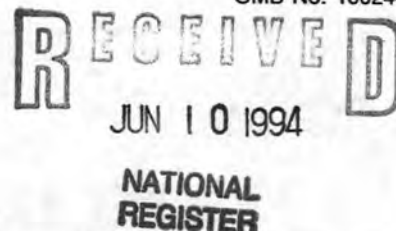


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If 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 Mass. Hospital for Dipsomaniacs & Inebriates (1889-1914)

other names/site number Foxborough State Hospital (preferred)

2. Location

street & number Chestnut Street N/A not for publication

city or town Foxborough N/A 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, 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 6/8/94
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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Patricia Andrews

7/19/94

Foxborough State Hospital
Name of Property

Norfolk County, MA
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	
38	8	buildings
4		sites
2	3	structures
		objects
44	11	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)

RECREATION: auditorium/gym
INDUSTRY: energy: powerplant
HEALTH CARE: mental hospital
LANDSCAPE: plaza, forest

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT
HEALTH CARE: used by Wrentham State School

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian - Queen Anne
19th & 20th revivals - Colonial, Classical

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation granite, concrete
walls brick; wood - shingle

roof slate, asphalt
other _____

Narrative Description

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

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Continuation SheetFoxborough State Hospital
Foxborough (Norfolk County)
MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 1**DESCRIPTION**

Location/Surroundings: Foxborough State Hospital occupies a relatively flat site immediately northeast of Main Street/State Route 40 and approximately one mile northwest of Foxborough center. The original 86-acre site had been increased to 176 acres by the 1920s, with another 185 acres at the nearby Hersey Farm where agricultural activities took place. Most of those Hersey Farm buildings have been lost, and much of the land devoted to public housing; it is not included in this nomination. The main campus is divided by the east-west course of Chestnut Street, and the north-south corridors of North Street, Payson Road, Baker Street, and the former Old Colony Railroad (now Conrail). Major transportation routes in the area include State Route 1 (NE), I-495 (S), and I-95 (SE). The Neponset Reservoir forms the eastern boundary of the campus, while Crackrock Pond forms the northern limit. Extensive wetlands associated with Governor Meadow/Lakeview Pond/Sunset Lake/Cocasset Lake are located southwest of the campus with the Foxborough State Forest just beyond. The area southeast of the campus, extending to the town center, is heavily built up.

Campus Plan: The campus is informally divided into four zones by the four roads cited above. The main turn-of-the-century wards and support buildings are sited at the northeast corner of Chestnut Street and Payson Road with the railroad tracks defining the eastern edge. A mix of later wards, employee housing, and an assembly hall stand on the west side of Payson Road in the triangle formed with North and Chestnut Streets. Additional staff housing and the modern Dexter Building are located on the south side of Chestnut Street. The area west of North Street is heavily wooded with white pines, and contains two cemeteries (#s 39, 40) associated with the hospital. Sewage treatment facilities are immediately south of Crackrock Pond. This layout evolved primarily between 1890 and 1935, as described below.

Evolution of Campus Plan: The campus developed on the cottage plan that dominated state schools and hospitals from the late nineteenth century on. A topographical survey conducted soon after the hospital site was purchased in 1890 recommended erecting freestanding buildings on a north-south line to allow for maximum sun. This plan was adopted by the Trustees in 1891, with the exception of the building orientation, which was changed to east-west to align with Chestnut Street. The early campus plan (figures #1, 4) included three wards or cottages (#s 5, 7, 8) and a dining room (#6), with a power plant (#10) and workshop (#17) to the rear (N), and an administration building and barn to the front (SW; now parking lot). The latter two buildings were the old Payson farmhouse and barn.

(continued)

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In 1895, landscape architect Joseph H. Curtis was engaged to improve the grounds, "rearranging the roadways, walks, setting out trees, shrubs, etc.," but little evidence of his hand is apparent today. Fortunately, these site improvement are shown on an 1897 plan (figure #4) along with a superintendent's house (#43) on the south side of Chestnut Street. Additional block plans at the Massachusetts State Archives showing building locations and specific building plans demonstrate that a major campus enlargement was planned in 1905. William Gibbons Preston designed three T-plan wards for 100 patients, to be placed along Chestnut Street. Other buildings proposed at that time were a new power plant and a laundry. The power plant (#16) and one of the wards (#24) were actually constructed, before expansion plans were put on hold while the future use of the facility was debated (see Significance section).

A new block plan was developed in 1915 to enlarge the campus and convert it for use as a standard state hospital. This time, James E. McLaughlin, in partnership with Houston Burr after 1920, was the primary architect. The new plan, which was built over the next fifteen years, connected the original wards at the rear by corridors for security purposes. It added the present administration building/dining complex (#1, 2) and several new wards (#3, 4, 20-23) to create an L-plan complex. The west side of Payson Road was developed with staff housing (#25-27, 30, 32, 34, 35) of various types. An assembly hall (#28) and Tuberculosis Ward (#29) were built in this area in the 1930s.

Site and Landscape: The area around the buildings is generally maintained as manicured turf with pleasant, sheltered courtyards formed between original and later ward buildings. A broad lawn (#53) fronts the original and later ward/administration buildings on Chestnut Street. These areas are planted with a variety of mature trees that add interest to the generally flat terrain. Most prominent are a huge copper beech in front of B Ward (#5), a thick screen of hemlocks around the open-air pavilion (#52), and screens of spruce on the east side of the original buildings (#8) and along the drive in that area to protect them from the adjacent railroad tracks. The appearance of the campus, and its relation to the community, is greatly enhanced by overarching rows of mature maples that line Chestnut Street, the south end of Payson Road, and an unpaved drive leading south between the Superintendent's House (#43) and the cottages on Baker Street (#47, 48, 50).

An aerial photograph from ca. 1925 demonstrates that most of the undeveloped land at that time was cultivated for agricultural purposes rather than being set aside as pleasure grounds, as was the case at most other hospitals. Areas laid out as fields included much of the front lawn in front of the original ward buildings, the northern part

(continued)

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of the site (#54) extending back to Crackrock Pond now occupied by practice fields for the New England Patriots football team, and the area now occupied by the Dexter Building (#42). A complex of agricultural buildings (see figures #1, 4) stood in the present parking area immediately southeast of the Administration Building (#1), which was approached by its present U-shaped drive. The roadside trees were very much in evidence. That and other historic photographs show shrubbery and neatly maintained walkways around the buildings. The original dining room (#6) was approached by an elegantly curved U-shaped walk that was covered over by a headhouse addition of 1944. Flower gardens may also have been located in these areas.

Buildings: Buildings generally date to 1891-1926, with two prominent structures added in the 1930s, and only one dating to the mid-twentieth century (#42). Red brick is the dominant construction material for buildings of all periods and styles. Wood-frame construction is used primarily for small-scale staff cottages and garages. Buildings range from 1 1/2 to five stories in height, with the majority at three stories.

The earliest buildings, relating to the hospital's 1890-1910 history as a facility for alcoholics, are richly designed examples of the Queen Anne style characterized by brick construction with terra-cotta trim. They were designed by the noted Boston firm of Brigham & Spofford. Later buildings from the 1910s and 1920s are generally larger and designed in a simplified Classical Revival style with cast-stone trim. Many were designed by the firm of McLaughlin & Burr. Staff were housed in two large dormitories and several small cottages with simple Queen Anne and Colonial Revival-style detail. The pre-existing farmhouse and barn owned by the Payson family, which were cited in early Annual Reports, were demolished in the mid-twentieth century for parking.

Integrity: The campus appears to have changed very little since ca. 1935, except for the loss of agricultural fields and the original farmhouse/barn mentioned above. Existing buildings have survived largely unaltered. The major issue affecting integrity is lack of maintenance, especially of the original wards (#5-8). Parking is generally accommodated at the rear of the site and has not affected the landscape at Foxborough as much as many other campuses; a major exception is the the Payson house cited above. This is one of several campuses that is in the process of being declared surplus by the Department of Mental Health.

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Representative Buildings are described below:

Administrative/General Use

#1: Administration (1924)

The Administration Building is approached by a U-shaped drive with central footpath, and has entrances defined by brick piers. It is a nine-by-five-bay red brick structure that rises two stories from a high fenestrated basement to a flat or low-pitched roof masked by a parapet. Designed by the firm of McLaughlin & Burr in a simple Classical Revival style, it is trimmed with cast stone including watertable, cornice, coping, name plaque, and window and door surrounds. The name plaque bearing the words "FOXBOROUGH STATE HOSPITAL" is centered on the parapet. The rather elaborate entry is centered on the nine-bay south facade. It features an architrave frame headed by a broken segmental pediment that contains a shield and is supported on consoles. Secondary entries with molded architraves are centered on the side elevations. Windows, headed by soldier course lintels with stylized keystones, contain 8/8 sash. The Administration Building acts as a frontispiece for the Dining Room/Kitchen of 1917 (#2), which is a simple one-story structure with monitor roof hidden behind a parapet with decorative raised brickwork.

#9: Gymnasium (1899; figures 6, 7)

The handsome Queen Anne-style gymnasium was designed by Brigham & Spofford in 1899. It originally housed an elaborate system of therapeutic baths and massage rooms in the rear ell, and a combination gym and chapel with stage in the front portion. Constructed of red brick, and trimmed with a wooden modillion dentilated cornice and brick quoins, it rises 1 1/2 stories from a granite foundation to a slate gable roof. Windows are framed by brownstone sills and terra-cotta lintels with console keystones. The main south facade contains a double-leaf fanlit entry protected by a four-column wood Ionic porch. Side elevations contain three elongated arched windows, each of which light the chapel/gym space; these are framed by standard windows on the south and entries on the north. A severely deteriorated one-story, four-bay ell enclosed by a low-pitched roof extends to the rear (N).

#28: Assembly Hall (1934)

Designed by Desmond & Lord, the Assembly Hall is a red brick structure that rises 2 1/2 stories from a concrete foundation and high brick basement to a slate gable roof with modillion cornice. The five-bay east facade is centered on three recessed arched entries with double-leaf doors headed by fanlights. Smaller entries, set in segmental-arched openings, flank the main entries. Five small segmentally arched windows are located at the second story. The pedimented gable contains an oculus. The five-bay side elevations

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display large arched window openings.

#52: Pavilion in front of C and D Wards (1890s; figure #4)

This is a small open structure with a concrete base and hip roof carried on paired, chamfered posts at each corner chamfered bearing elaborately carved brackets. A cross-beam frieze carries the roof on exposed rafters. It is probably one of the pavilions shown flanking the dining room (C Ward) on the 1897 plan (figure #4). It is surrounded by a thick screen of hemlocks.

Patient Wards

#5, 7, 8: B, D, and E Wards (1891; figures #1, 2, 3)

These are the original identical wards designed in the Queen Anne style by Brigham & Spofford as freestanding buildings. The connecting rear corridors, which are of considerably less significance than the buildings, were added in 1915. Constructed of pressed red brick with fine tinted mortar joints, they rise 2 1/2 stories from granite foundations to complex slate gable roofs. They are liberally trimmed with elaborate terra-cotta belt-courses with a foliate design, and wooden cornices with bead and reel moldings, dentils, and modillions. Entries are contained within projecting towers on the west elevations that rise to cupolas articulated with louvered arches and urns. The entries are recessed in round arches with fan and sidelights, and are surmounted by applied gables bearing terra-cotta date stones. The south or front elevations are symmetrically arranged with cross-gable end sections flanking central bows. Paired windows in the gabled sections are ornamented with diamond-rusticated terra-cotta lintels and contain 4/4 sash. At the second story, they display complete terra-cotta surrounds and are set within blind arches. East and west elevations have bead and reel, terra-cotta ornamentation. The original interior arrangements were described thus in 1892:

The arrangement of the first and second stories in each is similar, and consists of a day room 25 by 36 feet, with a large bay window to the south and fireplaces at either end; a dormitory 12 by 25 feet; fifteen bedrooms, 7 by 12 feet; assistant's room, 12 by 12 feet; clothes room, 8 by 12 feet; bathroom, 10 by 12 feet; lavatory, 8 by 12 feet; and store closet 5 by 12 feet. There are two entrances to each cottage, upon the westerly side, giving access directly to staircases. The day rooms and bedrooms open from central corridors, which are separated by brick walls from the staircase halls. The third story contains two dormitories, one 25 by 35 feet, the other 12 by 24. The basements are at present unfinished, although they contain considerable space well lighted, and suitable for future work or recreation rooms (1st Annual Report).

