

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DEC 09 1993

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

State Almshouse at Monson, State Primary School at Monson, Mass. Hospital
historic name for Epileptics

other names/site number Monson Developmental Center (preferred)

2. Location

street & number 200 State Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town Monson N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Hampshire code 015 zip code 01069

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Judith B. McDonough 12/8/93
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough Date Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.
☐ removed from the National
Register.
☐ other, (explain:)

☒ Signature of the Keeper

Entered in the _____
National Register _____ Date of Action

Guylm. Lapley

1/21/94

Monson Developmental Center
Name of Property

Hampshire 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	
46	20	buildings
6		sites
7	8	structures
		objects
59	28	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)

HEALTH CARE/HOSPITAL: mental hospital

EDUCATION: state primary school

AGRICULTURE: storage, field, animal
facility, outbuilding

DOMESTIC: almshouse

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH CARE/HOSPITAL: mental hospital

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & 20th Revivals - Colonial Revivals, foundation fieldstone, granite, concrete
Classical Revivals

Late 19th & 20th American - Craftsman

Other - Utilitarian

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

walls brick

wood - shingle, clapboard

roof stone - slate, asphalt

other

Narrative Description

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

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Monson Developmental Center
Monson (Hampshire County)
Massachusetts

DESCRIPTION

Location/Surroundings: The 671-acre Monson Development Center campus is sited immediately south of the Palmer town center and the Massachusetts Turnpike/State Route 32 interchange. Route 32 runs east of the campus and provides access via Hospital Road. The tracks of the Vermont Central Railroad parallel Route 32 and pass through the northeast corner of the campus. The Quaboag River forms part of the campus boundary, while Chicopee Mountain and Bald Peak define its eastern and western edges. The campus is centered on a narrow valley, which is traversed by Upper Palmer Road. The original site was 185 acres, and the campus had reached close to its present extent by the early twentieth century. Major land purchases were made in 1898 and 1903 while the facility served as the Massachusetts Hospital for Epileptics.

Site/Landscape: The Annual Report of 1898 described the charms of the site thus:

...(it is) a beautiful site, shaded by an old growth of elms and maples, on a hillside overlooking one of the most picturesque valleys of the Commonwealth. The farm of two hundred and thirty acres can be made very productive."

In actuality, the site was selected first for its proximity to water sources and transportation, second for its fertility, and finally for its beauty and views. The requirement for water was fulfilled by the Quaboag River and its tributaries, while the need for reliable transportation was met by the Vermont Central Railroad, which cut through the northeast corner of the campus.

Additionally, the valley provided fertile soils to support the agricultural activities that were an important component of the treatment program and campus economy until the mid-twentieth century. The original 185-acre core of the campus was noted as hard and rocky, but later additions were more productive. That original core included the 155-acre farm of Gideon Merrick, as well as adjoining lands owned by Mr. Fay; it was part of one of the town's first land grants, to David Killian (Moulton 1960: 108).

The original farm group was sited opposite (W) the present Administration Building (#44) on the east bank of the tributary, and was later moved northward to its present location near the confluence of the Quaboag. Several turn-of-the-century farm buildings (#21-28) still stand, although many are in severely deteriorated condition, and open fields (#85) remain along the east bank of the tributary. Two other, and perhaps earlier, barns (#37, 39) remain in better condition on Hospital Road.

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Hillside siting provides dramatic views for many of the extant buildings devoted to patients and staff. The main building group is located southeast of Palmer and Hospital Roads on a steep site that climbs the lower northwestern slope of Chicopee Mountain. This area is accessed by a loop road that incorporates the earlier Macomber Road. Development is concentrated at the north end, near Hospital Road, where the original 1850s almshouse stood. The rather haphazard siting of buildings reflects the long and varied history of the site. Although the landscape appears to have evolved rather than to have been designed, pleasant grassy areas are often formed between buildings. In some cases, these are treated as playgrounds. Mature trees, especially hemlocks, cedars, arbor vitae, and white pines are planted along the roads and around many of the buildings, acting as windblocks and helping to control erosion. A stone wall remains along the southern end of Macomber Road, which is also lined by mature white pines.

A secondary building group, consisting of the former Superintendent's House (#2), a group of staff bungalows (#4-11), and a children's colony (#15-19) are located to the west on Upper Palmer Road. Behind them, an extensive wooded area rises sharply to Bald Peak. Much of this area was developed to supplement the hospital's existing agricultural component in the first half of the 20th century. Remnants of that use remain in several fields, and the sites of former agricultural colonies (#12, 83, 84), as well as one extant dwelling (#3). Some fields, shown on historic maps, have reverted to woodland. Bald Peak Road retains the character of a narrow, unpaved carriage road lined by overarching trees. Private agricultural activities are still very much in evidence in the valley, south of the campus.

Buildings: Although the site was initially developed by the state as an almshouse in 1852-1854 and served as the State Primary School throughout the late nineteenth century, its present masonry and wood-frame buildings date primarily from its conversion to the Massachusetts Hospital for Epileptics in 1895-1898. Most of the buildings are two- to three-story, red-brick structures exhibiting elements of the popular Craftsman or Colonial Revival styles. The older Craftsman-style buildings are generally sited on the ridge of Chicopee Mountain at the eastern edge of the campus. Macomber Road, which runs through the center of the main building group, is lined by early twentieth century Colonial Revival-style buildings. Several mid- to late-twentieth century buildings, which are generally larger in scale and stripped of detail, occupy the western and southern perimeters.

Support/maintenance structures, which are generally brick, and the wood-frame farm group are located to the north. Some of these are believed to date to the early almshouse/primary school period. The staff bungalows (#4-11) and former Superintendent's House (#2) on the

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west side of Upper Palmer Road are the only other wood-frame buildings of note. The steepness of the site creates fully exposed basements on one side for many of the buildings and has led to the construction of retaining walls, most notably the high granite block wall (#75) behind the main kitchen (#66). This is in the location of the original almshouse building, so it is tempting to speculate that it may be part of that foundation. Nevertheless, its appearance is similar to the foundations of several early 20th century buildings, so it probably dates to that period.

Integrity: Building conditions range from excellent to extremely deteriorated or completely gone. In general, buildings in the latter category are located on the west side of the campus. On the east side, many of the older patient wards and staff dormitories have been rehabilitated with new 1/1 sash, concrete handicapped access ramps, elevator shafts, and interior improvements, while others have simply been well maintained. To the west, the former Children's Colony (#15-19), the former staff bungalows (#4-11), and a former farm colony dwelling (#3) behind the well-maintained former Superintendent's House (#2) have been neglected to the point where preservation seems unlikely. A recent (1993) fire has substantially damaged one building in the Children's Colony. The farm group (#21-28) is also largely in ruins. Major building losses include farm colonies (#12, 83, 84) in the vicinity of Bald Peak Road, and the former Men's Asylum (#41). There are no buildings that appear to predate state ownership. The landscape setting for buildings remains rural and agricultural, although some of the fields have received new buildings and some have reverted to woodland.

Representative buildings are described below:**Central Group: Macomber Road**#44: Administration Building (1898; figure #2)

The Administration Building is a red-brick structure of simple rectangular plan rising three stories from a high basement with granite watertable to a slate hip roof with pedimented dormers and chimneys. It is trimmed with brick quoins that rise from the watertable to the second-story brick beltcourse. A double-leaf entry with fan and sidelights is centered on the three-bay west facade where it is protected by a one-story Tuscan porch. At the second story, the entry is surmounted by an oriel, recalling buildings at Taunton State Hospital (see form). Windows are segmentally arched and contain 2/2 sash. The building is four bays deep.

