

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NATIONAL REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Templeton Colony of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded

other names/site number Templeton Farm Colony (preferred)

2. Location

street & number 126 Royalston Road N/A not for publication

city or town Templeton, Phillipston N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Worcester code 027 zip code 01436

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

for Signature of the Keeper Guym. Lapsley Entered in the National Register Date of Action 1/21/94

Templeton Farm Colony

Worcester County, MA

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
45	19	buildings
3		sites
11	6	structures
		objects
59	25	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Massachusetts State Hospitals and 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

Agriculture: storage, field, animal facility, outbuilding

Education: school

Government: hospital

Landscape: forest, unoccupied, natural feature, conservation area

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Health Care: hospital

Agriculture: storage, field, animal facility, outbuilding

Education: school

Government: hospital

Landscape: forest, unoccupied, natural feature, conservation area

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Early Republic/Federal

Late 19th & Early 20th American/Craftsman

Other/Utilitarian

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation fieldstone, concrete

walls wood/shingle, clapboard brick

roof stone/slate; wood/shingle; asphalt

other

Narrative Description

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

Name of Property

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH/MEDICINE

SOCIAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

1899-1940

Significant Dates

1899 - founding

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

William G. Preston

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2,600 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 736140 4717560
Zone Easting Northing
2 18 734340 4721340
5 18 738180 4719420

3 18 735500 4722980
Zone Easting Northing
4 18 736340 4723160
See continuation sheet

6 18 737980 4717600

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Candace Jenkins, Preservation Consultant with Betsy Friedberg, National Register 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 02116-4802

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Templeton Farm Colony
Templeton & Phillipston (Worcester County)
Massachusetts**DESCRIPTION**

Location/Setting: The Templeton Colony of the Fernald State School occupies 2,600 acres of hilly woodlands and agricultural fields that spill over into neighboring Phillipston (W). State Route 2 is located to the south with State Route 202/King Philips Trail providing access from that direction, while State Route 68/Royalston Road approaches the campus from the north and east. The tracks of the Boston & Maine Railroad run just north of the campus in Royalston. The rural character of the surrounding area is established by the Templeton State Forest (SE), Otter River State Forest (NE) and a State Wildlife Management Area (NW). When purchased in 1899, the Colony consisted of 1,660 acres centered on the spine of three hills: Eliot, Church, and Norcross. Eliot, which is the highest, was named in honor of Samuel Eliot, who had been a member of the Fernald School's Board of Trustees since its inception in 1848 and its president for the last 21 years. Several hundred additional acres were added to the campus in the 1910s and 1920s.

Waterways in the area include Beaver Brook to the west of the ridge and Norcross Hill and Crow Hill Brooks to the east. There are magnificent views of Mount Monadnock to the north from several points on the campus, especially the Narragansett Colony. The other important viewshed is southward from the Eliot Colony toward Narragansett.

Landscape: The rural agricultural landscape is exceptionally well preserved at Templeton and clearly reveals the way in which it was shaped by the school in the first half of the twentieth century. As described in annual reports and summarized in the significance section of this nomination form, the school developed around the nuclei of existing farmsteads. During the early decades, these nuclei were expanded as large amounts of land were cleared for pasture and crops, extensive apple orchards cultivated, and thousands of white pines planted. The school's clearing activities appear to have resulted in piles of stones in the fields rather than in traditional stone walls.

An important mid-twentieth century map prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture remains to illustrate the pattern of fields and woodlands before active agriculture began to be phased out in the 1970s. That pattern survives remarkably intact today (see base map and specific discussions of each colony). Information on the types and amounts of crops grown is summarized in the significance section of this nomination. In general, the fields line the roads, providing open vistas. An exception is the low land at the center of the campus which is dominated by a substantial grove of white pines (#84). The fields are maintained in rough turf or actively planted with fodder for the large dairy herds at the Narragansett and Eliot Colonies (#83). Their outer edges are defined by woodlands that have begun to encroach in the last ten to twenty years, with some young hardwood growth apparent along the edges. Areas immediately surrounding buildings display well-tended apple orchards, mature maples and elms in front of the farmhouses, and spruce or pine planted as wind screens.

Buildings: When the Commonwealth of Massachusetts took possession of the land, it included seven farmhouses and three barns centered on Rice Road, which runs along the spine of the hills, bisecting the campus from north to south. Barre Road runs from Royalston Road at the northwest corner of the

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campus to Norcross Hill Road on the eastern edge; it is unpaved east of its intersection with Rice Road.

During the first two decades of the twentieth century, the existing farmsteads became the core of four distinct and in some cases widely separated colonies, which functioned independently, but were administratively combined under one superintendent. From north to south these are the Eliot, Brook, Narragansett, and Farm Colonies; all but Brook Colony occupy hilltop or hillside sites.

The colonies were initially developed by making additions to the existing farmhouses and barns, then constructing patient dormitories, outbuildings, and other structures as needed. William G. Preston, who designed most of the early buildings at the Fernald School, was the architect. The additions complement the materials, scale, roof type, and fenestration of the old farmhouses, while the small-scale rustic design of the Craftsman dormitories blend with both the landscape and existing buildings. Most of the pre-existing farmhouses, outbuildings, and early dormitories remain today. Only Narragansett Colony has been disturbed by substantial new construction. Several of the farmhouses, especially the Church House (#77; 1763), are exceptional examples of their type and are among the finest acquired by the Commonwealth as part of the hospital and school system.

Integrity: The clustered development pattern, with self-sufficient building groups surrounded by agricultural fields and woodlands, is an important aspect of the campus integrity that remains nearly intact. It reflects early hilltop settlement patterns as well as the influence of the school in the early twentieth century. Scenic views from the many hilltop buildings to other points on campus and areas beyond remain rural and undisturbed. The major changes on the campus have resulted from construction of modern dormitories and concentration of patient care at the Narragansett Colony in the late 1960s. Losses that have occurred as a result include the demolition of the early dormitories at the Farm and Eliot Colonies. The remaining dormitories and pre-existing farmhouses are generally vacant and deteriorating. Representative buildings are described below:

Farm Colony

The Farm Colony straddles Rice Road north of the main entrance from State Route 202. It includes a collection of pre-existing farmhouses, interspersed with early twentieth century dormitories, barns, and other support buildings erected by the school. A small wagon shed (#76) is the only post-World War II building. This cluster of buildings is surrounded by fields and apple orchards with wooded hills beyond. The 1960s USDA map shows improved pasture land on the west side of Rice Road around the barns (#71-74); crop land behind it (W) and to the north; hay fields on the east side of the road; and woodlands behind the saw mill (#68). This landscape remains intact today.

#77: Church Farmhouse (1763)

This is the most architecturally distinguished building at the Templeton Colony and is certainly one of the finest houses inherited by the Commonwealth in its acquisition of land for State Hospitals and Schools. In plan and elevation, it is a standard two-story, five-by-three bay, center entry house with granite block foundation and a large central chimney rising through a slate gable roof. It is distinguished by its elaborate exterior details,

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which have been preserved intact, despite lack of maintenance. These include heavy corner quoins, a dentilated cornice, graduated clapboards, and cavetto molded caps over first-story windows with 12/12 sash. The focal point of the facade (E) is the entry with its rusticated surround and fluted pilasters carrying a triangular pediment embellished with dentils and modillions. The original door displays eight raised field panels. A secondary entry with somewhat simpler rusticated surround and pediment is located on the south elevation. The interior is surprisingly simple, lacking the high-style ornamentation of the exterior.

As is the case with the other farmhouses at Templeton, this one was extended by compatibly designed patient wards (#78) at the turn of the century. In this case, 1 1/2-story wings added to the south and west elevations continue clapboard siding, gable roof, and multi-pane sash of the original dwelling. They rest on fieldstone foundations. The long, eleven-bay south wing displays a center entry. The entire building is in poor condition, having been vacant for at least ten years; windows are boarded, and peeling white paint reveals red beneath. The early twentieth century wards, which stood immediately to the northwest (#79), were taken down ca. 1967 when the new wards at the Narragansett Colony were opened.

#54: Waite House (ca. 1800)

As a pre-existing farmhouse with a rear dormitory attached ca. 1900, Waite House typifies the rustic architecture of the Templeton Colony. The old clapboard-clad Federal-period farmhouse rises 2 1/2 stories from a granite foundation to a slate gable roof with interior chimneys. Its five-bay facade is centered on a well-detailed entry with sidelights and louvered fan fronted by an early twentieth century gabled porch. A verandah with turned posts was added to the south elevation at the turn of the century along with scalloped shingles in the gables. Windows contain 6/6 sash at the first story and 1/1 sash at the second.