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The basement of E Ward (#8) contains the remnants of a hydrotherapy suite, including much of the equipment labeled "Douche Room" in figure #7. This equipment appears to have been moved from the rear ell of the gymnasium (#9).

#6: C Ward (1891)

Similar to B, D, and E Wards, C Ward was originally constructed as the hospital's dining room/kitchen and therefore lacked the bowed day room and entry towers of the wards. It is otherwise similar in material and detail.

It was extended with a cross piece on its south elevation; plans at the Massachusetts State Archives indicate that Kilham, Hopkins & Greeley designed the addition in 1944. This section is trimmed with cast stone but retains bead and reel cornice molding. The original portion is ten bays long and rises 2 1/2 stories to a slate gable roof with four pedimented dormers and two ventilator/cupolas. Windows are round arched with 6/6 sash at the first story and 4/4 at the second. The original building was described thus in 1892:

The so-called dining-room building is a simple rectangular structure, so placed that it would be feasible at any future time to extend and enlarge it toward the south, thereby giving increased accommodation, and at the same time making it a more prominent feature in the group. It is two finished stories in height above the basement, the roof story being left unfinished. The basement contains bakery with large brick oven and various store and work rooms. The first story contains a dining-room lighted on both sides, 40 by 42 feet; pantry, 23 by 9 feet; kitchen closet 9 by 8 feet; very large refrigerator and refrigerator closet; kitchen, 20 by 40 feet; employees' dining-room, 20 by 15 feet; supply room 13 by 11 feet; lavatory 8 by 13 feet, besides various minor closets. The second story is divided into sewing-room, seventeen bedrooms for use of the employees, two bath-rooms and various closets. This building has staircases at either end, and a corridor extending the entire length of the second story (1st Annual Report).

#4, 3: A and K Wards (1915, 16)

These two wards, framing the Administration Building, were constructed at the same time to house acute male and female patients. Both were designed by James E. McLaughlin in a simple, austere Classical Revival style. They are connected to the Administration Building by one-story, five-bay wings that feature center entries with Tuscan porticoes, flanked by three-part windows. Both wards are red brick, rectangular-plan structures that rise two stories from high fenestrated basements to flat or low-pitched roofs masked by parapets. Cast-stone trim includes watertable, cornice, coping, and window sills. Slightly projecting frontispieces form their five-bay south

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facades. Windows contain 6/6 sash. Enclosed courtyards are created by proximity to other buildings.

#20, 21, 22, 23: Wards L-O (1916)

These austere Classical Revival-style T-plan wards are linked at the rear (E) by enclosed passageways. They are constructed of red brick with cast-stone trim and rise two stories from high brick basements to low roofs masked by parapets. The symmetrical eleven-bay west facades are centered on one-bay projecting entry towers that contain trabeated entries surmounted by elongated windows. The side elevations include two bays in the cross-pieces and five bays in the stems. Enclosed sun porches were added to the south sides of the stems in the 1930s. The wards enclose grassy courtyards that are set off by cast-iron picket fences. Plans at the State Archives indicate that these buildings were designed in 1916-although DCPO records assign dates of 1923-1926. Annual Reports cite dates of 1921 and 1922.

#24: O Ward Rear (1905)

The rear of O Ward appears to be older than its neighbors and is probably one of the wards for 100 patients designed by William G. Preston in 1905. It rests on an uncoursed fieldstone foundation and displays burnt header quoins and windows recessed in vertical strips as well as fine mortar joints. Now enclosed by a flat roof, it is shown with a hip roof in historic photographs.

#29: Tuberculosis Ward (1935)

The TB ward is set back from the west side of Payson Road at a slightly higher elevation in a wooded grove. The building is constructed of red brick and trimmed with cast stone. It rises two stories from a concrete foundation to a flat roof masked by a parapet. It is built on an E-plan with the wings extending forward to form the facade (N). Each wing is three bays wide and is separated by eight bays. Each wing contains a center entry with four-pane transom and cast-stone surround. The central wing is distinguished by a lantern over the entry and the state seal in the parapet.

Support Group

These buildings are located behind the patient wards, in the angle formed by the old and new wards. They have been particularly difficult to match with citations in Annual Reports, so construction dates are approximate. Most appear to have been constructed prior to the 1910s conversion.

#10: Power Plant/Laundry (1891; figures #1, 4, 5)

Originally constructed as a combination power plant/laundry, the present garage/farm office is a one- to two-story red brick structure consisting of two distinct square-plan wings that are enclosed by

(continued)

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pyramidal slate hip roofs and connected by a low gable-roof section with two garage bays. The eastern section displays round-arched windows. The coal trestle (#18) of 1907 is a wood-frame structure supported on concrete piers. A stone retaining wall runs behind (S) the building. The power plant/laundry was described thus in 1892:

In the rear...is placed the building for boiler, engine house and laundry, 105 feet in length, with extreme width of 42 feet. The boiler house has a chimney 7 feet square at the base and 60 feet in height. The boiler room is 27 by 40 feet, and is open to the roof. The dynamo and engine room, 24 by 24 feet, also extends to the roof. The remainder of the building is given to laundry, which is two stories in height, each room being 35 by 24 feet (1st Annual Report).

#11: Mason's Shop (1897; figures #4, 5)

The three-by-eight bay Mason Shop was constructed early in the hospital's history as a shop/storeroom to expand patient work facilities. It is a 2 1/2-story red brick building enclosed by a slate gable roof. The large double-leaf segmental-arched entry is located on the south gable end. Segmental-arched windows with granite sills contain 4/4 sash where they are not boarded.

#14: Carpenter Shop (1901)

The similar three-by-ten-bay Carpenter Shop is a utilitarian 2 1/2-story building constructed of red brick and enclosed by an asphalt gable roof. The double-leaf entry, with a bracketed hip-roof hood, is centered on the three-bay south elevation. Windows have granite sills, segmental brick arches, and contain 8/8 sash.

#16: New Power Plant (1908/ca. 1916)

The new Power Plant is a rectangular-plan structure with a nine-bay lateral wing (W) that contains an electric shop and the chief engineer's office. The 1908 portion of the power plant is attached to the southeast corner of the engineer's office and is similar in detail. It is a five-by-three-bay structure that rises two stories. It is distinguished by segmental-arched window openings containing paired 4/4 windows, some of which are headed by transoms. A later flat-roofed, one-story section with arched windows on the north side and cast-stone sills throughout wraps around its north and east sides. A tall brick smokestack rises from the east end.

#17: Broom Shop (1894)

This building appears to have been the first of several constructed as workshops for patients, where they could be kept employed manufacturing such items as brooms. Constructed of red brick with brownstone sills, this wing rises 2 and 1/2 stories to a slate gable roof. Segmental-arched window openings with brownstone sills contain 6/6 sash. Entries are located along the west elevation.

(continued)

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Continuation SheetFoxborough State Hospital
Foxborough (Norfolk County)
MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 9#19: Main Garage (1956)

This utilitarian red brick with cast-stone structure rises one story to a low roof masked by a parapet. The main, north elevation includes six garage bays on the left side and an entry flanked by large industrial-type windows on the right.

Staff Housing#43: Superintendent's House (1892; figure #4)

This two-story, wood-frame, gambrel-roof house is a particularly early and elaborate example of a superintendent's house within the state hospital and school system. Designed in the Colonial Revival style, it is ornamented with Palladian windows, balustrades, dormers, and projecting bows. It is sheathed with clapboards, rests on a brick foundation, and is enclosed by a slate roof. Windows generally contain 1/1 sash, with an elaborate stained glass stair window east of the entry with its carved pediment. A later two-car garage is attached on the east.

25, 26: Employee Homes (1929)

These identical buildings are both rectangular-plan, red-brick structures that display simplified Colonial Revival-style features. They rise three stories from high brick foundations to flat roofs masked by parapets; the upper stories are treated as attic stories set off by the primary cornice. The south facades display full-width, three-story, wood-frame porches with wrought iron balconies. Entries occupy the third bay of the fourteen-bay side elevations. They are fronted by wooden Tuscan porticoes surmounted by arched windows headed by shell-motif fans. These dormitories replaced a 1 1/2-story wood-frame cottage that may have been moved further north to survive as #34.

#30: Cottage G; 8 Payson Road (ca. 1920)

This single-family, wood-frame, 1 1/2-story cottage is designed in the Swiss Chalet style with numerous cross gables. It is sheathed with clapboard, with shingles in the gable fields. Windows contain 2/2 sash. The entry is off center on the gable end, behind a shingled verandah. The cottage is enclosed by an overhanging asphalt gable roof with exposed rafters. It is the most elaborate staff cottage at Foxborough.

#27: Cottage A (1915)

This simple three-by-two bay dwelling was designed in 1915 by James E. McLaughlin as one of two identical residences for 22 nurses; its companion does not appear to have been constructed. It rises 2 1/2 stories from a brick foundation to a gable roof with center chimney. It is sheathed with shiplap and extended at the rear by a four-bay gambrel wing with dormers. Windows contain 6/6 sash. The three-bay

(continued)

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facade (E) is centered on an entry with overscaled round-arched hood. A quatrastyle porch on the south side protects a double-leaf entry.

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently known on the Foxborough State Hospital property, it is possible that sites are present. Locational characteristics of the property, including the area's close proximity to wetland resources, good soil drainage and level to moderately sloping land surfaces near wetlands, indicate favorable conditions for Native American subsistence and settlement activities. These factors, combined with the size of the hospital (176 acres) and the availability of open, undeveloped space within the hospital boundary, indicate a moderate to high potential for locating prehistoric resources. Major sensitive areas include the northern portion of the hospital in the vicinity of the sewage disposal area, and the hospital's eastern periphery/boundary. These areas border Neponset River wetlands including Crackrock Pond and the now flooded Neponset Reservoir, part of the interior Neponset drainage. The large wooded area to the west of the hospital buildings may also contain prehistoric sites; however, most of this area is more than 1,000 feet (300m) from wetland resources, probably resulting in a low sensitivity for the locale.

There is a high potential for historic archaeological resources on the hospital property. Structural remains may survive from the farmhouse, barn, and outbuildings associated with the Highlawn Farm purchased for the hospital in 1890 and Hersey Farm, which was added later in 1918. Archaeological remains associated with the Highlawn Farm may actually date to the 18th century, since local sources indicate the farm was developed by the Payson family who were among the town's first settlers. The farmhouse was demolished in the 1920s. Occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) that were associated with the Highlawn and Hersey Farms may survive. Late 19th to early 20th century refuse areas may also survive in association with hospital-related agricultural, craft, and residence activities. Mortuary remains exist in two cemeteries associated with the hospital in the wooded area west of North Street. Presently unknown and unmarked family period plots, which were associated with preexisting farms in the hospital area, may also exist.