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Massachusetts#42, 50: Berkshire and Hampshire (1899-1900; figure #2)

Berkshire and Hampshire are probably the dormitories shown flanking the Administration Building on the Bird's Eye View of 1900 (fig. 2), although the arms of their H-plan are considerably shorter than is shown, extending by only one brick wyeth on the south. They are two-story, red-brick buildings enclosed by slate gable roofs with boxed cornices above brick entablatures. Door and window openings are segmentally arched. Inconspicuous entries are located on the side elevations. The ten-bay west facades are centered on four-bay pedimented cross pavilions. The cross pavilions and wings contain Colonial Revival-style oculi in their pediments. A recent rehabilitation added new 1/1 window sash, elevator towers between the north side wings, and concrete handicap ramps at the southwest corners.

#51: Wayside (1906-1907)

Clough (#41) and Wayside were also identical wards that flanked Berkshire and Hampshire. Clough has recently been demolished and replaced by Alexander Lolas Memorial Park. Wayside is a red-brick building whose long, 26-bay rectangular mass is broken into three parts by gabled cross pavilions that extend north to embrace the main entry, and south as rear ells. The three-story vertical mass is similarly divided with the first story treated as a basement set off by a granite watertable. It is enclosed by a slate gable roof with chimneys and ventilators. Segmental-arch windows with granite sills contain new 1/1 sash. Original entries have been replaced by a full-length porch between the north wings. Oculi are located in gable fields, while the north cross pavilions are defined by quoins and first-story rustication. Clough and Wayside were constructed as dormitories for "excited" patients.

#70: Quabbin (1902)

Quabbin was constructed as a Nurses' Residence soon after Monson was converted to the Massachusetts Hospital for Epileptics. Like many other buildings of that period at Monson and elsewhere in the state hospital system, it is constructed of red brick and displays elements of the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles. Architecturally, it is one of the most interesting on the campus. Built on a rectangular plan with a large rear ell at the southwest corner, it rises 2 1/2 stories from a high brick foundation with granite watertable to an overhanging slate hip roof with exposed, carved rafter ends. Two ventilators are centered on the roof ridge. Five hip-roof wall dormers are evenly spaced across the nine-bay front and rear elevations, with one on each of the three-bay side elevations. Windows with granite sills and splayed lintels contain 6/6 sash. The symmetrical west facade is framed by two bay cross pavilions and contains the main entry, which is protected by a one-story, six-column Tuscan porch with balustrade. The large nine-by-three-bay rear ell is purely Colonial Revival and is similar to 1930s buildings constructed

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Massachusetts

elsewhere in the state hospital system. It rises three stories from a high basement set off by a molded brick watertable to a hip roof. A well-detailed entry with a large fanlight is centered on the south elevation. Windows, with cast-stone sills, contain 6/6 sash.

#43: Quaboag (1930)

Constructed as a Male Attendant's Home, the Colonial Revival-style Quaboag is similar to contemporary buildings at other campuses. It is a fifteen-by-one-bay, rectangular-plan structure that rises three stories from a high foundation with molded watertable to a slate hip roof. A recessed entry with a fan and sidelights is centered on the east facade. Windows with cast-stone sills and flared brick lintels contain 6/6 sash.

Western Ridge

#68, 69: Hampden and Hillside (1900; figure #2)

These two adjacent Craftsman-style buildings form another identical pair. Both are eight-by-four-bay, rectangular-plan structures that rise two stories from granite foundations to overhanging slate hip roofs with exposed carved rafter ends. They are constructed of red brick. Windows with granite sills and lintels contain new 1/1 sash. Entries, which are centered on the south elevations, both display recent brick porches and concrete handicap ramps. They originally served as patient cottages.

#67: Baypath (1900)

Constructed at the same time as Hampden and Hillside, Baypath shares many of their features, including granite foundation, red-brick walls, slate hip roof with carved rafter ends, and windows with granite lintels and sills. It is a larger twelve-by-six-bay building, constructed on an H-plan with brick ells extending northward and screened porches that contain the entries on the south. It has also been rehabilitated with single-pane sash. It originally served as a patient cottage.

#71: Ledges (1900)

The five-by-three-bay Ledges shares many characteristics with its contemporaries described above, including granite foundation, red-brick walls, slate hip roof with exposed rafter ends, and windows with granite lintels and sills. The entry with a simple wood-frame porch is centered on the east facade. Windows contain the same new 1/1 sash, and a concrete handicapped-access ramp has been added on the south side. It originally served as a patient cottage.

#65: Personnel (1908)

This Craftsman-style building was constructed as female staff housing and is the only wood-frame building on this part of the campus. It is a simple shingle-clad structure that rises two stories from a high

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fieldstone foundation to an overhanging hip roof with carved rafter ends.

South End#72, 73, 74: Valleyview, Longview, Hodskins (1930, 1932, 1949)

These are three similar structures built on the double-Y plan that became popular in the 1930s for infirmaries. All are red-brick structures enclosed by gable roofs with central cupolas. They face west over the valley and display center entries with varied Classical Revival-style surrounds.

Valleyview and Longview rise one story from high basements, while the later Hodskins is two stories. All have been rehabilitated with the 1/1 sash seen on many of the other buildings.

#53: Buckley (1957)

Buckley is one of the few large-scale modern structures that were constructed in the post-World War II period. It is a long, 29-bay red-brick structure that rises three stories to a flat roof. The stories are separated by wide bands of cast stone that take the place of traditional beltcourses. The main entry, with five-bay enclosed porch, is centered on the west facade. A large ell extends from the center of the rear elevation, while smaller screened ells extend back from the ends.

Agricultural Buildings#37: Vegetable Storage Barn (pre-1898; figure #2)

This barn was part of the early farm group that faced the old Almshouse and the present Administration Building (Fig. 2). It was probably moved to its present site near the Greenhouse (#36) ca. 1907. It is a simple shingle-clad vernacular structure that rises two stories from a stone foundation to a slate gable roof. Windows contain 6/6 sash. Vehicular entries are located on the west gable end and the south side.

#39: Barn/Farm Office (pre 1898; figure #2)

This is another early barn that served as the farm office in the early twentieth century. It is a one-story clapboard-clad structure enclosed by a gable roof with pedimented dormers and a ventilating cupola. Windows contain 6/2 sash. A pedestrian entry with bracketed hood is located on the south side, while a vehicular entry occupies the east gable end. It was probably moved to its present site ca. 1907.

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#36: Greenhouse/Cold Frames (1900)

The greenhouse is in very poor condition with the wood-frame headhouse at the north and west ends in a state of collapse, and the glazed roof of the hothouse area completely gone. Concrete foundations with a jumble of pipes remains as do the concrete foundations of coldframes. The greenhouse forms the northwest corner of a level grassed yard that is sheltered by rows of hemlocks on the other sides.

#21, 22, 23: Barns (ca. 1907)

Sited behind the power plant (#29), near the Quaboag River and former cultivated fields, these are similar clapboard-clad structures that rise 1 1/2 stories from stone and concrete foundations to asphalt gable roofs. Most windows are boarded, but some reveal remnants of 6/6 sash. They are used for storage and remain in fair condition. They stand on the north side of the rear entrance road.

#24-28: Barns/Sheds (ca. 1930)

Adjacent to the stream in this area on the opposite site of the road, the remnants of a large cow barn remain including the concrete headhouse, foundation of a large rear ell, and bull pens formed by concrete posts and iron bars. The headhouse is still in use as a riding stable. Two clapboard-clad barns with shed roofs are located in an overgrown thicket to the rear, while a wood-frame shed and large corrugated metal shed are sited on the opposite side of the river. All of the buildings in the woods are in a state of collapse. Foundations of other buildings may exist as well, as several more outbuildings appear on early twentieth century maps.

#55: Piggery (ca. 1930)

The piggery is the only farm building sited at the south end of the campus. It consists of a clapboard-clad headhouse on a concrete foundation, with 6/6 sash, and a long concrete rear ell enclosed by a gambrel roof with four evenly spaced ventilators. It is dated at 1950 by current state records, but appears to be earlier, perhaps from the 1930s.

Support Group

Portions of these buildings may date to the almshouse/primary school period as indicated by the following 1898 quote from an Annual Report describing the conversion of the facility to a hospital for epileptics:

Most of the old buildings, being considered unfit for hospital purposes, were sold, torn down, and removed. The brick power and laundry buildings were preserved and renovated for the central heating, electric lighting and power plants, machine shop, laundry, bakery, store, and sewing rooms. An extra story was added to the old carpenter and paint shop, thus furnishing a large

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industrial room for male patients in addition to its original accommodations.

#63: Grounds Buildings (1898; figure #2)

Grounds may once have served as the power plant, and portions may predate 1898. It consists of two similar three-by-four-bay buildings set at right angles to one another. Both are one-story, red-brick structures enclosed by slate hip roofs with exposed rafter ends that are surmounted by large, glazed monitors. Paired windows, set in segmentally arched openings, contain 12/12 double-hung sash. The south end appears originally to have been connected to another building, as shown on the 1900 Bird's Eye (fig. 2).

#62: Engineering (ca. 1898; figure #2)

Engineering may once have served as the laundry, and portions may predate 1898. It is similar to the Grounds Building (#63). It is a larger, three-by-six-bay building with paired 6/6 sash in segmental surrounds, but retains the red-brick construction, overhanging roof with exposed rafters, and glazed monitor. A later wing extends northward, and displays shingle siding on its north face.

#29: Power Plant/Central Supply (1938)

The Power Plant is a large, red-brick structure with cast-stone Moderne-style trim. It consists of a three-story power generation area at the east end with a two-story storage wing with loading bays extending to the west. The east end features a tower at the northeast corner and a tall smokestack at the southeast corner. Both sections display large windows with multipane sash. Brick piers that rise through the cast-stone coping of the roof divide the bays. It was constructed with WPA funding.

East Side: Upper Palmer Road**#2: Superintendent's House/Pine Ridge (1922)**

The former Superintendent's House is sited on a high knoll at the northern edge of the developed campus overlooking Upper Palmer Road and the Farm Group to the east. It is an unusual clapboard-clad dwelling rising two stories from a high stone foundation to a hip roof extended on carved brackets. An interior chimney rises through the south ridge, while an exterior chimney is located on the north wall. The house is trimmed with paneled corner pilasters and a dentilated cornice. The asymmetrical four-bay facade features paired and single windows with 8/2 sash, an entry with sidelights, and a projecting bay with a curved roof. The house is fronted by an open terrace and framed by one-story sunporches.

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MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 9#4-11: Staff Bungalows/Garages (1924/1930s)

These former staff cottages are of more architectural interest than most of their counterparts at other state hospitals. Typical of the bungalow style, they are small, one-story structures of simple rectangular plan, enclosed by overhanging cross-gable roofs. They are stuccoed, with shingled gables and porches. Sash is double-hung with three vertical panes over single panes. These essentially identical houses are differentiated primarily by their porch detail. For example, Bungalow #4 displays paired Tuscan colonettes, while #3 features the flared piers commonly associated with the bungalow style. The garages appear to postdate the cottages by about a decade.

#15-17: Children's Colony (1910)

The cruciform plan dormitories of the children's colony were modeled after the wards at the Wrentham School (1907; see form) and were designed by the same architects, Kendall & Stevens. They are two-story, red-brick structures rising from high granite block basements to overhanging hip roofs with center ventilators and chimneys. As was the case at Wrentham, one of the cruciform arms is treated as an entry pavilion while the others are glazed with large double windows. The windows are separated by panels with burnt headers arranged in a cruciform pattern, also derived from the Wrentham buildings. The former Administration/Hospital (#17) Building is a simple three story structure of rectangular plan. Its windows have granite sills and lintels and 6/6 sash. All three are in very poor condition, with broken windows, missing doors, and deteriorated roofs, leaving them open to the weather; one of the buildings recently sustained damage in a fire (1993).

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded on the state hospital property, it is possible that sites are present. Five sites are reported in the general area (within one mile). The physical characteristics of the hospital grounds, level to moderately sloping, well-drained terraces in close proximity to the Quaboag River, Chicopee Brook, an unnamed brook and related wetlands, indicate favorable locational criteria for Native subsistence and settlement activities. Each of the above streams are tributaries of the Connecticut River via the Chicopee River. These factors combined with the availability of open land on the state hospital grounds indicates a high potential for the recovery of significant prehistoric resources. Sensitivity for prehistoric resources is the highest in the northeastern portion of the hospital bordering the Quaboag River, Chicopee Brook, and adjoining floodplains. Prehistoric sites are located in similar locales in the general area. Prehistoric sensitivity is also high around the unnamed tributary stream that flows north through the center of the hospital to the Quaboag River.

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A high potential also exists for locating significant historic archaeological remains on the state hospital property. At least two 19th century farms and part of a third were purchased at different times for the entire 671-acre hospital. A portion of the hospital grounds was also included in the first land grants given in the town. No structures survive from these early farms and land grants, indicating a high potential exists for locating structural remains from 19th and possibly 18th century farmhouses and agriculturally-related outbuildings.

Occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may also survive in association with each of these structures. Farmsteads and related features that formerly existed on state hospital land and are no longer extant may survive archaeologically in the main core area of the state hospital and in the area west of Palmer Road. Structural remains and associated occupational-related features also probably survive from the state-owned land use history at the hospital, beginning with its use as one of three state almshouses in 1852 through its redesignations as the State Primary School in 1866 and as the Massachusetts Hospital for Epileptics from 1895 to 1909. Archaeological remains may survive from numerous structures associated with the almshouse, including the old almshouse building demolished sometime during the late 19th century. Most buildings associated with the Almshouse/Primary School period have been sold, torn down, and removed during the conversion to the Hospital for Epileptics. Only #63, the Grounds Building, and #62, the Engineering Building, may predate 1818. They may have served as poor plant and laundry for the earlier period; however, this earlier use has not been documented. Some barns, especially #37 and #39, may also date to the earlier Almshouse/Primary School period. Each of the above structures still extant, which may predate the Massachusetts Hospital for Epileptics (1895-1898), lies along the western and southern perimeters of the hospital grounds. Structures and occupational-related features surviving archaeologically from this period may also be present in these areas. Archaeological survivals may also exist for several structures associated with 20th century land use at the state hospital. Structural remains may survive from the farm colony located across the Palmer Road on the western slope of Bold Peak. Only one dormitory of four remains in the area. Similar remains may also survive for the former Men's Asylum (#41). Several barns (including Map #s 21, 22, 23, 37 and 39) may have also been moved in 1907, leaving archaeological remains at their original locations. A cemetery (#30) also survives from the hospital use as the State Almshouse. Unmarked graves may exist in the cemetery, particularly around its periphery or at other locations where gravestones have become overgrown or obscured.

(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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH/MEDICINE

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1854-1940

Significant Dates

1854 - almshouse establishment

1866 - primary school

1895 - epileptics hospital

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Monson Developmental Center
Name of Property

Hampshire County, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 671 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	118	719260	4670120
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	118	721360	4669780
5	18	720140	4668200

3	18	721400	4669100
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	18	721020	4668020

☐ See continuation sheet

6 1 8 7 1 9 0 0 0 4 6 6 9 0 6 0

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 Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 1**Monson Developmental Center
Monson (Hampshire County)
Massachusetts****HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

Monson Developmental Center 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 Tewksbury. 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 previously filled exclusively by the cities and towns. In 1866, Monson was redesignated as the State Primary School, formalizing its developing association with pauper children. From 1895 to 1909, it was designated the Massachusetts Hospital for Epileptics, and it continued to serve epileptics until 1960 as Monson State Hospital. Most of the varied and well designed buildings on the campus date to the early twentieth century, and reflect the important transition from almshouse/primary school to epileptic hospital. Monson's history clearly embodies major trends in 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 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)

A local history states that an unprecedented 10,267 people applied to the Commonwealth for relief in 1851, at a cost to the state of \$212,000 (Moulton 1960: 105).

According to Annual Reports, Monson was far less overburdened by the "insupportable pauper dependency" than was Tewksbury, perhaps because it was so far inland. Between its opening on May 1, 1854, and December 31, 1854, Monson admitted a total of only 723 paupers as compared to 2,193 at Tewksbury in the same time period. The 723 admitted to Monson included 458 males and 265 females, 268 of whom were natives of Ireland, and 275 natives of Massachusetts. Over 300

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Monson Developmental Center
Monson (Hampshire County)
Massachusetts

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were noted as unhealthy at the time of admission. Extreme overcrowding at Tewksbury was relieved by transferring patients to both Monson and Bridgewater. At Monson, the inmates were described thus:

All who are able to work are required to apply themselves to some kind of labor; generally no compulsion has been necessary for this purpose, but the inmates have, for the most part, desired to make themselves useful in some way by their industry....The inmates seem generally happy and contented, and disposed to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience, so that it is seldom necessary to use any restraint or discipline to insure this (1st Annual Report 1854).

It was also noted that a chaplain conducted services on Sunday. The annual cost of supporting each pauper was \$56.33, somewhat higher than Tewksbury's \$49.15. Dr. S. D. Brooks of South Hadley was appointed as the first Superintendent at an annual salary of \$1,000 (Moulton 1960: 105).

The administrators at Monson, like their counterparts at Tewksbury, considered their wood-frame buildings to be inadequate and unsafe (see fig. 1). In their First Annual Report of 1854, they said:

The buildings, it is well known, are constructed of wood with slate roofs. It would have been in better keeping with the other public institutions of the Commonwealth, and afforded a more secure protection against fire, if the materials had been of more substantial character. And this is the more to be regretted, as the location (Monson) is in the vicinity of stone quarries, so that the expense of erecting buildings of this material could not have exceeded, by a very large sum, the actual cost of the present establishment. But as it is, with such a multitude of helpless and infirm persons of both sexes brought together in these buildings, humanity demands that every precaution possible should be taken against fire.

All of the original almshouses were identical wood-frame buildings consisting of four-story central cores flanked by three-story wings that extended back to a depth of 125 around central courtyards. Like the Kirkbride buildings developed for insane asylums, the almshouses contained all functions within a single structure. The central cores served administrative purposes, including chapels on the upper stories, while the wings contained dormitories to accommodate 700 paupers. Kitchens, laundry facilities, and storerooms were located in the cellars. 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, and it is unlikely that the original Bridgewater structure survives either. Marden described the identical Tewksbury facility thus:

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Monson Developmental Center
Monson (Hampshire County)
Massachusetts**Section number 8 Page 3

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 (Marden 1880: 153).

It was also noted that the square enclosed by the buildings was planted with numerous species of flowers.

Within a decade of establishment, the almshouses were converted to specialized functions as the poor, like the "insane," were more closely classified. Bridgewater became the State Workhouse, receiving the criminal poor and insane; Tewksbury remained the State Almshouse, but with an increasingly large department for harmless, chronic insane of the pauper class (see form); and Monson became the State Primary School, receiving pauper children. Monson was associated with children from the beginning when the First Annual Report noted that 356 of the inmates were under the age of fifteen. As early as 1855, this role was formalized when "An Act providing for the classification of State Paupers" set Monson apart as a state Pauper School for ages five to sixteen. In December 1855, the Second Annual Report stated that, "Now, for the most part, only the young and comparatively healthy and robust are brought together in this institution." At that time, Monson's population of 688 included 38 men, 63 women, 380 boys, and 207 girls, indicating that the Act had been implemented immediately. By 1860, when the population stood at 519, it was reported that two primary schools and a grammar school were kept with as many as 100 children attending each class. Another 118 children had been indentured.

Five years later, Monson was officially established as the State Primary School and Almshouse, and the practice of indenturing minor children was abolished. In 1871, the almshouse function was removed. The Annual Report of 1872 stated, "The almshouse department, which had been an obstacle of success to the Primary School, was abolished by the last Legislature, the Act taking effect on the first of May." At that time, adult inmates were retained as workers but were not allowed to associate with the children. The 1878 Report proudly stated that, "Massachusetts we believe is the first state to establish a primary school for those children who have no settlement in any town." The population had remained stable at 531; buildings included a school, dormitories, hospital, barn, and other outbuildings (see fig. 1).

(continued)

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

**Monson Developmental Center
Monson (Hampshire County)
Massachusetts**

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Monson remained the State Primary School until Chapter 483 of the Acts of 1895 converted it to the Massachusetts Hospital for Epileptics. The hospital officially opened on May 2, 1898, receiving all adult epileptics (male, female, sane, and insane) from existing state institutions. The First Annual Report of the Hospital for Epileptics (1898) described the conversion of the site during the period 1895-1898 thus:

By act of the Legislature of 1895, all lands, buildings, and personal property then belonging to the State Primary School were assigned to the use of this hospital. In addition, the sum of \$160,000 was appropriated for the construction of such new buildings, and for making such repairs, alterations, and additions to old ones, as should be deemed sufficient to accommodate 200 epileptics and the necessary officers and employees.

Thus was acquired a beautiful site, shaded by an old growth of elms and maples, on a hillside overlooking one of the most picturesque valleys of the Commonwealth. The farm of two hundred and thirty acres can be made very productive.

Most of the old buildings, being considered unfit for hospital purposes, were sold, torn down, and removed. The brick power and laundry buildings were preserved and renovated for the central heating, electric lighting and power plants, machine shop, laundry, bakery, store, and sewing rooms. An extra story was added to the old carpenter and paint shop, thus furnishing a large industrial room for male patients in addition to its original accommodations.

The long, one-story wooden hospital building was remodelled into quarters for subordinate officers, and general employees. The other small hospital at the top of the hill will immediately be enlarged and converted into a cottage for twelve epileptic men.

On the west slope, at right angles to the line of the above and about five hundred feet away, a group of three new buildings has been constructed of red brick with granite trimmings. In the centre stands the administration building, separated by the distance of one hundred feet from a hospital cottage on either side. It is about fifty by sixty feet and three stories in height. The first floor is occupied by offices, waiting room, library, dispensary and small laboratory, while the two upper stories provide living apartments for the medical staff and other officers.

The hospital cottages are equal in size and identical in form, one being designed for women and the other for men. Their general shape is a rectangle, fifty by one hundred and twenty-five feet with an ell thirty by thirty feet projecting from the north side

(continued)

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5Monson Developmental Center
Monson (Hampshire County)
Massachusetts

at either end. In the southeast and southwest corners of each story are day rooms, between which on the south are two large dormitories. On the north are two dining rooms separated by a serving room common to both. In each ell at the rear of the day room are four bedrooms, in addition to bath, toilet and clothes rooms. The incline of the ground to the north affords an extra story on that side, which is used for the kitchen. Each cottage is divided into four independent sections, each accommodating twenty-five patients.