When the school acquired the property, the house was expanded by a seven-bay rear ell with center entry. The slightly later dormitory, which extends laterally from its northwest corner, is a rambling, one-story structure rising from a fieldstone foundation to a series of gable roofs. From the information contained in Annual Reports, it appears that the dormitory provided sleeping accommodations for the boys while the old house contained rooms for dining, cooking, and common use, as well as staff sleeping quarters. This was probably one of the houses fitted up in 1900 to house the advance party of boys from the main campus of the Fernald School in Waltham. Mature elms and maples remain near the Waite House.

#68: Sawmill (1925)

This is the only remaining active sawmill on the hospital/school campuses. It is a simple three-by-three-bay structure rising one story to an asphalt gable roof with exposed rafters. Double-leaf doors are located on the north gable end; windows contain fixed six-pane sash. Logs entered the building via a trestle on the west side.

#59: Powerhouse/Laundry (1900)

This simple, one-story building is typical of the support buildings clustered on the east side of the Farm Colony. It is sheathed with clapboard and enclosed by an asphalt hip roof with exposed rafters. Windows contain 6/6 or

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2/2 sash. A rear ell, which probably contained the powerhouse component, is in a state of collapse.

#70, 71, 73: Horse, Cow and Calf Barns (1900-1914)

Three large barns were built on the west side of Rice Road soon after the school acquired the property. The Cow Barn exists only as a foundation, later concrete wing, and adjacent silo. The other two are typical wood-frame structures rising one story from fieldstone foundations to gable roofs.

Narragansett Colony

Narragansett Colony occupies the crest of Church Hill on Rice Road north of the Farm Colony. Magnificent, far-reaching views to the north include Eliot Colony and Mount Monadnock. This unspoiled rural viewshed is important to the campus integrity. Two pre-existing Federal-period farmhouses (#33, 40), an early twentieth century dormitory (#42), and a chapel/auditorium (#37) stand on the east side of Rice Road, while a group of recent ward and administrative buildings dominate the west side (#25-32). A sewage treatment plant (#53), a large modern dairy barn (#44), and a mid-nineteenth century cemetery (#46) are located at lower elevations on the west and north sides of the colony. The colony is surrounded by fields and apple orchards, with wooded hills beyond. A screen of spruce trees protects Hastings House (#33) from the fields that extend southward to the Farm Colony. Areas adjacent to the buildings are generally manicured while outlying fields are maintained in rough turf. The 1960s USDA map shows croplands lining the road, extensive pasturelands fanning out from the dairy barn (#44), scattered hay fields and woodlots, and additional croplands along the unpaved portion of Norcross Road. Narragansett is the only colony that has been substantially affected by new construction.

#40: Narragansett House (ca. 1800)

Narragansett is another of the fine existing farmhouses acquired by the school and extended by dormitory wings. The original house is a five-by-three-bay structure that rises 2 1/2 stories from a granite foundation to an asphalt gable roof with interior end chimneys. Its center entry is framed by sidelights, a louvered fan, and pilasters headed by urns and a lintel shelf. Windows contain 6/6 sash. The house is extended laterally by compatible wings dating to ca. 1900 (#82) that evidence a desire to match the scale, materials, and details of the original structure. A small, one-story, four-by-four-bay wing is attached to the south elevation, while a much larger two-story wing extends to the north. At the rear is a rambling one-story dormitory rising from a fieldstone foundation to a series of low-pitched hip roofs. A row of mature elms stands along Rice Road in front of the house.

#33: Hastings House (ca. 1790)

Hastings is also a pre-existing farmhouse, acquired and expanded by the school. It is a four-by-three-bay three-quarter Cape with its entry in the inner north bay. It rises 1 1/2 stories from a granite foundation to an asphalt gable roof with center chimney. In a manner typical of the local vernacular, the attic story displays a slight hewn overhang. Windows contain 6/6 sash, and the entry is fronted by an early twentieth century gabled hood. The rear ell rises 1 1/2 stories from a fieldstone foundation to a gable roof; a glazed verandah extends along the south elevation. A screen of spruce trees on this side separates the house from the fields that extend southward to the Farm Colony.

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Massachusetts#42: Wards 1, 2, 3, 4 (1903/1953)

Designed by William G. Preston, this rambling, rustic Craftsman-style structure is typical of the early wards at Templeton. Located directly northeast of Narragansett House, it consists of four clearly articulated but connected wards. It is clapboard-clad and rises one story from a brick foundation to asphalt hip roofs with exposed rafters and chimneys. Hooded entries provide access to the wards; windows are boarded. A concrete ell was added on the north side in 1953.

#37: Chapel/Recreation Building (1922)

This ten-by-four-bay Mission-style structure is constructed of concrete and rises one story to an asphalt roof with clipped gables and exposed rafters. Bays are divided by buttresses and contain windows with new 1/1 sash at the north end and 6/6 sash at the south end. Entries located in outer bays are fronted by shed roof porches with battered piers.

#26-31: Lodges (1967)

These identical patient dormitories are sited on a U-shaped drive around Monadnock Hall (#32), which serves as the Administration Building. This cluster represents the only substantial new construction on the campus. Built on a T-plan, the wards rise one story from fully exposed basements to low-pitched gable roofs. Strips of windows are located directly beneath the roof and at the basement level. Entries are set in gabled pavilions on the facades and side elevations. Most of the farmhouses and early twentieth century dormitories were vacated when these buildings were completed. Some of the early dormitories, at the Farm and Eliot Colonies, were demolished.

#47: Horse Barn (1910)

Located behind the new dormitories, the barn is an eleven-by-five-bay concrete structure that rises 1 1/2 stories to a roof with exposed rafters and clipped gables. The east facade is centered on a large sliding door and a cross gable. Windows contain 6/6 sash.

#46: Norcross Hill Cemetery (ca. 1830)

This small burying ground contains eight mid-nineteenth century graves of members of the Sawyer family. Two stones are limestone, while the others are slate with willow designs. The cemetery is located on a dirt road north of the dairy barn and is surrounded by a dry-laid stone wall with wooden gate.

Eliot Colony

Eliot Colony is situated at the north end of the campus on the southern slope of Eliot Hill. Access is from Route 68/Royalston Road, which skirts the southern base of the hill. Like the other colonies, it consists of a pre-existing farmhouse (#1) accompanied by several barns (#2-5) and other outbuildings. The early twentieth century patient wards were demolished in the 1960s and remain only as foundations. The only modern structure is a small gatehouse (#9) at the entrance. The colony is approached by a paved road while the buildings are connected by a limited system of dirt roads. The buildings are surrounded by apple orchards and fields whose outer edges are typically defined by wooded areas. Their siting offers extensive views to the south. A screen of mature white pines separates the horse barn (#2) from the road. Eliot serves as the center of the school's Agricultural Program, which includes a large dairying component. The 1960s USDA map shows a mix of crop

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lands, hayfields, and pasturage at this colony.

#1: Eliot House (ca. 1850?)

Eliot House has been subject to many alterations, and its evolution is difficult to read. It is a large four-by-nine-bay clapboard-clad structure rising 2 1/2 stories from a granite block foundation to a gable roof with two chimneys rising through the ridge. It appears that the slightly overhanging second story may have been added in the mid-twentieth century.

One entry occupies the inner south bay of the east gable end where it is fronted by a verandah; a second entry is off center on the south facade. Windows contain 6/6 sash. The house is extended by a dormitory wing on the southwest; an outer wing was destroyed by fire and remains only as a foundation and chimney.

#2-5: Horse, Lower, Upper and Dairy Barns (1903-1908)

Eliot Colony retains one of the most picturesque barns at Templeton. It is the red clapboard-clad Upper Barn which rises one story from a fieldstone foundation to a low-pitched gable roof with a monitor at its ridge. Windows contain multi-pane sash. It is sited adjacent to the colony's silo. The other barns are similar, but lack the monitor. They are all in excellent condition and are in active use for dairy and other purposes.

Brook Colony

Unlike the other colonies, Brook Colony is located in a lowland area on Barre Road, between Beaver Brook (S) and Old Colony Road (N). It is the smallest of the four colonies, is sited at the lowest elevation, and was the last to be developed, in 1904. It consists of two dormitories (#15, 16), a pre-existing barn (#20), and several smaller outbuildings, with fields to the north. On the outskirts of the colony are two bridges (23, 24) and an unused pumphouse (#22). The 1960s USDA map shows mostly hayfields in the vicinity of this colony and along Royalston Road, near the bridge. Several of the fields are set at higher elevations within the woodlands rather than directly along the main road; they are accessed by dirt roads.

