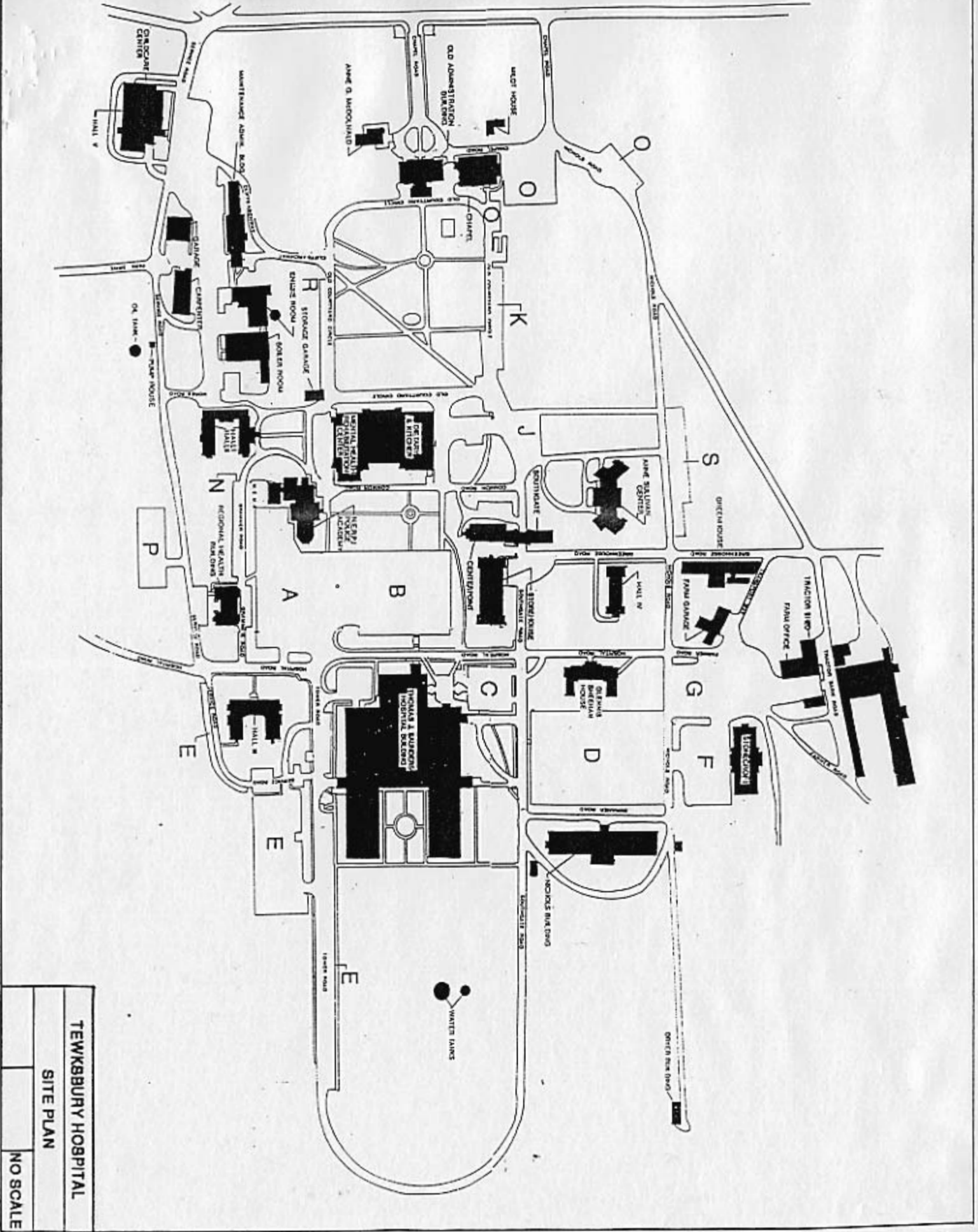




TEWKSBURY HOSPITAL

1994



TEWKSBURY HOSPITAL		
SITE PLAN		
		NO SCALE

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Tewksbury State Hospital
Tewksbury (Middlesex County)
Massachusetts

DESCRIPTION

Location/Setting: Tewksbury State Hospital is located in northwest suburban Boston a short distance east of the geographic center of the Town of Tewksbury. The campus is centered on East and Livingston Streets, with almost all building development concentrated at the southwest corner of those streets. Remaining portions of the campus are largely undeveloped agricultural fields and woodlands. Meadow Brook and Strong Water Brook, which run along the eastern edge, are surrounded by associated wetlands. Major roads in the area include Route I-93 to the east and Route I-495 to the west. The surrounding area is densely developed, with the town center located a short distance to the west. Immediate abutters include a Junior High School, Elderly Housing, Town Recreation Land, and Tewmac Airport to the south, the North Street School and New Center Cemetery to the northwest, some commercial development along Main Street to the west, and substantial residential subdivisions elsewhere. The public uses, including schools, elderly housing, and recreation, were carved out of the hospital campus and represent the only major boundary changes to the campus since the early twentieth century. The total acreage was 894 in 1934. Some peripheral areas of the campus that were undeveloped historically presently contain uses unrelated to the hospital and have thus been deleted from the nomination. The specific areas and rationale are detailed in the boundary justification (section 10).

Evolution of Landscape/Buildings: Tewksbury originated in 1852-1854 as one of three state almshouses. At the turn of the century it was substantially enlarged with new buildings and land to serve as a hospital and infirmary for poor citizens of the Commonwealth. Historically, the campus has developed in linear fashion with its earliest buildings close to the ca. 1900 main entrance on East Street (#77; probably site of the original entrance as well). Later ones extend southward toward the rear of the parcel. This chronological progression is still apparent despite two major periods of demolition that removed all of the early almshouse buildings. The first occurred in the 1890s, when the facility was being converted from an almshouse to a hospital; the original 1854 wood-frame almshouse was demolished at that time. The second occurred in the 1970s when almost all of the other buildings related to Tewksbury's nineteenth-century role as an almshouse and pauper hospital were demolished because of their dilapidated condition (fig. # 3 and present site plan).

Present Landscape: The only feature that has remained constant since the nineteenth century is the quadrangle (#56) that was defined by the early almshouse buildings. Although it has frequently been relandscaped, this quadrangle retains its nineteenth-century form, and currently reflects an early twentieth-century path arrangement. It appears to include the site of the 1854 almshouse at its northern end

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(fig. #2 and #3 and current site plan). The almshouse quadrangle displays manicured turf and a variety of mature trees including maples, oaks, cedars, and spruce. A rustic fieldstone pool (#57) and two wood-frame pavilions (#58, 59) are located near the south end.

The almshouse quadrangle sets the standard for other intimate campus landscapes formed by humanly scaled buildings that are organized into groups to form partially enclosed courtyards. Mature trees of the types mentioned above as well as larches, beeches, and rhododendrons, paved footpaths, and rustic pools enhanced these quiet grassy areas and made them inviting to patients. Formal planting beds, supported by the campus greenhouse (#31), probably existed as well during the period of significance.

Several important landscapes remain with a strong degree of integrity at Tewksbury. Part of the area (#83) in front of the Female Asylum (#4) has been lost to parking, but the northern half retains mature trees, paths, and a fieldstone pool (#84). The sheltered lawn (#81) between the Male Employees' Home (#23), Southgate (#21), the Storehouse (#22), and the Male Asylum (#20) is planted with larch, maples, and cedars along the perimeter. Southgate (#21) is further wedded to the landscape through incorporation of an archway that invites pedestrians to stroll through. Fieldstone posts (#82) define the approaching roadways. The area (#85) in front of the Male Officers' Hall (#6) includes a rustic pool (#86) embraced by a curved drive and fieldstone retaining wall (#87). The front lawn (#76), set off from East Street by a finely laid stone wall with granite coping (#80), is another important campus landscape. Like the others, it is graced with a variety of mature trees, and includes a fieldstone pool (#78) and small metal pavilion (#79) on its western side. Closely spaced rows of spruce and cedar also help to define the landscape and roads while providing windscreens. Prominent examples include the row of cedars along the Livingston Street entrance near the greenhouse (#31), and rows of spruce behind the Female Asylum (#4) and near the support group.

This intimately scaled and once-manicured landscape, which provides the setting for the patient-care and administrative buildings, is surrounded by extensive tracts of agricultural fields and woodlands. These undeveloped areas with their meandering streams protect the campus from the effects of mid- to late-twentieth century building, and help to retain the sense of an "ideal therapeutic environment" that existed during the hospital's period of significance. The most important agricultural areas (#88) border Livingston Road, particularly in the vicinity of the dairy barn (#28). Another important tract exists along the east edge of the campus on the south side of Maple Street. These areas are maintained in rough turf or are planted with corn. The key wooded areas are behind the Saunders Building (#1), around the cemetery (#60).