The First Annual Report also stated that, "the special treatment of epilepsy is largely experimental, owing to the lack of accurate data upon which to base it." It went on to say that a major function of the new hospital would be the study of patient needs and disabilities, to fill this gap. In the meantime, treatment followed that of the insane, and relied heavily on occupational therapy programs in a calming rural environment. Creation of a separate hospital for epileptics was part of a general trend to more closely classify cases of insanity, especially those with physical causes, which were felt to be more treatable. It parallels establishment of a hospital for alcoholics at Foxborough (see form) in 1889. As a facility for epileptics, Monson was led by three superintendents: Dr. Everett Flood (1899-1924), Dr. Morgan B. Hodskins (1924-1946), and Dr. Roger G. Osterheld (1946-1960) (Moulton 1960: 107).

The old almshouse building was demolished during this period, as it is not shown in a Bird's Eye View painting of the new hospital published in the Third Annual Report of 1900 (fig. 2). Its site is now occupied by the Main Kitchen (#66; 1935); the large granite retaining wall behind the kitchen may be part of the almshouse foundation. The Bird's Eye View painting corresponds closely to the 1898 description quoted above. It shows the present Administration Building (#44) flanked by H-plan male and female dormitories, or hospital cottages, which correspond in plan and location to the present Berkshire (#42) and Hampshire (#50) buildings. These buildings faced west toward a farm group that has since been demolished or removed (#37, 39). Portions of the old power plant and laundry mentioned in the description may survive (#62, 63), although state records date them at 1898. Several freestanding buildings of moderate size are shown on the hillside to the east, these probably included the present Baypath (#67), Hampden (#68), Hillside (#69), and Ledges (#71) buildings. The 1900 Annual Report describes the buildings as "severely plain in architectural outline and interior finish, but substantial in utility and appearance." These may have been designed by E. C. and G. C. Gardner of Springfield. A local history notes that a quarry was opened on a nearby hill to obtain stone for building foundations (Moulton 1960: 106).

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Monson (Hampshire County)
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Between 1900 and 1910, the following buildings were added to the hospital according to Annual Reports: a laundry with monitor roof (1900; #62); a nurses' home (Quabbin; 1902; #70), an electric plant (1902; #63); a dormitory for one hundred "excited" male patients (recently demolished Clough; 1906; #41); a dormitory for one hundred "excited" female patients (Wayside; 1907; #51); a male employees' building (1908; #65); and a children's colony consisting of an administration building and male and female dormitories for seventy-five children each (#s 15, 16, 17). In 1903, an adjoining 300-acre farm was purchased, bringing the total holdings to about 530 acres; this probably included land on the west side of Palmer Road where the children's colony was located. In 1907, mention was made of moving barns, possibly Map #s 21, 22, 23, 37, 39.

A campus map of 1904 provides a good sense of the extent of agricultural activities at that time and demonstrates that the campus had achieved nearly its present size. The main farm group occupied its present location at the north end of the campus, on the east side of Palmer Road. Labels indicate hen houses, barns, hay storage, and sheds. The appearance of the remaining buildings indicates that there were horses and cows as well. The entire area stretching eastward to the Quaboag River was an agricultural field. Another farm group was located across Palmer Road on the western slope of Bald Peak. It consisted of four dormitories and several fields. Only one dormitory remains (#3), and the fields have reverted to forest. Another group was located to the south on Bald Peak Road, west of the Children's Colony (#15-19). It included a cottage, bungalow, barn, shed, garage, and well, surrounded by several fields. The buildings are no longer extant, although some of the fields remain. The large field at the south end of the campus, on the east side of Palmer Road, was also devoted to agriculture, with a large piggery (#55) at the southern tip of the main campus drive. Agricultural activities ceased in the 1970s, when the patient population declined to a level where it did not provide sufficient manpower to maintain them.

Chapter 504 of the Acts of 1909 renamed the facility as the Monson State Hospital, following the general statewide trend. During the 1930s, the hospital population expanded in response to the Depression, whose economic hardships forced many families to give up care of disabled relatives. Several new buildings were funded by government public works projects such as the WPA. They include the Power Plant (#29; 1938), the Main Kitchen (#66; 1937), a Women's Hospital now known as Longview (#73; 1932), and a Children's Hospital now known as Valleyview (#72; 1930). During this period, the hospital operated an outpatient department and a school of nursing that had been established in 1899 (MMS 1930: 14).

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**United States Department of the Interior
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Monson (Hampshire County)
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In 1945, the Governor & Council reported that the patient population stood at 1,468, well over the capacity of 1,177. At the same time, the staff of 229 was well under the quota of 419 due to the exigencies of World War II. The report said little else other than to recommend another building for children, some of whom were mixed with adults. A similar survey in 1954 recommended that the building for disturbed females be enlarged, and that a married couples home be constructed.

By 1960, Monson had grown to encompass 72 buildings on 662 acres of land, serving 1,600 epileptic patients ranging from infants to the aged. As Monson's largest employer, the staff numbered 746 with a payroll of \$2,500,000. A fully equipped hospital provided facilities for surgery, physiotherapy, and electroencephalograms, as well as laboratories to test anticonvulsant drugs.

The still-productive farm group supplied fresh vegetables in summer, 2,200 eggs daily, and 50,000 pounds of pork annually (Moulton 1960: 107-108). The facility continued to serve epileptics until 1965, when it became a center for the mentally retarded. Chapter 189 of the Acts of 1979 created the Monson Developmental Center. The patient population decreased from 1,607 in 1969, to 800 in 1977 to 523 in 1989. At that time, there were 1,610 employees.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric occupation in Monson are poorly understood, any surviving sites would be significant. Prehistoric sites in the area can be important by providing data on upland/interior sites in general and, more specifically, the role sites along tributary streams of the Connecticut River played in the local/regional Native subsistence and settlement systems. Most Native American core areas in this region focused on the Connecticut River Valley and the main branch of the Connecticut River; however, areas of equal or secondary importance may have focused along primary or first-rank tributaries at their confluence or the confluence of minor drainages such as brooks and streams with these tributaries. Sites in this area can contribute to a clarification of the nature and diversity of these relationships.

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential to document land use that predated state ownership of the hospital property and provide detailed information on the social, cultural, and economic conditions that characterizing that early land use, as well as later lives of patients and staff at the hospital. Further documentary research accompanied by archaeological survey and excavation can document possible settlement in the area as a result of the town's first land grants. Similar research can also provide much-needed information pertaining to life on rural farmsteads in the central Massachusetts Upland during the early 19th and possibly 18th

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
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Monson (Hampshire County)
Massachusetts**Section number 8 Page 8

centuries, the role of these farmsteads in local/regional agricultural markets, and the extent to which these farmstead were self sufficient. Structural remains on the hospital grounds can also help document the extensive history of state-owned ownership of the property. Most of the structures associated with the hospital use as a State Almshouse and State Primary School no longer survive. Archaeological survivals can help document their location and configurations. Archaeological survivals can also help clarify whether or not the Grounds Building (#63) and the Engineering Building (#62) were originally constructed as the power plant and laundry for the earlier almshouse or were erected later during the area's use as the Massachusetts Hospital for Epileptics.

Structural remains can help reconstruct the site of the farm group originally sited to the west of the present Administration Building on the east branch of the tributary, later moved northward to its present location near the confluence of the Quaboag. Structural remains can also help reconstruct the farm group, most of which is no longer extant, located across Palmer Road on the western slope of Bold Peak. Careful analysis of occupational-related features (trash areas, privies, wells) can also help provide details of life on farmsteads that predated the state's use of the area and later state-owned land use. And occupational-related features can also provide information on agricultural practices used at the state hospital, including the extent to which self sufficiency was present.

Analysis of these features can also provide detailed insights on the condition of life in the State Almshouse and how these conditions may have changed as the school changed from its care, first, of adults, then of children, and finally, the mentally impaired. This type of analysis can also provide information on specific ethnic groups, particularly the Irish who immigrated to the United States in large numbers after the famines in Ireland in 1847. As a result, town-owned almshouses overflowed sending many immigrants to the State Almshouse in Monson. Occupational-related features can provide important data on how the Irish and others were treated in the state almshouse and how this treatment compared with the state's treatment of other inhabitants, including the mentally impaired.