#15, #80: Brook House and Dormitory (1922/1904)

Annual Reports state that Brook House burned in 1922. Given the presence of a nineteenth-century barn, the original Brook House was probably a pre-existing farmhouse. At any rate, it differs from the other house/dormitories in its uniform, twentieth-century construction date, although the dormitory is probably earlier. The main house is a five-bay, stuccoed cottage that rises 1 1/2 stories to a gable roof with exposed rafters. The center entry is fronted by a porch with battered piers. The south dormitory wing is a typically rambling shingled structure, rising one story from a fieldstone foundation to gable roofs with exposed rafters and end chimneys. Windows throughout contain 6/6 sash.

#16: Wards 1 and 2 (1907)

The Brook Colony Ward is typical of those found elsewhere at the school and is almost identical to the dormitory wing attached to the main house. It is an L-plan structure consisting of two dormitories connected by a common room. The gables contain triangular windows with diamond-pane sash. Entries into the three sections have typical shed roofs. The building is vacant and

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windows are boarded.

#23: Barre Road Bridge (ca. 1907)

This picturesque bridge consists of dry-laid fieldstones forming a rectangular opening, an abutment, and piers carrying wooden rails.

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded within the boundaries of the Templeton Colony or in the general area (within one mile), it is possible that sites are present. The physical characteristics of the Colony include several locations where well-drained level to moderately sloping terraces abut wetlands including rivers, ponds, brooks, and swamps. The major wetland components of this system include Beaver Brook, Otter River, Norcross Hill Brook and Crow Hill Brooks, all part of the Millers River drainage, a major tributary stream of the Connecticut River. While site densities along interior portions of Connecticut River tributaries are lower than those in close proximity to the main Connecticut River Valley drainage, underreporting may contribute for the lack of known sites around wetland peripheries in the Templeton Colony locale. The above information combined with the fact that most of the large 2,600-acre Colony is hilly woodlands and agricultural fields indicates a potential for the recovery of significant prehistoric resources. Prehistoric sensitivity is higher around most of the Colony's periphery where wetlands are present and in the central portion of the colony north of Church Hill where Beaver Brook, Norcross Hill Brook, Hamsel Pond, and unnamed wetlands create an environmentally diverse area characterized by many of the locational characteristics listed above (drainage, slope, proximity to wetlands), which may be favorable for Native Americans, subsistence and settlement activities.

There is also a high potential for locating significant historic archaeological remains on the school property. Structural remains may survive from farmhouses, barns, and outbuildings associated with the farmsteads that existed in the area when the Colony was founded. Seven 18th and 19th century farmhouses and three barns were originally located along Rice Road, among which five houses and three barns are still extant. Extant farm buildings that predate the colony include Church House (1763, #77), Hasting House (ca. 1790, #33), Narragansett House (ca. 1800, #40), Waite House (ca. 1800, #54), and Eliot House (1850?, #1). The original Brook House (19th century) burned in 1922. Structural remains may survive from the Brook House as well as the pre-existing farmhouse whose location remains unknown at this time. That house may lie near the Norcross Hill Cemetery (1830, #46) which contains members of the Sawyer family. Because of the small size of the Norcross Hill Cemetery, some doubt exists as to whether or not it is a facility for the Templeton Colony. As a result, a second, unmarked cemetery may exist within the boundary of the Colony. Structural remains may also survive for farm-related outbuildings and barns associated with each of the pre-existing farms and later Colony operations. Only two barns pre-dating the Colony are known, #20 (pre 1878) in the Brook Colony and #56 (ca. 1800), the Waite Barn. Three large barns (#70, 71, 73) were also built from 1900 to 1914 when the school acquired the Colony property. One barn, the cow barn, now exists only as a foundation, probably with associated archaeological features. Occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) and remnants of the agricultural landscape dating from the 18th through 19th centuries also likely survive

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within the Templeton Colony. Occupational-related features associated with each of the pre-existing farmsteads and the school colonies probably survive around the early farmhouses, which were later expanded to include wards physically connected or in close proximity in earlier structures.

(end)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Templeton Colony of 1899 possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It is significant as a highly successful turn-of-the-century innovation of the nationally renowned Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded (Fernald School, Waltham/Waverley: see form). Designed to provide a useful and happy living situation for chronic adult males trained at the main school, its programs were based primarily on closely supervised exercise and farm work in a healthy out-of-doors environment. Its agricultural landscapes and outbuildings are particularly well preserved and extensive examples of their type within the system. The colony is also an important manifestation of the hospital and school system's acceptance of custodial cases in the late nineteenth century. The success of the colony is apparent in the glowing reports provided by Trustees and outside observers alike throughout the first half of the twentieth century. It clearly reflects the development of the State Hospital and School System as described in the overview and meets criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places. It is significant on the local and state levels, with a period of significance extending from 1899 to 1940.

The Fernald School's Farm Colony at Templeton came into being in 1899 with the purchase of 1,660 acres near the Baldwinville Railroad Station, for just under \$20,000 (Wallace 1941: 54). Dr. Fernald and the Trustees first requested such a colony in 1896 to provide a useful and happy living situation for trained adult males with no prospect of an outside living situation. At the time, they described the origins and purpose of the colony thus:

...the experience of the Epileptic Colony at Bielefeld in Germany and the proposed plan for the Craig Colony for epileptics in New York, are suggestive of the lines to follow in making like provision for the feeble-minded in this state.... A large tract of land, to be secured if possible in a sparsely settled part of the state, no matter how rough and stoney, -- the boys could clear it up -- a good water supply, building stone, gravel, clay, etc., are necessary. 100 boys should be accommodated at least, and later other groups, independent of each other, of like number, could be assimilated under a general superintendent.....let our purchase be wilderness. What is wanted is a place for work. When we take it, let there be no trace of cultivation. The desert shall rejoice and bloom like a rose. Another fifty years or more shall pass, and a fair domain, with its shapely walls, fine roads, green fields, gardens and orchards, -- the product of the toil of these unfortunate boys and men, -- will be one of the glories of the Commonwealth (Wallace 1941: 51).

In addition to looking at the models of Germany and New York, Fernald and the Trustees must surely have been influenced by examples closer to home, such as the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded's original farm colony at

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2Templeton Farm Colony
Templeton & Phillipston (Worcester County)
Massachusetts

Dover, which had been established in 1881 and sold in 1888 to help finance development of the Waltham campus.

The new site was described as a territory three miles long by one mile wide, containing seventeen parcels of land, and encompassing three hills rising over 1,200 feet. It included 150 acres of excellent farmland, four orchards producing 1,200 barrels of apples in 1898, and productive woodland, as well as seven existing farmhouses, and three barns, all in good condition (Wallace 1941: 54-55). The first improvements made to the site with a \$50,000 appropriation from the Legislature were repairs to four of the farmhouses, construction of two wood-frame dormitories to house 25 boys each, establishment of a laundry, and digging of four wells. William G. Preston, who was responsible for most of the early buildings at the parent school, was architect of the new buildings at Templeton. Stone for building foundations was taken from old field walls, and lumber was sawn on the site. On May 24, 1900, twenty-nine of the most industrious boys from Waltham were transferred with an additional eighteen soon thereafter (Wallace 1941: 56). This model of an advance team from an existing school to prepare the site for general occupancy was established when the Fernald School (see form) moved from South Boston to Waltham in the 1880s. It was later followed when the Wrentham School (see form) was established in 1907, and when Belchertown (see form) was established in 1922.

During the first year, the boys dug cellars and trenches, hauled sand and stone, split wood, and raised a total of 1,000 boxes of strawberries, 400 bushels of potatoes, and 500 barrels of apples that were shipped to Waltham. It was reported that the boys enjoyed the relative freedom of Templeton, and that training in outdoor tasks helped to discipline them for their regular schoolwork (Wallace 1941: 56). These activities continued in 1901, when two miles of road were built and ten acres of rough woodland were cleared for farming. Fifty-six cows were present by then, and three carloads of apples along with several hundred bushels of potatoes were sent to Waltham (Wallace 1941: 60).

Within two years, the Templeton Farm had a patient population of 99, living in three colonies: Farm, Narragansett, and Eliot. By 1904, 200 acres had been cleared for a fourth colony: Brook. That year, the Annual Report described the farm school thus:

Templeton, with its three colonies, has proved to be the ideal solution for the care of young male adults and adolescents, who have had previous training at Waverley. Each colony has 50 boys under the care of a matron and a farm foreman. For the ultimate supervision, the school is visited weekly by the Superintendent, or by some member of the Medical staff. The work of the boys consists of that of a farmer's boy, and under the careful supervision and training by paid employees their days are spent in ploughing, planting, hoeing, harvesting, cutting weed, pulling stumps, building roads, etc. Without careful supervision, however, their work would be practically useless (Wallace 1941: 62).