(end)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by 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

1889-1940

Significant Dates

1889 - establishment

1914 - conversion to standard state hospital

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Brigham & Soffard

McLaughlin & Burr

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Foxborough State Hospital
Name of Property

Norfolk County, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 176 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	19	313110	4661400
Zone	Easting	North	ing
2	19	313570	4661160
5 1 9	3 1 2 4 3 0	4 6 6 0 8 5 0	

3	19	313820	4660260
Zone	Easting	North	ing
4	19	313200	4660040

☐ 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

Candace Jenkins, Preservation Consultant with Betsy Friedberg, National Register
name/title Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date September 1993

street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone (617) 727-8470

city 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 Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Foxborough State Hospital possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and associations. It was established in 1889 as the Massachusetts Hospital for Dipsomaniacs and Inebriates, in response to the need long identified by various asylum superintendents for a special institution to treat alcoholic patients. It was said to be the first state-operated facility of its type in the nation, so the Trustees expended substantial time and thought in developing an appropriate physical plant and treatment program. Despite this care, the initial site and layout proved unsuitable, and the Trustees were authorized to purchase a new site in 1910. The alcoholic population was moved to Norfolk (now part of the corrections system) in 1914 and the old facility was converted to a standard state hospital for the insane. Foxborough State Hospital is significant for its early and innovative role in the development of treatment programs for the disease of alcoholism, and for its continuing associations with the development of the state mental health system as described in the Historic Contents statements. The early Queen Anne and later Classical Revival-style buildings are excellent examples of their respective types and periods, and the landscape is one of the few for which a landscape architect has been identified. Foxborough State Hospital meets criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places, and is significant on the local, state, and national levels. The period of significance extends from the time of authorization in 1889 to 1940, when major building ceased.

A State Institution to be known as the Massachusetts Hospital for Dipsomaniacs and Inebriates was authorized by Chapter 414 of the Acts of 1889. The Board of Trustees, appointed on July 10, 1889, was directed to purchase a site, to erect buildings for a minimum of 250 patients, and to provide equipment and furnishings, all for a total of \$150,000. Because there was so little precedent for such an institution, the Trustees deliberated about its program and plan for twelve meetings before proceeding. House Document 155 of 1890 reported that "the Trustees were impressed with the great importance of devising the best possible plans for construction and administration of an institution which may guide other states in doing a similar work..." Regarding construction, it went on to say, "the plan contemplates the erection of buildings upon the cottage system, building only a portion of them this year, and constructing the remainder later on, when the best methods (of treatment) have been developed." The criteria for site selection, which were similar to those for all the state hospitals, were also enumerated. It must be within 21 miles of Boston, near good railroad facilities, possess land suitable for cultivation, have the potential for securing water and disposing of sewage, and finally, be high, dry, and level.

After visiting twenty one sites, the Trustees regretfully concluded that they could not fulfill the directives of the Legislature within

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the budget authorized, feeling themselves "embarrassed by the meagerness of the appropriation, which is far smaller than has usually been made for the purchase of land and the construction and furnishing of buildings for so large a number of inmates." They recommended that either the number of patients be reduced to 200, or that the budget be increased by \$25,000 (House Doc. #155; 2/24/1890).

Chapter 251 of the Acts of 1890 reduced the patient population as recommended, and the Trustees proceeded to purchase the 86-acre Highlawn Farm on Chestnut Street in Foxborough for \$20,000. This farm had been developed by the Payson family, who were among the town's early settlers. William Cook, the owner in 1890, had a private racetrack on the property. The Trustees also purchased four additional acres from Mrs. Olive A. Perry. A few years later, an additional six acres and a cottage (probably now site of #25, 26) were purchased from Cook. The new hospital site was 25 miles from Boston, and only one mile from the Foxborough Station of the Old Colony Railroad Northern Division. Fortuitously, the line passed directly through the parcel and a service spur could be erected at small cost. Additionally, the soil was excellent and the site already possessed a farmhouse and large barn, which could be put into immediate use (Senate Doc. #23; 1/30/91). These buildings, which were probably the Payson homestead, were renovated for use as an administration building and barn. They stood on the site of the parking lot immediately southeast of the present Administration Building (#1). They are shown on the early block plans (figures #1, 4) and on a ca. 1925 aerial photograph.

A topographical survey recommended erecting future buildings near the old farmhouse on a north-south line to allow for maximum sun. The Trustees decided to hire their superintendent before proceeding with construction, however, feeling that "no architect can know what is the best form of building for any such class of people." They selected Dr. Marcello Hutchinson, for many years Assistant Physician at the Taunton Lunatic Hospital. After visiting several new asylums in the west, Hutchinson concurred with the Board's preference for the cottage system, and gave his ideas and sketches over to architects Brigham and Spofford, who made working plans and specifications (Senate Doc. #23; 1/30/91).

Five buildings were initially constructed by H. P. Cummings and Co. of Ware, the low bidder at \$91,000. These included three cottages for 67 patients each (B, D, and E Wards #5, 7, 8), a kitchen and congregate dining room (C Ward #6), and a powerhouse (#10). All were constructed of brick with stone foundations and slate roofs. It was noted that the interior partitions had been constructed of brick to make the buildings as fireproof as possible. (Contemporary descriptions of interior arrangements are included in the architecture section of this nomination.) Due to lack of funds, the old farmhouse was fitted out as an administration building (figures #1, 2, 3, 4). Although the

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Trustees continued to bemoan their lack of funds, and stated that in order to erect masonry buildings, all architectural embellishment would have to be sacrificed, the buildings are actually fine examples of the popular Queen Anne style with abundant terra-cotta trim. By the time the hospital opened in February 1893, a Superintendent's House (#43) had been constructed across the street for \$5,500, and a special appropriation of \$15,000 had been made for furnishings. Water was supplied by the town, electricity was generated on site, and the problem of sewage on a low site was finally solved with an intermittent filtration system (Senate Doc. #23; 1/30/1891; 1st Annual Report 1892).

This unique and early experiment in the treatment of alcoholism was founded on Chapter 339 of the Acts of 1885. That piece of legislation was the first to recognize alcoholism as a potentially curable disease rather than a moral issue by allowing commitment of inebriates to lunatic hospitals rather than jails. The nature of the disease was described thus in the First Annual Report of 1892:

that they are in a diseased condition, in which an overpowering craving blunts the moral sensibilities, benumbs the better impulses and destroys the self-control and will power, is now quite generally recognized by the medical profession and also by the public. This diseased condition, resulting from the effects of a positive and active poison, produces serious changes in the physical and mental state of the individual himself, and very commonly entails on his descendants various disorders of the mind and body.

Effective treatment strategies were unknown at the time, so the Trustees felt that "...the methods to be adopted must be for a time ascertained by careful experiment," but that "labor will prove to be one of the most important agencies in securing the restoration of inmates." (House Doc. #155; 2/24/1890). After a year of operation, the Trustees stated:

It is necessary to eliminate from the system the effects of alcohol, to build up the patient physically and mentally, and then increase his will-power, all of which requires time (2nd Annual Report 1893).

Chapter 414 specified that only patients of good moral character could be admitted to the new institution, but the courts ignored this stipulation and admitted patients with criminal convictions as well. Female patients were legislatively excluded to lessen the variables at this experimental hospital.

As the Trustees expected, their program of treatment did depend somewhat on the unique nature of their patients. In their Second Annual Report of January 1894, they discussed the growing problem of escapes since "inebriates are better able to run away and are more difficult to guard than lunatics," and their facility was set up as a

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hospital without walls or cells. To counteract this problem, the Trustees relied on a system of grading, with each of the three cottages set aside for a specific class of patient. One housed patients who required close supervision, including those who had proved untrustworthy and new admittances who were frequently experiencing acute medical problems; they were allowed out only for exercise and meals. Another housed intermediary patients who were allowed to work and have some liberties. The third was unlocked "from breakfast to supper" and housed patients who had proved themselves amenable to treatment. By 1897, trustworthy patients were able to obtain "leaves of absence" after six months, but remained under the hospital's authority for the full two years of their commitment if it was court-ordered (2nd Annual Report 1893).

In addition to grading, the Trustees found "nourishing food and healthy exercise" to be essential components of their program of treatment. They reported that the higher grades worked in the fields during the summer, while the lower grades worked in the kitchen and laundry, but that a workshop was a necessity for winter occupations. The workshop (#17) was immediately authorized and erected in 1894. In June of 1894, manual labor was supplemented by a system of gymnastic exercise and baths.

These exercises make the mind more alert, train the muscles and the willpower over the muscles, and so over the man. By the muscular exercise the effete matter and poisonous accumulations in the body, the results of the prolonged use of alcohol, are thrown off and replaced by new tissues in the body and brain. The bath (at this only a garden hose with hot and cold water) acts as a most powerful stimulant, especially to the nervous system... (3rd Annual Report 1894)

The Trustees' assertion that alcoholism was a curable disease was supported by the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates (4th Annual Report 1895).

During the next few years, the hospital was expanded and improved. In 1895, landscape architect Joseph H. Curtis was engaged to improve the grounds, "rearranging the roadways, walks, setting out trees, shrubs, etc." This is one of the very few instances in which a landscape has been identified for a state hospital or school campus. As was typical in the system as a whole, patients performed much of the work. In 1897, a combination workshop/storeroom was built (#11), and another workshop in 1901 (#14). In 1899 an appropriation of \$20,000 was made for a combination chapel, gym, and bath, functions that had previously been housed within the wards. The one-story brick building (#9) erected for the purpose contained a bath in the rear ell with thirty two stalls for needlespray and rooms for the Baruch system of hydrotherapeutics (figure #7). The combination chapel/gymnasium was lit by arched windows and handsomely paneled in dark wood wainscoting (figure #6). In the early years of the twentieth century, several

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support structures were authorized that continue to serve their original functions: a new laundry (#12), power plant (#16), and coal trestle (#18). A block plan was prepared in 1905 to guide location of future buildings, along with several building plans, including three wards designed by William Gibbons Preston.

Additionally, Dr. Irwin Neff, appointed Superintendent in 1908, issued a four-point policy directive to expand services, which included:

- 1: extension of individual treatment,
- 2: elimination of undesirable cases (criminal and chronic),
- 3: establishment of a vocational bureau, and
- 4: development of an outpatient department. (17th Annual Report 1908)

Despite these improvements and plans for future construction, the Trustees began complaining of problems with the hospital as early as 1907. They felt that the site offered too many avenues of escape because it was small, close to railways, and in a densely populated area; and that it lacked room to fully grade all the different classes of inebriates received. To resolve these problems, they requested that the Legislature appropriate \$50,000 to purchase a new site in a thinly settled area where they might "employ the colony system found successful at Rutland and Gardner" (16th Annual Report 1907). Once again the Legislature complied with the Trustees' request and Chapter 635 of the Acts of 1910 authorized purchase of a new site. Chapter 530 of the Acts of 1912 placed a 1,049-acre tract of land in Norfolk and Walpole under the administration of the Foxborough Board of Trustees to be called the Norfolk State Hospital (now used by the State Department of Corrections). Chapter 124 of the Acts of 1912 authorized expenditure of \$115,000 for construction of an administration building, a hospital, a light and power plant, sewer and water connections, six cottages, and a laundry (21st Annual Report 1912).

The old Hospital for Dipsomaniacs was converted to the Foxborough State Hospital by Chapter 358 of the Acts of 1914, and the new Board of Trustees took over with a population of 200 "insane" and "feeble-minded" patients transferred from other hospitals. Dr. Albert C. Thomas was appointed Superintendent. Finding the existing facility totally inadequate for care of this population, the Trustees requested \$66,000 for a building for 75 acutely disturbed females, \$56,000 for corridors to connect the existing buildings and the new female ward, \$12,000 to refit the three existing wards, and \$30,000 for new cottages for nurses and attendants. In 1915, \$49,000 was appropriated for the corridors that connect the backs of A - E Wards today.