Occupation-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may also survive in association with each of these structures. Farmsteads and related features that predate state hospital and use and are no longer extant may survive archaeologically in the main core area of the state hospital and in the area west of Palmer Road. Structural remains and associated occupational-related features also may survive from the state-owned land use history at the hospital, beginning in 1862 with its use as one of the state almshouses through its redesignations as the State Primary School in 1847 and as the Massachusetts Hospital for Epileptics from 1895 to 1903.

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United States Department of the Interior
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Monson Developmental Center
Monson (Hampshire County)
Massachusetts

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List of Figures

1. The State Primary School. 1880

(end)

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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**Monson Developmental Center
Monson (Hampshire County)
Massachusetts**

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

See attached maps.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The nomination is confined to the present campus boundaries which were achieved during the period of significance. The original 185 acres were increased to the present 671 acres by the early 20th century.

(end)



REPRODUCTION OF
NATIONAL ARCHIVES

**MONSON DEVELOPMENTAL CENTER
MONSON, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

MAP#	BUILDING NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS	RESOURCE
1	Farm Grp Pool/Playgr.	1948	n/a	NC	B
2	Superintendent's Hse	1922	Classical Revival	C	B
3	Dwelling; Farm Group 4	ca. 1900	Vernacular Queen Anne	C	B
4	Bungalow #1	1931	Craftsman/Bungalow	C	B
5	garage	ca. 1930s	n/a	C	B
6	Bungalow #2	1924	Craftsman/Bungalow	C	B
7	garage	ca. 1930s	n/a	C	B
8	Bungalow #3	1924	Craftsman/Bungalow	C	B
9	Bungalow #4	1924	Craftsman/Bungalow	C	B
10	Bungalow #6	1924	Craftsman/Bungalow	C	B
11	garage	ca. 1930s	n/a	C	B
12	Site of Farm Group 1, 2	ca. 1900	n/a	C	Si
13	Brookside (Couples Dorm)	1960	Colonial Revival	NC	B
14	Simons (Infirmary)	1957	Modern	NC	B
15	Childs' Colony (Boys)	1910	Craftsman	C	B
16	Childs' Colony (Cliffside)	1910	Craftsman	C	B
17	Childs' Colony (Lodge)	1910	Craftsman	C	B
18	Childs' Colony Pool	1948	n/a	NC	St
19	Childs' Colony play area	ca. 1948	n/a	NC	St
20	Cemetery	ca. 1940	n/a	C	Si
21	Barn	ca. 1900	Utilitarian/wood frame	C	B
22	Barn	ca. 1900	Utilitarian/wood frame	C	B
23	Barn	ca. 1900	Utilitarian/wood frame	C	B
24	Barn/bull pens	ca. 1930	Utilitarian/concrete	C	B
25	Barn	ca. 1930	Utilitarian/wood frame	C	B
26	Barn	ca. 1930	Utilitarian/wood frame	C	B
27	Shed	ca. 1930	Utilitarian/wood frame	C	B
28	Shed	ca. 1930	Utilitarian/corr. metal	C	B
29	Power Plant	1938	Moderne/Art Deco	C	St
30	small shed	ca. 1970s	n/a (brick)	NC	B
31	small sewage shed	ca. 1930s	n/a (brick)	C	B
32	small electric substa.	ca. 1940s	n/a	NC	St
33	Sewage Treatment	1939	n/a	(3)C	St
	2 pools/brick headhouse				
34	small shed	ca. 1940s	n/a (metal)	NC	B
35	small shed	ca. 1940s	n/a (wood)	NC	B
36	Greenhouse/Coldframes	1900	Utilitarian	C	St
37	Veg. Storage Barn	pre-1898	Utilitarian	C	B
38	New Hope/Laundry	1961	Modern	NC	B

**MONSON DEVELOPMENTAL CENTER
MONSON, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

MAP#	BUILDING NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS	RESOURCE
39	Farm Office	pre-1900	Utilitarian/wood frame	C	B
40	Garage	ca. 1940s	Utilitarian	NC	B
41	A. Lolas Mem. Park	ca. 1990	n/a	NC	B
	site of Clough	1906	n/a	C	Si
42	Mens Hosp/Berkshire	1899	Colonial Revival	C	B
43	Male Attends/Quabog	1930	Colonial Revival	C	B
44	Administration	1898	Colonial Revival	C	B
45	small shed	ca. 1980s	n/a (concrete block)	NC	B
46	small shed	ca. 1980s	n/a (concrete block)	NC	B
47	Special Care Unit	1921	Colonial Revival	C	B
48	Daly Hall/att. pool	1960	Modern	NC	B
49	small shed	ca. 1980s	n/a (concrete block)	NC	B
50	Fem. Hosp/Hampshire	1899	Colonial Revival	C	B
51	Women South/Wayside	1907	Colonial Revival	C	B
52	Recreation Pavilion	1942	n/a	NC	B
53	Buckley	1957	Modern	NC	B
54	Bungalow #5	1925	Craftsman/Bungalow	C	B
55	Piggery	ca. 1930	Utilitarian	C	B
56	Shed (wood frame)	ca. 1930s	Utilitarian	C	B
57	Garage (6 bay)	ca. 1940	Utilitarian	NC	B
58	Garage (5 bay)	ca. 1940	Utilitarian (wood frame)	NC	B
59	Carpenter Shop	1932	Utilitarian	C	B
60	small shed	ca. 1940s	n/a (wood frame)	NC	B
61	small shed	ca. 1940s	n/a (wood frame)	NC	B
62	Laundry/Engineering	1898/1932	Craftsman	C	B
63	Power Hse/Grounds	1898	Craftsman	C	B
64	Storage	ca. 1920s	Craftsman elements	C	B
65	Staff Cottage	1908	Craftsman	C	B
66	Main Kitchen	1937	Classical Revival	C	B
67	Baypath	1900	Craftsman	C	B
68	Hampden	1900	Craftsman	C	B
69	Hillside	1900	Craftsman	C	B
70	Nurses Home/Quabbin	1902	Craftsman/Colonial Rev.	C	B
71	Ledges	1900	Craftsman	C	B
72	Child Hosp/Valleyview	1930	Colonial Revival	C	B
73	Fem. Hosp/Longview	1932	Colonial Revival	C	B
74	Hodskins	1949	Colonial Revival	NC	B
75	Retaining Wall	ca. 1900	n/a	C	St
76	Parent/Friends Center	ca. 1990	Post Modern	NC	B

**MONSON DEVELOPMENTAL CENTER
MONSON, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

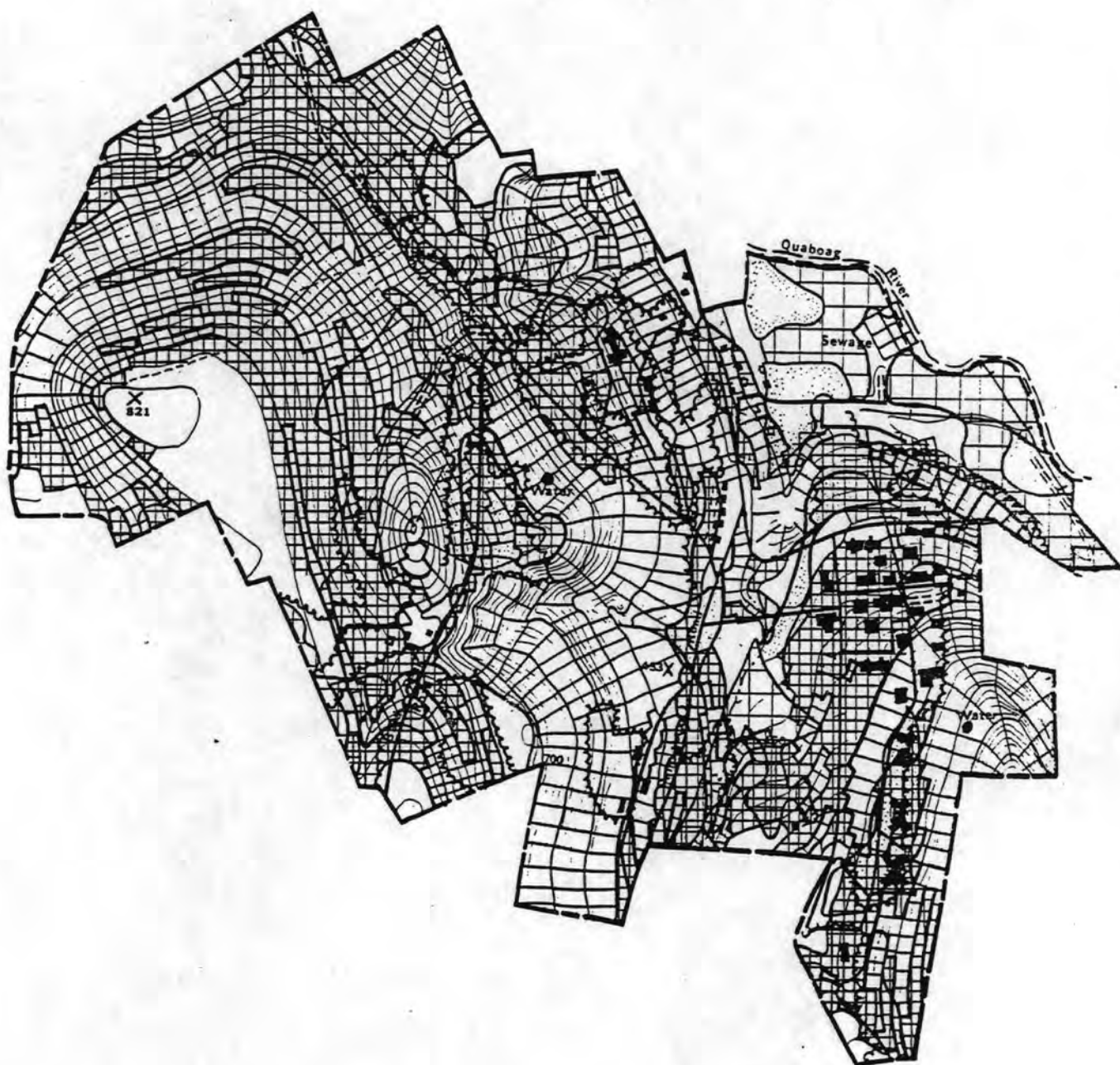
MAP#	BUILDING NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS	RESOURCE
77	Bridge	ca. 1980	n/a (concrete)	NC	St
78	Bridge	ca. 1980	n/a (concrete)	NC	St
79	Bridge	ca. 1940	n/a (concrete)	NC	St
80	Pavilion	1993	n/a	NC	St
81	small shed	ca. 1980	n/a	NC	B
82	Old Sewage Treatment	ca. 1900	n/a	C	St
83	Site of Farm Group 6	ca. 1900	n/a	C	Si
84	Site of Farm Colony	ca. 1900	n/a	C	Si
85	Agricultural land	n/a	n/a	C	Si

TOTAL RESOURCES: 59 Contributing; 28 Noncontributing

46 Contributing Buildings	20 Noncontributing Buildings
6 Contributing Sites	8 Noncontributing Structures
7 Contributing Structures	



STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL.



Campus Planning
Monson Development
Center

Scale 0 500 1000

Legend

- Excessive Slopes - over 15%
- Limiting Slopes - 8%-15%
- Mature Vegetation
- Prime Agricultural Soils
- Seasonally Wet Areas
- Slight Limitations



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Monson Developmental Center

MULTIPLE NAME: Massachusetts State Hospitals And State Schools MPS

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Hampshire

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

REFERENCE NUMBER: 93001483

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 1/21/94 DATE

Entered in the
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

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

CLASSIFICATION

___count ___resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

___historic ___current

DESCRIPTION

___architectural classification
___materials
___descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

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

___summary paragraph
___completeness
___clarity
___applicable criteria
___justification of areas checked
___relating significance to the resource
___context
___relationship of integrity to significance
___justification of exception
___other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

___acreage ___verbal boundary description
___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 _____



#3-15 12/91

Administration Bldg.
Monson Developmental Center
Monson, MA

Candace Jenkins, photographer
17 Stude St, Belmont, MA - neg. location
view facing E



3-32 Monson 12/91

Buchley



3-20 Monson 12/91
Engineering



3-19 Monsoon 12/91

Grounds Bldg



3-26 Monsoon 12/91

Bam 17



3-18 Monsoon 12/91

Quabbin rear wing



3-27 Monson 12/91

Superintendent's Hse



3-16 Monson 12/41

Quabog



3-28 Monson 12/91
view from bungalows



3-22 Monson 12/91
Power Plant



3-29 Monsoon 12/31
Bungalows 413



3-30 Simonst Brookside 12/91
Monson



3-24 Monson 12/91

Farm Group



3-23 Monson 12/91

Farm Group



3-31 Monson 12/21

Children's Colony



3-34 Monson 12/91
Administration



3-17 Monson 12/91

Quabbin



3-36 Monzon 12/91
Personnel Bldg.