An excerpt from an August 27, 1903 article in the Boston Transcript, describes the intent of the farm more fully:

It is curious to note how the school idea of Dr. Samuel G. Howe has developed into this colony plan of Dr. Fernald's. Dr. Howe achieved triumph for the feeble-minded as individuals. Dr. Fernald has seized

(continued)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 3

**Templeton Farm Colony
Templeton & Phillipston (Worcester County)
Massachusetts**

upon their relation to the community, and has demonstrated that deprivation of liberty need not lessen enjoyment of life.... He has thus rendered a great service to the state, which thus leads to the Colony plan for the feeble-minded.

During this early period, Templeton developed an international reputation as well. In 1905, the British Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-Minded provided the following glowing report on Massachusetts facilities, showing particular admiration for the Templeton Colony:

This is a most interesting institution, embodying in itself the whole history of American methods of dealing with the feeble-minded from its earliest beginnings in the training school for the idiot to its latest development, --the colony (Templeton) for the permanent custodial care and employment of defectives unfit for free life. Its superintendent is Dr. W. E. Fernald, who is not only one of the greatest authorities in the United States of America on the medical aspect of the care of mental defectives, but is an institutional manager of great energy, enthusiasm, resource, and capacity (Annual Report, 1905).

During the next few years, great progress continued to be made, further realizing Dr. Fernald's dream of cultivating the wilderness. In 1904, fifty acres were put under cultivation, with an additional twenty sown for fodder. Another twenty acres produced 2,000 bushels of potatoes along with 400 barrels of apples (Wallace 1941: 62-63). Similar progress was reported in 1906 when seventeen acres of woodland were cleared, forty-six acres were planted with corn for fodder, and the farm produced 3,700 bushels of potatoes, fourteen tons of squash, and enough other vegetables to fill eleven carloads for shipment to Waltham. The boys were described as "contented, happy, and have developed self-respect" (Wallace 1941: 67).

By 1910, the population at Templeton had risen to 240 "sturdy, healthy boys" whose life was described thus:

The boys take great delight in harvesting the crops, and shipping them to Waverley, knowing that the first snow and cold weather will bring the red and green caps, warm mittens and socks, which the girls (at Waverley) have made through the year. This is a great stride ahead of the helpless, heartless existence of the feeble-minded before the Commonwealth of Massachusetts assumed the task of making brighter the paths of defective children, and at the same time relieving the public of the dangers of their being at large and so propagating and increasing the number of feeble-minded persons (Wallace 1941: 75-76).

Not only did the Colony provide a happy, useful life for its patients in the eyes of its creators, but it was also nearly self-sufficient, supplying its own population and that of the main school with fresh produce. In 1917, for example, its farm products were valued at \$67,286 (Wallace 1941: 93).

The acreage and agricultural productivity of Templeton continued to grow in the pre-World War II period. In 1912, the campus was expanded with 64 additional acres bought at \$10 per acre with private funds (Wallace 1941: 81).

By 1915 there were 118 acres under cultivation, including 18 acres of orchards and other fruit, with six orchards yielding 900 barrels of apples. One thousand cords of wood were cut annually from several hundred acres of

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4Templeton Farm Colony
Templeton & Phillipston (Worcester County)
Massachusetts

forest, and several thousand white pine had been recently planted (Wallace 1941: 86). The following year, an additional 20,000 white pine were planted (Wallace 1941: 92). Three tracts of land, encompassing 83 acres, were purchased in 1929 for \$2,550 (Wallace 1941: 127). By 1931 farm products were valued at \$98,209, including 142,208 feet of lumber and 2,492 barrels of apples (Wallace 1941: 134).

Building improvements continued as well. An on-site freight station was erected in 1912 to obviate the six-mile trip to Baldwinville (Wallace 1941: 81). In 1922, Brook House was destroyed by fire, but a new recreation building/assembly hall was erected by the staff and patients for \$5,000 (Wallace 1941: 107). Two years later, a visiting Senate Committee called the use of kerosene lamps at the colony "criminal," and recommended the immediate installation of electricity (S. 211 1924: 4). In 1934 an appropriation was requested to secure water from Queen Lake in Baldwinville, and an ice pond, named Lake Hansel in honor of Wellington Hansel, the Farm Superintendent, was created (Wallace 1941: 144). In 1938 Templeton was finally brought into the modern age with construction of a new water and sewerage system to replace wells, and an electric power plant began to supply light and steam heat, replacing kerosene lamps, fires, and stoves (Wallace 1941: 159, 162).

The Governor & Council Report of 1945 considered Templeton, along with its parent institution the Fernald School, to be outstanding in their work among children. It was noted that the Templeton farm was staffed with 30 paid employees and 250 patients, and that it produced abundant food for its own uses and for Fernald. There were 300 acres under cultivation, 15 milking cows with 120 head of young cattle being raised to supplement the herd, a small piggery, and no poultry.

A brief internal history notes that the Templeton Colony achieved national recognition for its agricultural production between the 1930s and the 1960s. It raised the largest oxen in the world in 1959, and by 1960 was second in the United States in milk production. During this period the residential population peaked at 370 with a staff of 94. In 1967 a new sewerage system was installed, and several new dormitories were added to Narragansett Colony.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric occupation in Templeton and Phillipston are poorly understood, any surviving sites would be significant. Prehistoric sites in these areas can be important in providing information on upland/interior sites in general and the role sites along tributary streams of the Connecticut River played in the local/regional Native subsistence and settlement systems. Prehistoric sites in this area can be part of a large, possibly seasonal settlement network based along the Connecticut River or part of a specialized adaptation to local environments in the uplands. Many current theories indicate prehistoric socio/political/economic boundaries are based along riverine basins. Although sites in this area are ultimately part of the Connecticut River drainage, the area is also in close proximity to drainage areas that are part of the Merrimack River drainage. Prehistoric sites in this area may enable a test of theories relating to riverine adaptations and the importance of sites and settlement/subsistence patterns that are in geographically close but different drainages, rather than in the same drainage.

(continued)

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Continuation SheetSection number 8, 9 Page 5, 1Templeton Farm Colony
Templeton & Phillipston (Worcester County)
Massachusetts

Historic archaeological remains in the Templeton Colony have the potential for providing detailed information on the social, cultural, and economic patterns that characterized life on 18th and 19th century rural farmsteads in western Massachusetts and later late 19th and 20th century institutionalized care for the chronic feeble minded. Structural remains of pre-existing farmhouses, outbuildings and barns can help reconstruct farmsteads and the agricultural landscape that existed prior to the start of the Colony. Occupational-related features associated with each farmstead can also provide detailed insights into the lives of inhabitants of the farms as well as the methods, types, and importance of agricultural practices used on each farm. This information can be used to evaluate the relationships of rural farmsteads to local and regional markets in the area. Since farm colonies were established on pre-existing farms, a continued use of the same occupational-related features is likely, at least during the start of the Colony. Continued use of the same occupation-related features may enable a detailed study of the changes that took place in agricultural practice in the area as they changed from private to institutionalized use of farms. Occupational-related features can provide a detailed view of the extent each colony provided a happy, useful life for its patients as was envisioned by its creators. Analysis of these features can also indicate to what extent the colony was self sufficient as reported.

(end)

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(end)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1

Templeton Farm Colony
Templeton & Phillipston (Worcester 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 1,600 acres were increased to the present 2,600 acres in the 1910s and 1920s.

(end)



RECYCLED PAPER
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**TEMPLETON FARM COLONY
TEMPLETON, & PHILLIPSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