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Present Buildings: The majority of buildings at Tewksbury date to the early twentieth century, with a few earlier and a few later. They are designed in a variety of popular period styles such as Queen Anne, Romanesque Revival, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, and Classical Revival. Nevertheless, they are generally unified by two- to four-story height, similar moderate scale, fieldstone foundations and red-brick walls, and overhanging slate hip or gable roofs with exposed rafters. Many of the earlier buildings were designed by Boston architect John A. Fox and are exceptional examples of their style and type. Wood-frame agricultural buildings and a group of single-family residences along Livingston Street form a counterpoint to the masonry institutional buildings that dominate the campus. Tewksbury offers a greater degree of variety in building style, type, and period; combined with consistently high architectural quality, than any other campus in the system with the possible exception of the Fernald School in Waltham (see form).

Integrity: The integrity of landscapes at Tewksbury has primarily been affected by the insertion of paved parking areas in the grassy lawns around major buildings. Those sited in front of the Saunders Building (#1; cuts into landscape #83) and in front of the Nichols Building (#25) are particularly unfortunate. Historic buildings had changed little until 1992, when Tewksbury received new patients as part of a statewide campus organization plan. Southgate (#21) has been altered with inappropriate postmodern window sash and entrances, the cornice of the Storehouse (#22) has been sawn off, and the deteriorated frontispiece of Stonecroft (#27) has been demolished.

Representative buildings, structures, and landscapes are described below:

Main entrance group

The original main entrance was located on East Street, near its intersection with Chandler Street. That entrance is still marked by a ca. 1900 gate (#77) consisting of fieldstone piers with cast-stone coping that carry an openwork metal sign bearing the words: TEWKSBURY STATE HOSPITAL AND INFIRMARY. A fieldstone wall (#80) with cast-stone coping defines the broad sloping front lawn (#76) with its mature deciduous and coniferous trees. The former main drive terminates in a circle that provides the setting for several important early administrative buildings. Like so many other building groups at the hospital, they are set at right angles to each other, forming a partially enclosed courtyard.

#14: Old Administration Building (1894; figure #2)

The Queen Anne-style former Administration Building stands at the head of the former entrance drive. It was designed by Boston architect John A. Fox (1835-1920) as part of a major campaign to upgrade the old

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almshouse by replacing its early wood-frame buildings with more durable and fireproof masonry ones. The Administration Building was erected immediately in front of the 1850s almshouse, which was then torn down. It is a 2 1/2-story, red-brick building laid up in Flemish bond that rises from a granite foundation and high basement story with granite watertable to a steeply pitched slate roof. The roof is defined by bridged end chimneys, hip roof dormers, and a highly vertical copper-clad clocktower rising from its center. Its three-bay north facade is organized with a central entry pavilion that breaks through the roof as a stepped cross gable. The massive arch of the center entry embraces a double-leaf door framed by double sidelights that is protected by a porte cochere that reaches out over the circular drive. Windows are generally segmental arched with radiating voussoirs and contain 2/2 or 4/4 sash. This original core was enlarged with two-bay, two-story lateral wings (ca. 1920) and a one-story rear ell (ca. 1930), all of Colonial Revival-style design. The wings match many of the details of the original core, including the window treatment. The rear ell contains round-arched window openings.

#13: Chapel (1896; figure #2)

The complementary Queen Anne-style Chapel is aligned with the Old Administration Building and stands on its east side. According to original building plans, it was designed by G. C. Adams, probably George C. Adams of Lawrence. Constructed of red brick with granite trim, it rises 1 1/2 stories from a fieldstone foundation to a slate gable roof with bridged chimney-parapet end walls and three large, gabled dormers on both slopes. A traditional side-aisle configuration is gained by extending the roof with broken slopes. The bays of the side aisles are defined by pilasters and contain three-part windows. The main entry is centered on the west elevation, facing the Old Administration Building. It is protected by a glazed Tuscan porch with fanlights, and is surmounted by a large, arched window recessed within a blind arch. Secondary entries with arched hoods lead into the side aisles.

#11: Old Superintendent's House (1894; figure #2)

Designed as the Superintendent's residence, the present Anne McDonald House is set perpendicular to the Old Administration Building on its west side. Combining elements of the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles, it is a two-story, red-brick structure laid up in Flemish bond and enclosed by a slate hip roof extended on carved brackets. A wide frieze is formed directly beneath the roof by raising the headers slightly at the top eighteen courses. An open balustraded porch on an arched fieldstone foundation surrounds the building. The main entry is centered on the east elevation, where it is framed by double sidelights and fronted by a two-story, hip-roof porch with brick piers. Arched windows flank the entry at the first story, while 2/2 windows with flared brick lintels light the second story.

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#12: Assistant Superintendents House (ca. 1920)

This building, which faces the former Superintendent's House on the east side of the Old Administration Building, completed the entrance group some thirty years later. Its construction at that time reflects the systemwide attention to the issue of staff housing. Rising two stories from a fieldstone foundation to a slate hip roof, it is a standard three-bay, center-entry, red-brick Colonial Revival-style residence of the period. The main entrance is centered on the west facade, where it is framed by sidelights and transom and fronted by a Tuscan portico. Windows contain 8/8 sash.

Central Spine

Several important buildings and landscape features are aligned behind the early administrative group to form a central north-south spine.

#56-59: Almshouse Quadrangle (1854-1890; figures #1-3)

The most important landscape feature at the hospital is located directly behind the Old Administration Building. It incorporates the site of the 1852-1854 almshouse and the quadrangle that was enclosed by the pre-1890 almshouse buildings. The present path system appears to date to the early twentieth century. Structures on the quad that also appear to date to that period include a stone pool (#57) and two open-air, wood-frame pavilions (#58, 59).

#19: Dining Room/Kitchen (1934)

Continuing the central north-south spine of the campus, and defining the south end of the quadrangle, is the massive dining room/kitchen building, with its formal Beaux Arts-derived design. It is a large U-plan structure that rises one story from a high basement to a flat roof masked by a parapet over a heavy cast-stone cornice. It is faced with red brick laid up in Flemish bond and defined by brick quoins at the corners. The long mass of the main north facade is organized with a projecting six-bay central section flanked by five-bay wings. Twin entries headed by heavy bracketed segmental arches and approached by lateral stairs occupy the outer bays of the central section. Windows contain multipane metal industrial-type sash and are headed by splayed brick lintels with keystones. Secondary entries with classically detailed porches occupy the outer bays of the west elevation. The kitchen is located at the rear south side, with its lateral wings forming the arms of the U-plan.

#1: Saunders Building (1962)

Behind the dining room/kitchen, and surrounded by paved parking lots, is the Saunders Building. This massive four- to five-story, U-plan structure is the major noncontributing element of the Tewksbury campus. It is faced with salmon-colored brick and rises from a full cast-stone basement story to a flat roof. Windows contain metal sash that consists of two vertical panes over a hopper section. On the

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east and west elevations, they are grouped in threes. The main entry is contained in a three-story wing centered on the north elevation. It is fronted by a canopy with permastone sides. Cast-stone entrance wings are centered on the east and west elevations. The south elevation embraces a courtyard formed by the U-plan.

Patient and Staff Dormitories

Dormitories for patients and staff are sited to the east and west of the Dining Room/Kitchen and Saunders Building.

East side:

#20: Male Asylum (1901; figure #2)

The Male Asylum, now known as the Anne Sullivan Center, appears in illustrations of Tewksbury Hospital for the first time in the 1907 Bird's Eye View (fig. 2). Its modified X-plan radiates from a core consisting of a four-bay central block framed by two-bay wings. Stubby two-bay wings angle out from this core on the west elevation, while longer four-bay wings extend from the east elevation. This multiwing plan, which was used in the 1930s for infirmaries and dormitories at Metropolitan State Hospital, the Fernald, Belchertown, Monson, and Wrentham Schools, and elsewhere (see forms), allows maximum air and light into patient rooms. Like several other turn-of-the-century buildings at Tewksbury, the former Male Asylum combines a fieldstone first story with a brick second story separated by a granite beltcourse. It is distinguished by heavy corbelling on the gabled core, derived from the Romanesque Revival style, and multipane sash derived from the Queen Anne style. The complex gabled slate roof is surmounted by an elaborate copper and brick lantern. Twin entries with Tuscan porches frame the center core on the west side. The former Male Asylum, designed by John A. Fox, is one the finest buildings remaining at Tewksbury.