The following year, the acute service or psychopathic ward for females (#4) was approved, as well as renovation of the existing wards. At that time, the corridors were nearly complete, as was the nurses'

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cottage.

In 1917, it was reported that the hospital eventually expected to accommodate 1,000 patients, a goal that was nearly reached by 1930 when the rated capacity was 975 and the patient population was 1,022. During those years, new buildings and land were added on a regular basis. The Hersey Farm, a non-contiguous 165-acre parcel, was acquired in 1918. As developed in the 1920s, this farm allowed the hospital to be nearly self-sufficient with its produce, dairy, poultry plant, piggery, canning rooms, and freezers. The farm was also important in providing opportunities for work therapy, as was the case at other hospitals. Another 21 acres, and seven cottages to be used for employees, was acquired in 1919. New buildings included an acute male receiving ward authorized in 1918 (#3), a male infirmary authorized in 1921 (#20), two male wards authorized in 1922 (#21, 22), and an Administration/Medical/Surgical Building authorized in 1923 (#1).

Dr. Roderick B. Dexter, who was appointed superintendent in 1928 and served until 1948, made many improvements to medical services. Under his tenure, an operating room was equipped allowing major surgery to take place on site. A training school for psychiatric nursing was established in 1931. In 1937, Foxborough was accepted for a residency in psychiatry by the American Medical Association, and in 1940 it received approval from the American College of Surgeons.

Building continued in the early 1930s with female and male staff dormitories added in 1930 and 1931 (#25, 26). Several buildings, including a tuberculosis ward (#29) and an assembly hall (#28) opened in 1935. The Dexter Building (#42) of 1957 was named for Dr. Dexter.

The statewide program of deinstitutionalization began at Foxborough in 1973. By 1974, the patient population had been reduced from a peak of 1,200 to 450 with a staff of 191. The hospital closed the following year. In 1977 it was partially reopened to accommodate patients during renovations at the nearby Wrentham School (see form), and it has remained in association with that school to the present.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric occupation in Foxborough are basically unknown, any surviving sites would be significant. Prehistoric sites in this area can contribute to a greater understanding of native settlement and subsistence activities along the interior Neponset drainage for which we know little at present. Recent research in neighboring towns indicate sites in this area may be small, belonging to the class of small, low-density, temporary, special purpose sites. Larger sites could be present around ponds such as Crackrock Pond. Sites in this area may also contribute information on the socio/political relationships of native peoples in neighboring river

(continued)

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drainage basins. Most of the hospital property is focused to the north and east in the headwaters of the Neponset River drainage, which empties into Boston Harbor. The western and southern portion of the hospital, however, lies near the headwaters of the Taunton River drainage, which flows south to Mount Hope and Narragansett Bay. Prehistoric sites in this area may contain information that indicating the local and regional socio/political impact of native social groups in these drainages and possibly how these relationships changed through time. This data could test commonly held beliefs pertaining to riverain drainage settlement hypotheses.

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential to document the full range of land use history at the State Hospital and the extent to which pre-existing structures were incorporated into hospital operations. Archaeological survivals can also reconstruct late 19th to early 20th century components of the State Hospital that no longer survive and provide details of life at the hospital for patients and staff. Archaeological survey and excavation can document the exact location of the farmhouse, barn, and related outbuildings from the Highlawn Farm reported on Chestnut Street in the vicinity of later hospital buildings. Similar testing combined with documentary research can also determine the extent to which the farmhouse was modified for its use as an administration building early in the hospital's history. Highlawn Farm was developed by the Payson Family, who were among the town's first settlers. This information may indicate the potential for recovering data on the town's early settlement and to what extent hospital construction or the demolition of the house has affected the integrity of these potential structures. Structural remains may also survive from the Hersey Farm (19th century?) added later in the school's history. Detailed analysis of occupational-related features related to the pre-existing farmsteads can provide social, cultural, and economic information on inhabitants of the farms, particularly the Payson Family who have local importance in the town. Similar analysis can also provide information on 19th century farming in general and the specific impacts of agricultural operations at each farm. Occupational-related features, particularly trash areas associated with hospital operation, can provide information on support facilities at the hospital and the lives of patients and staff, including changes as care expanded from a facility for alcoholics (1890-1910) to a standard State Hospital for the insane (1914). Similar features can also provide information pertaining to the extent and importance of craft activities and carpentry and broom manufacture. Each of these sources may provide archaeological data relating to the significance of the State Hospital for its early and innovative role in the development of treatment programs for alcoholics. Cemeteries at the State Hospital can be important as pathological resources for studies involving alcoholics and the insane. Unmarked graves can also be important in establishing the full extent of cemeteries and possibly differential treatment of the deceased.

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List of Figures

1. Site plan; first floor plan wards. 1893.
2. Plans wards, dining room, power house. 1893.
3. Photographs wards, dining room. 1893.
4. Site plan. 1897.
5. Photographs wards, support buildings. 1901.
6. Interior photographs; gymnasium, patient room. 1901.
7. Interior photographs; baths in gymnasium. 1901.
8. 1850 Historic map

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

See attached maps.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The nominated boundaries are the same as the present campus boundaries, which were achieved during the period of significance.

(end)



RECYCLED PAPER

100% RECYCLED PAPER

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

MAP#	BUILDING NAME	DATE	STYLE	ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	STATUS	RESOURCE
1	Administration	1924	Classical Revival	McLaughlin & Burr	C	B
2	Dining/Kitchen	1917	Classical Revival	James E. McLaughlin	C	B
3	K Building (Acute)	1916	Classical Revival	James E. McLaughlin	C	B
4	A Building (Acute)	1915	Classical Revival	James E. McLaughlin	C	B
5	B Ward	1891	Queen Anne	Brigham & Spofford	C	B
6	C Ward (Dining)	1891	Queen Anne	Brigham & Spofford	C	B
7	D Ward	1891	Queen Anne	Brigham & Spofford	C	B
8	E Ward	1891	Queen Anne	Brigham & Spofford	C	B
9	Chapel/Gymnasium	1899	Queen Anne	Brigham & Spofford	C	B
10	Power Plant/Laundry	1891	Utilitarian		C	B
11	Work/Mason Shop	1897	Utilitarian		C	B
12	new Laundry	1915	Utilitarian		C	B
13	Paint Shop	ca. 1945	Utilitarian		NC	B
14	Carpenter Shop	1901	Utilitarian		C	B
15	Salvage Shed	n/a	n/a		NC	B
16	new Power Plant	1908/ca. 1916	Utilitarian	George Huey, Eng.	C	St
17	Broom Shop	1894	Utilitarian		C	B
18	Coal Trestle	1907	Utilitarian		C	St
19	Main Garage	1956	Utilitarian		NC	B
20	L Ward	1916-1923	Classical Revival	James E. McLaughlin	C	B
21	M Ward	1916-1924	Classical Revival	James E. McLaughlin	C	B
22	N Ward	1916-1925	Classical Revival	James E. McLaughlin	C	B
23	O Ward	1916-1926	Classical Revival	James E. McLaughlin	C	B
24	O Ward rear	1905	Queen Anne	William G. Preston	C	B
25	Nurse's Home	1930	Classical Revival	McLaughlin & Burr	C	B
26	Employee Home	1929	Classical Revival	McLaughlin & Burr	C	B
27	Cottage A (Nurses')	1915	Colonial Revival	James E. McLaughlin	C	B
28	Assembly Hall	1934	Colonial Revival	Desmond & Lord	C	B
29	Tuberculosis Bldg.	1935	Classical Revival	Frank Irving Cooper Corp.	C	B
30	G Cottage	ca. 1920	Swiss Chalet		C	B
31	garage	ca. 1920	n/a		C	B
32	J Cottage	ca. 1900	Vernacular		C	B
33	shed	ca. 1950	n/a		NC	B
34	Cottage	ca. 1900	Vernacular		C	B
35	K cottage	ca. 1900	Vernacular		C	B
36	Cottage	ca. 1950	n/a		NC	B
37	D Cottage	ca. 1920	Colonial Revival/Craftsman		C	B
38	garage	ca. 1920	n/a		C	B
39	Cemetery	ca. 1900	n/a		C	Si
40	Cemetery	ca. 1900	n/a		C	Si

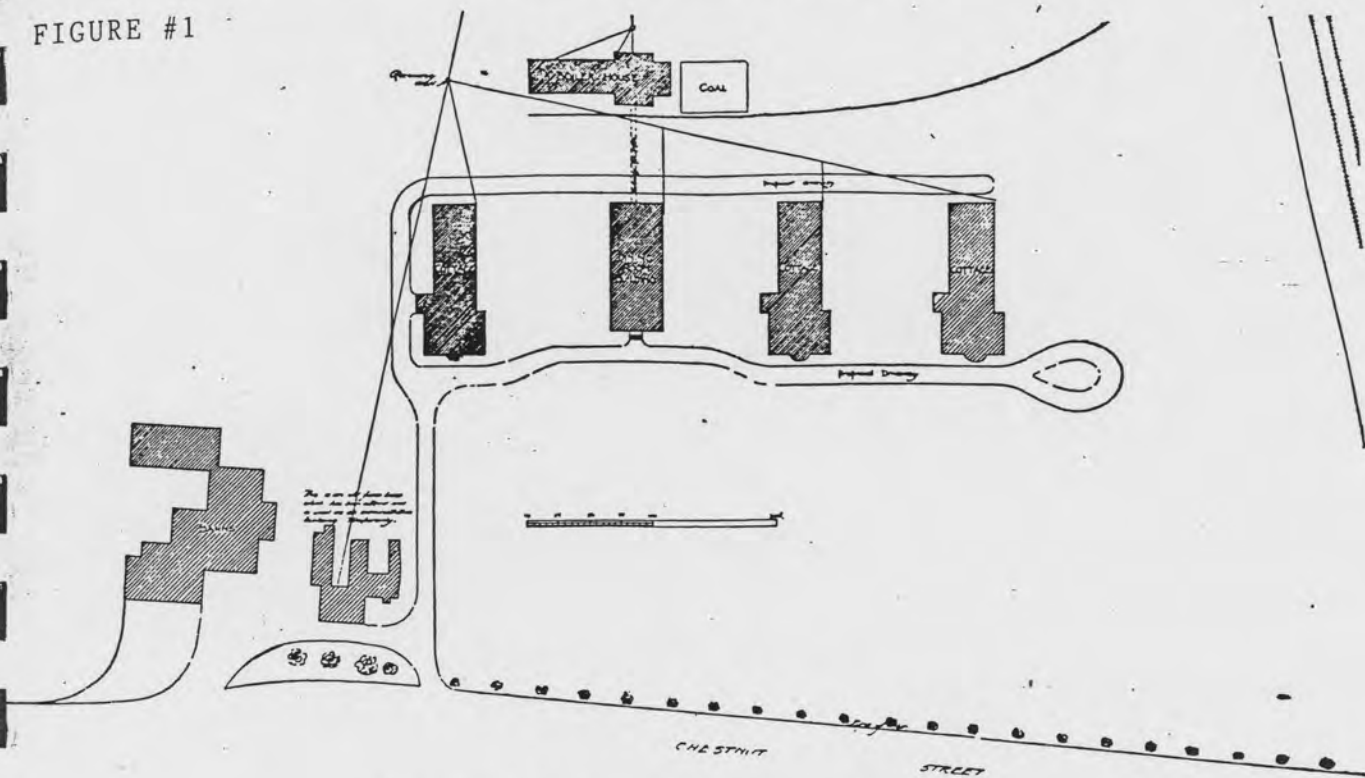
**FOXBOROUGH STATE HOSPITAL
FOXBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