MAP #	BUILDING NAME	DATE	STYLE	ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	STATUS	RESOURCE
ELIOT COLONY						
1	Eliot House	ca. 1850	Vernacular		C	B
2	Horse Barn	1908	Utilitarian		C	B
3	Upper Barn	1903	Utilitarian		C	B
4	Lower Barn	1906	Utilitarian		C	B
5	Carriage Shed/Dairy	1908	Utilitarian		C	B
6	Ice House	1908	Utilitarian		C	B
7	Wards 1, 2 (foundation)	ca. 1900		William G. Preston	C	St
8	Wards 3, 4 (foundation)	ca. 1900		William G. Preston	C	St
9	Gatehouse	ca. 1980	Utilitarian		NC	B
10	Storage Shed/Cottage	ca. 1908	Craftsman		C	B
11	Tool Shed	ca. 1908	Utilitarian		C	B
12	Silo	ca. 1930	Utilitarian		C	St
13	Well	ca. 1900	n/a		C	St
14	Well	ca. 1900	n/a		C	St
BROOK COLONY						
15	Brook House	1922	Craftsman		C	B
80	Brook House Wards	1907	Craftsman	William G. Preston	C	B
16	Wards 1, 2	1907	Craftsman	William G. Preston	C	B
17	Ice House	1907	Utilitarian		C	B
18	Shed	ca. 1907	Utilitarian (poor)		C	B
19	Well	ca. 1907	n/a		C	St
20	Barn	pre-1898	Utilitarian		C	B
21	Tool Shed	1900	Utilitarian		C	B
22	Pump House	ca. 1930	Utilitarian (poor)		C	B
23	Barre Rd. Bridge	ca. 1907	n/a		C	St
24	Royalston Rd. Bridge	ca. 1960	n/a		NC	St
NARRAGANSETT COLONY						
25	Program Building	ca. 1980	Modern		NC	B
26	Beech Lodge	1967	Modern		NC	B
27	Cedar Lodge	1967	Modern		NC	B
28	Maple Lodge	1967	Modern		NC	B
29	Oak Lodge	1967	Modern		NC	B
30	Pine Lodge	1967	Modern		NC	B
31	Spruce Lodge	1967	Modern		NC	B
32	Monadnock Hall	1967	Modern		NC	B
33	Hastings House	ca. 1790	Federal cottage		C	B
34	2-car garage	ca. 1935	Craftsman		C	B
35	Well	ca. 1900	n/a		C	St
36	Pump House	ca. 1985	Modern		NC	B
81	Greenhouse	ca. 1985	Modern		NC	B
37	Chapel/Auditorium	1922	Mission		C	B

**TEMPLETON FARM COLONY
TEMPLETON, & PHILLIPSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

MAP #	BUILDING NAME	DATE	STYLE	ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	STATUS	RESOURCE
38	Hot Dog Stand	ca. 1960	n/a		NC	B
39	Well	ca. 1900	n/a		C	St
40	Narragansett House	ca. 1790	Federal		C	B
82	Narragansett Hse Wards	ca. 1900	Craftsman	William G. Preston	C	B
41	Tool shed/sand	1930	Utilitarian		C	B
42	Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	1903/1953	Craftsman	William G. Preston	C	B
43	Ice House	ca. 1930	Utilitarian		C	B
44	Dairy Barn	1954	Utilitarian		NC	B
45	Silo	1950	Utilitarian		NC	St
46	Norcross Hill Cemetery	ca. 1830	n/a		C	Si
47	Horse Barn	1910	Utilitarian		C	B
48	Tool Shed	ca. 1920	Utilitarian		C	B
49	Well	ca. 1900	n/a		C	St
50	Pool Pavilion	1983	Modern		NC	St
51	Pool Shed	1883	Modern		NC	B
52	Pool	1983	n/a		NC	St
53	Sewage Treatment	1967	Utilitarian		NC	St
FARM COLONY						
54	Waite House	ca. 1800	Federal		C	B
55	Wards 3, 4	ca. 1900	Craftsman	William G. Preston	C	B
56	Waite Barn	ca. 1800	Utilitarian		C	B
57	Ward 5/Paint Shop	ca. 1920	Craftsman		C	B
58	Garage/Shop	1923	Utilitarian		C	B
59	Laundry/Power Hse.	1900	Utilitarian		C	B
60	Garage	ca. 1940s	Utilitarian		NC	B
61	Farm House Cottage	ca. 1900	Gable-end Vernacular		C	B
62	Cannery/Fire Sta.	1919	Utilitarian		C	B
63	Ice House	1941	Utilitarian		NC	B
64	Coal Shed/Sand	ca. 1940s	Utilitarian		NC	B
65	Storage Barn	1902	Utilitarian		C	B
66	Carpenter/Blacksmith	ca. 1930	Utilitarian		C	B
67	Lumber Shed	1920	Utilitarian		C	B
68	Saw Mill	1925	Utilitarian		C	B
69	Scale House	ca. 1940s	Utilitarian		NC	B
70	Horse Barn	1900	Utilitarian		C	B
71	Cow Barn	ca. 1900	Foundation/Utilitarian		C	B
72	Silo	1941	Utilitarian		NC	St
73	Calf Barn/Bull Pen	1914	Utilitarian		C	B
74	Office/Otis Hall	1914	Craftsman		C	B
75	Tool Shed	1910	Utilitarian		C	B
76	Wagon Shed	ca. 1980	Utilitarian		NC	B
77	Church House	1763	Georgian		C	B
78	Church House Wards	ca. 1900	Craftsman	William G. Preston	C	B
79	Wards 3, 4 (foundation)	ca. 1900		William G. Preston	C	St

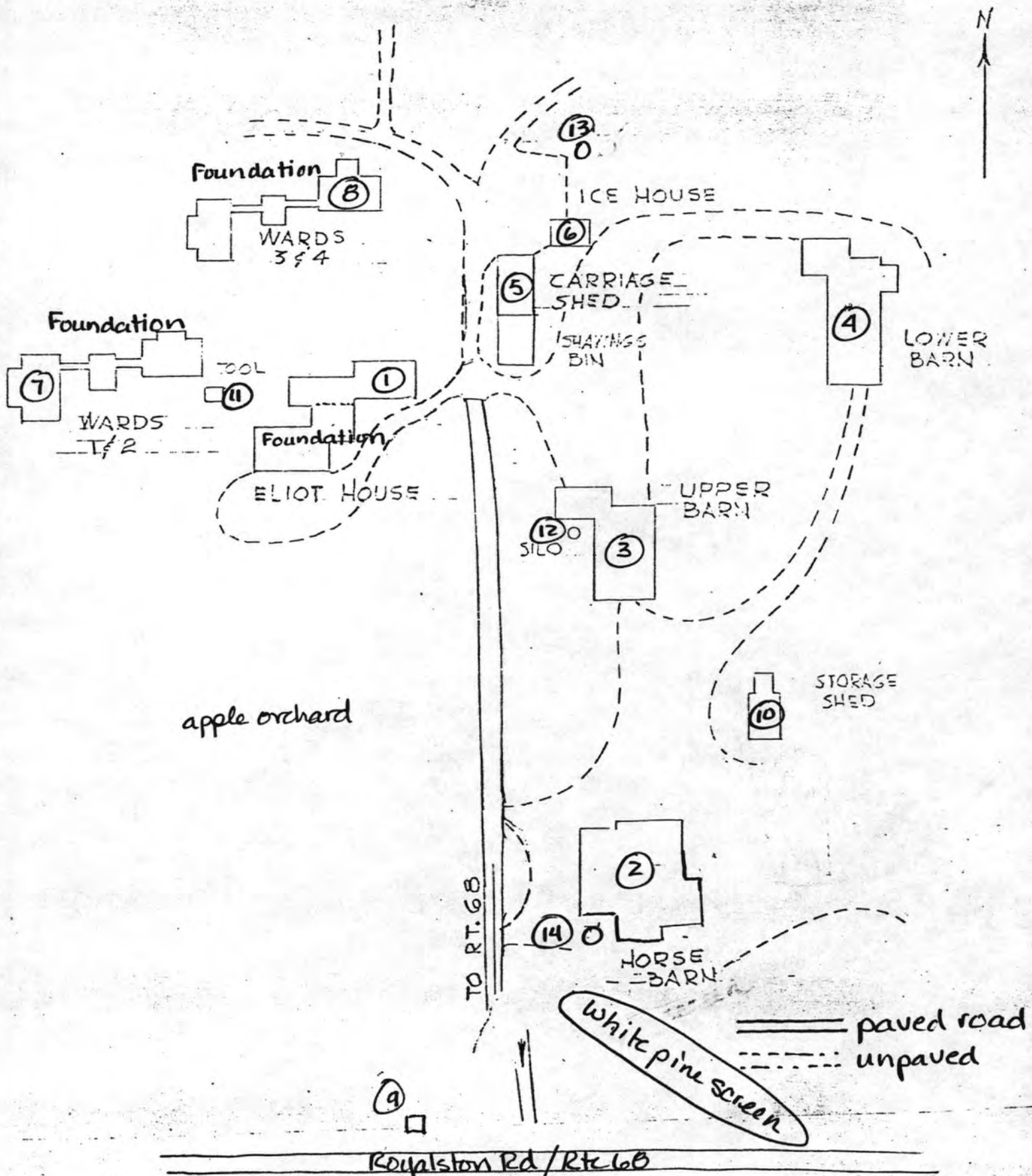
TEMPLETON FARM COLONY
 TEMPLETON, & PHILLIPSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
 DISTRICT DATA SHEET

MAP #	BUILDING NAME	DATE	STYLE	ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	STATUS	RESOURCE
GENERAL LANDSCAPE						
83	Pasture/Crop land	n/a	n/a		C	Si
84	Pine Grove	n/a	n/a		C	Si