#21: Southgate Men's Building (1905; figure #2)

Sited directly west of the Male Asylum, Southgate also appears for the first time on the Bird's Eye View of 1907 (figure #2). Its name almost certainly derives from the fact that it originally formed the southern boundary of the campus and that it includes an impressive two-story, round-arched gateway with heavy, paneled wood doors. It is a 2 1/2-story red-brick structure of rectangular plan rising from a high fieldstone foundation to a bracketed gabled roof interrupted by large, stuccoed wall dormers supported on corbelled courses. Its organizing focus is the round-arched gateway already mentioned, flanked by engaged hexagonal towers. Windows contain 6/1 sash. As shown on the Bird's Eye, the building originally extended only one bay west of the gate. The last four bays, which have different dormer details and larger metal sash windows, are a somewhat later addition. This more recent section was rehabilitated in the fall of 1992 with

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new window sash, arched windows added to the dormers, and postmodern entries. John A. Fox was the original architect.

#23: Male Employees' Building (1912)

Located immediately south of the Male Asylum, the Male Employees' Building is an interesting rectangular-plan structure that combines elements of the Craftsman and Tudor Revival styles. It rises 2 1/2 stories from a high fieldstone basement with granite watertable to a slate gable roof extended on exposed rafters. The first story is red brick, while the second is half timbered. Three-part windows at the first story are set in segmental arches, while second-story windows contain unusual 8/2 sash. The main west elevation is framed by cross gables with Craftsman-derived gabled entries and palladian windows in the gable fields.

#25: Nichols Building (1939)

The Nichols Building provides a terminus for the southeast corner of the main building complex by setting its long three-by-sixteen-bay rectangular mass at a right angle to the Saunders Building. It is a simply detailed, red-brick, Colonial Revival-style structure that rises two stories from a fenestrated basement with molded brick watertable to a slate hip roof with underscaled central cupola. The long, north facade consists of a five-bay pedimented central portico framed by eight-bay wings. All are defined by paired cast-stone Corinthian pilasters. The center entry contains a double-leaf door headed by a fanlight and fronted by a two-story pedimented porch. It is now approached by a concrete handicap ramp (E) as well as stairs. Three-part windows with multipane sash are headed by brick lintels with cast-stone keystones. This building has recently been rehabilitated and a large paved parking lot placed in front (N).

#24: Married Couples Building (ca. 1930)

The Married Couples Building is an E-plan structure of Colonial Revival-style design that faces north with three wings extending to the rear (S). Constructed of red brick, it rises two stories from a fieldstone foundation with cast-stone watertable to a slate combination gable and hip roof. The eleven-bay north facade consists of a five-bay center section framed by stepped-back two- and one-bay wings. The center section is focused on a quatrastyle Tuscan portico surmounted by a pediment with oculus. The entry is headed by a round-arched louvered fan. Windows have plain surrounds and contain 6/6 sash. The three-bay side elevations are centered on nicely detailed secondary entries with semi-circular Tuscan porches that carry glazed oriels. This is the only dormitory in the system known to have been constructed for married employees.

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West side:

#6: Male Officers Dormitory/Hall I and II (ca. 1905/1920: figure #2)
Constructed as a residence for male officers, Hall I and II is located west of the Dining Room/Kitchen. It is a three-story, red-brick building enclosed by a slate hip roof with modillion cornice and interior chimneys. Its Colonial Revival-style design is substantially different from other buildings shown on the 1907 Bird's Eye View, which derive from various Medieval Revival and Arts and Crafts-style designs. Typically, its east facade is organized with a three-bay pedimented central pavilion. The main entry, which is fronted by a quatrastyle Tuscan porch, is located at the second story and is gained by grading the earth in front of the building. A retaining wall (#87) supports the curving drive and embraces a stone pool (#86). A service entrance is located in an arcaded porch at the first story. Windows display granite sills, brick lintels, and 6/6 sash. The north and west wings appear to have been added ca. 1920 to create a U-plan. Designed to harmonize with the original section, they are three-story brick structures that rise from fieldstone foundations to flat roofs with dentilated cornices. Windows display cast stone sills, simple brick lintels, and 6/6 sash.

#4. 5: Womens' Asylum (1903: figure #2)
Now known as Building #5, this unusual Romanesque Revival-style building was designed by John A. Fox as an asylum for one hundred women. It is a red-brick structure that rises two stories from an exposed fieldstone basement with granite watertable to a slate hip roof extended on heavy carved brackets with domed ventilating turrets at the center and ends. The east facade is centered on a projecting five-bay entry pavilion with a fenestrated attic story above an ovulo-molded beltcourse. The entry is protected by a squat gable roof portico that is flanked by elongated multipane sash windows and headed by a blind triple arcade containing arched windows. Narrow windows occupy the outer bays at both stories. Six bay-wings with narrow, paired multipane windows extend from both sides. The south end terminates in a four-sided bay while the north end terminates in a recessed wing with large arched windows that link the stories on all sides. A new, one-story wing (#5) was constructed at the northwest corner in late 1991.

#3: Special Building (ca. 1930)
Special is a red-brick, Colonial Revival-style building with wood trim enclosed by a slate gable roof. Its three-bay center section is defined by four pilasters that support a wide dentilated entablature and a pediment with oculus. The center entry on the east facade is framed by double sidelights and headed by a large round-arched fanlight. Paired windows with 4/1 sash light the second story. One-story wings with modillion cornices and flat roofs extend from both sides and contain enclosed, hexagonal entry porches.

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Support Group

The support group, consisting of the Machine Shop (#15; ca. 1900), the Power Plant (#16; ca. 1900/1965), the Boiler Room (#17; 1962), the Carpenter Shop (#8; ca. 1900), the Maintenance Building (#9; ca. 1900), the Laundry (#10; 1962), and an Oil Tank (#7; 1965), is sited on the west side of the Quadrangle. The downward slope of the land here lessens the impact of this group, befitting its support status. Nevertheless, the early buildings are exceptionally well-designed examples of the rustic Craftsman mode combining fieldstone, brick, and slate in the same way that characterizes the more important turn-of-the-century buildings.

#15: Machine Shop (ca. 1900; figure #2)

The Craftsman-style Machine Shop, which appears on the 1907 Bird's Eye View, is the largest and most interesting of the group. It consists of a seven-bay, hip roof, center section with two ventilators, flanked by three-bay, flat-roof wings. Like most of its contemporaries, it combines a fieldstone first story with a brick second story, separated by a granite beltcourse. The east facade is organized around a central bay that rises through the roof to an overhanging slate hip roof supported on paired brackets. A double-leaf entry is located at the first story, while the second story contains three elongated arched windows. Elsewhere, windows are single and paired within segmental arches and contain 4/4 sash. The present flat-roofed lateral wings do not appear as part of the original design but maintain the materials and scale of the original; they were probably added early in the building's history.

#8: Carpenter Shop (ca. 1900; figure #2)

The Carpenter Shop is a red-brick, rectangular-plan structure that rises two stories from a fieldstone foundation to a slate hip roof with exposed rafters. The east facade is centered on a cross gable containing three elongated arched windows over a loading bay. Additional loading bays at the ends are surmounted by quadruple windows with 4/4 sash.

Agricultural Buildings and Landscapes

Many remnants of Tewksbury's once-extensive agricultural operations remain. Dairying activities, including a herd of 200-250 holsteins, occupied the southeast end of the campus along Livingston Street. The present dairy barn (#28; 1898), and tractor shed (then a stable #30; ca. 1900) were in place with open fields extending to the south as they do today. A reservoir and ice pond (#69; ca. 1900) stood on a hill to the west. A large piggery (#61; 1900) of 300-350 hogs was located on the eastern edge of the campus adjacent to the sewage treatment plant (#62; ca. 1900/1980). Extensive poultry operations (#55), including 3,000-5,000 laying hens and about 3,000 turkeys,

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occupied the triangle formed by East and Maple Streets. The piggery and poultry plants exist only as foundations today.

#28: Dairy Barn (1898)

The large U-plan Dairy Barn is the most important extant agricultural building. The main east wing is a long clapboard-clad structure that rises one story from a stone foundation to a slate hip roof with monitor and six ventilating turrets. The narrow west wing rises one story to an asphalt shed roof and contains fifteen open vehicle bays. These two sections are attached by a one-story concrete block wing with asphalt gable roof.

#27: Stonecroft (1935)

This rectangular-plan building is in severely deteriorated condition. Oddly, it continues the rustic Craftsman style tradition of the 1910s into the 1930s. It rises one story from a high fieldstone foundation to a slate hip roof with center cupola and outer ventilating turrets. The walls are cast stone with prominent fieldstone piers dividing the bays and defining the corners. The west facade is centered on a cross gable with lunette flanked by oculi. The one-story, five-bay wing that was centered beneath contained the main arched entry; it was in a state of collapse in the fall of 1991 and had been demolished by the fall of 1992. Arched secondary entries are located on the side elevations. Windows are generally paired and contain 6/6 sash.