MAP#	BUILDING NAME	DATE	STYLE	ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	STATUS	RESOURCE
41	17 North Street	ca. 1990	Garrison Colonial		NC	B
42	Dexter Building	1957	Modern	P. F. Gilbert	NC	B
43	Superintendent's Hse	1892	Colonial Revival		C	B
44	Garage	ca. 1960	n/a		NC	St
45	Greenhouse	ca. 1970	n/a		NC	St
46	Greenhouse	ca. 1970	n/a		NC	B
47	H Cottage	ca. 1920	Colonial Revival		C	B
48	E Cottage	ca. 1900	Vernacular		C	B
49	Garage	ca. 1920	Craftsman (fieldstone)		C	B
50	B Cottage, 66 Baker St.	ca. 1890	Queen Anne		C	B
51	Garage	ca. 1930	n/a		C	B
52	Pavilion	ca. 1900	Craftsman		C	B
53	Front lawn	n/a	n/a		C	Si
54	Agricultural fields	n/a	n/a		C	Si
55	Sewage Treatment	ca. 1970	n/a		NC	St

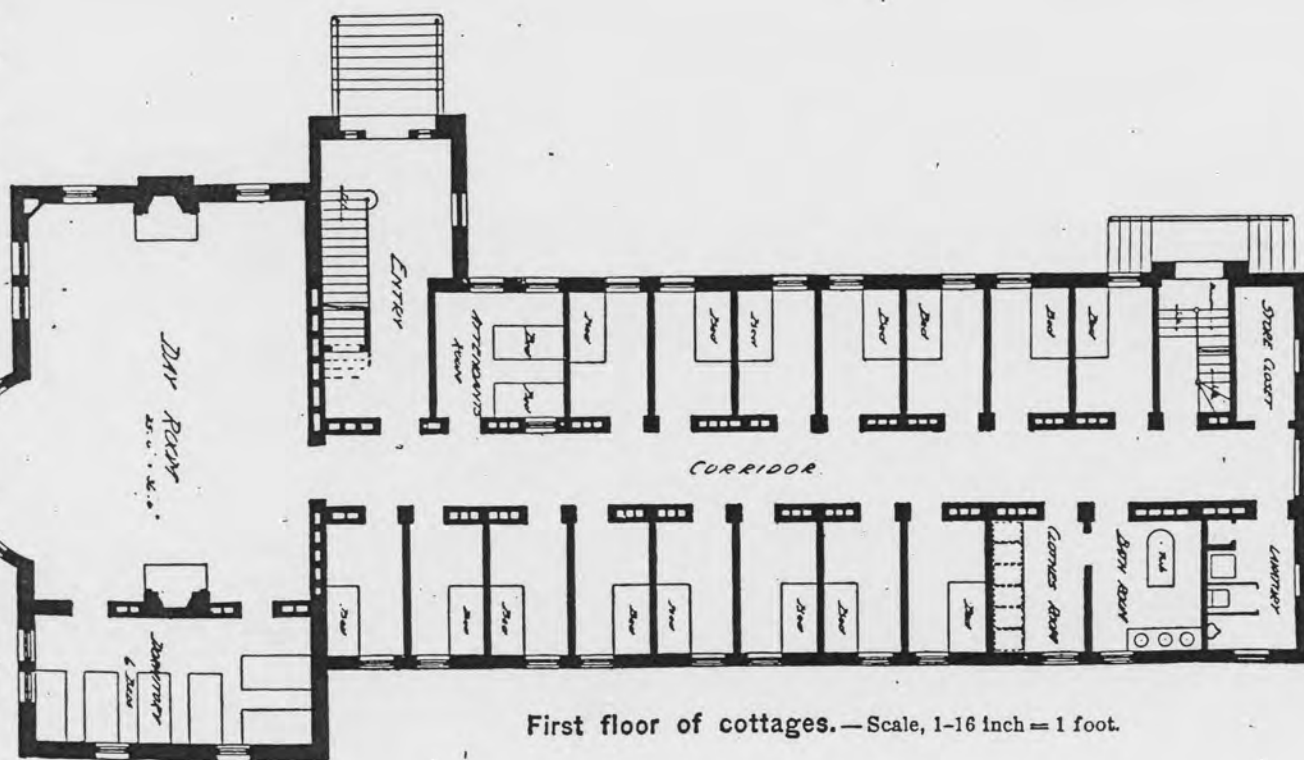
TOTAL RESOURCES: 44 Contributing; 11 Noncontributing

38 Contributing Buildings	8 Noncontributing Buildings
4 Contributing Sites	3 Noncontributing Structures
2 Contributing Structures	

FIGURE #1



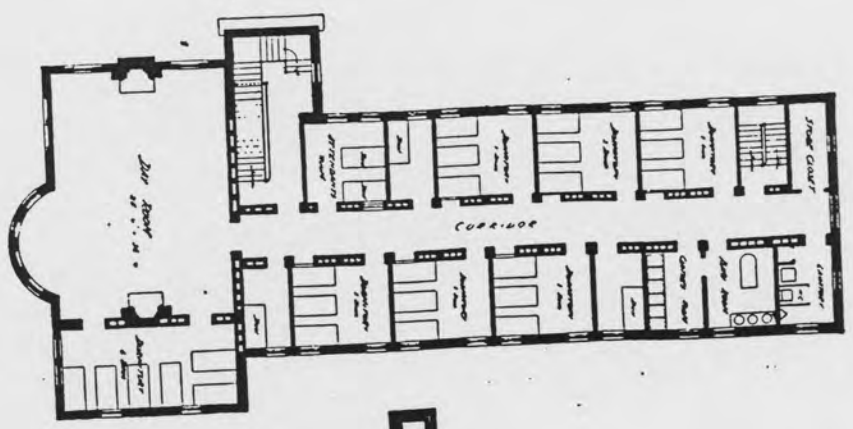
Plan showing relative position of buildings.



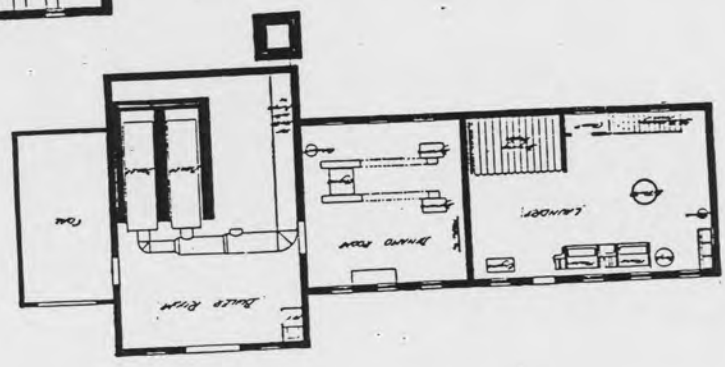
First floor of cottages.—Scale, 1-16 inch = 1 foot.

FIGURE # 2

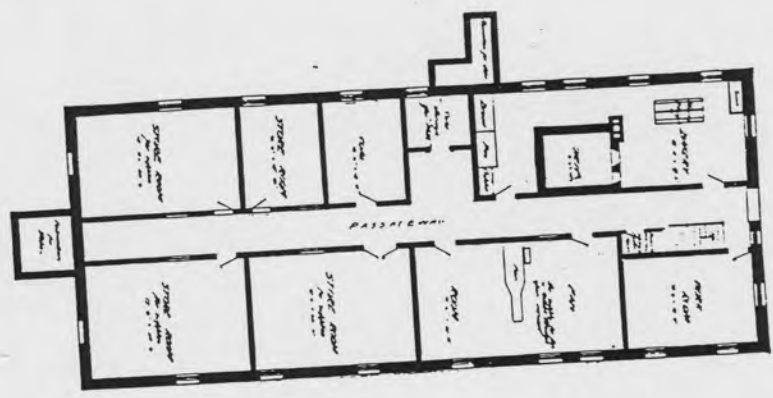
Second floor of cottages.



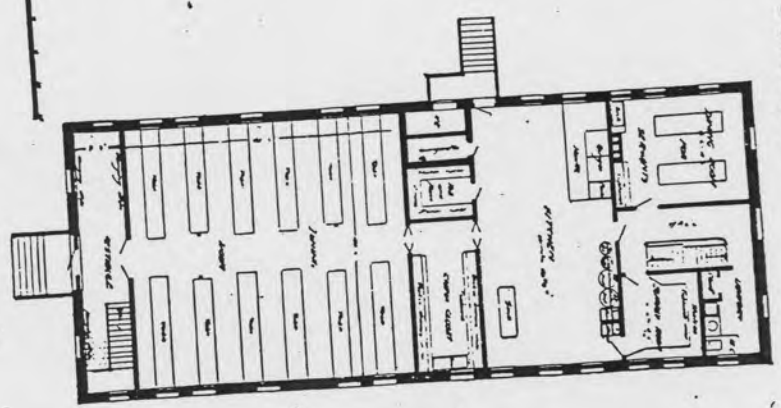
Boiler house and laundry.



Basement.



First floor.



DINING ROOM BUILDING.

FIGURE #3



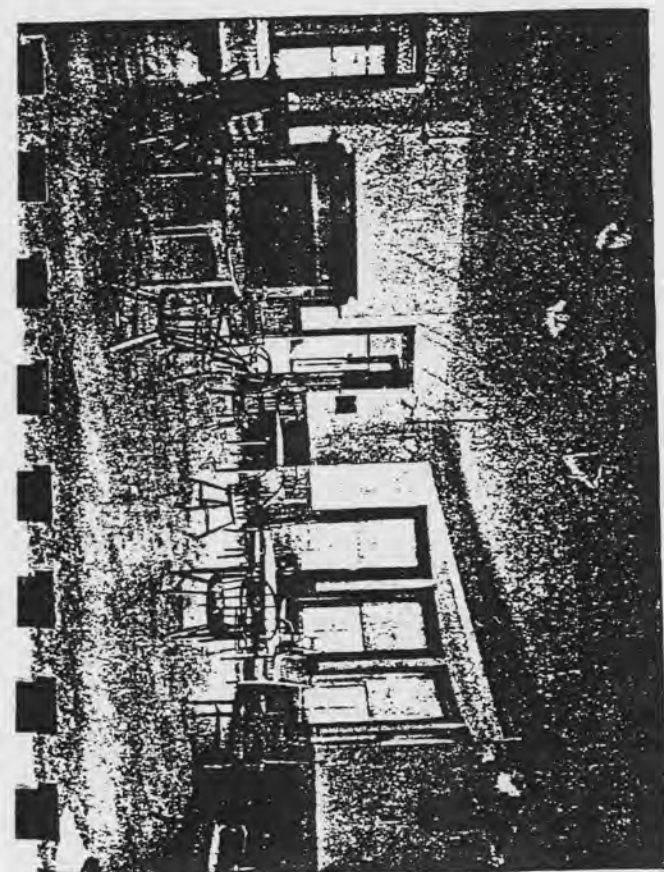
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

COTTAGE

DINING-ROOM
BUILDING.

COTTAGE

COTTAGE.



COTTAGE. — DINING-ROOM BUILDING AT RIGHT.