TOTAL RESOURCES: 59 Contributing; 25 Noncontributing

45 Contributing Buildings	19 Noncontributing Buildings
3 Contributing Sites	6 Noncontributing Structures
11 Contributing Structures	

Massachusetts Hospital & School System
Templeton Colony Eliot Colony
~~Eliot Colony~~
Source: Dept. of Mental Health
1960s
Scale: unknown



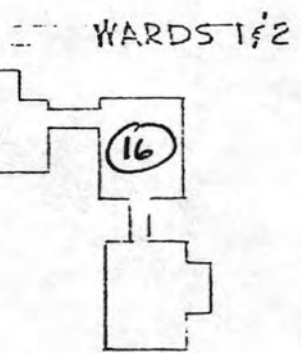
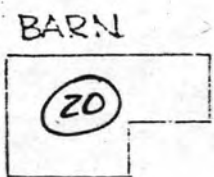


Mass. Hospital & School System
 Templeton Colony
 Brook Colony
 Source: Dept. of Mental Health
 1960s
 Scale: unknown

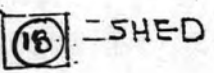
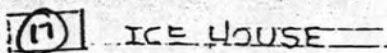
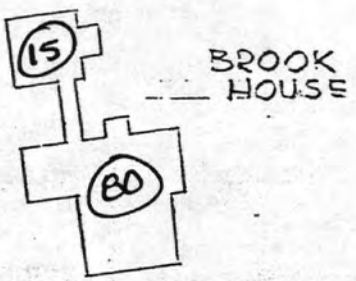
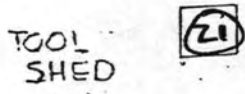
Royalston Rd. (24)



Old Colony
 (22)



apple orchard



(23) ↓ see base map

Barre Rd.

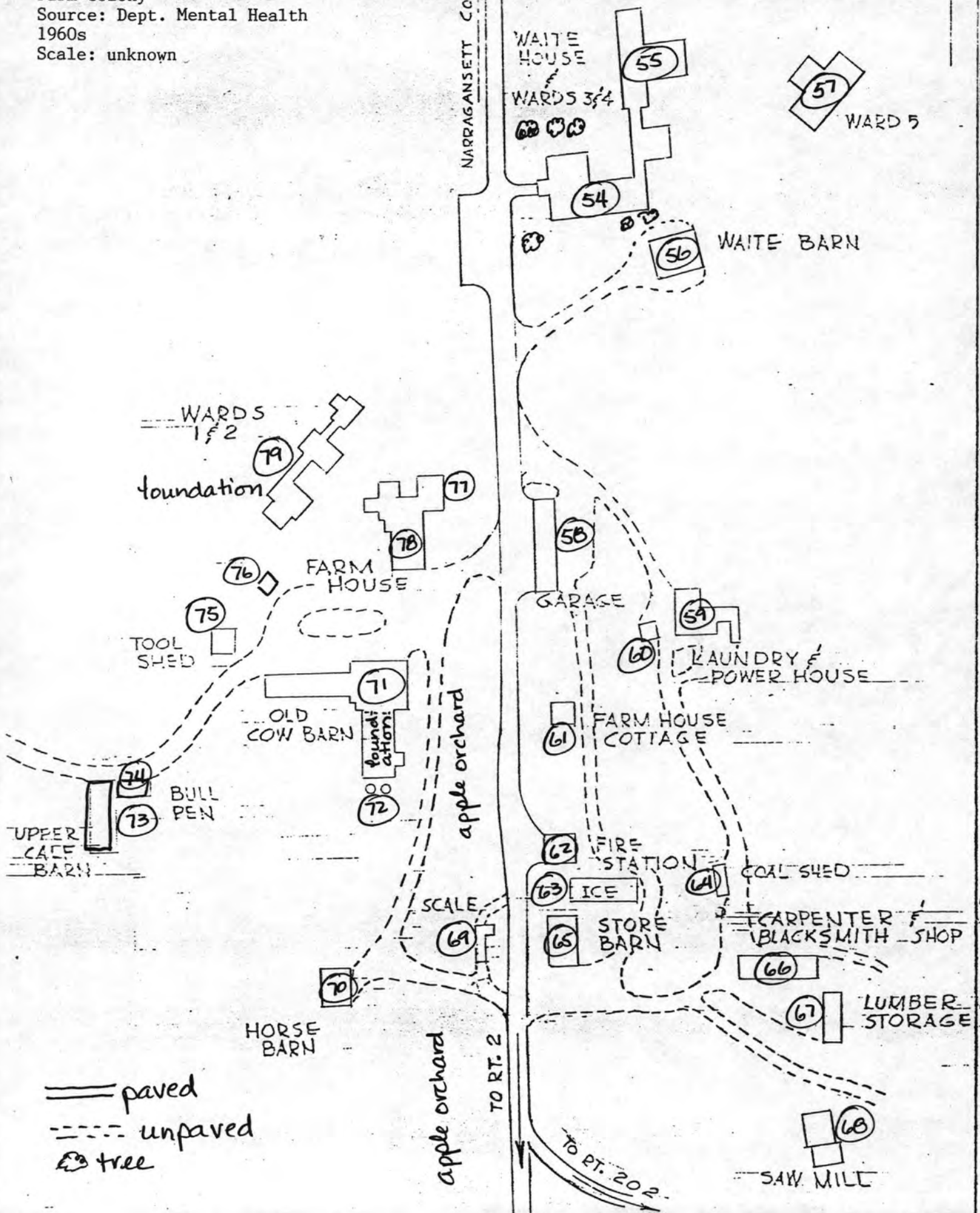
TO NARRAGANSETT COLONY

==== paved
 - - - - unpaved

LOT PLAN

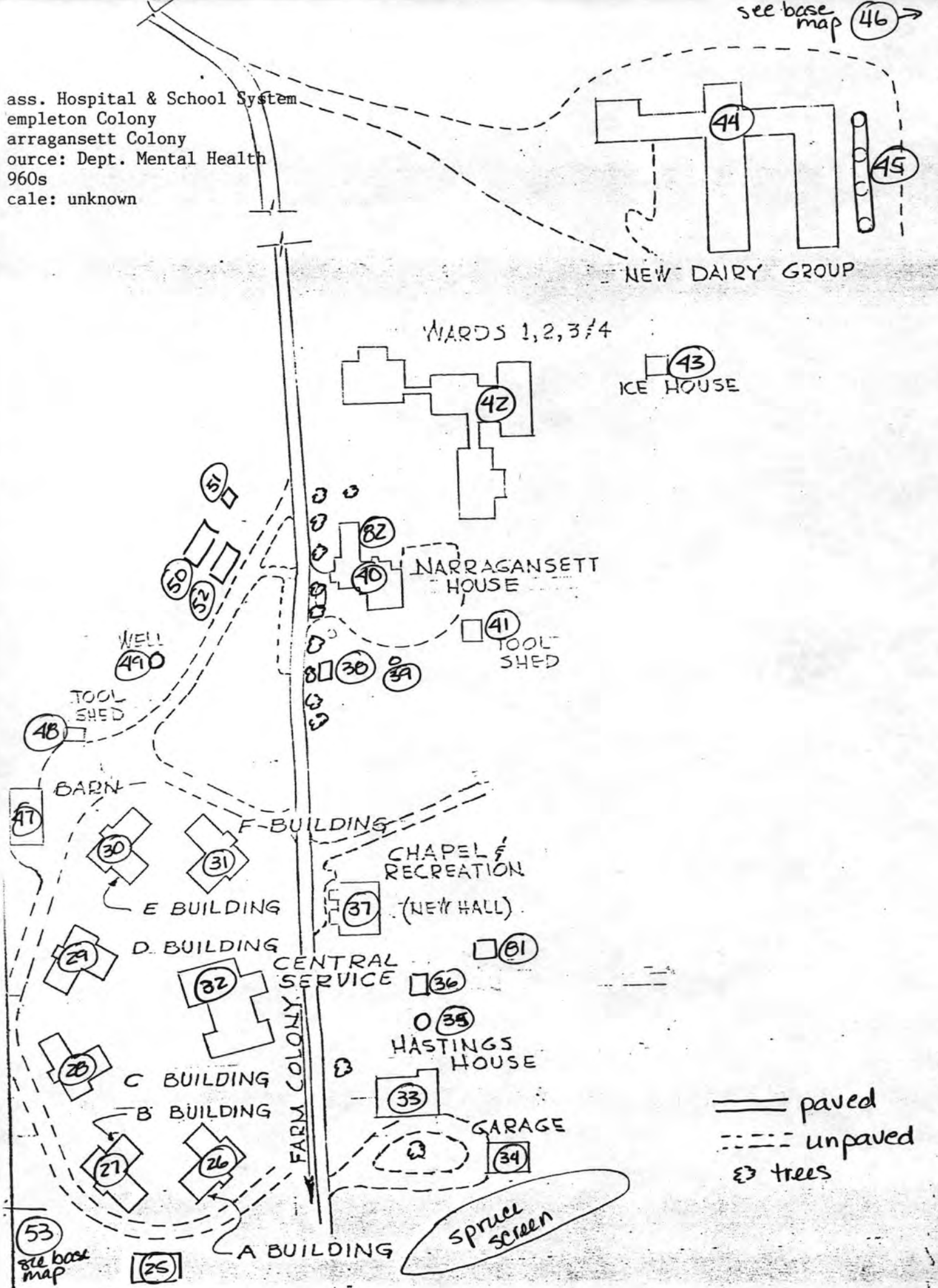
Mass. Hospital & School System
 Templeton Colony
 Farm Colony
 Source: Dept. Mental Health
 1960s
 Scale: unknown