#29: Farm Office (ca. 1920)

The farm office is a simple, one-story, L-plan structure rising from a high basement with cast-stone watertable to a flat roof. It is constructed of fieldstone with cast-stone trim. Rectangular windows contain six-pane metal sash. The south elevation contains two double-leaf entries. The rear (E) elevation reveals a full sub-basement due to the sharp slope of the land and is attached to a massive stone retaining wall on the south. A five-bay garage extends northward. An old weighing platform is located in front of the building (W).

#30: Tractor Shed (ca. 1900)

The Tractor Shed is an unusual brick, concrete, and wood structure that is set into the bank of a hill and is thus largely underground. The north end of the east elevation has been exposed and contains seven garage bays.

#31: Greenhouse (1920)

The greenhouse consists of a north-facing, clapboard-clad headhouse with greenhouse wings extending to the sides (E and W) and to the rear (S). All rest on massive fieldstone foundations. The greenhouse glazing has been removed.

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#26: Hay Driver Barn (1953)

This one-story, concrete-block building with gable roof is the only noncontributing component of the farm group. It is inconspicuously sited, well behind the other buildings. A depression in the ground that marks the site of the former ice pond/reservoir (#69) is nearby.

#61: Piggery Site (ca. 1900)

The piggery was sited well away from the other buildings, on the eastern edge of the campus near the sewage treatment plant; the buildings have disappeared.

#53, 54, 55: Cottage 12/Hennery Site (ca. 1780/1900)

In the early twentieth century, the Federal-period cottage that remains at the intersection of East and Maple Streets was accompanied by numerous chicken coops housing approximately 3,000 chickens and 3,000 turkeys. Only foundation remnants are left. The cottage is a five-by-two-bay structure that rises 1 1/2 stories from a granite foundation to an asphalt gable roof with center chimney. The center entry is set in an enclosed porch. Windows contain 6/6 sash.

Livingston Street Employee Housing Group

Eight single-family dwelling houses are located on Livingston Street, mainly on the west side. Most date to the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and are clapboard-clad cottages with 2/2 window sash that rise 1 1/2 stories from high fieldstone foundations to gable or hip roofs. They are fronted by verandahs and generally accompanied by garages. Two are pre-existing Federal-period farmhouses. Pines and cedars are planted in front of the cottages. Cottage #7, which is the least distinguished of these dwellings and which is now located outside the boundaries of the hospital, is not included in the nomination.

#40: Cottage #6 (ca. 1800)

Located at the south end of the campus on the west side of Livingston Street, this is a clapboard-clad house that rises 2 1/2 stories from a granite-block foundation to a gable roof with interior chimneys. The five-bay south facade displays a center entry framed by boarded sidelights and fronted by an early twentieth century hip-roof hood. The east gable end facing the street is centered on a secondary entry with transom and displays a full verandah.

#44: Cottage #8 (ca. 1800)

Located near the south end of the campus on the east side of Livingston Street, this is a clapboard-clad house that rises 2 1/2 stories from a granite-block foundation to a gable roof, with a chimney on the north side. Its three-bay west facade displays an entry in the south bay. A secondary entry with transom is located on the north gable end. A two-part ell extends to the rear.

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MassachusettsEast Street

Several barns and houses of varying dates as well as the cemetery are located northeast of the main campus on East Street.

#48: Superintendent's House (ca. 1860)

This is a pre-existing Italianate-style farmhouse that was converted to use as a Superintendent's House in the mid twentieth century. It is a three-by-two-bay structure that rises 2 1/2 stories from a cut-granite foundation to a gable roof. The west facade displays a center entry with bracketed hood. Ells extend to the rear. The house has been severely altered with asbestos siding, new 1/1 sash, and removal or capping of its chimneys.

#60: Cemetery (1854-1930)

The cemetery is located in a white pine grove abutting East Street, on the east side of Livingston Street. Its ten acres encompass the graves of up to 15,000 paupers who died between 1854 and 1939. The graves are marked by numbered and lettered stones.

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently known on the Tewksbury State Hospital property, it is possible that sites are present. Five sites are present in the general area (within one mile). The physical characteristics of the property, well-drained level to moderately sloping knolls and terraces in close proximity to wetlands, indicate favorable locational criteria for native subsistence and settlement. Major drainage in the area is through Meadow Brook, Strong Water Brook, and Heath Brook, all of which drain to the Shawsheen River, then to the Merrimack River. Several well-known prehistoric sites have been recognized in the general area of the Merrimack/Shawsheen River drainage, with tributaries of these areas less documented. Recent site examination and data recovery studies (Glover and Doucette, 1992) combined with artifact assemblages from avocational collections and the work of Ripley Bullen in the 1940s at the Heath Brook Site (19-MD-22), approximately one-half mile south of the Tewksbury State Hospital, have documented extensive prehistoric settlement spanning the Early Archaic through Middle Woodland periods. The above factors combined with the availability of open space and the size of the hospital indicate a high probability for locating prehistoric resources. Major sensitive areas include the entire periphery of the hospital grounds, where wetlands are present and development has been minimal. The main campus and most construction at the hospital lie in the central and northern portion of the property, most of which is over 1,000 ft. from wetlands. The main campus and central hilltop locale area is not sensitive for prehistoric resources.

(continued)

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There is also a high probability for locating historic archaeological resources on hospital property. Several 18th and 19th century structures that predate state-owned land use of the area survive (#53, Cottage #12, ca. 1780; #40, Cottage #6, ca. 1800; #44, Cottage #8, ca. 1800). The Superintendent's House, #48 (ca. 1860), is also listed as a pre-existing farmhouse. While the occupational history and function for all of these residences is unclear at this time, current information indicates pre-existing structures on the campus may include both agricultural and purely domestic use. Structural remains may also be present for additional structures reflecting similar land use during the same 18th and 19th century period. During the mid 19th century, state-owned land use began in the area with the start of one of three state almshouses in the Commonwealth. No structures survive intact from the Tewksbury Almshouse (1854). Only #56, the Almshouse quadrangle (1853), survives as a landscape feature. Structural remains may survive from the original 1852 wood-framed almshouse building demolished in the 1890s and all other almshouse-related structures destroyed in the 1970s because of their poor conditions. Almshouse-related structures may include residence, support, staff and agricultural-related buildings. The hospital cemetery, #60 (ca. 1854-1930), also dates to the almshouse period. The cemetery contains up to 15,000 pauper graves, some of which may be unmarked at present. Each grave is marked by a numbered and lettered stone; however, additional unrecorded graves may also be present. During the 1890s, the almshouse was converted to a hospital. Several structural remains are present from the hospital's period of land use dating from the late 19th through 20th centuries. Bancroft, the men's consumptive hospital, originally stood on the east side of Livingston Street near the cemetery. A women's facility was also present near the head of the U-shaped drive that remains behind the Saunders Building. Both of the latter structures were built for the treatment of tuberculosis. They were closed in 1941 and later demolished. The main farm group of the hospital, which included a large, active 19th/20th century farm, was located southeast of the main building group. Important survivals in the area include #55, the Henney Site (ca. 1900), an area where chickens and turkeys were raised, and the remains of a piggery, #61 (ca. 1900). The lack of barns, sheds, and other outbuildings on the hospital property predating the late 19th century indicate the potential earlier survivals of these types. Occupational-related features spanning the 18th through 20th centuries (trash pits, privies, wells) are also a potential archaeological survival on the state hospital ground. These features may represent association with agricultural/residential structures that predated state ownerships of the campus, as well as the almshouse/hospital period of land use.

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HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Tewksbury State Hospital possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It was established by Chapter 275 of the Acts of 1852 as one of three state almshouses, along with Bridgewater and Monson. The almshouses were necessitated by the unprecedented influx of Irish immigrants at that time. They represented the state's first venture into care of the poor, a role exclusively filled by the cities and towns up to that time. In 1866, when Tewksbury began accepting the "pauper insane," it became the state's first facility to accept cases of chronic insanity specifically. Throughout the twentieth century, it has served as the State Hospital and Infirmary, playing a major role in the care of patients with infectious and chronic diseases. Most of the varied and well-designed buildings on the campus date to the early twentieth century and reflect the important transition from almshouse to infirmary. Tewksbury's history clearly embodies major trends in the care of the poor, sick, and insane as described in the overview. It meets criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places and is significant on the local and state levels. Its period of significance extends from 1854 to ca. 1940.

An 1880 Memorial History of the state had this to say about the unique origins and role of the three State Almshouses:

...these State Almshouses of Massachusetts were unlike any other charitable institutions in the country, in that they were established and supported by the State Government, and even here they were intended as mere temporary expedients to meet a pressing emergency. The immediate cause of their establishment was the large influx of foreign immigration, following the period of general famine and great distress which prevailed throughout Ireland during the year 1847, and populated the manufacturing towns of the State beyond their capacity to provide, filling the town almshouses to overflowing, and burdening the towns with a large and insupportable pauper dependency. Petitions for relief poured into the Legislature of 1852 from every side, and the State Almshouses were the result. (Marden 1880: 158)

The validity of this statement and the seriousness of the situation is confirmed by Tewksbury's early Annual Reports. The first Annual Report of December 1854 stated that the house was opened for the reception of paupers on the first day of May, 1854. Designed for a total capacity of 500, the population was 668 by the end of the first week and over 800 by May 20. Overcrowding was relieved somewhat by transferring large numbers of inmates to Bridgewater and Monson, which were in less heavily populated areas of the state. Even so, by December, a total of 2,193 paupers had been admitted, the largest number of whom listed Ireland as their place of nativity (1,847). Expenditures for this period were \$20,374.68, representing a weekly

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per capita cost of 94 1/2c. There were only eleven employees listed in addition to Superintendent Isaac H. Meserve, Dr. Jonathan Brown, and Reverend Jacob Coggin.

Despite the severe overcrowding and understaffing, the report stated that, "While perfect order and discipline have been enforced throughout every department of the establishment, the inmates have been treated with kindness and due consideration, and no cases of severe or unjustifiable punishment have occurred." It went on to say that school and hospital departments had been established and that moral and religious instruction was being given on Sundays. It also requested a workshop so that "employment would thus be afforded to many who would otherwise be idle." (1st Annual Report 1854). The limited treatment thus described was based on the tenets of Moral Treatment applied in the state insane asylums.

According to all sources examined, the original almshouse structures were considered inadequate at best. All were identical wood-frame structures consisting of four-story central cores, flanked by U-plan three-story wings that extended back to a depth of 125 feet around central courtyards. The central cores served administrative purposes, including chapels on the upper stories, while the wings contained patient dormitories. The almshouses appear to have been modeled on the original 1848 Lyman School structure (see Westborough State Hospital), but because they were constructed of wood, they were considered drafty firetraps that were difficult to heat. They do not survive at Tewksbury or Monson, and it is unlikely that the original Bridgewater structure survives either (now a state prison, Bridgewater was not included in the survey on which this nomination was based). Marden described Tewksbury thus:

The main building has a frontage of 200', is four stories high, with wings extending backward from both ends to the depth of 125', and is almost identical in every respect, to the main buildings at Monson and Bridgewater, having indeed been constructed from the same plans and specifications. The center of the front of the main building is occupied by the Superintendent and officers as living apartments, and the entire capacity of the wings, with the exception of the sewing and dining rooms, is devoted to sleeping dormitories for the inmates.

Within a decade of establishment, the Almshouses were converted to specialized functions as the poor were more closely classified. Bridgewater became the State Workhouse, receiving the criminal poor and insane, and Monson became the State Primary School, receiving pauper children (see form). Tewksbury remained the State Almshouse, but with an increasingly large department for harmless, chronic insane of the pauper class, established in 1866. In 1867, the administrators at the Taunton Insane Asylum noted that 376 incurable chronic patients had been transferred to a less-expensive state institution as they had

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requested for several years (14th Annual Report 1867).

Thomas J. Marsh replaced Superintendent Meserve in 1858, and he served until 1883. In their 1868 report, the Superintendent and Trustees at Tewksbury noted the reclassification of the almshouses, saying:

"This is really the Poor-house of the Commonwealth. One institution is the primary school, and the other is a workhouse; thus leaving for this institution all the other classes of State dependents, including the harmless and incurable insane....Of this, however, I (Supt. Marsh) do not complain; it is a necessity growing out of the system of classification so wisely provided by the Legislature.

Concerning admission of the "chronic insane" to Tewksbury, Dr. Choate, Superintendent at Taunton Insane Asylum, revealed his relief at transferring chronic patients, while jealously guarding the curative role of the insane asylums:

"The new institution is not to be considered as in any sense a substitute for a lunatic hospital, but as simply an addition or appendage, and as being an improvement in the care and provision for that class whom it will receive. It is to be hoped that the rule will be rigidly enforced, that none shall be admitted into it who have not first passed through one of the hospitals, and have been pronounced as in all human probability, beyond the aid of medical skill. (Sanborn 1876: 49)

Tewksbury was thus the first state facility to devote itself to care of the chronic insane, a population that rapidly overwhelmed the mental health system in the twentieth century. Nevertheless, it was not formally part of that system, and when the Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity split in the 1880s and 1890s, Tewksbury was placed under the Board of Charity, recognizing the variety of its population and its unique role in serving the poor. By 1874, the hospital contained 40% mental wards, 27% hospital department, and 33% almshouse. The thirty-fifth Annual Report of 1888 acknowledged this division of the patient population, stating that:

It is well known that the State Almshouse is an institution where most of the inmates are physically or mentally afflicted, in various forms to a greater or lesser degree. In reality the hospital is divided into several departments, viz: three separate hospitals for male and female patients, two separate lunatic asylums for male and female patients, and a pauper department occupying several wards in different departments of the institution.

During this period, Tewksbury's capacity to care for an aged chronic population were steadily growing. In the 1870s, additional physicians and nurses were added to the staff, along with programs for alcoholics and for therapeutic industrial and occupational therapy. The first

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superintendent of nurses was appointed in 1887, the same year that Harvard initiated an internship program at Tewksbury. A Home Training School for Nurses was established in 1894, with Miss Clara B. Stevens as the first Superintendent of Nurses and Principal of the Training School. This two-year program was expanded to three years in 1898 (Program 1954).

The most notable patient during the nineteenth century was Anne Mansfield Sullivan, who is representative of the type of case that was admitted to Tewksbury, and who later went on to great achievements. Sullivan was born in Springfield in 1866 to poor Irish immigrant parents. She came to Tewksbury in 1876, almost blind from an eye disease. She was accompanied by her brother, who died of tubercular meningitis four months later. Sullivan remained at Tewksbury for four years, before being transferred to the Perkins Institute for the Blind in Watertown, Massachusetts. At Perkins, she underwent a series of operations that partially restored her sight, and she became qualified as a teacher of the blind. She is best known as the tutor of Helen Keller.

In the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the increased demand for admissions led to a major building campaign that transformed the old almshouse into a modern state hospital and infirmary and created much of the present red-brick campus. Administratively, the change is marked by passage of Chapter 333 of the Acts of 1900, which changed Tewksbury's name from the State Almshouse to the State Hospital and Infirmary. The initial phase of the transition is shown on an 1890 block plan (fig. 3), which included the old almshouse, medium-sized 1 1/2-story dormitories and male asylums, a much-larger three-story, mansard-roofed female asylum, a maternity ward, a laundry, a kitchen/bakery, and new male and female hospital buildings, designed in 1889 by the noted Boston firm of Hartwell & Richardson. Floor plans of these two buildings, which contained 140 and 110 beds respectively, appeared in the 1890 Annual Report and several succeeding ones (figures #4, 5).

In 1893, a new block plan was published (fig. 3) showing further transformations. The old almshouse was proposed for demolition and a new administration building (#14) was proposed immediately in front of it to the north. A new men's dormitory had appeared at the northeast corner of the quadrangle, and an identical women's dormitory was proposed at the northwest corner. Additionally, a large new kitchen/dining room, a mortuary/chapel, and a boy's home had appeared at the rear (S) of the building group.

A Bird's Eye View of 1907 (fig. 2) revealed the completed scheme, with the present administration building (#14) and chapel (#13) immediately in front of the old almshouse site, and a superintendent's house (present Anne McDonald House; #11) in front of them. New buildings to

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the rear of the old quadrangle included an asylum for "insane" men (Anne Sullivan Center; 1901; #20), a new ward for "insane" women (Building #5; 1903; #4), a men's dormitory (Southgate; 1905; #21), a residence for forty male officers (probably Hall II; ca. 1905; #6), and a mechanic's building (probably the present machine shop; ca. 1900; #15). John A. Fox (1835-1920) of Boston was the architect of these buildings and perhaps of several others that have not survived, including a laundry, a surgical building, and three small buildings for the reception of cases of contagious disease.

Tewksbury was a logical site for treatment of tuberculosis and other contagious diseases as the Commonwealth expanded into this realm in the early twentieth century. A cruciform-plan men's consumptive hospital known as Bancroft (#90) was erected on the east side of Livingston Street near the cemetery (#68), and a women's facility (#89) stood at the head of the U-shape drive that remains behind the Saunders Building (#1). Cases of smallpox and typhoid were also isolated and treated. These buildings were closed in 1941, when tubercular patients were moved to other state facilities, and they have since been demolished, as is typical systemwide.

Tewksbury continued to serve as a last resort for patients in need of shelter and supervisory care, a group that increased in the late 1920s and 1930s due to the economic hardships of the Depression. Thus a lodge for 200 men was opened in 1929, creating additional space in the hospital wards for the sick and infirm. In the 1930s, considerable building was made possible by the Federal WPA program.

During this period of expansion, several superintendents oversaw operations at Tewksbury. They included Dr. C. Irving Fisher (1883-1891); Dr. Herbert B. Howard (1891-1897); and Dr. John H. Nichols, who served through the 1930s. Programs expanded with a Social Service Department in 1910, a Department of Dentistry in 1912, a Pathology Laboratory in 1915, and an Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Clinic shortly thereafter. A School of Practical Nursing was established in 1921, to provide "relief nurses" (Program 1954).

Several sources provide information about hospital patients, facilities, and programs in the mid twentieth century. A town history offered the following description of the hospital in 1934:

The State Infirmary at the present time is a hospital with over 50 brick buildings and 30 wooden structures including cottages for employees; a water tower of 1,000,000 gallons storage; a steam heating and electric lighting and power plant; a laundry with a capacity of over 120,000 lbs. per week; a farm of 894 acres; a dairy herd of over 200 head of thoroughbred Holstein stock, including 109 milking cows with average milk production for the year 1933 of 12,602 lbs. per cow.

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The cost of maintenance of the State Infirmery for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1933, was \$912,342.68; the daily average number of patients 3,069, and the weekly per capita cost, \$5.71.

The present personnel is comprised of the Superintendent and Resident Physician, 13 assistant physicians, a steward, dentist, 2 graduate male nurses and 65 male attendants, 32 graduate female nurses and 157 female nurses and attendants, and 239 other employees, or a total of 511. (Patten, Ye Towne Book)

In May of 1945, the Governor & Council Report provided information about the 2,004 patients in residence at that time who still included the challenging early mix of poor, sick, and mentally ill. This population was said to be the second largest in the country. It included 185 indigent males, 230 males, and 78 females in the infirmery; 527 physically handicapped males and 279 females; 171 mental males and 350 females, 15 tubercular males; 125 infants and feeble-minded children under seven years of age; and 30 to 40 blind males and females. It was strongly recommended that the mental and feeble-minded patients be removed to other state facilities. The report noted that 75% of patients needed hospital care, more than any other institution in the Commonwealth. These patients were cared for by 687 employees, with 216 staff vacancies caused primarily by World War II. The occupational- and industrial- therapy programs were noted as exceptionally good, including carpentry, shoe repairing, weaving, printing, bookbinding, broom making, sewing, mattress making, and handloom work.

By 1945, the campus had grown to 917 acres; the 450 acres under cultivation still did not supply the full institutional needs. There were 240 head of cattle, 350 pigs, 3,000 laying hens, and about 3,000 turkeys. Most buildings were in need of repointing, paint, and roof repairs, with some major problems noted. The chapel had sustained \$30,000 in fire damage in March, and Stonecroft needed unspecified reconstruction.

In 1954, Tewksbury encompassed 899 acres, which included a large and actively cultivated farm. There were 250 head of cattle providing the daily milk supply, a poultry farm with about 5,000 chickens, and a piggery with 272 hogs. The daily average patient population was 1,699. Staff included a medical director, fifteen physicians, and 714 other employees. Active departments included Occupational and Industrial Therapy, Physiotherapy, Recreation, and Social Service, with a library of over 7,000 volumes (Anniversary Pamphlet).

At the same time, a state report defined it as the largest hospital for physical ailments in the state, caring for patients who suffered from acute disease, chronic disease, mental illness, and feeble-mindedness; two-thirds of the population was defined as old and

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infirm. That report went on to detail the problems of finding adequate staff to care for such a varied, demanding, and depressing population. It recommended transfer of Tewksbury from the Department of Welfare to the Department of Public Health, and development of a closer relationship with Lemuel Shattuck Hospital. It also noted that the farm was operating at a loss, due to the small number of able-bodied patients available (Governor's Committee 1954).

As a result of this report, Tewksbury's mission was refined to that of a general hospital devoted to care of chronically ill patients of all ages. It was transferred from the Department of Public Welfare to the Department of Public Health by Chapter 613 of the Acts of 1958, three years after the last mental patients were removed to other facilities. In the 1970s, almost all of the buildings facing onto the old quadrangle that were related to Tewksbury's almshouse history were demolished, including the two hospital buildings designed by Hartwell & Richardson. The only buildings left standing in that area were the Administration Building (#14) and adjacent chapel (#13), the Superintendent's House (#11) to the north, and the carpenter shop (#8), maintenance building (#9), and machine shop (#15) to west. Agricultural operations ceased at the same time. Nevertheless, many buildings and landscapes throughout the campus related to Tewksbury's unique early twentieth century hospital/infirmery/poorhouse history remain.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric occupation in Tewksbury are poorly understood, any surviving sites would be significant. While several prehistoric sites have been identified in the region, fewer have been systematically studied, resulting in the general lack of knowledge pertaining to intra- and inter- site relationships. Prehistoric sites in the area can contribute valuable information pertaining to the role interior sites along tributary streams play in the large settlement/subsistence system, with sites along major riverine area including the Shawsheen River. Prehistoric sites in the area can also provide information on the relative importance of regional cores upriver along the Merrimack, along the coast to the east, or to the south in the Boston Bay locale.

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential to document land-use history on the campus predating state ownership, the almshouse period, and components of the hospital that no longer survive. Further documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing can locate farmsteads and residential buildings that no longer survive, as well as outbuildings and occupational-related features. The latter types of survivals can also define the function of preexisting buildings still extant on the property. Historic archaeological survivals of the almshouse period of land use

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may constitute one of the more important contributions of archaeology on the campus. No structures remain from the almshouse, making archaeology combined with documentary research the only sources we have for the period. Archaeological survivals related to the almshouse and later hospital can help reconstruct actual structures and their layout, and provide detailed social, cultural and economic information pertaining to the paupers and later pauper insane and sick who resided at the facility through the analyses of occupational features, particularly trash areas. This source of information can also provide information on staff who were resident at the facility and particular ethnic groups who dominated the almshouse/hospital population. During the 19th century, the Irish dominated the pauper population at the facility, indicating a potentially valuable source of information pertaining to the institutional treatment of this ethnic group during the period. The burial of over 15,000 paupers in the hospital cemetery also represents a valuable source of pathological informations for various 19th century populations. The location and definition of unmarked burials can also be determined. Structured survivals and related features can also provide information on the late 19th to early 20th century physical conditions and treatment of patients confined for specific diseases such as tuberculosis.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

See attached maps.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundaries have been drawn to encompass the present boundaries of Tewksbury State Hospital with three exceptions. These are the area on the east side of Lexington Street at the extreme southeast corner of the campus; the area north of the B & M Railroad tracks at the extreme northeast corner of the campus; and the area north of East and Chandler Streets at the extreme northwest corner of the campus. While all of these areas were part of the campus in the early 20th century, they were undeveloped for either patient or agricultural use. At present all have some modern development that is unrelated to the hospital ranging from playing fields at the first mentioned site, to a maintenance building at the second, to a town senior center at the third. The boundaries of the nomination and the present campus also exclude one other parcel that was part of the campus in the early 20th century. That is the extreme southwestern corner which has been deeded to the Town of Tewksbury and developed with elderly housing, a junior high school, and playing fields. These excluded areas are considered critical to maintaining the sense of "ideal therapeutic environment" that characterizes the period of significance.