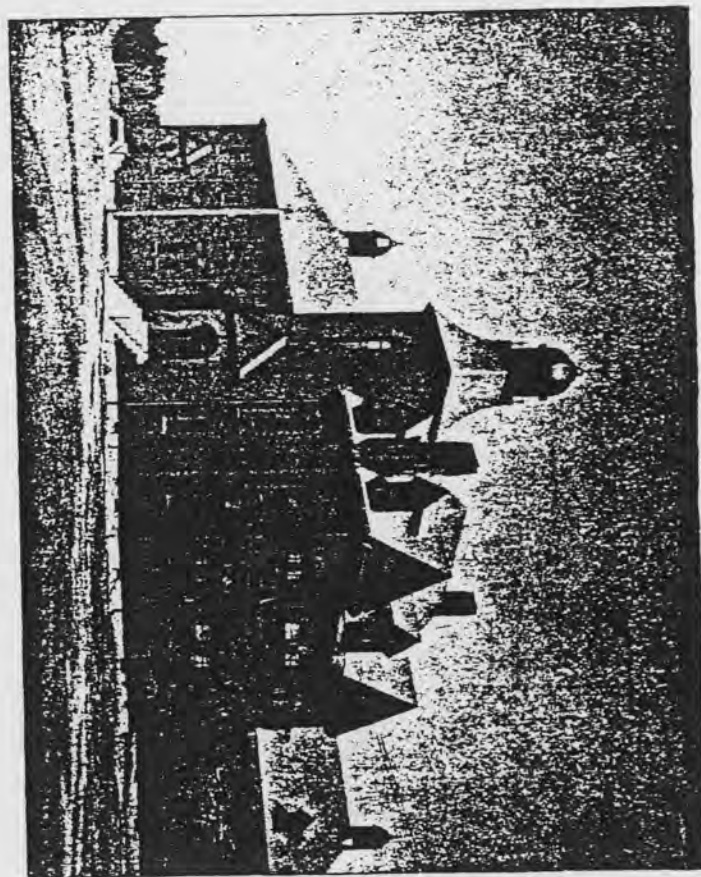
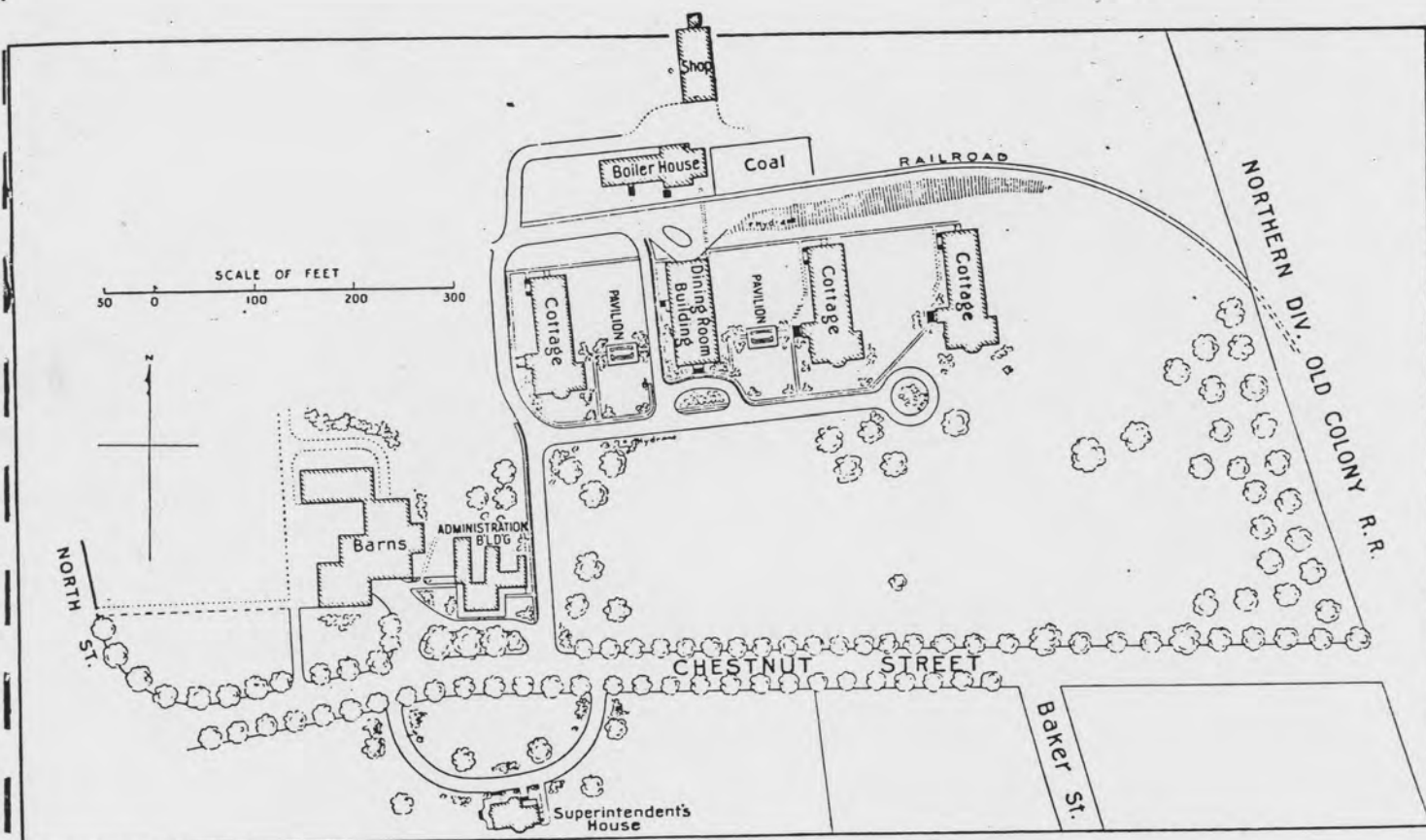
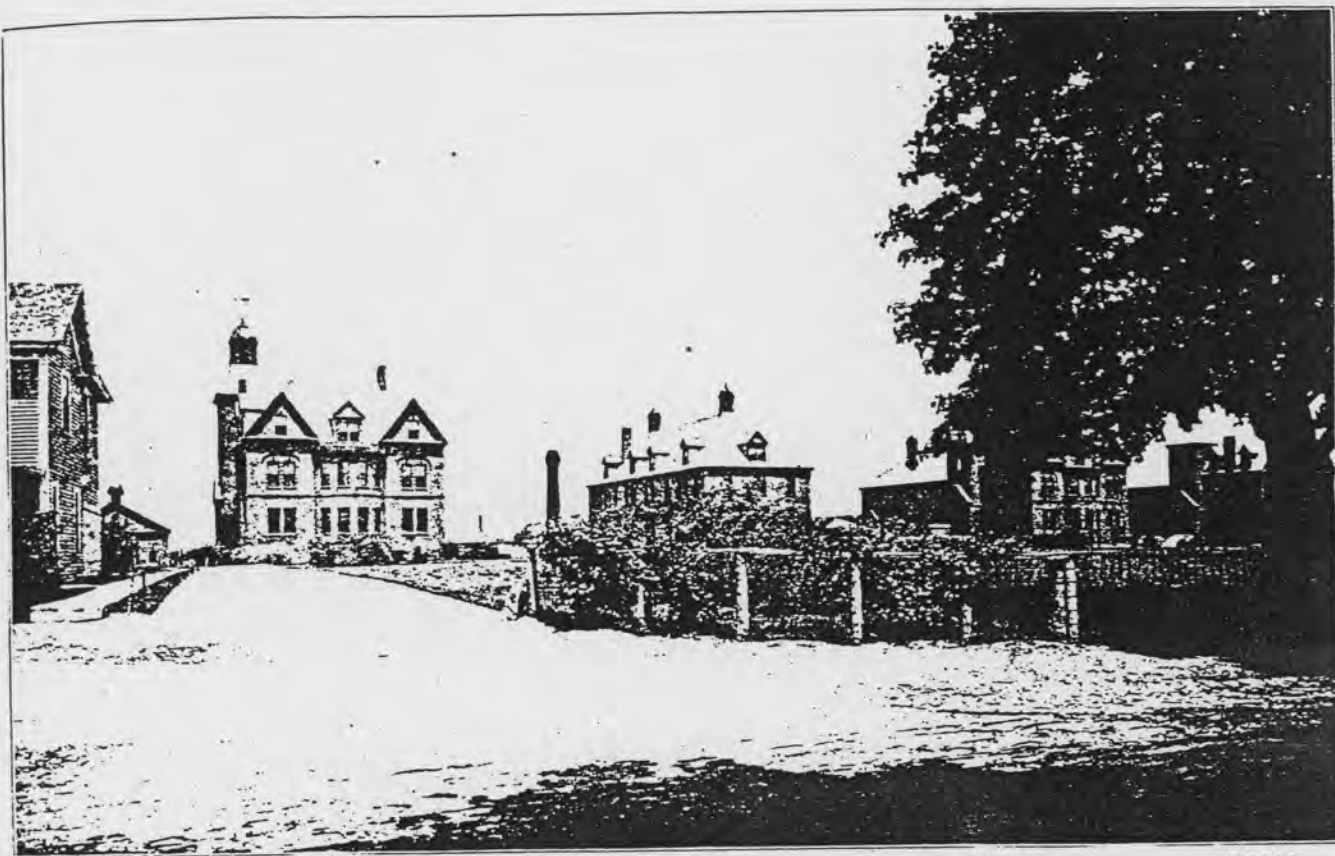


FIGURE #4



Plan showing relative position of buildings.

FIGURE # 5



ADMINISTRATION

COTTAGE

DINING HALL

COTTAGE

COTTAGE



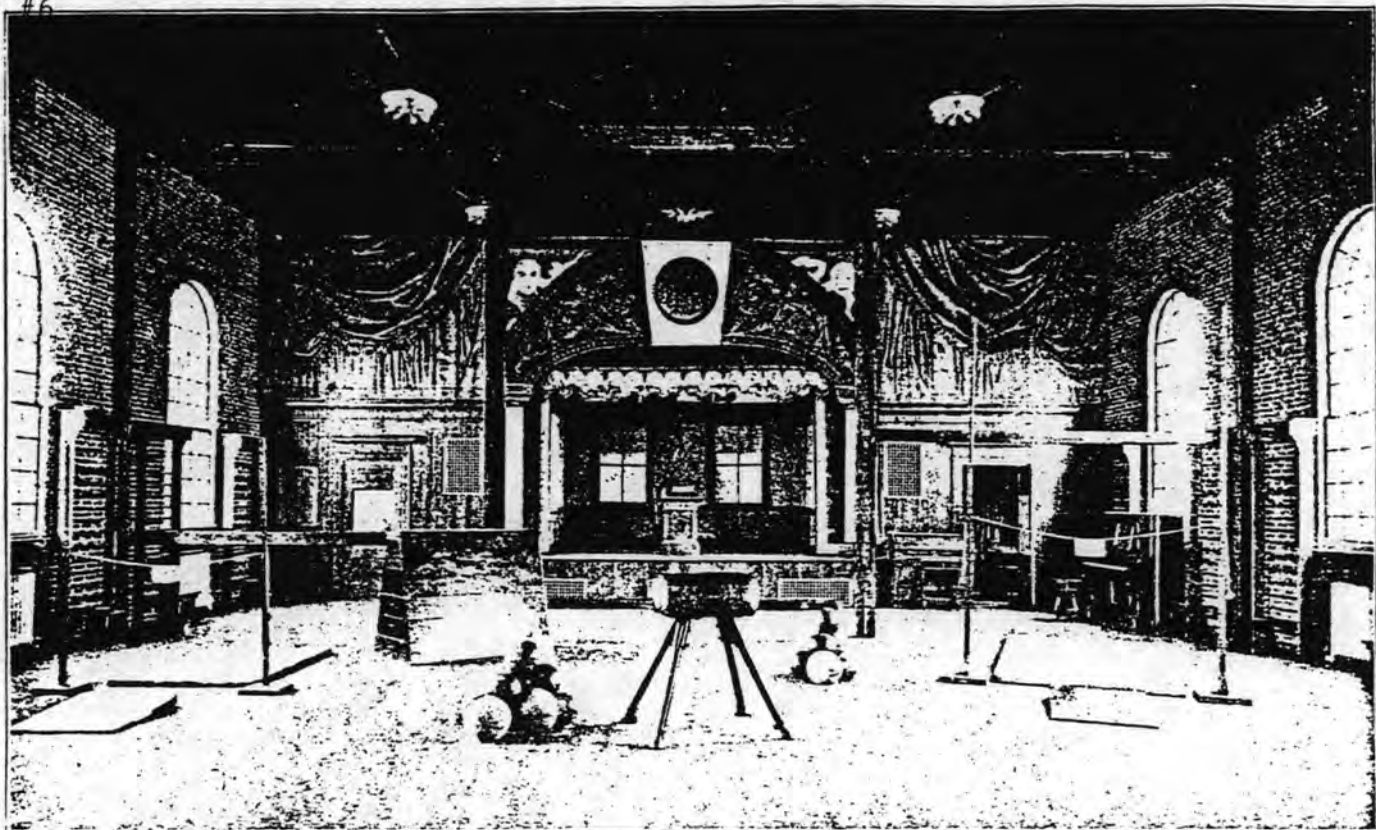
SEWAGE FILTER BEDS.

