangular building with a gable roof. The garage is set

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on a concrete pad and has an asphalt shingle roof. Three of the four large **wells** of the district were built in 1948. Currently, two of the wells (#1 & #3) are working and one (#2) has been abandoned due to cracked casing. The wells are gravel packed and extend into the ground at an average of 40 feet. In order to protect the wells from outside elements, rectangular brick shelters, roughly six feet by five feet, have been built around the perimeter of the wells (**photo #4**). The shelters have shed roofs topped with clay tiles. A fourth **well**, (#2a) built on-site in 1972, is a noncontributing structure. The 1989 **chemical building**, a square brick building with flat roof, is also a noncontributing building due to its recent construction.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are known on the Foxborough Pumping Station property or in the general area (within one mile), it is possible that sites are present. Environmental characteristics of the property represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of ancient sites. The nominated area includes well-drained, level to moderately sloping landforms formed on glacial outwash plains and glacial stream terraces in close proximity to wetlands. The property lies adjacent to manmade Fales Pond that was originally swampland in the Neponset River drainage. Given the above information, the size of the parcel (26.64 acres), and the extent of historic landuse associated with the pumping station facility, a moderate to high potential exists for locating ancient Native American resources on the property.

A low potential exists for locating significant historic archaeological resources on the nominated property. No historic landuse has been identified on the property prior to construction of water-related facilities associated with the pump station in 1891. Subsurface features and piping associated with the abandoned well field and existing wells exist; however, these resources would have limited research potential and are not considered significant.

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Foxborough Pumping Station

Name of Property

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 # _____

Norfolk, MA

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Engineering

Period of Significance

1891-1955

Significant Dates

1936: coal-driven steam pump replaced with electric pump and flow meter added. 1948: wells replaced. 1953: storage garage built

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Boyden, Ernest N.

O'Connell, William (builder)

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Foxborough Water Works, Foxborough HC

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8. Statement of Significance

The Foxborough Pumping Station consists of a late 19th century pumping station with mid and late-20th century ancillary structures. The 1891 construction of the waterworks demonstrates the expansion of public services within Foxborough as well as the increased need for fire protection for the once thriving straw hat industry based within the community. The primary contributing building of the district is the brick 1891 Pumping Station designed by Ernest N. Boyden, and a second contributing building is a 1953 Storage Garage. The Pumping Station is significant as a surviving example of waterworks architecture of Boston architect, Ernest N. Boyden. Three 1948 driven wells are contributing structures, and contributing sites include the manmade Fales Pond and the 1891 abandoned well field consisting of twenty-four pipe heads and a suction pump. Not all pipes are extant. Two additional non-contributing features include the 1989 Chemical Building and a fourth well driven in 1972. The period of significance dates from 1891 when the Pumping Station was built, to 1955, during which time the Pumping Station and its ancillary structures remained in operation. The waterworks has been in continuous use since 1891. The Foxborough Pumping Station possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and meets criteria A and C for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level.

Foxborough was originally part of Dorchester and became incorporated as a Town in 1778. Early settlement in Foxborough was sparse; as of 1716, only one family lived in the area. During the mid-18th century, settlers from Dorchester, Dedham, and Medford came to the area as farmers. A steady growth in population took place following the Revolutionary War as did the establishment of industry within the town.

In the late 18th century, Foxborough changed from a small agricultural community to an industrial town. The Foxborough Foundry and Machine Company, founded in 1781, was the first major manufacturer in town. A large increase in population took place between 1840 and 1860, a growth directly related to the establishment of the straw hat industry within Foxborough. By the 1870s, the population in Foxborough had risen to over 3,000 citizens and the manufacturing industry within the community was thriving. Known by this decade as America's capitol for straw hat manufacturing, two of the largest companies within Foxborough were dedicated to this industry. Founded in 1850, the Foxborough Steam Mill Company supplied boxes for straw hat manufacturers and the Union Straw Works, founded in 1855, was the town's largest straw hat manufacturer. During this period, public

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services within the Town expanded as a result of continued growth. A volunteer fire department was active by the 1850s, telephone service was available in 1882, and a public water supply was established by the 1890s. The owners of both the Foxborough Mill Company and the Union Straw Works were instrumental in bringing a public water supply to Foxborough.

As Foxborough prepared to celebrate its centennial in 1878, there was another matter of civic concern, the creation of a common water supply. Following a fire at the Foxborough Mill Company in 1876, the company's owner, Virgil S. Pond, became dedicated to improving fire protection and water supply within Foxborough. Prior to the establishment of the Pumping Station Waterworks in 1891, water in Foxborough was supplied by private hand-pumped wells and cisterns. In 1872, a Cole Steamer was purchased to help the volunteer fire department combat fires, but fire fighting proved far from an exact science. Foxborough had no hydrants and the water supply from private wells pumped too slowly to forcefully put out fires. In addition to lacking an efficient system to fight fires, the quality of drinking water in Foxborough was poor. Due to the continual growth around the center of town, the ground water of the private wells was becoming increasingly contaminated. In response to the growing concern for clean water, a Town Meeting was called on March 23, 1878 to consider a public water supply for Foxborough. A water supply committee of prominent Foxborough citizens formed to explore possible water resources. In addition to Virgil S. Pond, who was the owner of the Foxborough Mill Company, Erastus P. Carpenter, principal and co-founder of Union Straw Works, was a member of the water supply committee. Other members included N.F. Howard, William T. Cook, and Charles F. Howard. The committee hired civil engineer, Percy M. Blake, to survey possible sites within Foxborough to establish a public water supply.

Percy M. Blake (1850-1933) was one of the leading engineers in his field. A native of Taunton, Massachusetts, Blake began working at the engineering office of Cushing Farnum based in Providence, Rhode Island. In the early 1870s, he designed harbor and river improvements under the direction of General G.K. Warren and within a few years Blake went into business as a consulting hydraulic engineer in Boston. Although he had not yet completed some of his major work when hired by Foxborough, he did go on to design water systems for Dedham in 1881, Middleborough and Norwood in 1885, and several in the 1890s including Falmouth in 1898. By the time of his retirement around 1919, Blake had designed more than twenty separate waterworks systems in New England.

Although Blake's proposed water system for Foxborough was never built, he laid the groundwork for

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its necessity in his thorough survey report, dated January 29, 1879. Blake attributed the cause of frequent sickness and even death to drinking polluted water. He believed no subject concerning the health of people had awakened more interest in New England than that of pure water. In his report for the Town of Foxborough, Blake introduced the need for water as a practical matter for both public and private interests within the community. His report stated:

"without an abundance of pure and healthy water, a town or village can never advance beyond a certain size or condition: that under such circumstances the general health of the people can not be expected to improve, real estate and other property will not increase in value, insurance rates will not be reduced, and capitalists and manufactures can not be persuaded to invest their money and interest where there is no water to protect them from fire, or for their general use." (Committee on Water Supply 1879:8)

Blake determined that Foxborough, a town of 3,000 people, would require 100,000 gallons of water on a daily basis. Anticipating growth, Blake sought a site that could produce 200,000 gallons of water per day. Areas within Foxborough examined as potential water sources included the Neponset Reservoir, land along Walnut Street, Cocasset Pond, the springs at High Rock, and the Lakeview area. Many of these areas proved to be too low to provide water by gravity. The Neponset Reservoir was found unfit for drinking water and Cocasset Pond was rejected due to runoff from Rock Hill Cemetery and discharge from the Stone Laundry. High Rock was also rejected because the rocky land would be too costly to drill. The only source Blake deemed appropriate was the watershed of Governor's Meadow located on Granite Street.

The source of water would come from Governor's Brook, a stream having its origin in the northwest part of town and flowing within a half mile from the center of town. Blake estimated the water source as sufficient enough to supply water to a town of 30,000 residents. Blake detailed a plan that called for a brick pump house near the well at Governor's Meadow to accommodate two pressure pumps and boilers. From the pump house, the water would be pumped through eight-inch pipes up Granite Street to Main Street and into a reservoir at Foxborough Common. The reservoir would then be connected to six-inch pipes that would bring water to the side streets around the Common. From these side-street pipes, four-inch pipes would extend further to supply water to cross streets. The proposed cost of the

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waterworks was just under \$40,000, and included the costs of the reservoir, pumps, pipes and hydrants. Blake estimated yearly revenue of the water system at \$4,180 and recovered service costs included: manufacturing interests: \$1,000, 180 families: \$1,800, 60 stables: \$300, 48 hydrants: \$480, and 60 garden hydrants: \$600 (Committee on Water Supply 1879: 8-25).

Impressed by the engineering proposal submitted by Percy Blake, the Committee on Water Supply petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts seeking permission to form a private Water Supply District, one mile in diameter, with the Foxborough Common as its center. On April 2, 1879, the bill was signed and the Foxborough Water Supply District was incorporated by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts under Chapter 196 of the Acts of the Year 1879. A charter was written and the Foxborough Water Supply District was formed "to supply the Village of Foxborough with pure water" (Authalet 1996: 91). All residences and businesses within half a mile of the Common constituted the new District. Immediately following the establishment of the charter, the Water Supply District began contracting with potential customers for service. Proponents of the District experienced a major setback, however, when Union Straw Works on Wall Street, expected to be the major subscriber of the Water District, developed problems with its private well system in 1879. Unable to wait for the new Water Supply District to provide water, Union Straw Works proceeded to drive new private wells. Without the Union Straw Works as a major subscriber, the Foxborough Water Supply District voted in 1880 to await further developments to determine what action the District should take to establish a public water supply within Foxborough.

The Foxborough Water Supply District lay inactive until May 1889. During that month, Erastus P. Carpenter, Virgil Pond, and Francis D. Williams were authorized by the Foxborough Water Supply District to consider and proceed with the immediate construction of a waterworks. By the close of the 1880s, the original plan proposed by Percy Blake for the Governor's Meadow waterworks had lost support among locals and a new idea to drive wells near the Neponset Reservoir was gaining popularity. As plans for a new water supply were considered, the State of Massachusetts purchased land in 1890 to build the *Massachusetts State Hospital for Dipsomaniacs and Inebriates* on Chestnut Street in Foxborough. Within the year, five large buildings were erected and a request was made by the State for an ample water supply for fire protection and domestic purposes at the Hospital. The State Hospital proved to be the needed customer to seriously re-consider when and where a waterworks for Foxborough would be built.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Foxborough Pumping Station
Foxborough (Norfolk County)
Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 5

In 1889, two years prior to the water request of the State Hospital, the Foxborough Water Supply District employed civil engineer, Frank L. Fuller of Boston, to begin survey for a new site of a proposed waterworks. By the time of his hire, the location of a waterworks at Governor's Meadow had been completely dismissed. Fuller examined various sites within Foxborough and recommended the most satisfactory water supply from ground water near Fales Pond, a pond located at the southwest corner of the Neponset Reservoir. In January 1890, five test wells about thirty feet deep were driven near this site and water from the wells was tested for purity. The water was analyzed by the Massachusetts State Board of Health and determined safe to drink. Fuller's plan called for a pumping station to be built near the wells and from the pumping station, water would be forced to a standpipe (non extant) built near Foxborough Town Hall. Fuller cautioned the Town to avoid construction of any new houses in the immediate vicinity of the proposed pumping station, because waste from the houses would contaminate the ground water.

Satisfied with the survey proposed by Fuller, the question of a water supply complex was put to vote at a Foxborough Town Meeting on May 28, 1890. Citizens voted on whether to proceed with the construction of a waterworks, at a cost not to exceed \$65,000. The question required a 2/3 vote to pass and with the vote of 117 "yes" and 106 "no," the motion did not carry. After twelve years of planning, the Foxborough Water Supply District still could not proceed with the construction of a public water supply. During the months to follow, supporters of the waterworks initiated a change in the Foxborough Water Supply District Charter to allow motions to carry by a majority vote rather than a 2/3 vote. On July 1, 1891, the question of a waterworks was again put to vote at Town Meeting and this time 136 people voted in the affirmative and 105 in the negative. The motion carried and the people of Foxborough would finally be the beneficiaries of a fresh public supply of water.

For \$1,100, the Foxborough Water Supply District acquired 26.6 acres of land near Fales Pond to begin building the pumping station and surrounding wells. The Water Supply District purchased nearly eleven acres from Abner Fales, nine acres from William B. Crocker, and approximately $6\frac{3}{4}$ acres from Ephraim Copeland in the vicinity of Fales Pond. The land fronted 397 feet on Mechanic Street, back to about a depth of 1,175 feet, and contained a twenty-five foot roadway leading from Chestnut Street. Frank Fuller's plan for the site was carried out as follows:

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Foxborough Pumping Station
Foxborough (Norfolk County)
Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 6

"The water supply is obtained from 24 driven wells 2 inches in diameter, and of depths varying from 23 ½ feet to 50 ½ feet averaging 31 feet. They are located in the immediate vicinity of the test wells before referred to and cover an area of about 20 feet wide and 95 feet long. Directly opposite the engine room, about 22 feet west of it, is a cast iron receiver three feet in diameter. With this receiver is connected the 12-inch suction from the pumping engines inside the station."
(Foxborough Water Supply District Report 1893:156, 177)

The Pumping Station was built by William O' Connell of Canton according to the plans of waterworks architect, Ernest N. Boyden (1852-1918) of Boston. By the time Ernest Boyden served as the architect for the Foxborough Pumping Station, he had designed several other pumping stations in Massachusetts including: Dedham (1881), Wellesley (1884), Middleborough (1885, NR 1988), Ware (1886), Methuen (1893), and Billerica (1898). After his work in Foxborough, Boyden built the Falmouth Pumping Station in 1898 (NR 1998). The Foxborough Pumping Station had three rooms: an engine room, boiler room, and coal room. Like the majority of pumping stations designed by Boyden, the Foxborough Station was fashioned in the Queen Anne style and contained characteristics often repeated in Boyden's designs such as arched windows, a hipped roof, a large roof ventilator, and simple decorative details.

Even before construction of the Pumping Station began in 1891, numerous contracts for work on the Foxborough Waterworks had been awarded. Nahum Perry of Attleborough, MA was hired for hauling and laying cast-iron water pipes and setting gates, hydrants, and other appurtenances. The contract for providing iron piping was awarded to the McNeal Pipe and Foundry Co. of Burlington, New Jersey and the Cunningham Iron Works Company of Boston secured the contract for providing the standpipe. The driven well contract was awarded to William D. Andrews and Brother of New York City, while the engine and boiler agreement was given to George F. Blake Manufacturing Co. of Boston. By January of 1892, 132 service pipes had been connected for Water District customers. Over 1,350 feet of pipe had been laid and the standpipe (non extant), located at the top of the hill on Glenwood Avenue, needed only covering for completion of the waterworks project. Customers were charged a flat rate of \$6 for the first faucet connected to the water system and additional faucets could be connected for \$2 each. Other costs included \$4 for the first bathtub, \$2 for additional tubs, and water closets were \$4 as well. At the close of 1892, the classification of water customers was as follows: 233 services, 269

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Foxborough Pumping Station
Foxborough (Norfolk County)
Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 7

families, 17 private stables, 3 livery stables, 2 hotels, 12 stores, 4 factories, 3 churches, 2 boarding houses, 1 photograph studio, 1 market, 1 printing office, 1 billiard hall, 57 meters, 1 green house, 1 blacksmith, 1 Town Hall, 1 engine house, 1 tennis club, 1 cemetery, 1 hospital, 1 bakery, 1 barbershop, 1 Masonic Hall, 1 railroad station, and 4 lawn hydrants. (Foxborough Water Supply District Report 1893:194, Authelet 1996:91)

By 1894, the District expanded its water supply down South, Main, Mill, Granite, and Water Streets and also supplied Neponset Avenue for manufacturing purposes. The Van Choate Electric Company had just constructed a large complex of brick buildings on Neponset Avenue, and the company planned to subscribe to the Foxborough Water Supply District. During the 1890s, the Water District continued to expand including service to Pond Avenue, Wood Road, and Bradford and Granite Streets.

As the District expanded, it found itself the subject of a lawsuit in 1895, brought on by the firm of Hollingsworth & Vose of East Walpole, Massachusetts. Since the Pumping Station was built very close to the shores of the Neponset Reservoir, Hollingsworth & Vose charged that the Foxborough Water Supply District was illegally diverting water which would have naturally flowed into the Neponset River, the source where the firm obtained its water. The lawsuit was dismissed in Superior Court as "not seasonably brought," but victory for the District was only temporary. In 1896, Hollingsworth and Vose brought the case before the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court. In a determined effort by the District to prove that there was no relationship between surface water in the Reservoir and the well water of the District, a "peppermint test" was conceived. The experiment called for lowering the level of water in the Neponset Reservoir and subsequently adding immense amounts of peppermint essence. When the water was noticeably treated with peppermint, the pumps of the District's wells were set to operating capacity as officials tried to detect traces of peppermint in the water supplied by the District (Authelet 1996: 92). The water remained pure and the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court ruled in favor of the Foxborough Water Supply District in January 1897. Hollingsworth & Vose requested a retrial in 1902, but the suit was dismissed once and for all.

The Foxborough Water Supply District was such an asset to the citizens of Foxborough that East Foxborough sought to establish its own district. On April 6, 1911, the East Foxborough Water Supply District was established and operated as a separate entity, with its own elected commissioners and fixed and collected rates. The East Foxborough Water Supply District purchased its water from the Foxborough Water Supply District, a process that was completed via a meter at the corner of Cocasset

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Foxborough Pumping Station
Foxborough (Norfolk County)
Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 8

and Chestnut Streets in Foxborough. The East Foxborough Water Supply District continued to operate separately from Foxborough's District until 1925 when it was incorporated into the Foxborough Water Supply District. The next significant change to the Foxborough Water Supply District took place in 1931 when it was voted at the Annual Town Meeting to have the Town take over responsibilities of the water supply. On September 29, 1931, the Town authorized the election of three commissioners to operate the water department and to fix and collect rates in accordance with general law, Chap. 41 Sec. 68A.

Once the water supply was taken over by the Town of Foxborough, upgrades to the system proceeded. In 1935, Town Meeting voted \$3,504 to purchase electrical pumping equipment to replace the steam pumps. A 50-horse power automatic electrically driven centrifugal pump with a maximum capacity of 850 gallons per minute was installed in May 1936, and a Caterpillar diesel driven centrifugal pump with a maximum capacity of 1,000 gallons was installed one month later in June. Also during 1936, the Foxboro Company installed a flow meter and control board in the engine room of the Pumping Station. Further improvements to the water supply system were made in 1938 when the Town appropriated \$75,800 for a new standpipe (extant) to be built in West Foxborough. The contract was awarded to R.H. Newell Company of Uxbridge for \$52,616.50 and the remaining amount was appropriated for the installation of a more modern diesel engine at the Foxborough Pumping Station. Around this same period, the boilers were removed from the boiler room and the south side of the room was partitioned to create an office and a meter testing room. In March 1939, a new standpipe capable of 1,023,000 gallons was filled for testing and was placed into service in June of that year.

During the mid-20th century, a new addition was added to the east portion of the coal room that housed a heating plant, septic tank, and toilet. In addition, a concrete block floor was built over the coal room dividing the coal bunker into two stories. The upper story provided garage space and a large workbench, the lower space served as storage.

In 1948, three large wells replaced the twenty-four small wells that had sustained the water supply since 1891. The older wells functioned as low-flow suction systems of the ground water around the Pumping Station. Water from these wells was suctioned through small two-inch pipes, drastically smaller than the pipes of the new wells. The new 2 x 4 foot gravel packed wells were an average of forty feet deep and proved to be much more powerful. Known as wells 1, 2, and 3, the wells obtain their water from the Neponset Reservoir Aquifer which is ultimately recharged by infiltration from the

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Foxborough Pumping Station
Foxborough (Norfolk County)
Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 9

Boston Harbor Drainage Basin. Well #2 was abandoned due to cracked casing in 1964 and a fourth well was built on site in 1972, known as well #2A. Upgrades to the Pumping Station included a 1962 refurbishment of the flow meter in the engine room and subsequent replacement of the flow meter with a magnetic flow meter in 1999. Two new ancillary buildings have also been added to the Foxborough Pumping Station. In 1953, a brick storage garage was built and in 1989 a chemical building was constructed. In addition, a modern garage is located on an adjacent lot east of the parking lot.

The Foxborough Pumping Station has provided water to Foxborough citizens for over one hundred years. There are currently eleven gravel packed wells in five different well sites throughout Foxborough. All water is supplied from groundwater located in the drainage basins of the Neponset Watershed or the Taunton Watershed. In 1989 Foxborough adopted a Water Resource Protection By-Law for the protection of the Town's drinking well water. Currently, all water issues for the Town of Foxborough are run by the Foxborough Water and Sewer Department. In 2001, the water department distributed 755.1 million gallons of water to 5,053 water customers.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement in Foxborough are poorly documented, any surviving sites could be significant. Ancient sites in this area may contribute important information relating to Native American subsistence and settlement activities along the interior Neponset River drainage, a poorly documented region. Recent research in neighboring towns indicate sites in this area may belong to a class of small, low density, temporary, special purpose-type sites. Larger sites may exist along the Neponset River drainage and near larger lakes and ponds. Environmental research may contribute evidence that the swamp that preceded Fales Pond was originally an open water pond during earlier periods of ancient settlement. In that instance, larger sites may exist in this area from earlier periods. Ancient sites in this area may also contribute important information related to the socio/political relationships of native peoples in neighboring river drainage basins. The nominated property is flanked to the east and south by the Taunton River drainage and west by the Charles River. Ancient sites in this area may contribute information that indicates the extent local and regional socio-political systems and boundaries were affected by drainage boundaries and how they changed through time. This data could test commonly held beliefs pertaining to riverine drainage settlement hypotheses.

(end)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Foxborough Pumping Station #1 Waterworks District
Foxborough (Norfolk County)
Massachusetts

Section number 9 Page 1

9. Major Bibliographic References

Adams, Virginia H, Betsy Friedberg, and Matthew Kierstead. *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the Falmouth Pumping Station*. Massachusetts Historical Commission, Office of the Secretary of the State, Boston: 1997.

Authalet, Jack. *Foxborough*. Dover, NH: Arcadia Press, 1996.

_____. *Glimpses of Early Foxboro*. Foxboro, MA: Foxboro Company, 1978.

Foxboro Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners. *Town of Foxboro Wellhead Protection Program*. Foxboro, MA: 2000.

Foxborough Historical Commission. *History and Directory of Foxboro, Mass. for 1890: with the addition of an index to the "History of Foxborough."* Foxboro, MA: 1989.

Foxborough's Official Centennial Record: Saturday June 29, 1878.
Boston: Press of Rockwell & Churchill, 1879.

Foxboro Reporter:

"Foxboro Pumping Station," 19 December 1891.

"Foxboro Ahead: Case of Hollingsworth and Vose," 16 January 1897.

Foxborough Town Records: 1878-1892, 1928-1932.

Foxborough Water Supply District. *Charter, with Amendments, Clerk Records, and Reports of the Water Commission and Treasurer of the Foxborough Water Supply District 1879-1893*. Foxborough, MA: J.H. Alden Printing, 1893.

Scott, Peter H. and Betsy Friedberg. *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the Middleborough Waterworks*. Massachusetts Historical Commission, Office of the Secretary of the State, Boston: 1988.

Town of Foxborough. "Report of the Committee on Water Supply of the Town of Foxborough," 1879.

Interviews: Carl Kusch and Paul Chatillon of the Foxborough Historical Commission: March, 2003.

(end)

Foxborough Pumping Station
Name of Property

Norfolk, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 26.64 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19 314760 4660500
Zone Easting Northing

2. 19 314600 4660660
Zone Easting Northing

3. 19 314660 4660910
Zone Easting Northing

4. 19 314680 4660910
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 Ellen Berichon and Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date October 2005

street & number 220 Morrissey Blvd. telephone (617) 727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

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

Property Owner

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

name Town of Foxborough

street & number 40 South Street telephone (508) 543-1200

city or town Foxborough state MA zip code 02035

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Foxborough Pumping Station
Foxborough (Norfolk County)
Massachusetts

Section number 10 Page 1

10. Geographical Data

UTM Coordinates

E.	19	314680	4660910
F.	19	314730	4660850
G.	19	314800	4660860
H.	19	315030	4660520
I.	19	315010	4660470
J.	19	314920	4660580
K.	19	314830	4660570

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary includes one lot on the 1995 Foxborough Assessor's Map, Sheet Number 56, as shown on the attached copy of the Assessor's map. Lines follow the property boundaries.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundaries indicated above were chosen because they encompass the lot historically owned by the Foxborough Water Supply District and include all of the contributing and non-contributing buildings, structures, and sites associated with the Foxborough Pumping Station #1 Waterworks District, including Pumping Station Road which provides access to the District from Chestnut Street.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Foxborough Pumping Station
Foxborough (Norfolk County)
Massachusetts

Section number photos Page 1

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Ellen Berichon

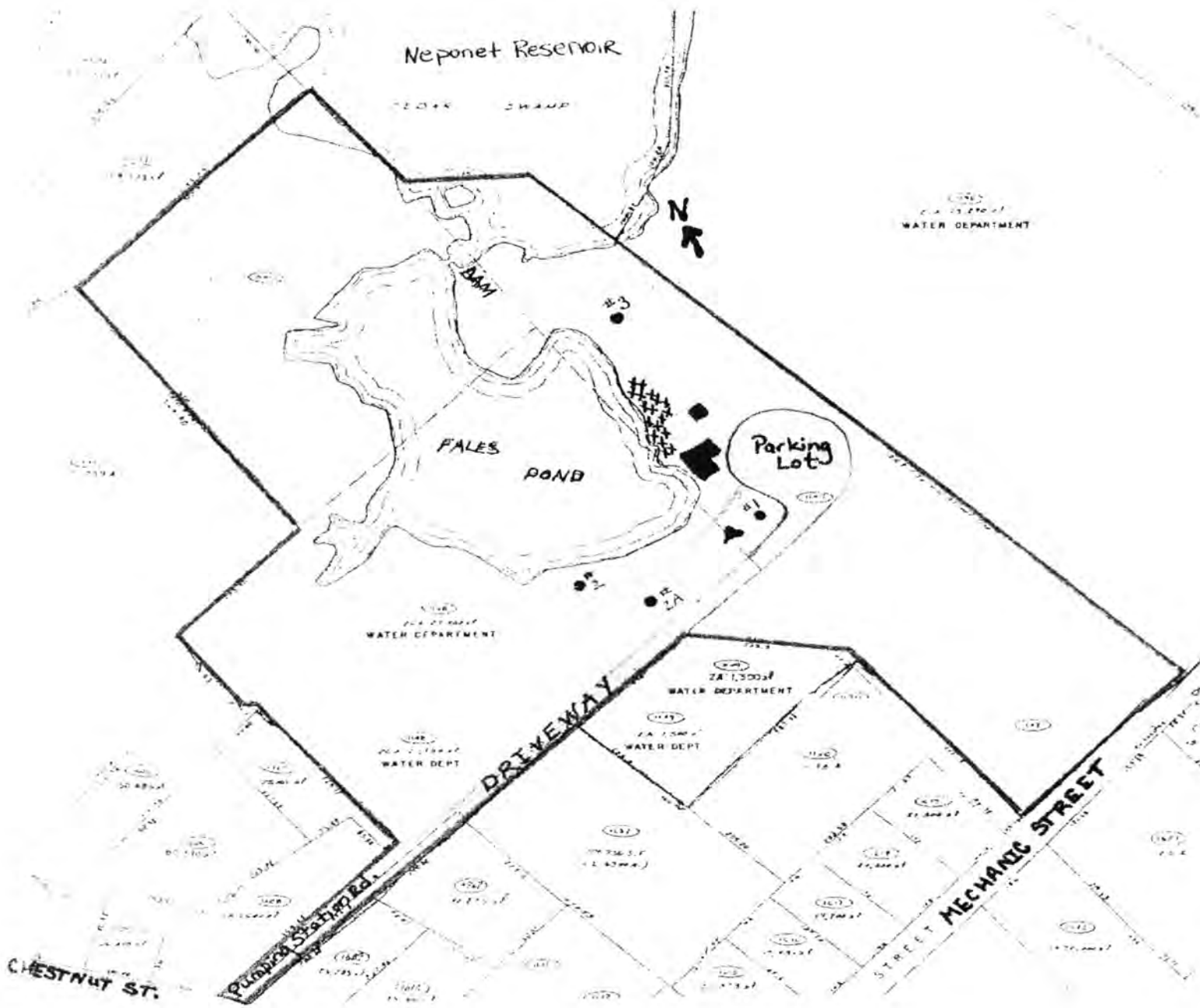
1. Exterior: view of south and west sides, looking NE
2. View of east side, looking WNW
3. View of edge of Fales Pond, original well field pipeheads, looking N
4. Well head structures looking S
5. Interior of engine room
6. Interior of boiler room
7. Interior of engine room
8. Historic view from 1890s.

FOXBOROUGH PUMPING STATION #1 WATERWORKS DISTRICT
25 Pumping Station Road
Norfolk County
Foxborough, Massachusetts

C=Contributing; NC=Noncontributing
B=Building; O=Object;
Si=Site; St=Structure

MAP #	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT/ ARTIST/COMPANY	MATERIAL(S)	DATE	STATUS	TYPE OF RESOURCE
1	Pumping Station	Ernest N. Boyden	Brick /granite foundation	1891	C	B
2	Storage Garage		Brick/ concrete foundation	1953	C	B
3	Chemical Building		Brick/concrete foundation	1989	NC	B
4	Wells (3)		Brick covering	1948	C	St
5	Well (1)		Brick covering	1972	NC	St
6	Fales Pond				C	Si
7	Abandoned Well Field w/ Suction Pipes			1891	C	Si

Sketch Map of Foxborough Pumping Station #1 Waterworks District



Note: Buildings and Structures are not drawn to scale and locations are approximated.

KEY



Pumping Station #1



Chemical Building



Wells



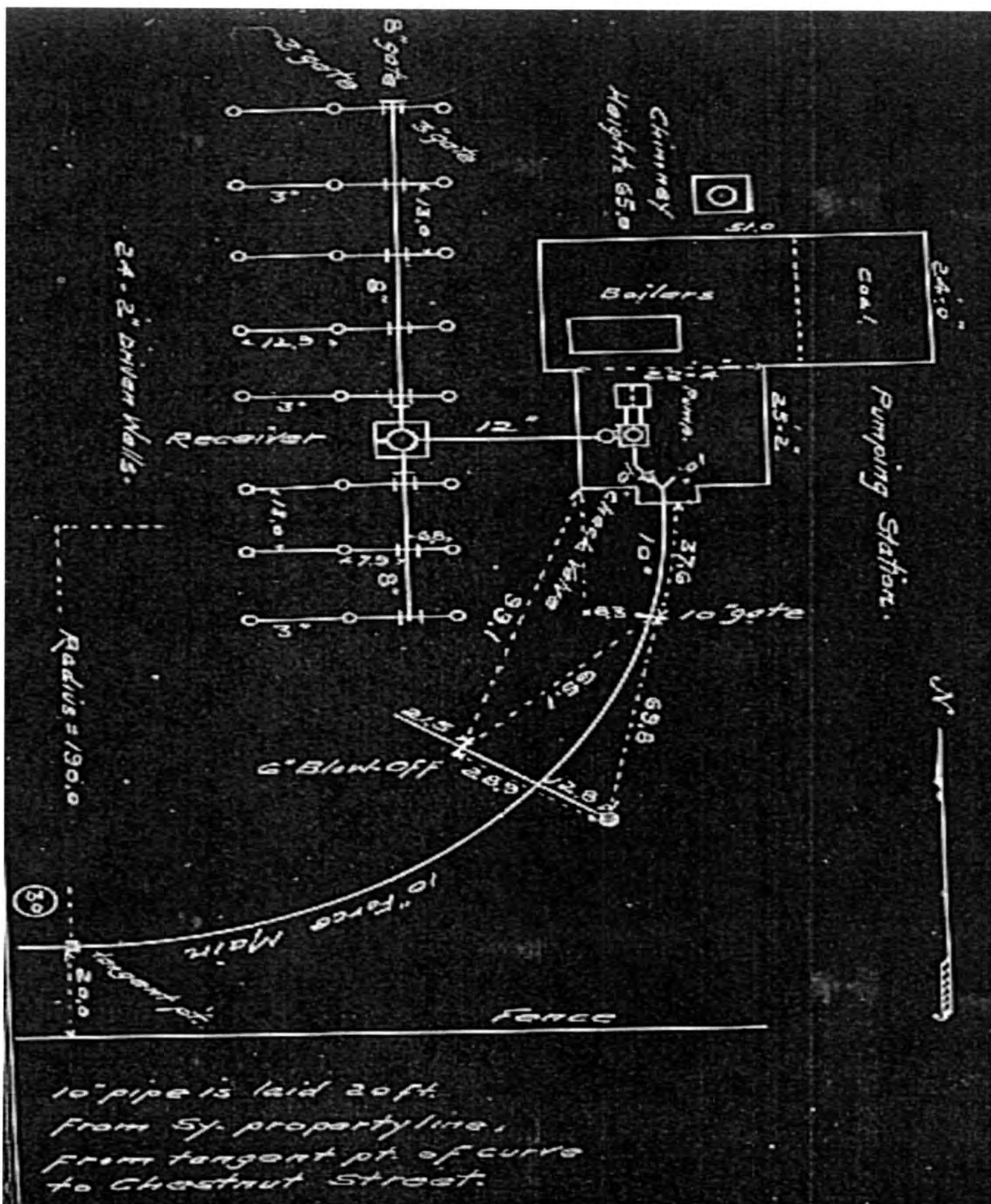
Storage Garage

XXXXX

XXXXX Abandoned Well Fields

XXXXX

**Blueprint for Foxborough Pumping Station #1 Waterworks District,
c. 1891. On file at the Foxborough Historical Society.**



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

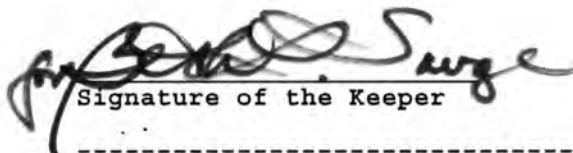
SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 05001362 Date Listed: 12/06/2005

Foxborough Pumping Station Norfolk MA
Property Name County State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

12/6/05
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

5. Classification

The property classification is changed to a district.

This information has been discussed with Phil Bergan, National Register Coordinator for the SHPO of Massachusetts, by telephone.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Foxborough Pumping Station
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Norfolk

DATE RECEIVED: 10/28/05 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/21/05
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/06/05 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/11/05
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 05001362

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: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT ___ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Foxborough Pumping Station is locally significant under Criterion A for its demonstration of expanded public services in the area since the late 19th century, and under Criterion C as a surviving example of waterworks architecture by Boston architect, Ernest N. Boyden. Any surviving ancient sites in the area may contribute important information about American Indian subsistence and settlement activities. Today, the waterworks remains in continuous ^{operation} since 1891 and retains integrity from its period of significance.

RECOM./CRITERIA A and C

REVIEWER Michelle Gates Moresi DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE 202-354-2266 DATE 12/6/2005

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

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



View of south + west sides
looking northeast

Pumping Station #1

Foxborough Pumping Station #1 Waterworks
District

Foxborough, Norfolk, MA
County
photo # 1



Foxborough, MA

Pumping Station #1

Foxborough Pumping Station #1 Waterworks District

Norfolk, MA

County

photo # 2

view of east side looking ^{west} north west



Foxborough, MA
Foxborough Pumping Station #1 Waterworks District
Norfolk, MA
County
Photo #3
View of edge of Lake Pond + original
well field pipe heads
looking north



Foxborough, MA

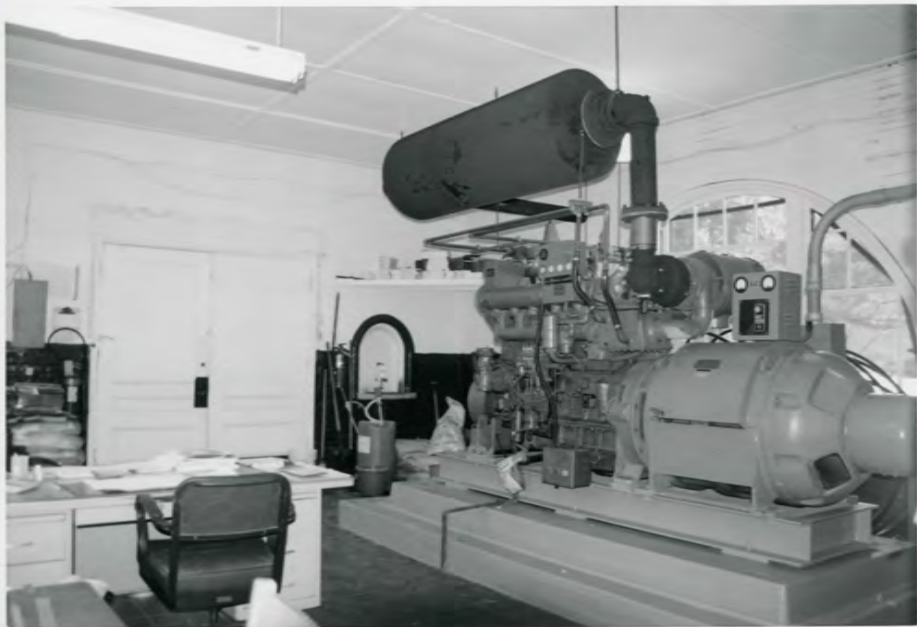
Foxborough Pumping Station #1 Waterworks District

Norfolk, MA

County

photo # 4

View of well head structures
looking south



Foxborough, MA
Pumping Station #1
Foxborough Pumping Station Wastewater District
Norfolk County, MA
Photo #5
Interior of Boiler Room
Engine

BUILT BY
CUNNINGHAM
IRON WORKS CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
1891



Foxborough, MA

Pumping Station #1

Foxborough Pumping Station #1

Waterworks District

Norfolk, MA

County

photo # 6

Interior / Boiler Room



Foxborough, T69
Pumping Station #1
Foxborough Pumping Station #1
Waterworks District
Norfolk, MA
Photo #7
Interior of Engine Room



Foxborough, MA
Foxborough Pumping Station #1
Waterworks District

Norfolk, MA

County

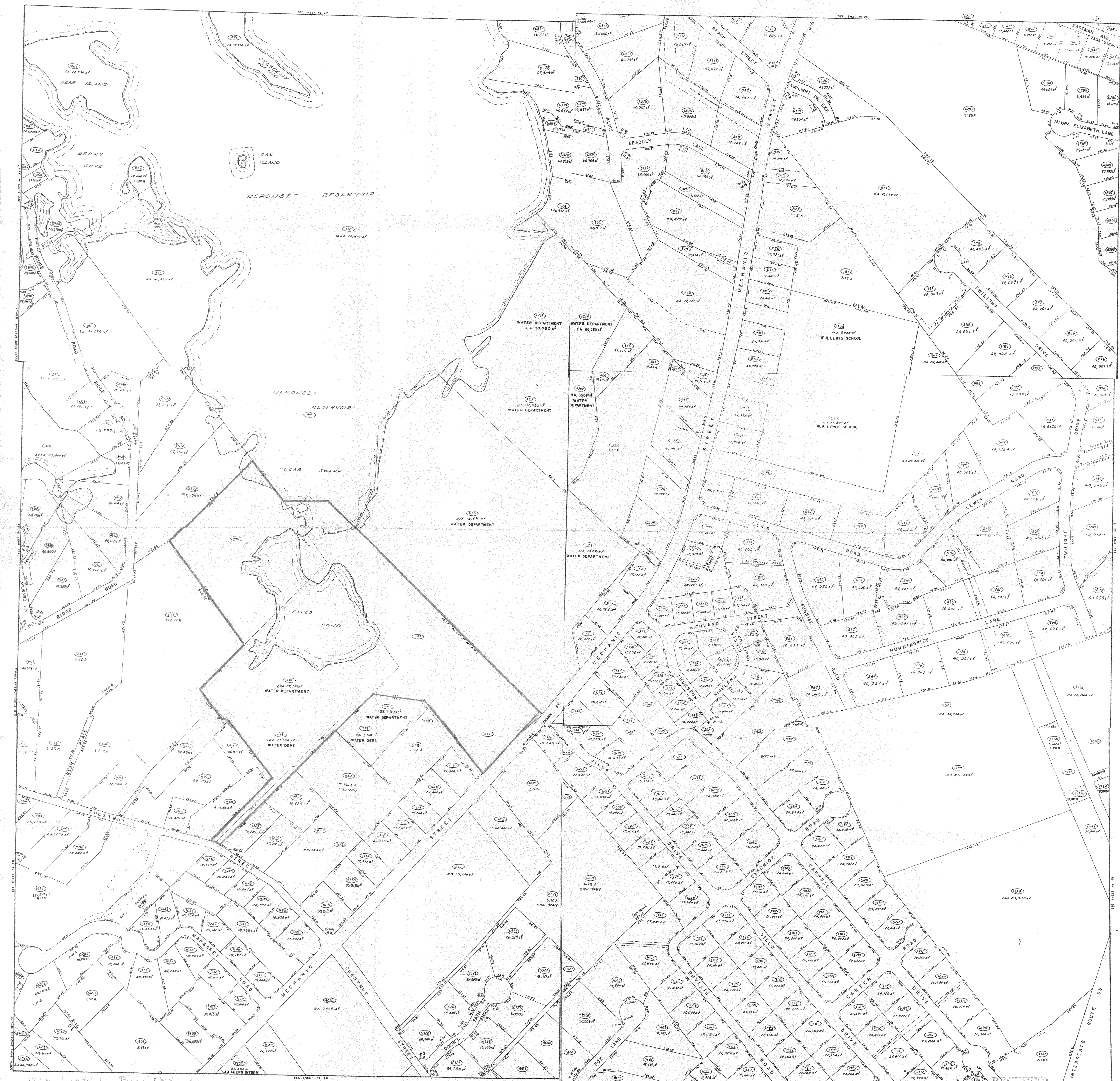
photo # 8

Historic view from 1890s

RECEIVED

MAY 09 2003

MASS. HIST. COM.



Water Department Boundary Pumping Station #1
verified with Assessor October 29, 2002

TOWN OF FOXBORO
MASSACHUSETTS
ASSESSORS PLAN
Scale 1"=60' Date 1995
SHEET No. 56

SEE SHEET No. 59

THESE MAPS ARE PREPARED FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF
PROPERTY TAXES. THE TOWN OF FOXBORO
MASSACHUSETTS

MAY 09 2003

TOWN OF FOXBORO
MASSACHUSETTS
ASSESSORS PLAN
Scale 1"=60' Date 1994
SHEET No. 57



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



October 26, 2005

John W. Roberts, Acting Chief
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Dr. Roberts:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Foxborough Pumping Station, Foxborough (Norfolk), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

One letter of support has been received.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Ellen Berichon, preservation consultant
Carl Kusch, Foxborough Historical Commission
Paul Godin, Foxborough Historical Commission
Robert Hickey, Jr., Board of Selectmen
Leo Potter, Foxborough Water Department
Kevin Weinfeld, Planning Board



BOARD OF SELECTMEN
TOWN OF FOXBOROUGH

40 SOUTH STREET
FOXBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS 02035

NR 16
RECEIVED

JUN 21 2005

MASS. HIST. COMM

Robert Delaney, Chairman
Michael P. Stanton, Vice Chairman
James D. Thrasher, Clerk
Robert H. Hickey, Jr.
Mark S. Sullivan

Andrew A. Gala, Jr.
Town Manager
Telephone 508-543-1200
FAX 508-543-6278

June 14, 2005

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Re: Foxborough Pumping Station Complex

Dear Mrs. Friedberg:

This letter is to acknowledge that the Board of Selectmen of the Town of Foxborough are aware of and fully support the nomination of the Foxborough Pumping Station complex, a town-owned property, for listing in the National Register of Historic Places that was initiated by the Foxborough Historical Commission.

Sincerely,

Foxborough Board of Selectmen

Robert Delaney, Chairman

Michael P. Stanton, Vice Chairman

James D. Thrasher, Clerk

Robert H. Hickey, Jr.

Mark S. Sullivan

cc: Foxborough Historical Commission