NARRAGANSETT COLONY



see base map (46) →

ass. Hospital & School System
Templeton Colony
Narragansett Colony
Source: Dept. Mental Health
1960s
Scale: unknown



== paved
 ---- unpaved
 ☺ trees

(53) see base map

(25)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Templeton Farm Colony

MULTIPLE NAME: Massachusetts State Hospitals And State Schools MPS

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester

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: 93001485

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
ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS: Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

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

CLASSIFICATION

count resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

historic current

DESCRIPTION

architectural classification
 materials
 descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

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

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage verbal boundary description
 UTM's boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps USGS maps photographs presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____



#7-3 4/92

Narragansett Woods
Templeton State School
Templeton, MA

Candace Jenkins, photographer
17 Slade St, Belmont, MA - neg location

View facing N



7-20 Templeton 4/92
Brook Woods



7-18 Templeton 4/az
Nairy Barn



7-16 Templeton 4/92

Church Hse - Farm



7-10 Templeton 4/2

Saw Mill - Farm



7-24 Templeton 4/12
Eliot Barn



7-11 Templeton 4/92
Saw Mill Farm



7-6 Templeton 4/92
Waitz Lodge (Farm)



B-6A Templaton 11/92
Carnage Shed / Ice Hk / Eliot



B. 5A Templeton 11/92
Upper Barn/Eliot



7-14 Templeton 4/92

Ice lbs, Fire lbs, beam



7-9 Templeton 4/9-2
Farm Power Plant



7-12 Templeton 4/92

Barns 57,60-farm



B-4A Templeton 11/92
Eliot Colony



7-13 Templeton 4/92
Bams from rear-farm



7-17 - Templeton 4/92
Church (sa) - Farm



7-15 Templeton 4/92
Church Hse - Farm



Templeton 11/22 B-3A

Waite Hse / Farm



7-B Templeton 4/12
Farm Ward 5



7-7 Templeton 4/92

~~Farmstead 5304~~

Waits Lodge rear



7-5 Templaton 4/92

Narr. Auditorium



7-1 Belchertown 4/92
Beech Lodge



7-2 Templeton 4/92
View Nar. to Eliot



7-28 Templeton 4/192
Cemetery



7-22 Templeton 4/92
Brook Hse/Ward



7-28 Templeton 4/92
Eliot Hse



7-4 Templeton 4/92

Warr. House



7-27 Templeton 4/92
Eliot HSC



7-26 Templeton 4/92
Eliot barns from rear



7-21 Templeton 4/92
Brook barn



7-23 Templeton 4/92

Eliot Horst & Upper barns



7-19 Templeton 4/92

Barre Rd. bridge

TEMPLETON COLONY
TEMPLETON (PHILLIPSTON, WORCESTER COUNTY) MASSACHUSETTS
MAP #1 of 2

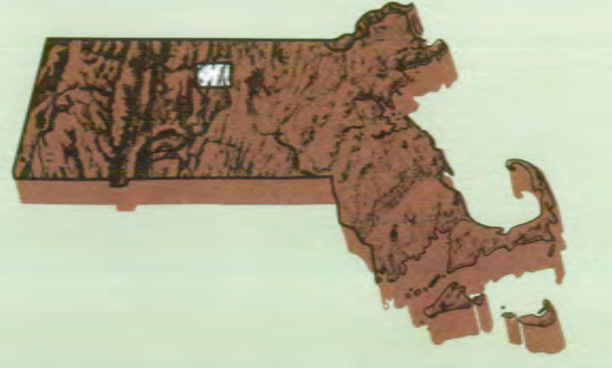
ATHOL, MASSACHUSETTS

7.5 X 15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Athol
MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

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



Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts Agencies
 Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1980. Field checked 1981. Map edited 1988
 Supersedes Athol and Templeton 1:25,000-scale maps dated 1970
 Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 18
 Universal Transverse Mercator
 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone
 1927 North American Datum
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 5 meters south and 39 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State Reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
 CONTOUR ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
 OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet	MAGNETIC		1	2	3
1	3.2808	197°		1	2	3
2	6.5617	197°		4	5	6
3	9.8425	197°		7	8	
4	13.1234	197°				
5	16.4042	197°				
6	19.6850	197°				
7	22.9659	197°				
8	26.2467	197°				
9	29.5275	197°				
10	32.8084	197°				

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

UTM grid convergence (GN) and 1983 magnetic declination at center of map Diagram is approximate

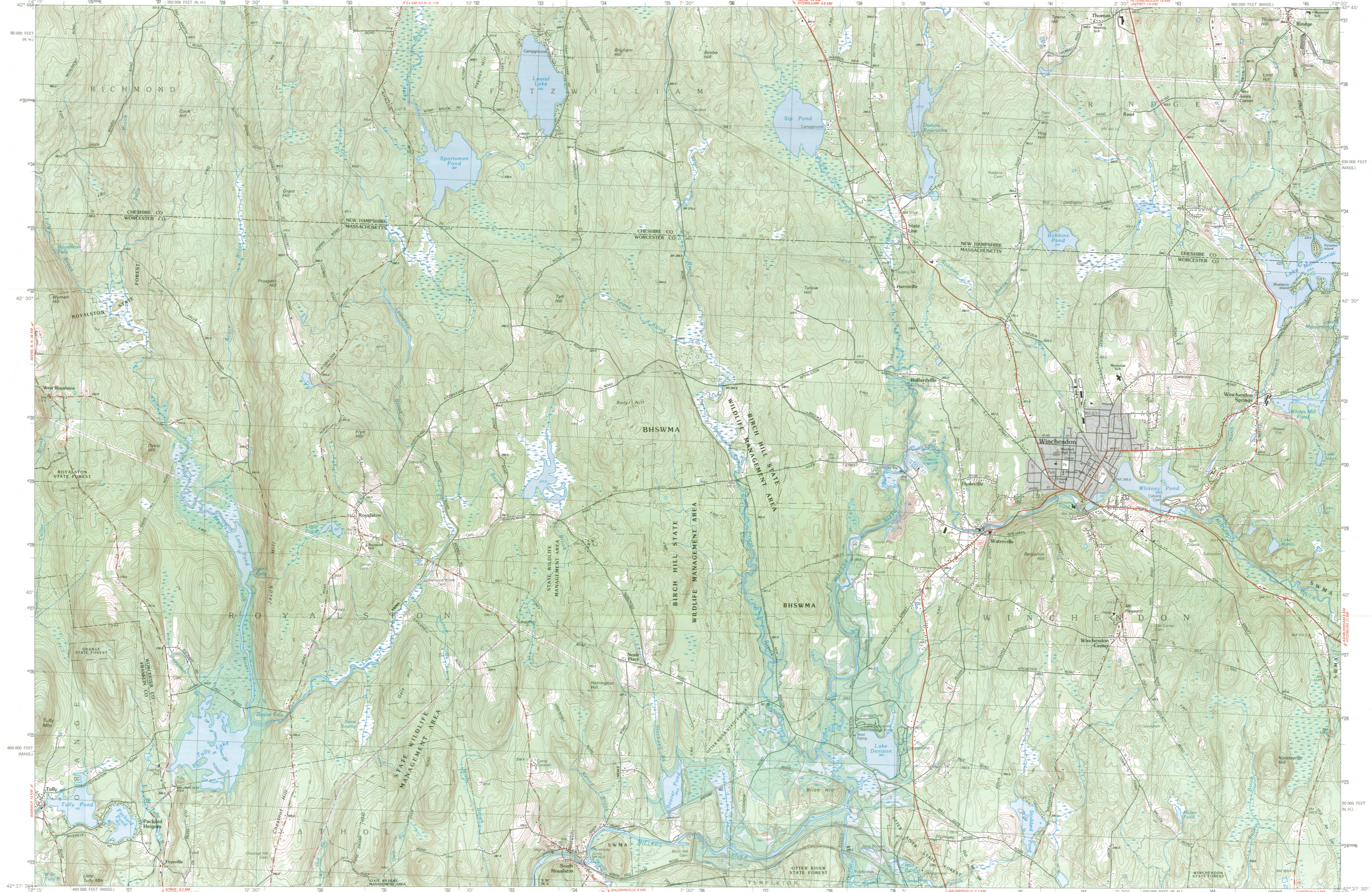
1 Northfield
 2 Winchendon
 3 Hubbardston
 4 Orange
 5 Fitchburg
 6 Shutesbury
 7 Barre
 8 Sterling

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

Topographic Map Symbols

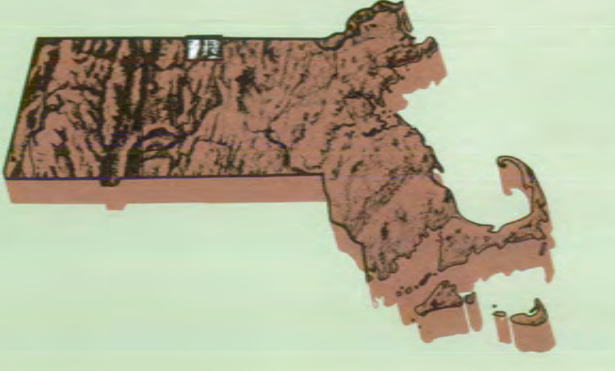
- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road, hard or improved surface
- Route marker: Interstate; U. S.; State
- Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage
- Bridge: drawbridge
- Fordage: temporary; permanent
- Built-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown
- Houses; barn; church; school; large structure
- Boundary: National; with monument; State; County; parish; Civil township; precinct; district
- Incorporated city; village; town
- National or State reservation; small park
- Land grant with monument; found section corner
- U. S. public lands survey: range, township, section
- Range, township, section line: location approximate
- Fence or field line
- Power transmission line, located tower
- Dam; dam with lock
- Canal; irrigation
- Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument
- Windmill; water well; spring
- Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave
- Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation
- Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression
- Distorted surface: strip mine; levee; sand
- Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate
- Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream
- Rapid; large and small; falls, large and small
- Swamp; marsh
- Submerged marsh; land subject to controlled inundation
- Woodland; scattered trees
- Scrub; mangrove
- Orchard; vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

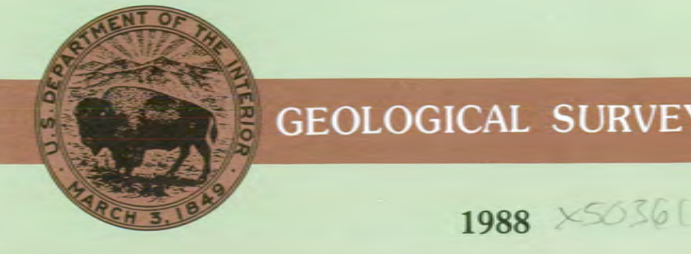


Winchendon

MASSACHUSETTS—NEW HAMPSHIRE
1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map



- 7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING
- Contours and elevations in meters
 - Highways, roads and other manmade structures
 - Water features
 - Woodland areas
 - Geographic names



Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works
 Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies
 Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1980-81. Field checked 1983. Map revised 1988.
 This area also covered by 7.5-minute, 1:25,000-scale maps: Royalston and Winchendon dated 1971.
 Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 18
 Universal Transverse Mercator
 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone, and New Hampshire coordinate system 1927 North American Datum
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 5 meters south and 39 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
 There may be private landholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
 CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
 OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet	1983	1983	1	2	3
1	3.2808	10°	10°	1	2	3
2	6.5617	11°	11°	4	5	
3	9.8425	12°	12°	6	7	8
4	13.1234	13°	13°			
5	16.4042	14°	14°			
6	19.6850	15°	15°			
7	22.9659	16°	16°			
8	26.2467	17°	17°			
9	29.5275	18°	18°			
10	32.8084	19°	19°			

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
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UTM grid convergence (G) and 1983 magnetic declination (M) at center of map. Diagram is approximate.

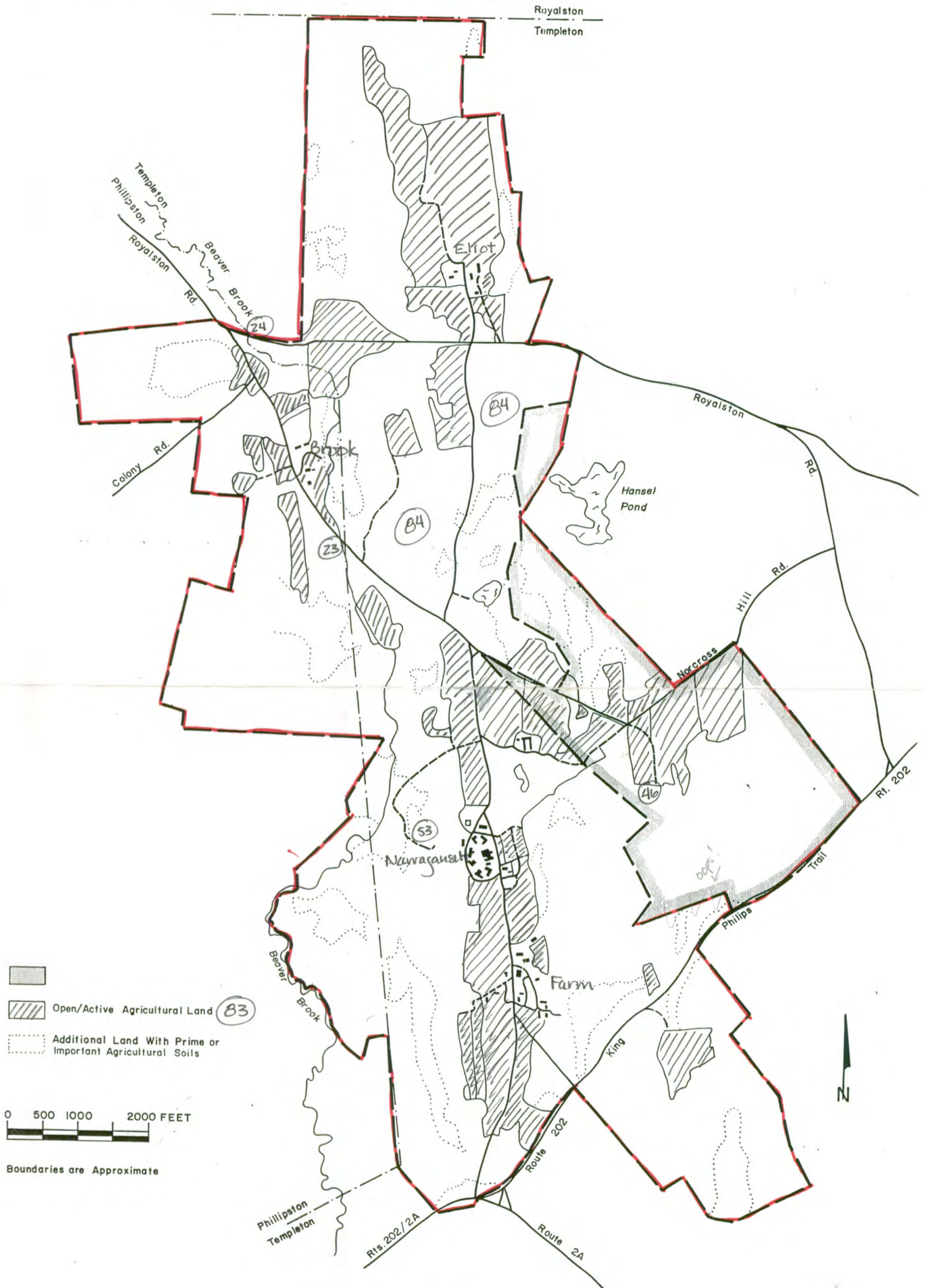
1 Winchendon
 2 Mountbuck Mountain
 3 Greenfield
 4 Northfield
 5 Ashburnham
 6 Orange
 7 Alford
 8 Fishersburg



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

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- Orchard; vineyard

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 Open/Active Agricultural Land (83)
 Additional Land With Prime or Important Agricultural Soils

0 500 1000 2000 FEET

Boundaries are Approximate

FERNALD STATE SCHOOL
 TEMPLETON COLONY
 AGRICULTURAL LAND

Prepared For:
 Commonwealth of Massachusetts
 Department of Food and Agriculture
 Boston, Massachusetts
 March, 1984

By:
 Amy Silbert