3-33 Monson 12/21

Berkshire



3-35 Monson 12/91
Kitchen

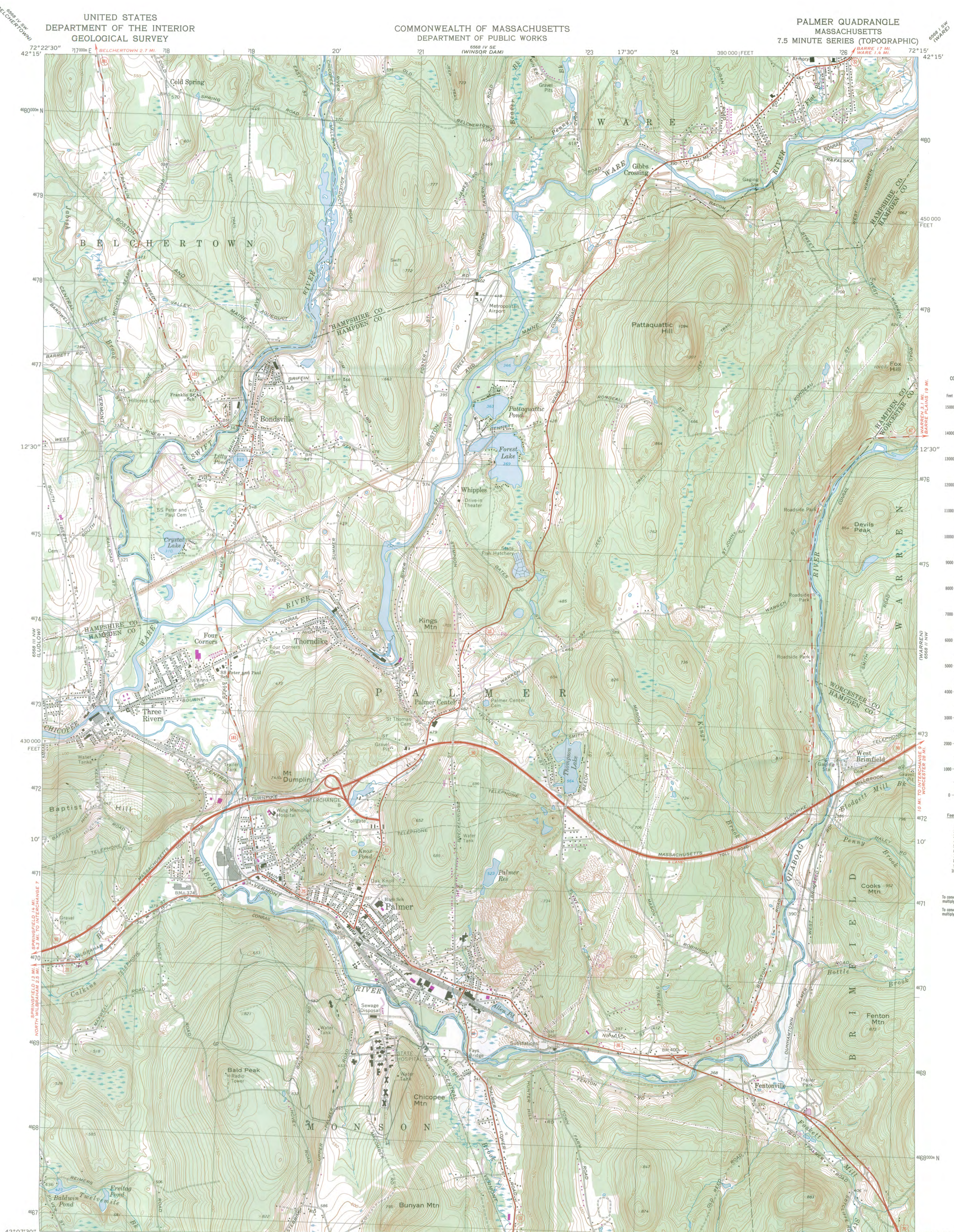


3-25 Monson 12/91
Power Plant



3-21 Monson 12/91

Bam 31



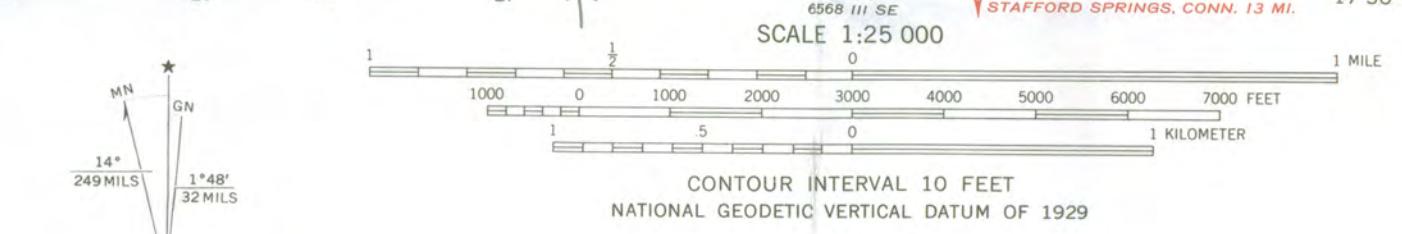
CONVERSION SCALES

Feet	Meters
1500	450
1400	427
1300	400
1200	370
1100	341
1000	305
900	274
800	244
700	213
600	183
500	152
400	122
300	91
200	61
100	30
0	0

To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

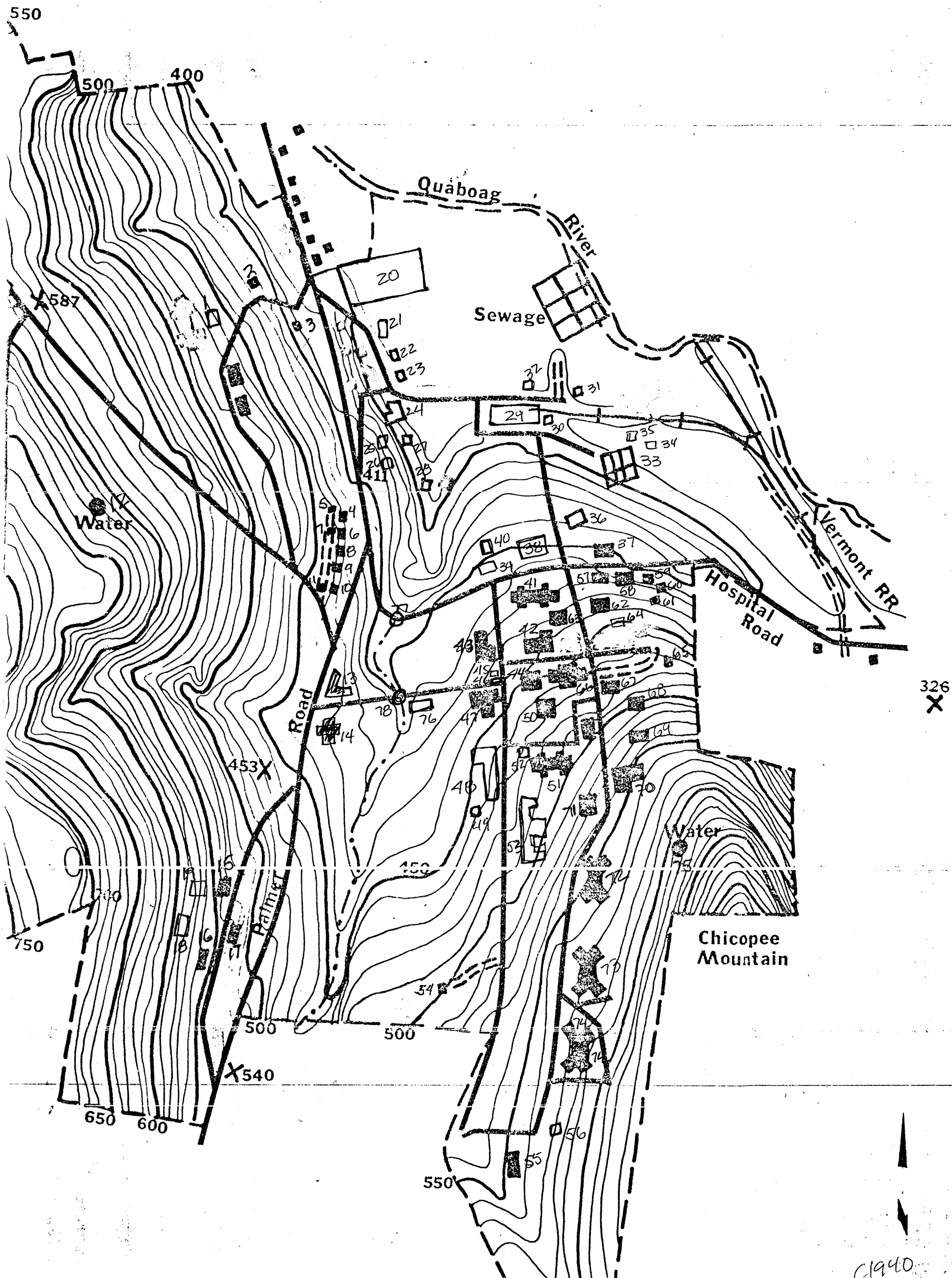
Feet	Meters
1	0.3048
2	0.6096
3	0.9144
4	1.2192
5	1.5240
6	1.8288
7	2.1336
8	2.4384
9	2.7432
10	3.0480

Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1943-1944. Revised from aerial
photographs taken 1967. Field checked 1969.
Polyconic projection, 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 18
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with the State of
Massachusetts agencies from aerial photographs taken 1975 and other
source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, all weather, hard surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface
Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Unimproved road, fair or dry weather
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST
MONSON DEVELOPMENTAL CENTER
MONSON (HAMPSHIRE COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS
UTM REF. POINTS # 1-6
PALMER, MASS.
N4207.5-W7215/7.5
1969
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6568 III NE-SERIES V814



1940