BROOM SHOP.

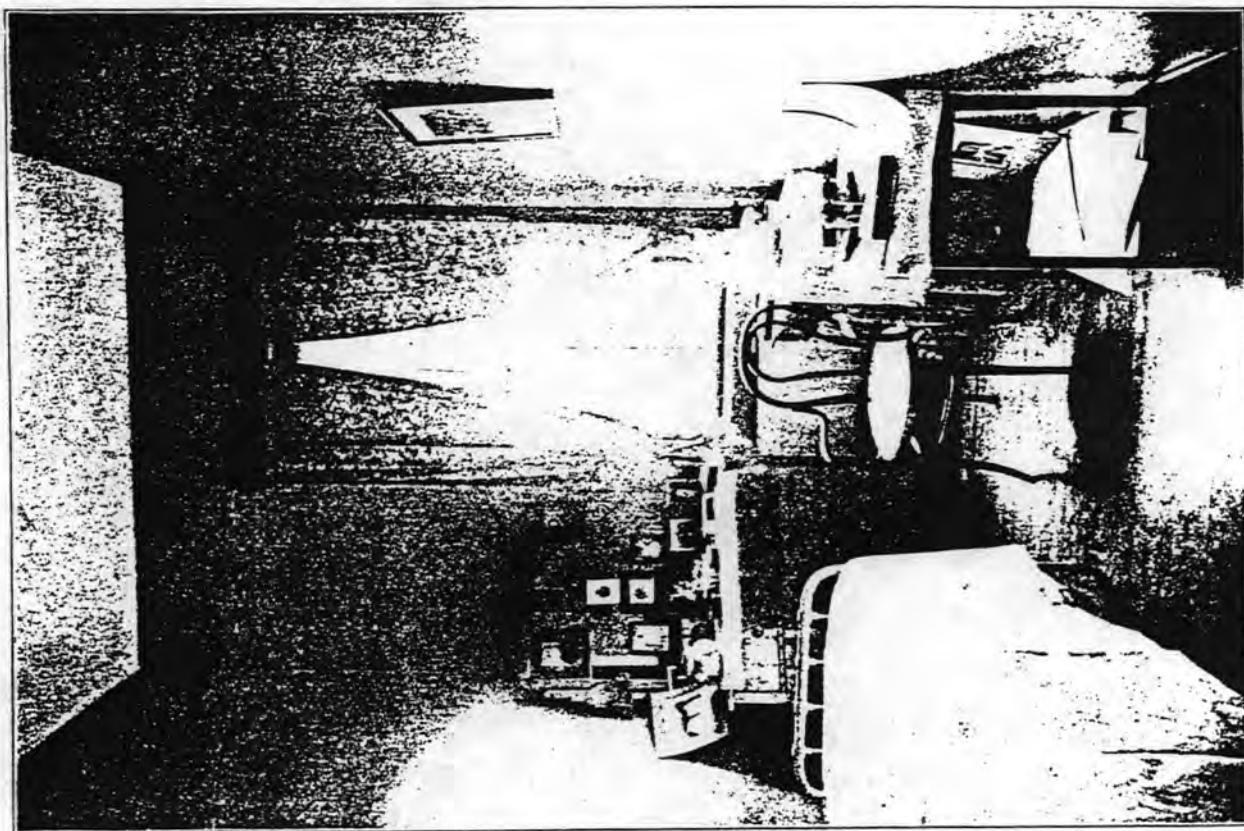
POWER HOUSE.

LAUNDRY.

FIGURE #6

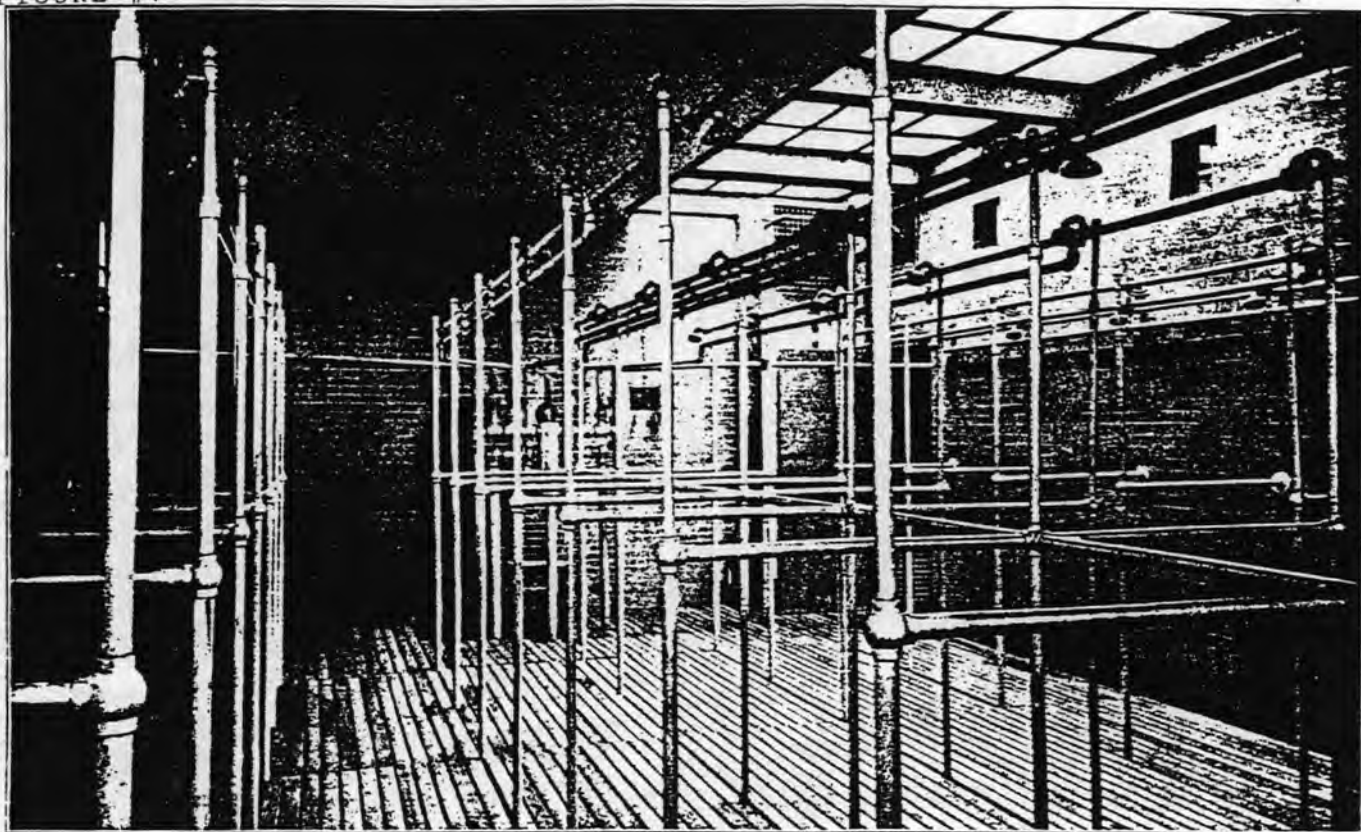


GYMNASIUM.

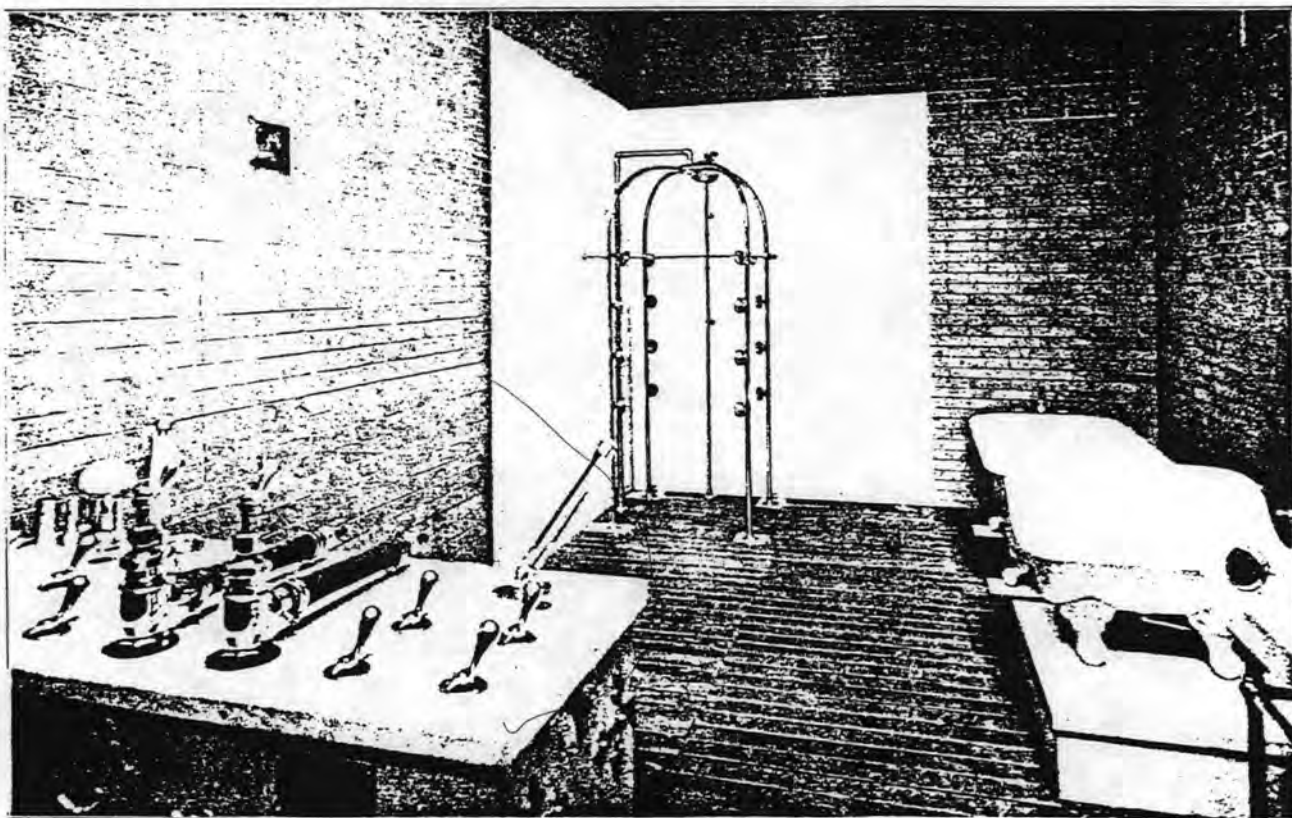


PRIVATE PATIENT'S ROOM.