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TEWKSBURY STATE HOSPITAL
TEWKSBURY, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET

MAP#	BUILDING NAME	DATE	STYLE	DESIGNER/ARCHITECT	STATUS	RESOURC
1	Saunders	1962	Modern	W. Chester Brown, Ass.	NC	B
2	Hall III	ca. 1930	Classical Revival		C	B
3	Special Building	ca. 1930	Colonial Revival		C	B
4	Womens Asylum/Bldg #5	1903	Romanesque Revival	John A. Fox	C	B
5	rear wing	1991	Modern		NC	B
6	Male Officers/Hall I and II	ca. 1905	Colonial Revival	John A. Fox	C	B
7	Oil Tank	1965	n/a		NC	B
8	Carpenter Shop	ca. 1900	Craftsman	John A. Fox	C	B
9	Garage/Maintenance	ca. 1900	Craftsman	John A. Fox	C	B
10	Laundry	1962	Modern Utilitarian	W. Chester Brown, Ass.	NC	B
11	Old Superintendent House	1894	Craftsman	John A. Fox	C	B
12	Asst. Superintendent House	ca. 1920	Colonial Revival		C	B
13	Chapel	1896	Queen Anne	G. C. Adams	C	B
14	Old Administration Building	1894	Queen Anne	John A. Fox	C	B
15	Machine Shop	ca. 1900	Craftsman	John A. Fox	C	B
16	Power plant	ca. 1900/65	Craftsman	John A. Fox	C	B
17	Boiler Rqom	1962	Modern Utilitarian		NC	B
18	Incinerator	ca. 1920	Utilitarian		C	B
19	Dining Room/Kitchen	1936	Beaux-Arts	John A. Fox	C	B
20	Male Asylum/Ann Sullivan	1901	Queen Anne	John A. Fox	C	B
21	Southgate	1905	Craftsman	John A. Fox	C	B
22	Storehouse	ca. 1925	Classical Revival		C	B
23	Male Employees' Home	1912	Tudor Revival	John A. Fox	C	B
24	Married Couples' Home	ca. 1930	Colonial Revival		C	B
25	Nichols Building	1939	Colonial Revival		C	B
26	Hay Payer Barn	1953	Utilitarian		NC	B
27	Stonecroft	1935	Utilitarian		C	B
28	Dairy Barn	1898	Craftsman		C	B
29	Farm Office	ca. 1920	Utilitarian		C	B
30	Tractor Shed	ca. 1900	Utilitarian		C	B
31	Greenhouse	1920	Utilitarian		C	B
32	Cottage #1; 492 Livingston	ca. 1900	Craftsman		C	B
33	Cottage #2; 484 Livingston	ca. 1900	Craftsman		C	B
34	Cottage #3	ca. 1900	Craftsman		C	B
35	garage	ca. 1930	n/a		NC	B
36	Cottage #4; 456 Livingston	ca. 1900	Craftsman		C	B
37	garage	ca. 1930	n/a		NC	B
38	Cottage #5; 430 Livingston	ca. 1900	Craftsman		C	B
39	garage	ca. 1930	n/a		NC	B

TEWKSBURY STATE HOSPITAL
TEWKSBURY, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET

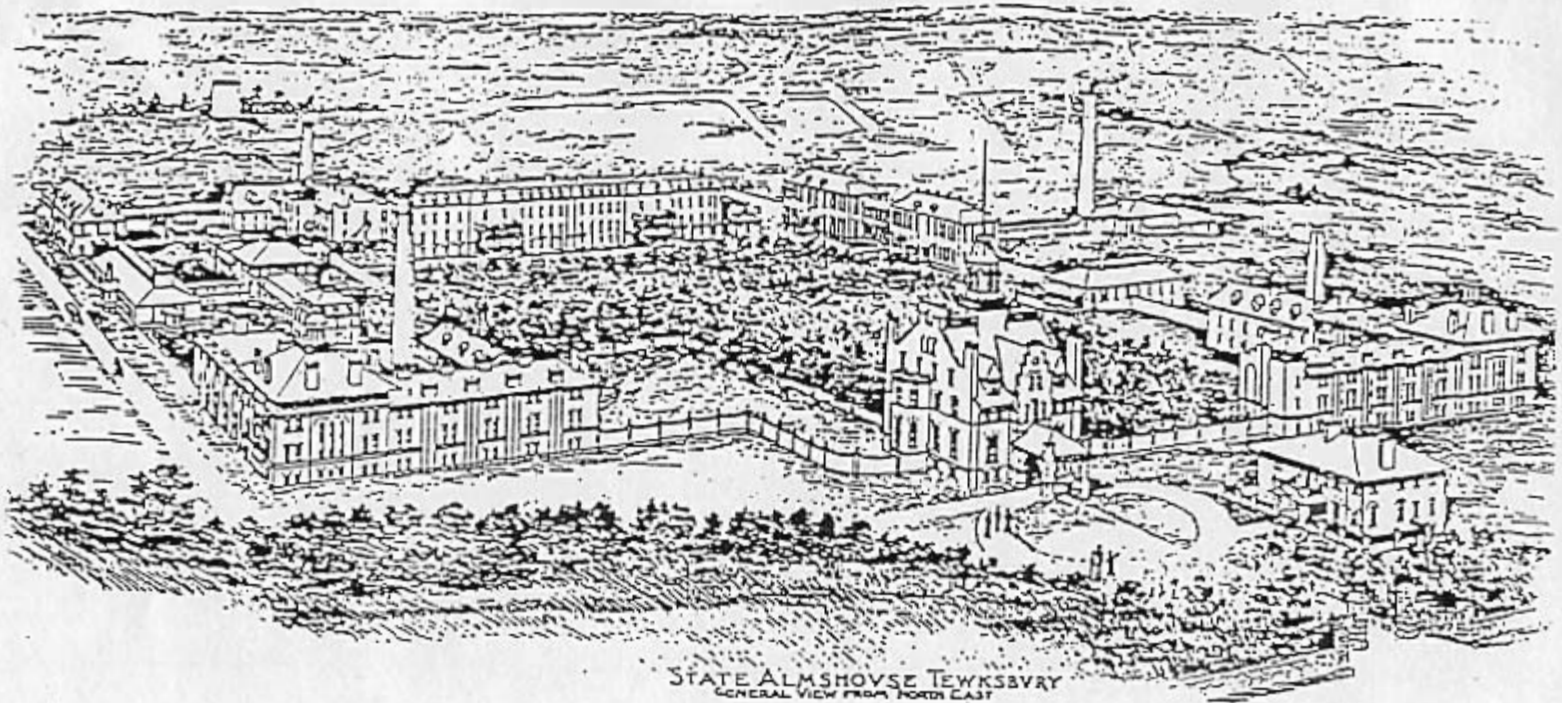
MAP#	BUILDING NAME	DATE	STYLE	DESIGNER/ARCHITECT	STATUS	RES
40	Cottage #6; 398 Livingston	ca. 1800	Federal		C	B
41	garage	ca: 1930	n/a		NC	B
42	Bridge	ca. 1900	n/a		C	St
43	ICF Unit; 375 Livingston	ca. 1980	Modern		NC	B
44	Cottage #8; 479 Livingston	ca. 1800	Federal		C	B
45	garage	ca. 1930	n/a		NC	B
46	Cottage #9	ca. 1900	Craftsman		C	B
47	garage	ca. 1930	n/a		NC	B
48	Superintendent's House	ca. 1860	Italianate (altered)		C	B
49	barn/garage	ca. 1900	n/a		C	B
50	Cottage #10	ca. 1860	Italianate		C	B
51	Cottage #11	ca. 1860	Italianate		C	B
52	garage	ca. 1930	n/a		NC	B
53	Cottage #12	ca. 1780	full Cape		C	B
54	garage	ca. 1930	n/a		NC	B
55	Henery Site	ca. 1900	n/a		C	St
56	Quadrangle	1853	landscape		C	St
57	stone pool	ca. 1900	n/a		C	St
58	wood pavillion	ca. 1900	n/a		C	St
59	Wood pavillion	ca. 1900	n/a		C	St
60	Cemetery	ca. 1854	n/a		C	St
61	Piggery Site	ca. 1900	n/a		C	St
62	Sewage Treatment	ca. 1900/1980	Utilitarian		NC	St
63	Pump House	ca. 1980	Utilitarian		NC	B
64	Pump House	ca. 1980	Utilitarian		NC	B
65	Pump House	ca. 1980	Utilitarian		NC	B
66	Boiler Room	ca. 1970	Utilitarian		NC	B
67	Water Tower	ca. 1970	Utilitarian		NC	St
68	Water Tower	ca. 1970	Utilitarian		NC	St
69	Shed (concrete)	ca. 1970	Utilitarian		NC	B
70	Shed/sand storage	ca. 1970	Utilitarian		NC	B
71	Shed (wood frame)	ca. 1900	Utilitarian		NC	B
72	Shed (wood frame)	ca. 1950	Utilitarian		C	St
73	Underground Storage	ca. 1900	n/a		C	B
74	ICF East Street	ca. 1992	modern		NC	B
75	Field House	ca. 1985	modern		NC	B
76	Front Lawn	n/a	n/a		C	St
77	main entrance gates	ca. 1900	n/a		C	St
78	stone pool	ca. 1900	n/a		C	Ob

TEWKSBURY STATE HOSPITAL
 TEWKSBURY, MASSACHUSETTS
 DISTRICT DATA SHEET

MAP#	BUILDING NAME	DATE	STYLE	DESIGNER/ARCHITECT	STATUS	RESOU
79	metal pavillion	ca. 1900	n/a		C	St
80	perimeter wall	ca. 1900	n/a		C	St
81	Lawn fronting #22-23	n/a	n/a		C	Si
82	Stone posts	ca. 1900	n/a		C	Ob
83	Lawn fronting #4	n/a	n/a		C	Si
84	stone pool	ca. 1900	n/a		C	Ob
85	Lawn fronting #6	n/a	n/a		C	Si
86	stone pool	ca. 1900	n/a		C	Ob
87	retaining wall	ca. 1900	n/a		C	St
88	Agricultural fields	n/a	n/a		C	Si
89	Female TB Hospital Site	ca. 1900	n/a		C	Si
90	Male TB Hospital Site	ca. 1900	n/a		C	Si

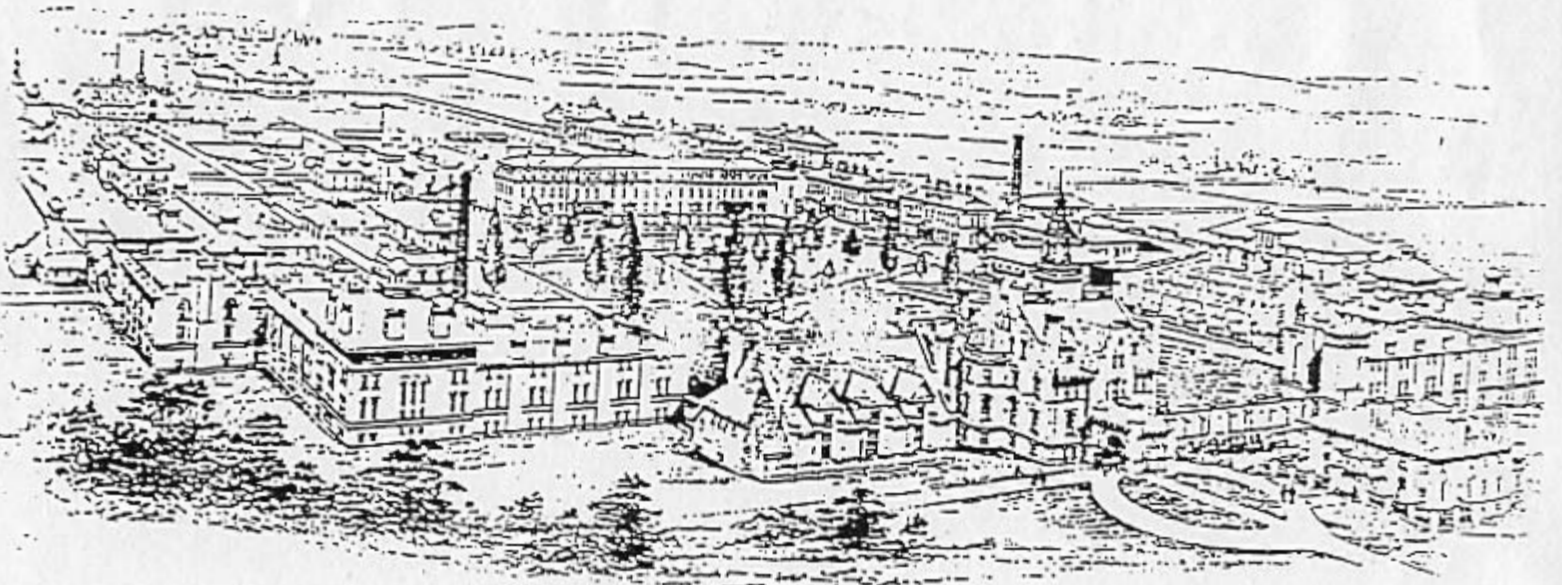
TOTAL RESOURCES: 62 Contributing; 27 Noncontributing

35 Contributing Buildings	23 Noncontributing Buildings
11 Contributing Sites	4 Noncontributing Structures
13 Contributing Structures	
3 Contributing Objects	

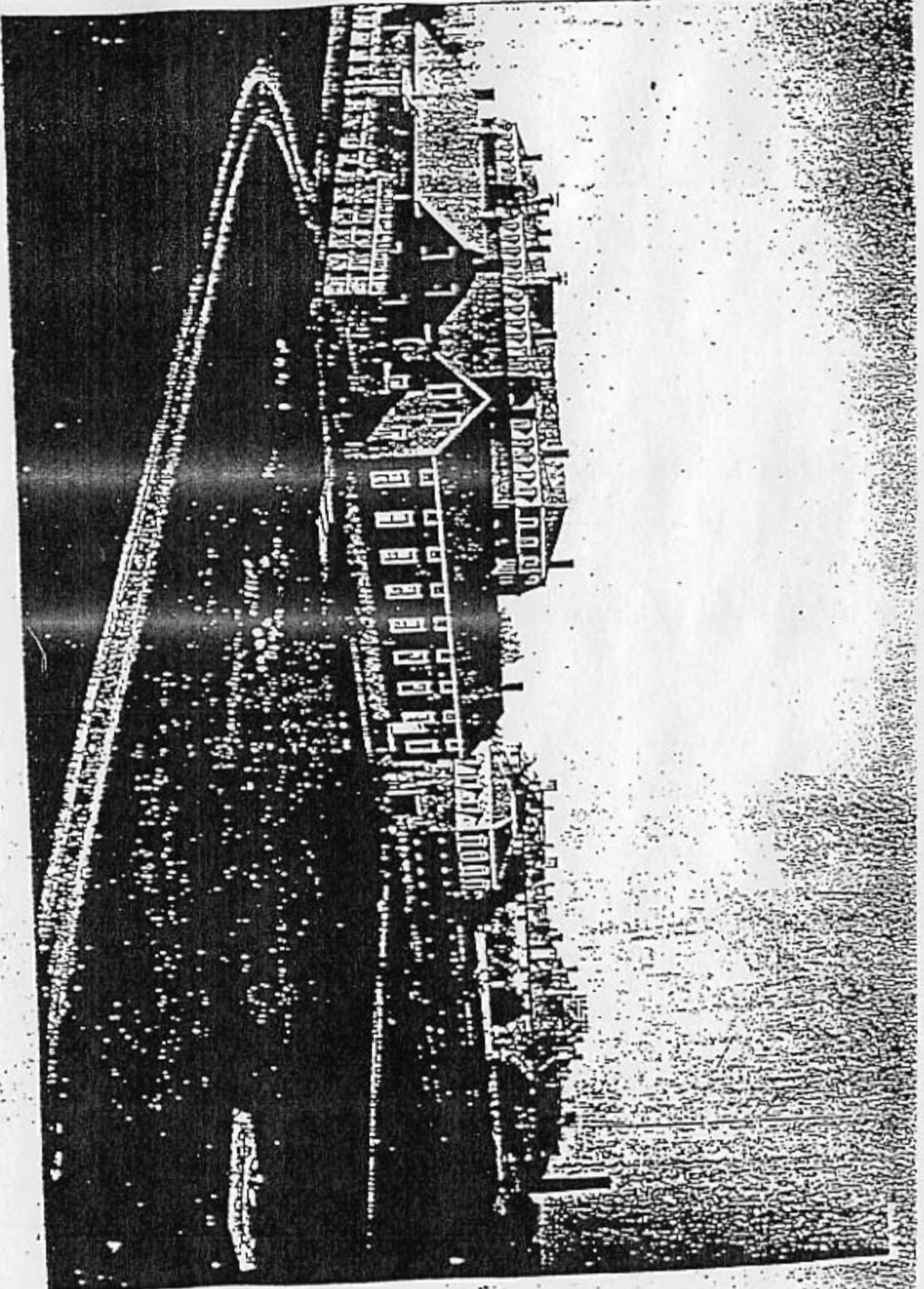


STATE ALMSHOUSE TEWKSBURY
GENERAL VIEW FROM NORTH EAST

STATE HOSPITAL AT TEWKSBURY; FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL
REPORT; 1907



STATE HOSPITAL TEWKSBURY
GENERAL VIEW FROM NORTH EAST



STATE ALMSHOUSE.
FACING NORTHWEST; REFER TO FIGURE #3

The small buildings in the foreground are a dormitory and a male asylum; the large mansard roofed female asylum is directly behind; the male hospital is to the right; the original almshouse is to the right rear (1854).