FIGURE #7



CLASS BATH ROOM IN GYMNASIUM.



DOUCHE ROOM, BARUCH SYSTEM.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Foxborough State Hospital

MULTIPLE NAME: Massachusetts State Hospitals MPS

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Norfolk

DATE RECEIVED: 6/10/94 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/21/94
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/07/94 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/25/94
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 94000695

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: Y

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 7.19.94 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Historically & architecturally significant late 19th/early 20th century State institution designed for the care of alcoholics - one of the first (if not the first) in the nation.

RECOM./CRITERIA accept AEC
REVIEWER Patricia Andrews
DISCIPLINE Historian
DATE 7/19/94

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
___UTMs ___boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

___sketch maps ___USGS maps ___photographs ___presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____



#9-6

11/92

D Ward
Foxborough State Hospital

Foxborough, MA

Candace Jenkins, photographer

17 Skide St, Belmont, MA - neg. location

View facing W



9/15 Foxboro 11/92
O, M, N Wards



9-9 Foxbury 11/92
Mason & Carpenter Shops



9/18 Foxboro 11/92
K Bldg / Admin.



2-14 Foxboro 12/91
Administration



9-11 Foxboro 11/92

trestle, old & new power plants
lacing N



9-9 Foxboro 11/92
Mason & Carpenter Shops



2-13 Foxboro 12/91

D Ward



a-3 Foxboro 11/92
B Ward



11-12 Foxburg 11/92
rear, Ward O



9-3 Foxboro 11/92
B Ward



9-8 Foxboro 4/92
Chapel



2-11 Foxboro 12/91

Chapel / Gym



9-6 Foxboro 11/92

D Ward/pavilion



2-10 Foxboro 12/91
Mason/Carpenter Shop



4-5 Foxboro 11/92
Pavilion



2-12 Foxboro 12/91

D+E Wards/Pavilion



9-14 Foxboro 11/92

O, M, N wards



9-10 Foxboro 11/92

Broom Shop + Old Power Plant

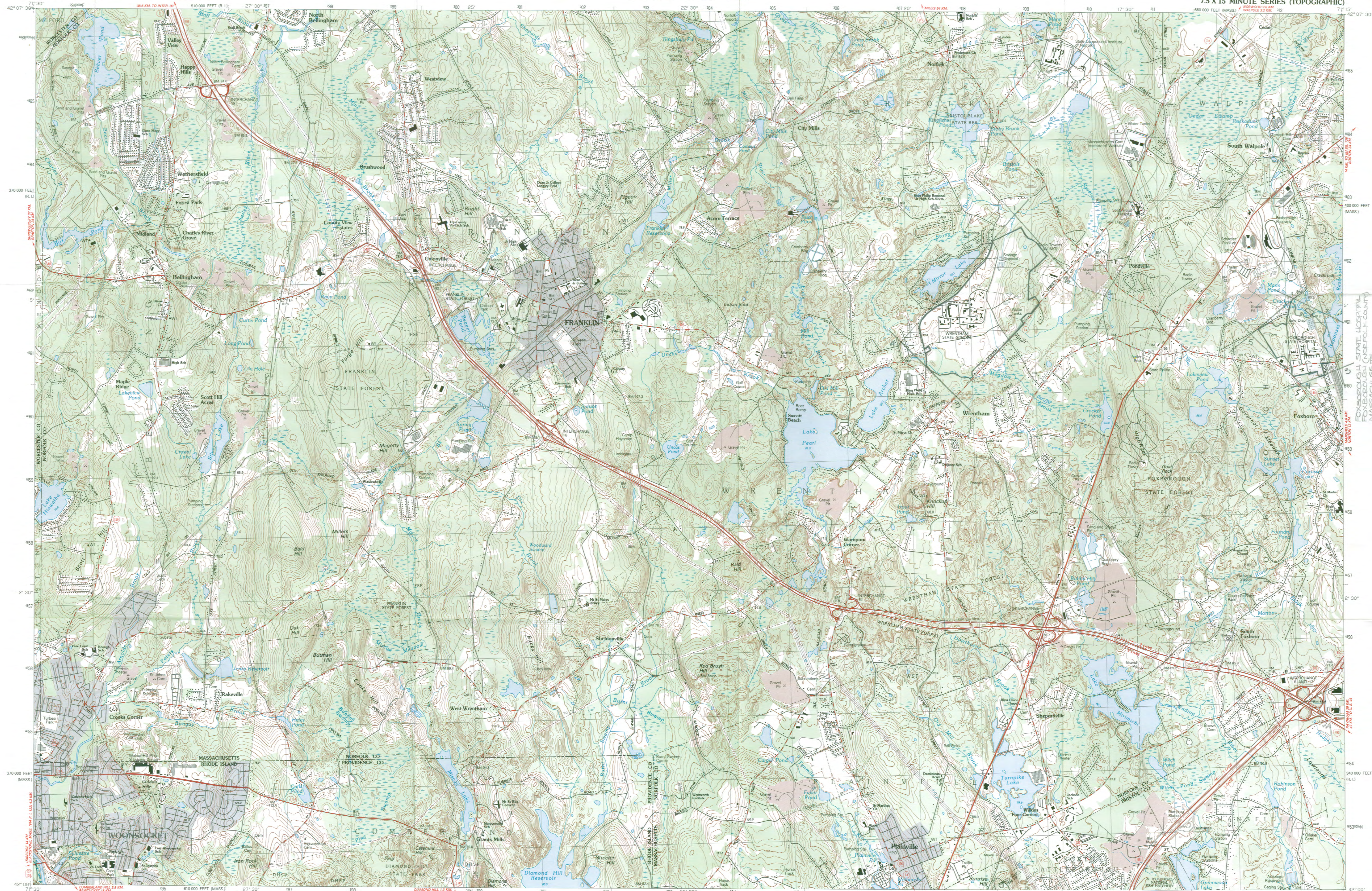


9-7 Foxboro 11/92

Orig. Power Plant/Laundry



9-17 Foxboro 11/92
Nurses' Cottage



Franklin
MASSACHUSETTS—
RHODE ISLAND
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, Commonwealth of
Massachusetts, and State of Rhode Island agencies
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1981. Field checked 1982. Map edited 1987.
The west half of this area also covered by 7.5-minute,
1:24 000-scale map; State line dashed corner ticks.

Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19
Universal Transverse Mercator
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
modified zone, and Rhode Island coordinate system
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 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER

THIS MAP COMPLEYS WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM	ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet		1	2	3
1	3.2808		1	2	3
2	6.5617		4	5	6
3	9.8425		7	8	9
4	13.1234		10	11	12
5	16.4043		13	14	15
6	19.6852		16	17	18
7	22.9660		19	20	21
8	26.2469		22	23	24
9	29.5278		25	26	27
10	32.8084		28	29	30
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808		UTM grid convergence at center of map Diagram is approximate			
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048					

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	.....
Civil township, precinct, district	.....
Incorporated city, village, town	.....
National or State reservation; small park	.....
Land grant with monument; found section 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 with lock	.....
Cemetery; grave	.....
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument	.....
Windsail; water well; spring	.....
Minor shaft; prospect; salt or coal	.....
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

SCALE 1:25 000

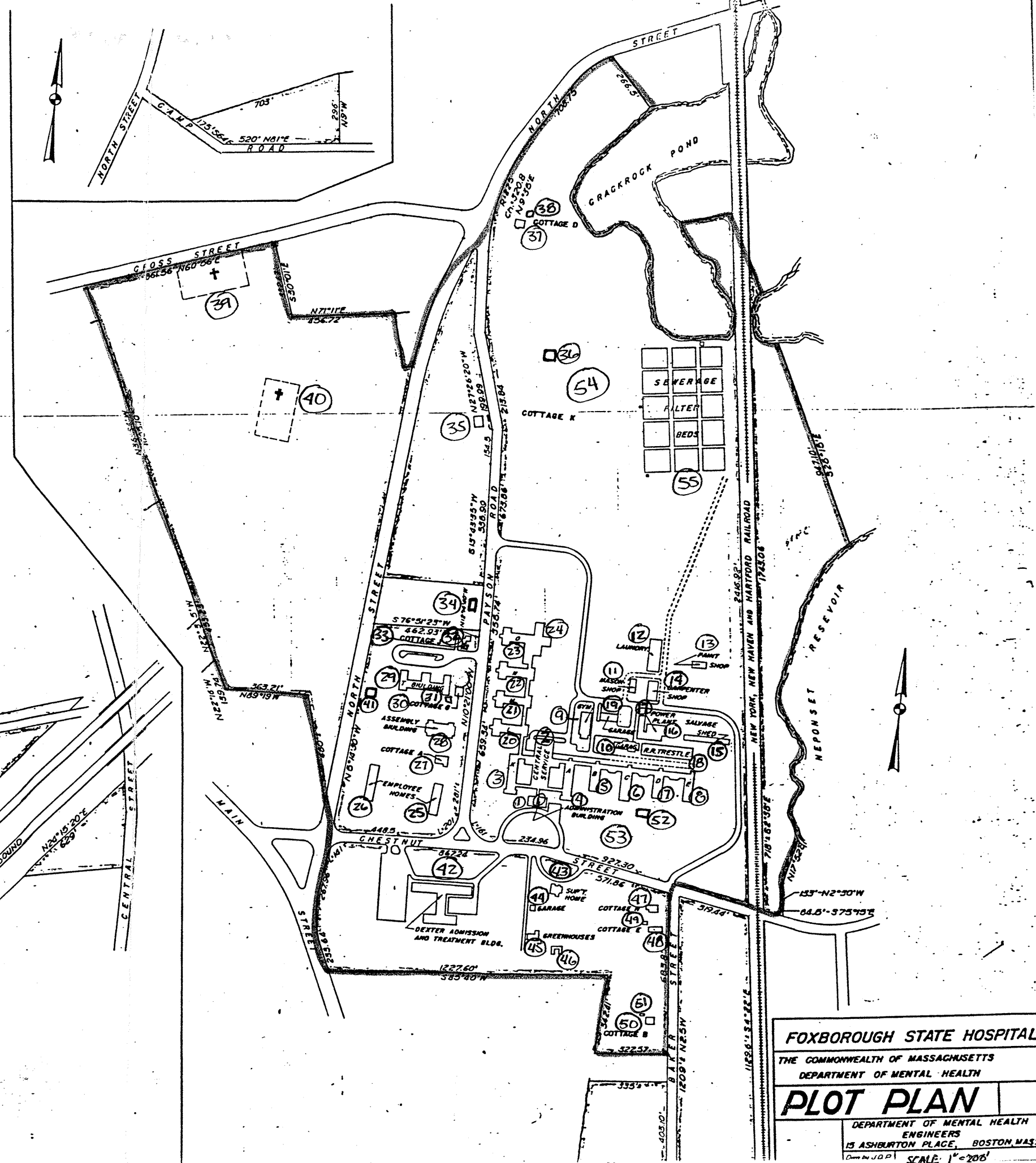
1 CENTIMETER ON THE MAP REPRESENTS 250 METERS ON THE GROUND

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS

FRANKLIN, MASSACHUSETTS—RHODE ISLAND

42071-A3-TM-025

1987





June 8, 1994

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



Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Foxborough State Hospital, Chestnut Street, Foxborough (Norfolk County), Massachusetts, 02035.

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 60-120 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. Of a total of 4 property owners, 1 being the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, no one has objected to the listing.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure