

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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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

historic name Lunatic Hospital at Northampton

other names/site number Northampton State Hospital (preferred)

2. Location

street & number 1 Prince Street; P.O. Box 389

N/A not for publication

city or town Northampton

N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts

code MA

county Hampshire

code 015

zip code 01061

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Judith B. McDonough

6/8/94

Signature of certifying official/Title

Judith B. McDonough

Date

Executive Director

Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☒ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.

☐ removed from the National
Register.

☐ other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Patrick Andrews

Date of Action

7/25/94

Northampton State Hospital
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	
52	12	buildings
3		sites
3	1	structures
4		objects
62	13	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

AGRICULTURE: storage, field, animal facility,
outbuilding

LANDSCAPE: lawn, garden, forest grove, street
light, gate

DOMESTIC: institutional housing

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH CARE: mental hospital

AGRICULTURE: field

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Mid 19th Century: Italianate, Gothic Revival

Late Victorian: Renaissance Revival, Queen
Anne

Late 19th and 20th Centuries: Colonial Revival, roof
Classical Revival

Other: Utilitarian

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation fieldstone, granite, concrete

walls brick, shingle, clapboard

roof slate, asphalt, membrane

other

Narrative Description

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

Northampton State Hospital
Name of Property

Hampshire County, MA
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

Period of Significance

1855-1940

Significant Dates

1855: founding of hospital

1864-1886: Pliny Earle superintendency

1928-1938: development of Memorial Complex

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Pliny Earle

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Jonathan Preston 1850s

Gordon Robb 1920s-1930s

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Massachusetts State Archives

Northampton State Hospital
Name of Property

Hampshire County, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 530 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

Zone	Easting	Northing
1 18	6 9 12 9 15 10	4 16 8 18 0 18 10
2 1 8	6 9 14 2 12 10	4 16 8 17 4 16 10
5 1 8	6 9 2 2 8 0	4 6 8 6 1 0 0

Zone	Easting	Northing
3 1 8	6 9 14 5 14 10	4 16 8 16 8 14 10
4 1 8	6 9 13 3 15 10	4 16 8 15 8 16 10
☐ See continuation sheet		
6 1 8	6 9 2 6 6 0	4 6 8 7 9 0 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.

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Northampton State Hospital
Northampton (Hampshire County)
Massachusetts

DESCRIPTION

Location/Surroundings: Dating to 1855, Northampton State Hospital occupies a scenic hilltop overlooking the campus of Smith College and downtown Northampton to the east. The approximately 530-acre campus is bisected by Prince Street/State Route 66 with the Main Complex to the north and the 1930s Memorial Group to the south. The original campus, centered on the Main Building (#2), included 185 acres. It reached its present size in the early 20th century. Burt Pitt Road ascends to the agricultural lands that dominate the west end of the campus. Major roads in the area include State Route 9 to the north and State Route 5 to the east. Interstate Route 91 is further to the east, paralleling the Connecticut River. The Mill River embraces the campus on the north, east, and southeast. Conrail tracks border the southern edge of the campus along Grove Street and Route 66. In general, areas north, south, and east of the campus are densely developed while land to the west remains open. The main viewshed is east and southeast from the main building toward the town center, with a secondary viewshed southward from the Memorial Complex. Both views encompass the Holyoke Range in the distance.

Site/Landscape/Buildings: Northampton State Hospital is informally divided into three zones, each with its own distinctive character. These are the original hilltop Main Complex at the northeast corner of the campus, the 1930s Memorial Group south of Route 66, and the extensive agricultural area to the west centered on Burt Pitt Road.

The Main Complex is approached from Prince Street on the south, where the original Eastlake-style gate (#18) remains as a bus shelter. This portion of the campus is characterized by winding drives and footpaths lined by mature trees that include hemlocks, spruce, larches, and superb copper beeches; some early 20th century streetlights remain as well. Extensive tree-dotted lawns, conceived as pleasure grounds, provide fine views from the main building (#2) to the town center, the Connecticut River Valley, and the Holyoke Range. Typically, the main building is an immense "Kirkbride-type" structure designed in 1855 in the Gothic Revival style, and expanded in later years with additional wings. This building and its hilltop site, along with the pastoral lawns (#68) and path/road system (#69, 70), epitomize the ideals of mid-nineteenth century asylum design as described in the context statement of this nomination. The 1858 Annual Report described the site thus:

The hospital stands on a commanding elevation nearly on the center of the farm, fronting the east. It is protected on the North and Northeast by a dense grove, but has on the East and Southeast an extensive open lawn, over which is an unobstructed view of Northampton and the Holyoke range of mountains, of the broad meadows bordering on the Connecticut River and the town of Hadley

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**Northampton State Hospital
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on the opposite banks and beyond, and higher up the hillside of Amherst and its college buildings....The surface of the ground is beautifully diversified with hill and grove and meadow, presenting delightful views as seen from the windows of the hospital.

The soil was described as well suited to agricultural purposes although somewhat depleted due to past use. Thirty to forty acres of the original campus were covered with chestnut, pine, and hemlock "forming several beautiful groves through which are pleasant walks and drives" (Annual Report 1858: 8-9). Similar groves remain today, bordering the main drive.

Original support and agricultural buildings to the rear of the main building have been supplemented by more recent structures, while early twentieth century staff residences have been placed on the south lawn. Fortunately, the southeast viewshed and front lawn have remained open. Some scrub growth and young trees, along with paved parking areas, have also intruded on the landscape. Nevertheless, the early building and landscape character of the state's third "insane asylum" remains readily apparent.

The Memorial Group was developed in the late 1920s and 1930s to meet an expanding patient population. It confirmed Northampton's leading regional role in providing mental health services to the four western counties of the state. It occupies a site that slopes gently down from Prince Street on the north to Grove Street and the Mill River on the south, once again providing patients with a view over a broad tree-dotted lawn (#71). Portions of this site were acquired as early as 1869. A large 1885 purchase added three existing houses (#s 22, 23, 24) along with substantial acreage. The major buildings on the site were designed by Gordon Robb, and echo the interconnected plan and Colonial Revival style of his contemporary Metropolitan State Hospital in Waltham/Lexington (see form). It consists of independent ward structures linked by enclosed walkways, with congregate dining areas to the rear. This complex includes the power plant and laundry for the entire hospital. Most of the buildings here were constructed under the auspices of the various Federal relief programs of the 1930s.

The integrity of the Northampton State Hospital campus is greatly enhanced by the extensive wetlands, wooded areas, and agricultural fields that remain to the west of the two building groups. This area consists of a marshy lowland immediately west of the Main Complex, which quickly rises to another ridge along Burt Pitt Road. Most of this area remains as open fields, and much has been protected by an agricultural preservation restriction (#72). Reforestation has been limited. The only loss has been a small parcel that was developed for the Hampshire County Jail, which has been deleted from the nomination.

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Northampton (Hampshire County)
Massachusetts**19th Century Site Development and Improvements

A chronology in the 1885 Annual Report provides valuable information about the assemblage and improvement of the hospital site (Report 1885: 66-74). The original site of 185 acres included 24 acres from Enos Clark, 28 acres from William Parsons, 5 acres from Samuel Day, 100 acres including farms and buildings from George Ellsworth, 9 acres from Samuel Phelps, and 5 acres from Silas D. Clark. The first land south of the County Road, now the site of the Memorial Complex, was purchased in 1869 from Samuel Parsons. Oliver Edwards' lot and dwelling, near the footpath entrance, were purchased in 1875 along with the adjoining (West) Smith and Prindle lot and dwelling. Additional land was bought from Samuel Day, including a homestead (#23?), brickyard, and sawmill. The hospital grounds were substantially enlarged in 1877 with purchase of 90 acres of pastureland from Enos Clark. Noted as being west of the hospital, the Clark lot is probably the core of the present agricultural area. The houses and lots of Hiram Day, Ellen Day, and S. C. Lacore (#s 22, 23, 24) at the southeast corner of the farm, near the bridge, were bought in 1883, adding to the present Memorial Complex site. The 23-acre Day pasture on the Easthampton Road was purchased in 1885, adding to the agricultural area. Extensive grading of the site began in 1864 and continued throughout the 19th century.

In 1860, soon after the hospital's opening, a high, wooden picket fence was erected along the County Road to provide privacy. This was extended in following years, then gradually replaced with an iron picket fence beginning in the 1870s. This replacement project was associated with creation of a new entrance west of the original one with brownstone piers (#18), iron gates, and a curved iron fence, in 1867-1869. The circulation system was initiated in 1861 when a roadway was laid out around the main building. A carriage road was laid out across the west meadow in 1867, and in 1876, a row of elms and maples was planted along the footpath (#70) from the Main Building to the Day house near the bridge. The grounds were ornamented with horse-chestnut trees set out in front of the south wing in 1867 and an iron fountain (#40) installed in front of the Main Building in 1876. A row of elms was set on the Parsons lot in 1879, and Norway spruce were planted between the elms in 1880.

At the rear of the building, airing courts were created in 1872 with the erection of brick walls, which remain on the south side (#3). The largest Day barn was moved to a site behind the hospital in 1876 (#61?).

Campus Integrity

The integrity of both buildings and landscapes at Northampton is very high. Buildings have been minimally affected by rehabilitation efforts that have added new windows, stair/elevator towers, fire escapes, etc. A much larger problem is the long-term vacancy,

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neglect, and deterioration of the Main Building, which is one of the oldest and most important buildings in the entire state system. The landscape, including lawns, tree groves, and agricultural areas, is generally well-maintained with the exception of some undergrowth. It has been affected primarily by the insertion of paved parking areas into lawn areas near buildings. The parking area in the front lawn (#68), which is a significant and prominent landscape area, is the most problematical.

Representative buildings/landscapes are described below:**Main Hospital Building (1855-1925)****#2: Central Section/Kirkbride Building (1855; figure 1)**

The Central Section of the Main Hospital Building was designed by Jonathan Preston of Boston in 1855 in the "Elizabethan" or Gothic Revival style of architecture. Completed in 1858, the three-story, red-brick structure follows the Kirkbride model of organization with a central administrative core framed by two stepped-back wings on each side (fig. 1). Typically, it was designed for a total of 250 patients. Each floor of each wing contained a combination of sitting rooms or day halls, individual patient rooms, and dormitories as well as sick rooms, attendants' rooms, dining rooms, and water closets. The north wing was devoted to male patients, while the south wing served females. Twelve classes of each sex were accommodated by these wings with the most violent and suicidal in the outer wings, which were equipped with wire screens and sliding shutters. The central core included reception areas, business offices, and a dispensary, with living space for the superintendent and his family above in the front section. A grand central rotunda rising to a glazed cupola separated this administrative area from the rear wing, which contained a kitchen in the basement, with dining, work, and store rooms at the first story. A chapel, with work and sleeping rooms for staff behind, occupied the second and third stories. A detailed description of the plan and other interior arrangements is provided in the 1858 Annual Report (9-14).

According to Preston's specifications, the foundation was to be granite ashlar or other suitable building stone, while the walls were to be faced "with bricks which are of the hardest quality, wholly impervious to water, and of a uniform color ... (and which) are to be laid in such ornamental projections as are shown on the outline drawings." Interior framing timbers were to be spruce, chestnut or pine, standing finish wood was to be chestnut and first quality pine, while floors were "to be laid with narrow and sound maple boards." The roof was to "be covered with the best wide ladies slate, to be secured with copper nails, and thoroughly flashed with lead and zinc." These issues are also detailed in the 1858 Annual Report along with a thorough discussion of the all-important subject of heating and

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ventilating (14-16). The chapel interior was painted in water colors in 1866, while other interior spaces including patient dormitories, dining rooms, and halls, were painted in oil (Report 1885: 68, 70).

The hospital was lighted with gas provided by the Northampton Gas Company. Water was supplied from the adjacent Mill River through Damon's mill pond with a pumphouse erected in 1860. The Northampton Water Works Company began to supply water in 1871 (Report 1885: 70). New and improved elevators were installed in 1875 (Report 1885: 71).

Today, the central section remains little altered from its 1850s appearance (fig. 1), despite the addition of lateral and rear wings in the early twentieth century. Superintendent William Henry Prince provided this description in the 1858 Annual Report:

... the structure is of brick with slated roof and brownstone window sills and caps. It is in the Elizabethan style of architecture, after a design of Jonathan Preston of Boston, and with its irregular, yet symmetrical form, its broken line of roof, the gables, grouped windows and other peculiarities of this style, presents a picturesque and imposing appearance" (Report 1858: 9).

The early date of the Northampton Lunatic Asylum building is revealed in its rather naive handling of the Gothic Revival style, which included large expanses of blank wall to which medieval details were applied. These details included stepped, corbelled facade gables with florid Flemish profiles, carved window hoods with foliate stops, brick beltcourses, and a molded watertable. The complexity of the building is intensified by its steep slate roof and numerous ornate ventilators, several of which have been lost. Windows generally contain 12/12 or 20/20 sash. The only important early alteration to this structure was replacement of the original brick porte-cochere with one of Longmeadow brownstone in 1877.

#5, 6: Lateral Wings (1903-1905)

In the early twentieth century, the Kirkbride building was extended laterally with handsome wings of identical Renaissance Revival-style design but completely different plans. They originally served as male and female infirmaries. They are three-story, red-brick structures with tinted mortar joints rising to pedimented, gabled slate roofs with ventilators. Both are trimmed with brick quoins, sandstone lintels and sills, dentilated wood cornices with wide friezes, and Palladian windows in their gable fields. Windows with brownstone lintels and sills contain 6/6 sash with transoms; some are paired and some are arranged in groups of threes. The north wing has a U-shaped plan and faces in toward the original building. This south elevation is centered on a cross gable with enclosed metal porches detailed with fluted Ionic pilasters and spandrels ornamented with circular panels and a Greek key motif. It is connected to the main building by a one-story walkway with octagonal centerpiece. The south wing has an

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irregular plan that simply extends the outer wing of the original building. Enclosed screened porches were added to these buildings in the 1930s.

#44, 45: Rear Wings (1924, 1925)

Two asymmetrically aligned additions extended the original outer wings to the rear in the mid 1920s. Designed for 93 patients each, they were the state's first response to severe overcrowding that had been reported throughout the 1910s. These three-story, red-brick, Colonial Revival-style structures with cast-stone trim are identical in detail to contemporary ward structures at Metropolitan State Hospital in Waltham (see form). They were probably designed by Gordon Robb, the architect at Waltham. Both rise three stories from high basements to slate hip roofs with dentilated brick cornices. Windows are generally paired with 6/6 sash and transoms. The north wing displays a multistory screened porch on the rear elevation.

#41: Rear Kitchen/Dining Wing (1938)

Another rear wing dating from the first half of the twentieth century is the main kitchen. This well-detailed, red-brick structure rises one story from a high basement to a flat roof. It is trimmed with stylized Colonial Revival-style detail executed in brownstone, including watertable and quoins. Among the most interesting features are well-detailed Palladian windows centered on the north and south elevations. Other windows have dentilated heads and 6/6 sash. This wing was constructed with WPA funds on the site of the former power plant, carpenter, machine, and paint shops, which were demolished. Construction began in the spring of 1936 (Annual Report 1936: 9). The Trustees described it as

...a modern culinary setup that will provide freshly prepared and properly served food to the patients in the Main Group... This building is a model of fine construction and its equipment leaves little to be desired. In addition to a large main kitchen and cafeteria style dining room, it contains a bakery with the latest type gas ovens and other mechanical equipment; a cannery with modern equipment; a vegetable preparation room of high efficiency type; and a large room that can be used as a pathological laboratory (Annual Report 1937: 3).

Support/Agricultural Group

An extensive group of support/agricultural buildings is located behind (West) the Main Building (#2) at Northampton State Hospital. Hospital records indicate that this complex began to evolve in the 1860s with completion of a brick horse barn (#56?; remodeled in 1870 and 1879) and adjoining piggery (#54) completed in 1861. A south barnyard was formed in 1868 with construction of stone walls, which remain today. Northampton was unusual in constructing many of these support buildings of brick, perhaps reflecting the fact that a brickyard was

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purchased as part of the campus in 1875. Buildings in this area were frequently added to and moved, so their individual histories are difficult to trace, but the remaining 19th century structures are very important to the overall history of the state hospital system because so few of their counterparts remain at other campuses.

#58: Coach House (ca. 1870)

Designed in the later nineteenth century, the Coach House is a picturesque 1 1/2-story brick structure of square plan enclosed by a hip roof (now asphalt, formerly slate) broken on all four faces by large wood-frame, gabled wall dormers. Segmental-arched windows contain 6/6 sash. A double-leaf, segmental arched vehicular entry is centered on the east facade.

#1: Farm Workers' Building (ca. 1870)

Also dating from the late nineteenth century, the eight-by-three-bay farm workers' building (now storehouse) with three-bay rear ell rises 3 1/2 stories from a high basement to a slate hip roof with multiple side-wall chimneys. It is constructed of red brick with tinted mortar joints. While its form is similar to that of contemporary factories, its detail is more elaborate, consisting of angled burnt header courses connecting window heads, along with hammered sandstone lintels, sills, and watertable. Windows, some of which are bricked in, generally contain 6/6 sash; at the third story they contain fixed six-pane sash. This structure was remodeled as a storehouse and cold storage building in 1935.

#56: Horse Barn (ca. 1860; 1870; 1879)

The horse barn is a simple 1 1/2-story brick structure enclosed by a slate gable roof. It is articulated with recessed corbelbeled panels on the gable ends and by pilasters on the side elevations. Paired windows with 6/6 sash, along with small segmental-arched openings, light some bays. The original vehicular entry on the east gable end has been brick down to pedestrian scale. Hospital records indicate that it was remodeled in 1870. In 1879 it was noted that the "brick horse-barn was extended ten feet northwardly, its walls raised three feet, and a new slated roof put on. The old roof was flat and tinued." The barn and nearby piggery (#54) were the first outbuildings constructed at the hospital (Annual Report 1885: 67).

#54: Piggery (1861)

The Piggery is a long, one-story brick structure enclosed by a slate gable roof with ventilating turrets. A projecting cross-gable pavilion off-centered on the east facade contains a vehicular entry with a 6/6 sash window above. Other windows at the first and basement stories display brownstone lintels and sills and 4/4 sash. A cross gable at the southern end contains a pedestrian entry.

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Northampton (Hampshire County)
Massachusetts#61: Barn (1874; possibly earlier)

The three-by-seven-bay gable end barn is a wood-frame structure that rises 1 1/2 stories to an asphalt gable roof. It is sheathed with vertical boards that were once painted red. Windows with molded caps contain 6/6 sash. A vehicular entry with double-leaf door is centered on the east gable end. This may be the pre-existing Day barn that was moved to a site behind the Main Building in 1875 (Annual Report 1885: 71).

#63: Ox Barn (1900)

Originally built on a T-plan, this barn lost its frontispiece to a fire several years ago. The remaining section, now in a state of collapse, is a clapboard-clad structure that rises two stories from a full brick and stone basement to a shed roof. Windows contain fixed, nine-pane sash. Stone walls projecting eastward from the front of the barn once formed an enclosed courtyard.

Multi-unit Staff Residences

Several staff dormitories were added to the main campus in the early twentieth century, allowing staff to move out of the Kirkbride building. The move provided more comfortable accommodations for staff, as well as additional space for the expanding patient population. Comfortable housing was an important incentive to attract qualified staff to positions with low wages, long hours, and an incurable chronic patient population. Such buildings were added to all of the state campuses during this period. Those at Northampton are designed in the Colonial Revival style, many by architect Gordon Robb.

#14: Nurses' Home (1928)

Located south of the main complex, the L-plan Colonial Revival-style Nurses' Residence is a red brick structure that rises three stories from a high basement with molded watertable to a slate hip roof. The main entrance is located in a three-bay cross gable at the east end of the thirteen-bay north elevation. The recessed arched entry is headed by a fanlight, and the stuccoed gable contains a lunette. Windows with splayed brick lintels and cast-stone sills contain 6/6 sash. As the first of several staff dormitories, it was designed to provide quarters for 99 nurses.

#12: North Employees' Home (ca. 1930)

This Colonial Revival-style staff residence dating from the early twentieth century is located immediately to the north of the main building. It is a nine-by-three-bay, rectangular plan, red-brick structure that rises three stories from a molded watertable to a slate hip roof. Windows with splayed brick lintels and keystones contain 6/6 sash. The center entry on the east facade is enclosed by a simple three-bay, wood-frame porch. Stairtowers with secondary entries are

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centered on the three bay ends. The lawn in front of this building is planted with apple trees, while hemlocks cover the steep slope north of the main drive.

#13: South Employees' Home (ca. 1930)

This early twentieth century building is similar to the North Home and balances its site immediately south of the main building. It is a nine-by-three-bay, rectangular-plan, red-brick structure with fine tinted mortar joints that rises three stories from a high fenestrated basement with molded watertable to a slate hip roof. The east facade is focused on a three-bay wood-frame pedimented entry portico trimmed with Tuscan pilasters. Windows with splayed brick lintels and keystones contain 6/6 sash. Stairtowers with secondary entries are centered on the three-bay north and south ends.

#15: Male Attendants' Home (1932)

This Colonial Revival-style dormitory is located south of the main complex and immediately east of the modern Haskell Building. It is a three-by-thirteen-bay, rectangular-plan, red-brick structure that rises three stories from a high basement with molded watertable to a slate gable roof. Open two-story, quatrastyle Tuscan porches rising to stuccoed pediments with oculi are located at the gable ends. Corners are defined by brick quoins. The east and west elevations are centered on five-bay pavilions with lunettes in the gables. The east facade includes a recessed arched entry with fanlight. Windows with splayed brick lintels and cast-stone sills contain 6/6 sash. A row of hemlocks screens it from the support buildings to the north.

Single-family Staff Residences:

All of these single-family dwellings appear to be contemporary with or postdate construction of the hospital in the 1850s. According to the chronology provided in the 1885 Annual Report, the hospital purchased numerous pre-existing houses.

#16: Engineer's House (ca. 1855)

Located adjacent to the main gate, this is the most interesting single-family staff residence on the hospital grounds. Constructed at about the same time as the hospital, it is a two-story, wood-frame structure rising from a brick foundation to a widely projecting flat roof that was probably supported on carved brackets when constructed. An open, one-story porch, with slender paired chamfered posts supporting a hip roof, protects the entry of this Italianate-style building. The 1858 Annual Report described it thus: "Near the road which forms the southern boundary of the farm is a neat and substantial house of two stories, built within a few years in a tasteful modern style. It is now occupied by the farmer and his family." Older adjacent farm buildings were described as being in poor condition (Annual Report 1858: 9). This may have been the George

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Ellsworth homestead purchased in 1855 (Annual Report 1885: 67).

#36: Superintendents' House (1940)

The three-by-two-bay Superintendent's House is a more typical shingled Colonial Revival-style structure that rises 2 1/2 stories from a brick foundation to an asphalt gable roof with off-center chimney. Its symmetrical three-bay facade is focused on a center entry framed by pilasters, pulvinated frieze, and dentilated cornice, and fronted by a pedimented porch. Simply framed windows contain 8/8 sash at the first story and 6/6 sash at the second. A one-car garage is attached at the rear. A grove of spruce trees is located at the head of the driveway, while pine trees form a screen to the south. A larch tree stands to the rear.

#17: 143-144 West Street (ca. 1860)

This five-by-two-bay, red-brick Italianate style dwelling is located on the north side of West Side at the eastern edge of the campus. It rises 2 1/2 stories from a granite block foundation to a gable roof with raking dentilated cornice and capped chimneys. The south facade is centered on a double-leaf entry with open flat-roofed porch. Windows with granite sills and lintels contain 6/6 sash. Now used as the headquarters for a construction business, the house has been extended by a large, modern rear ell. This may be part of the Samuel Day homestead, brickyard, and sawmill purchased in 1875 (Annual Report 1885: 71).

#24: 91 Grove Street (ca. 1870)

Facing south to Grove Street, this is a simple, Italianate-style farmhouse with a traditional four-bay, center-entry facade. It is clapboard clad and rises 1 1/2 stories from a brick foundation to an asphalt gable roof whose chimneys may have been capped. A three-bay wing extends westward, and an ell is attached to the rear. Windows with thin molded heads contain 2/2 sash. A bay window is located on the west side of the simply framed entry. A verandah with chamfered posts extends across the main block and wing. This was one of three (#22, 23) purchased by the state in 1883.

Memorial Group

This group of buildings is located on the south side of Prince Street/Rte. 66 where it is also bounded by Laurel Street (W), Grove Street (S), and Earle Street (E). It is dominated by a large patient care structure whose interconnected wards date from 1928 to 1952. A broad lawn (#71) slopes southward down to Grove Street, providing views to the distant hills of the Holyoke Range. Support buildings, including a power plant and laundry, as well as several pre-existing single-family staff residences acquired in 1883, are sited around the main building. The Memorial Group was constructed to serve the massive increase in patients whose numbers had grown from 469 in 1892

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to 1,559 in 1928. By 1935 there were 2,100 patients, a number that remained fairly steady, reaching 2,331 by 1952. Completion of the Memorial Group confirmed Northampton's central role in providing mental health services to the four western counties. Most of the buildings were constructed through the PWA and WPA Federal relief programs.

#7-11, 47, 48: Main Building (1928-1967)

This massive structure, whose plan resembles both a mid-nineteenth century Kirkbride building and the contemporary ward complex at Metropolitan State Hospital, actually consists of several independently constructed buildings that were linked by G Building in the 1960s to form an inner courtyard/exercise area. Not surprisingly, the early buildings were designed by Gordon Robb. The original components are four Colonial Revival-style T-plan wards that face south and are connected by narrow, curved walkway/porches. All are red-brick structures rising three stories from molded brick watertables to slate hip or gable roofs with dentilated cornices, central cupolas, and ventilators. Thirteen-bay facades are centered on three-bay cross gables. Windows with splayed brick lintels and cast-stone sills contain 12/12 sash. D Ward (#7) is enclosed by a gable roof and displays an oculus and recessed arched entry in the center pavilion. According to Annual Reports, these wards were designed to serve approximately 150 patients each.

#38: Power Plant (1935)

The Moderne-style five-by-three-bay Power Plant is sited on Earle Street near the railroad tracks, allowing easy delivery of coal. It is a two-story, red-brick structure enclosed by a flat roof with central smokestack. Bays are divided by brick piers and contain full-height multi-pane metal industrial sash or blank panels. A tower with minimal Art Deco trim rises at the southeast corner. This power plant was designed to serve the entire hospital and was linked to other buildings through an underground tunnel system.

#39: Laundry (1934)

The utilitarian eight-by-four-bay Laundry is located immediately southwest of the Power Plant. It is a one-story, red-brick structure enclosed by a flat roof with central monitor. Bays are divided by brick piers and contain multi-pane metal industrial sash. The east facade is framed by projecting end pavilions and contains loading bays.

Other Structures**#18: Main Gate (1867)**

The hospital's main gate, erected in 1867, consists of four heavy Longmeadow brownstone posts with chamfered corners, and carved pyramidal caps. The annual report for 1867 stated that it was erected

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by Duelly, Stone & Co. of Springfield to replace a deteriorated brick gate. At the same time, a five-foot wrought-iron fence was put up by Healy Iron Works of Brooklyn, N.Y. It has been preserved as a bus stop by connecting its larger inner posts with a roof, backstop, and bench. This was a surprisingly successful reuse, which leaves its original character readily apparent.

#46: Haskell Building (1959)

Haskell is the primary noncontributing component of the Main Complex north of Prince Street/Route 66. It is a large, three-story, H-plan structure that is faced with red brick and enclosed by a flat roof. A cantilevered entry is centered on the south facade. Squared window openings contain hopper sash. It is nearly identical to other buildings of the period at several state hospital campuses.

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded on the hospital property, it is possible that sites are present. Three sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile). The physical characteristics of the property, well-drained level to moderately sloping terraces adjacent to wetlands, including the Mill River near its confluence with the Connecticut River, indicate favorable locational criteria for Native settlement and subsistence activities. Given the above information, the size of the hospital property (653 acres), and the availability of undeveloped land, a moderate to high potential exists for recovering significant prehistoric survivals. Sensitivity for prehistoric resources should be the highest around the periphery of hospital buildings near the Mill River and near wetlands to the west. Well drained level to moderately sloping terraces and floodplain areas within 300 meters of the Mill River are considered particularly sensitive locations for prehistoric sites. Similar areas around Rocky Hill Pond, the stream which feeds it and a small intermittent stream east of Rocky Hill Pond are also favorable locations for prehistoric sites. Extensive construction episodes have occurred at the top of the hill where the main hospital buildings are located. These activities have likely adversely affected the integrity of any sites located in this area.

There is also a high potential for significant historical archaeological remains within the hospital boundaries. Most buildings spanning the mid-19th through 20th centuries associated with the hospital are still extant. Structural remains from one building, a dairy barn, may survive on the western slope of the hill on which the main hospital complex stands. Other structural remains from undocumented agricultural outbuildings may also survive throughout the hospital property. Occupational-related features (trash areas, privies, wells) may survive that were associated with agricultural activities at the hospital, patient care, or staff residences. An

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unmarked cemetery may also exist which was affiliated with the State Hospital. The lack of a known cemetery on the State Hospital property combined with the proximity of the facility to the town center and several private and municipal cemeteries may also indicate an agreement between the hospital, town or other groups (churches) to bury the hospital dead in existing cemeteries.

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HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Northampton State Hospital possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Established by Chapter 454 of the Acts of 1855 as the Lunatic Hospital at Northampton, it was the Commonwealth's third insane asylum following Worcester (1833; demolished) and Taunton (1851; see form). Like Taunton, it was organized on the congregate model, and architect Jonathan Preston of Boston designed an "Elizabethan"-style structure that followed the highly centralized plan for 250 patients espoused by Dr. Thomas Kirkbride of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane. This building exists in relatively unaltered condition with rear and lateral wings dating from the early to mid-twentieth centuries. Its hilltop site and landscaped grounds are especially evocative of Kirkbride's influential ideas. Together, the buildings, siting, and landscape of the Northampton State Hospital provide one of the system's clearest reflection of early treatment programs for the insane, which depended on the creation of an ideal physical and moral environment to effect cures.

The early history of Northampton State Hospital is of particular interest due to its associations with Pliny Earle, a nationally recognized authority and prolific writer on the subject of insanity. While serving as Northampton's superintendent from 1864 to 1886, Earle wrote extensively on such subjects as "The Prevention of Insanity," and "The Curability of Insanity," which refuted early optimistic claims on cures and which were partially based on his observations at Northampton. Northampton State Hospital is significant as an early component of the Massachusetts State Hospital system, as an early example of the increasingly popular Kirkbride-plan asylum, and for its close associations with Pliny Earle. It achieved additional significance in the 1920s and 1930s when Federal relief funds (PWA and WPA) were provided to create the Memorial Group, thus relieving overcrowded conditions and confirming Northampton's role as the western regional center for mental health services. Northampton's history clearly reflects development of the State Hospital and School system as described in the overview. It meets criteria A, B, and C of the National Register of Historic Places and is significant on the

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national, state and local levels. Its period of significance extends from 1855 to 1940.

The Lunatic Hospital at Northampton was authorized in 1855 to relieve overcrowding in the Commonwealth's existing asylums at Worcester and Taunton, and especially to serve the population of the state's four western counties. It was planned for 250 patients, a population that was not expected to be reached for some time. Prior to improvement of the originally purchased 185 acres overlooking the town of Northampton one mile to the east, the Trustees "visited several similar institutions... and consulted a gentleman of taste and experience in this department, who has examined the grounds, and aided them by his suggestions and advice." (1st Annual Report, 1855).

Jonathan Preston, a builder/architect from Boston and father of the better-known William Gibbons Preston (see Fernald School), was selected to design an asylum on the Kirkbride plan. According to Preston's specifications, the foundation and steps were to be granite; freestone was to be used for sills, coping, and quoins; walls were to be brick; flooring was to be spruce, chestnut, or pine; and the interior finish wood was to be chestnut. Additionally, the building was to be equipped with gas lighting, speaking tubes, bells, dumbwaiters, and an elaborate ventilating system. An engraving and plan (fig. 1), ... which first appeared in the 1864 Annual Report, reveal a building of total symmetry with a central administrative core flanked by two stepped back wings on each side. The surmounting cupola contained "an observatory from which the most magnificent prospect in the Connecticut Valley can be obtained" (Tercentenary 1954: 371).

The building was praised in early Annual Reports for its solidity of construction and convenience of plan. The following quote from the 1859 report is illustrative: "Their (the building's) completeness not only leaves comparatively little to be desired, in addition, but experience in their use assures us that no very important alterations or repairs can be necessary for many years to come, to render them and keep them in every respect equal to the demands of an enlightened philosophy." (4th Annual Report 1859). The cornerstone was laid on July 4, 1856, and the building was completed in 1858 at a cost of \$300,000 (Tercentenary 1954: 371; see description section for greater detail).

Although designed for a greater capacity than immediately expected, the hospital filled rapidly, even before construction was complete. Fifty-one patients from the Worcester Asylum, who had originally come from the four western counties, were admitted on August 16, 1858, by order of the governor. Three weeks later, 68 patients of foreign nativity were received from the Boston City Lunatic Hospital. Over the next three weeks, another 63 were received from Worcester, in ten

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days another 28 from Boston, and soon thereafter, another 18 of uncertain origin were admitted. The Trustees acknowledged that this total of 228 patients was larger than even the largest institution had held until recently and that there was little precedent for the care of such numbers. They also stated that since ceilings were high and ventilation good, the capacity could probably be expanded from 250 to 300 without much detriment to patients or staff (3rd Annual Report 1858).

At this time, the trustee-appointed staff consisted of Dr. William Henry Price as Superintendent, an assistant physician, a clerk, a treasurer, an engineer, and a farmer (Tercentenary 1954: 372). Early annual reports also cite the housekeeper, seamstress, laundress, and baker. Immediate patient care was provided by attendants who reported to supervisors of the male and female sides of the hospital. The key role and influence of the attendants on the daily lives of patients was described thus:

The Attendants have the immediate and constant care of the patients; they sleep and take their meals in the halls in which they are employed; they see that the patients committed to their care rise in the morning at the proper time, that they are properly washed and dressed, that they receive their food at the proper time, that their beds are properly aired and made up, that the dormitories, floors, stairs, windows, &c. are kept clean and in good order; that the patients in their care have occupation and amusement through the day; that order and peace is preserved among them, and that they retire in proper season, and are safely and comfortably lodged for the night. Placed in constant contact with their patients, and having unrestricted intercourse with them, their influence is powerful for good or evil, and the success of a hospital as a curative institution, is, to a considerable extent dependent on their fidelity and natural adaptation to the performance of the peculiar duties of office. The mere performance of prescribed duties in the wards, however promptly and well done, cannot be considered as by any means fully satisfying the demands of the position. There must be an active, sympathizing interest felt in their unfortunate charge, a desire to promote the cure of the patients committed to their care, by constant watchfulness over their conduct and their intercourse with one another... (Annual Report 1858: 21-22).

In 1864, Dr. Price was succeeded as superintendent by Pliny Earle, who served until 1886. Earle was recommended by noted advocate Dorothea Dix, who had made several personal visits to Northampton (Tercentenary 1954: 372). While at Northampton, Earle attempted to apply the rehabilitative tenets of Moral Treatment despite the institution's ever increasing size. Earle, who was a great national voice for humane treatment of the insane, explained the nature of Moral Treatment thus in one of his many essays:

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Moral Treatment, as the term is generally understood, includes some agencies which might more strictly be called hygienic, as their curative influence is primarily exerted upon the body. The mental or moral influence is secondary. It includes all agencies, the direct and immediate operation of which is upon either the intellect, the passions, the propensities, or the moral and religious sentiments. Practically, in a hospital, everything in the management of patients other than the administration of medicine, the nursing of the sick, and the use of the bath, is considered as moral treatment. The internal polity of the house, the regular hours, the extension of privileges, the imposition of restraints, all the details of what is called discipline, are included under this head, no less than those other agencies which will demand more special notice, as manual labor, religious worship, intellectual employment, and recreation and amusement, in their diversified forms (13th Annual Report, 1886).

Earle felt that the key component of Moral Treatment was manual labor, and induced patients to participate by offering rewards of special food or privileges. Healthy, out-of-doors farmwork was considered especially important. Regular exercise of this type provided a safe and natural outlet for "nervous irritability," which otherwise caused disruption in the wards and sometimes created a need for restraint. It was also thought to dispel disordered, morbid trains of thought and promote a healthy interest in life. In addition to farm work, male patients helped to clear brush from the pleasure grounds, cleared walking paths in the tree groves, and did some grading. Women helped with laundry, cleaning, cooking, and sewing.

Amusement was another essential component of Moral Treatment. Together, work and amusement provided structure and a sense of normalcy by allowing patients to engage in everyday activities they might have participated in at home. Earle arranged for extensive programs of religious and secular readings, music, lectures, and dancing as part of the patients' treatment. Other recreational activities included strolling through the grounds, bowling, games, and library privileges.

Reliance on the methods of Moral Treatment to modify patient behavior was necessitated by the rather crude state of knowledge about the causes and treatment of insanity at mid-century. Beyond Moral Treatment, hospitals relied on a handful of drugs to effect cures: elixer of iron and bark to promote strength; opiates, usually sulphate of morphine, as a soporific; and bromide of potassium to diminish epileptic seizures.

Although Earle sought cures by applying the tenets of Moral Treatment, a quote from the Trustees in their 1863 Annual Report is perhaps a

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more honest assessment of the curability of the hospital's population. Of the 334 patients remaining on this day in the hospital, not one in ten presents any reasonable probability of recovery... the principal object must be to render their residence as comfortable and as pleasant as circumstances will permit, and by a proper regimen, both physical and mental, to prevent as far as possible, any further deterioration of their condition.

Pliny Earle, who brought the State Lunatic Hospital at Northampton to national attention, was a significant figure in the field of mental health when he assumed the superintendency. He had headed the Friend's Asylum for the Insane in Philadelphia as well as the Bloomingdale Asylum in New York and had traveled extensively in Europe to visit insane asylums there (1838, 1845, 1871). Unlike most of his colleagues who had been involved in the early reformist movement to establish public and private insane asylums, Earle became disenchanted with the role institutions currently had and might play in the future to cure the insane. In several widely read articles, published in the 1870s, when he was superintendent at Northampton, he refuted early statistics on cures as gross exaggerations. He also asserted that modern institutions were less effective than those operating in the early nineteenth century due to their size, as well as to the growing numbers of chronic and foreign patients.

When Earle resigned in 1886, he was replaced as Superintendent by his assistant Dr. Edward B. Nims, who had served since 1869. By this time, the hospital was eagerly awaiting the opening of Westborough State Hospital (see form) at the old Lyman School to absorb some of their patients and was also planning expansion of their own institution. At this time there were approximately 475 patients, a number that remained fairly constant from 1872 to 1892 (Tercentenary 1954: 373). For the next sixty years, however, the patient population increased rapidly, reaching 657 in 1903, 1,559 in 1928, and 2,331 in 1952. Corresponding numbers of staff were 85 in 1893, 135 in 1903, 219 in 1928, 420 in 1935, and 509 in 1952 (Tercentenary 1954: 373-375). As noted in the overview, the increases occurred as the state absorbed responsibilities from the towns and as increasing numbers of aged senile patients were admitted to insane asylums.

The problem of overcrowding was given considerable attention in the hospital's Annual Reports for the 1910s and 1920s. They provide a clear and eloquent summation of problems besetting the entire system at that time. Not only was the population considerably over the official capacity of 820, but it was maintained only by sending patients to facilities in the eastern part of the state, recreating conditions that Northampton had been established to solve. The Board of Trustees recommended expansion of the facilities at Northampton, or construction of a separate facility to better serve the regional needs of the four western counties. The following statements from the 1922

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report are typical:

The number of patients maintained by our hospital is steadily increasing despite the many who have been removed to hospitals in the eastern districts in order to make room for our new admissions, and the district served by us is sending us more than we can accommodate. There are at present more than 700 patients in other hospitals, who went from here, making with those who are here a total of 1,750 in State institutions whose homes are in our part of the State (Report 1922: 18) ... The Department of Mental Diseases estimates our capacity at about 820, which is considerably larger than our estimate. The numbers we have been requested to maintain during each of the past five years have been consecutively, as follows: 980, 990, 1000, 1010, 1025, and for the coming year we are asked to make estimates for the maintenance of 1060 patients. As a result of this constantly increasing growth in numbers, we have been seriously handicapped in the care of our patients. We cannot transfer our most troublesome patients, consequently a larger proportion of those who remain are of the disturbed class. The wards where easily distracted patients are cared for should accommodate only a very limited number of patients, but now our wards are occupied by anywhere from 40 to 60 patients, and many of these are obliged to sleep in corridors and day spaces (Report 1922: 11).

A 1924 Senate report confirmed the Trustees' observations, stating that Northampton was so overcrowded with 1,080 patients instead of the 818 capacity that cots had to be set up in the corridors at night (Senate Doc 211, 1924).

Clearly the rise in population and attendant overcrowding necessitated an expansion of facilities. The first major addition to the hospital occurred in 1903-1905, when the present outer wings were added to the main Kirkbride building (#2) to serve as male and female infirmaries (#s 5, 6). In 1924 and 1925, two additional wards (#s 44, 45) for 93 patients each were added to the rear of the Kirkbride building. At the same time, staff houses and dormitories began to be constructed on the side lawns of the main campus to help attract qualified staff. A dormitory for 99 nurses (#14) and two cottages for married employees were completed in 1928, with others constructed in succeeding years.

The most important phase of expansion began in 1928, finally deciding the question of how rising numbers of mentally ill in the western counties were to be cared for, and confirming Northampton's primary regional role. The present Memorial Group was initiated with construction of a 159-patient dormitory (# 7) on land that the hospital had acquired gradually since 1869. This group expanded rapidly over the next few years with additional wards (#8-10), a power plant (#38), laundry (#39), and kitchen/dining facility (#48). Most

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were constructed under the auspices of new federal funding programs designed to counteract the Great Depression: the Public Works Administration and its successor, the Works Progress Administration (Tercentenary 1954: 373-374/Annual Reports 1934-1938).

The Trustees described the new Memorial Group thus:

Five major P.W.A. building projects have been in progress during the year. The new heating plant on Earl Street near the railway siding has been completed and was put into operation June 12, 1935. The entire heat and hot water supply for the institution is derived directly and indirectly from this plant, the steam mains being carried in tunnels that are mostly available for subway travel as well. This new heating plant eliminates the necessity for a half mile haul of coal to the old power house. A unit to accommodate one-hundred and fifty female patients is being added to the new group of ward buildings on the south side of Prince Street. It should be ready for occupancy before next spring. A new cafeteria with a feeding capacity of one thousand patients is being built near, but detached from, this ward building. It will accommodate all the patients in the new group of ward buildings when completed and should be ready for use soon. A new laundry on Earl Street near the heating plant is nearly completed but will probably not be equipped and ready for use before spring. Additions to and remodeling of the farm ward into a storehouse and cold storage have been started and is progressing satisfactorily. Each of the items of new construction listed above fill a long felt want and were urgently needed to relieve "growing pains" (Annual Report 1935: 2-3).

Services were expanded in the 1930s as well, reflecting the growing importance of the mental hygiene movement. A 1930 report by the Mass Medical Society noted that treatment programs at Northampton included:

Hospital clinics in neighboring cities and towns served by a psychiatrist; school clinics in charge of a physician with assistance of a psychologist; active psychiatrist in juvenile court each week; active social service department; hydrotherapy and occupational therapy emphasized in treatment (MMS 1930: 13).

In 1937, a pathologist was added to the staff, and a laboratory was equipped as part of the new kitchen facility for the Main Complex. The medical staff expanded to include eight physicians and a dentist. Local physicians were used on a consulting basis. The social service department was enlarged and out-patient clinics were held on a monthly basis. Recreation, occupational therapy, and industrial therapy activities were also increased. More liberal policies toward patients and their families were adopted in 1935 with an expansion of the parole system (Tercentenary 1954: 374-375). These types of programs were added to campuses throughout the system in the early twentieth century, as described in the overview.

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The farm remained an important part of the hospital's treatment programs and economy. In 1923, substantial crops of potatoes, onions, strawberries, apples, tomatoes, cabbage, and squash were produced despite the effects of drought. The hay yield was high and the total milk production from 55 cows was 745,249 pounds, an average of more than 13,000 pounds per cow. In addition to the cows, the herd included 29 heifers, 24 calves, and 6 bulls (Annual Report 1923: 9). By 1936, the herd produced 8,054,365 pounds of milk and 8,223 pounds of beef. The piggery supplied 79,100 pounds of dressed pork, while the henery supplied 10,290 dozen eggs and 7,712 pounds of dressed poultry. Among the many crops, the farm produced the following weights in pounds: hay 461,450; apples 103,678; grapes 740; asparagus 5396; beets 52,301; cabbage 67,509; cantaloupes 6226; sweet corn 38,232; swiss chard 3577; dandelions 2237; potatoes 85,324; onions 40,007; peas 4174; rhubarb 8401; spinach 7372; tomatoes 95,082; turnips 68,509; strawberries 5684 (Annual Report 1936: 8-9).

In 1945, the Governor & Council Report stated that the patient population stood at 2,125, while the staff numbered 268 with 191 vacancies. Most of the vacancies were accounted for by 64 men and 62 women in war service. Despite the poor patient-staff ratio, conditions at the hospital were described as good. The only subject chosen for special examination was the wood-frame dairy barn, which had been built in 1860 and was considered to be a fire hazard, especially as it was staffed mainly by patients. At that time, the barn contained 150 head of registered Holstein cattle valued at \$20,000, and up to 300 tons of hay. The barn was apparently built into a hillside, probably the west slope of the hill the main complex stands upon, because the rear was noted as 30 feet above ground level.

A similar study and report in 1954 recommended that new admissions or surgical buildings be constructed at several hospitals including Northampton (Governor's Report 1954). The Haskell Admissions Building of 1959 (#46) was the result. At the same time, new programs that had been planned by Dr. Arthur N. Ball, who served as the seventh superintendent from 1935-1952, were carried out. These ranged from the opening of a beauty parlor, which was described as having "remarkable results in the rehabilitation of women patients," to the establishment of a variety of clinics under consulting specialists. These included gynecology, optometry, dermatology, insulin coma, and electric shock (Tercentenary 1954: 375-376).

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric occupations of Northampton are poorly documented, any surviving sites would be significant. Numerous locations in the town are underreported, and few sites have been systematically excavated in the area. Prehistoric sites in this locale can contribute to a greater understanding of prehistoric

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settlement and subsistence within the Connecticut River drainage and the importance of those activities along major tributaries of that drainage.

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential to further document hospital structures, particularly those no longer extant as well as provide detailed information on the social, cultural, and economic conditions that characterized patients and staff at the Commonwealth's third insane asylum from 1855 to 1940. Structural and other archaeological remains from the 1860 barn can provide information on mid 19th-century dairy activities at the hospital and how these activities compared with similar activities in private life. Additional information pertaining to agricultural activities at the hospital can be learned through the location of outbuildings and analysis of occupational-related features, particularly trash areas. Analysis of similar features can also provide evidence pertaining to the nature and extent of patient care at the hospital, including their living and working conditions and how these may have compared with staff who also resided at the hospital and the general conditions of life in the mid-19th century.

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Mass. Governor & Council. 'Report of the Committee on Charitable Institutions and the State House.' 1945.

Mass. General Court. "Senate Document 211: Report of the Committee on Public Institutions." 1924.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9, 10 Page 12, 1

Northampton State Hospital
Northampton (Hampshire County)
Massachusetts

Mass. Medical Society. A Reference to the More Important Medical Institutions of Massachusetts. 1930.

Preston, Jonathan. Specifications for Building a State Hospital for the Insane. 1855.

Tercentenary Committee. The Northampton Book. Alan Browne, Inc. Brattleboro, Vt. 1954.

List of Figures

1. Main Building. Plan and elevation. 1864.
2. Main Building. Photograph. ca. 1880. courtesy SPNEA.

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 approximate 530 acres in the early 20th century. The only recent change is the deletion of the parcel now occupied by the Modern Hampden County Jail (not included in district).

(end)



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

MAP#	BUILDING NAME	DATE	STYLE	DESIGNER/ARCHITECT	STATUS	RESOURCE
1	Farm Workers' Building	ca. 1870	Panel Brick		C	B
2	Main Building	1855-1858	Gothic Revival	Jonathan Preston	C	B
3	Airing Court walls	1872	n/a		C	Ob
4	Pavilion (metal)	1962	n/a		NC	St
5	Main Building, north wing	1905	Renaissance Revival		C	B
6	Main Building, south wing	1905	Renaissance Revival		C	B
7	Memorial Complex, D	1928-1930	Colonial Revival	Gordon Robb	C	B
8	Memorial Complex, E	1928-1930	Colonial Revival	Gordon Robb	C	B
9	Memorial Complex, C	1932	Colonial Revival	Gordon Robb	C	B
10	Memorial Complex, F	1935	Colonial Revival	Gordon Robb	C	B
11	Memorial Complex, A.P.	1952	Colonial Revival		NC	B
12	North Employees Home	ca. 1930	Colonial Revival	Gordon Robb?	C	B
13	South Employees Home	ca. 1930	Colonial Revival	Gordon Robb?	C	B
14	Nurses' Home	1928	Colonial Revival	Gordon Robb	C	B
15	Male Attendants' Home	1932	Colonial Revival	Gordon Robb	C	B
16	Engineer's House 33-35 Prince Street	ca. 1855	Italianate		C	B
17	143-145 West Street	ca. 1860	Italianate (brick)		C	B
18	Main Gate	1867	Eastlake		C	Ob
19	137 West Street	1887	gable-end cottage		C	B
20	135 West Street	1887	gable-end cottage		C	B
21	garage	ca. 1940	n/a		NC	B
22	219 Earle Street	ca. 1860	five-bay cottage		C	B
23	51 Grove Street	ca. 1850	brick house		C	B
24	91 Grove Street	ca. 1870	Italianate		C	B
25	122 Grove Street	1920	gable-end cottage		C	B
26	garage	ca. 1950	n/a		NC	B
27	23 Laurel Street	1879	gable-end cottage		C	B
28	garage	ca. 1960	n/a		NC	B
29	278 Burt's Pitt Road	ca. 1890	gable-end house		C	B
30	garage	ca. 1930	n/a		C	B
31	24 Chapel Street	ca. 1910s	gable-end house		C	B
32	16 Chapel Street	ca. 1910s	gable-end cottage		C	B
33	garage	ca. 1940	n/a		NC	B
34	37 Prince Street	1940	Colonial Revival		C	B
35	garage	1940	n/a		C	B
36	Superintendent's House	1940	Colonial Revival		C	B
37	Recreation Building	1932	Colonial Revival		C	B
38	Power Plant	1935	Moderne		C	St
39	Laundry	1936	Utilitarian	Richard Shaw	C	B
40	Fountain	1876	n/a		C	Ob
41	Main Kitchen/Cafeteria	1938	Colonial Revival	Gordon Robb?	C	B

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

MAP#	BUILDING NAME	DATE	STYLE	DESIGNER/ARCHITECT	STATUS	RESOURCE
42	Storage Barn	ca. 1900	Utilitarian		C	B
43	Greenhouse, headhouse	ca. 1870	Utilitarian		C	B
44	Main Building, rear wing	1924	Colonial Revival	Gordon Robb	C	B
45	Main Building, rear wing	1925	Colonial Revival	Gordon Robb	C	B
46	Haskell	1959	Modern		NC	B
47	Memorial Group, G Building	1967	Modern		NC	B
48	Memorial Group, Kitchen	1936	Colonial Revival	Gordon Robb?	NC	B
49	Marker				C	Ob
50	garage	ca. 1920	n/a		C	B
51	39 Prince Street	1940	Colonial Revival		C	B
52	10 Chapel Street	ca. 1900	gable-end cottage		C	B
53	Hennery	1920	Utilitarian		C	B
54	Piggery	1861	Utilitarian		C	B
55	Butler Building(metal shed)	1961	Utilitarian		NC	B
56	Horse Barn/Grounds Shop	1860/79	Panel Brick elements		C	B
57	Fire House	1938	Utilitarian		C	B
58	Coach House	ca.1870	Queen Anne		C	B
59	New Garage	1966	Utilitarian		NC	B
60	Equipment Shed	1939	Utilitarian		C	B
61	Red Barn (wood frame)	ca. 1840	Utilitarian		C	B
62	Carriage/Wagon Shed	ca. 1900	Utilitarian		C	B
63	Ox Barn	1900	Utilitarian		C	B
64	Pump House	1900	Utilitarian		C	B
65	Carpenter Shops	1910	Utilitarian		C	B
66	Barn	ca. 1950	Utilitarian		NC	B
67	Barn	ca. 1950	Utilitarian		NC	B
68	Main, front lawn	1850s+	n/a		C	Si
69	Main, carriage roads	1860s+	n/a		C	St
70	Main, foot path	pre-1876	n/a		C	St
71	Memorial, south lawn	1930s	n/a		C	Si
72	Agricultural land	1850s+	n/a		C	Si
73	M.C. Connector	ca. 1930s	n/a		C	B
74	M.C. Connector	ca. 1930s	n/a		C	B
75	M.C. Connector	ca. 1930s	n/a		C	B

TOTAL RESOURCES: 62 Contributing; 13 Noncontributing

52 Contributing Buildings	12 Noncontributing Buildings
3 Contributing Sites	1 Noncontributing Structure
3 Contributing Structures	
4 Contributing Objects	

MASS STATE HOSPITALS & SCHOOLS
NORTHAMPTON STATE HOSPITAL
Main Building
c1900; Courtesy SPNEA
Figure #2



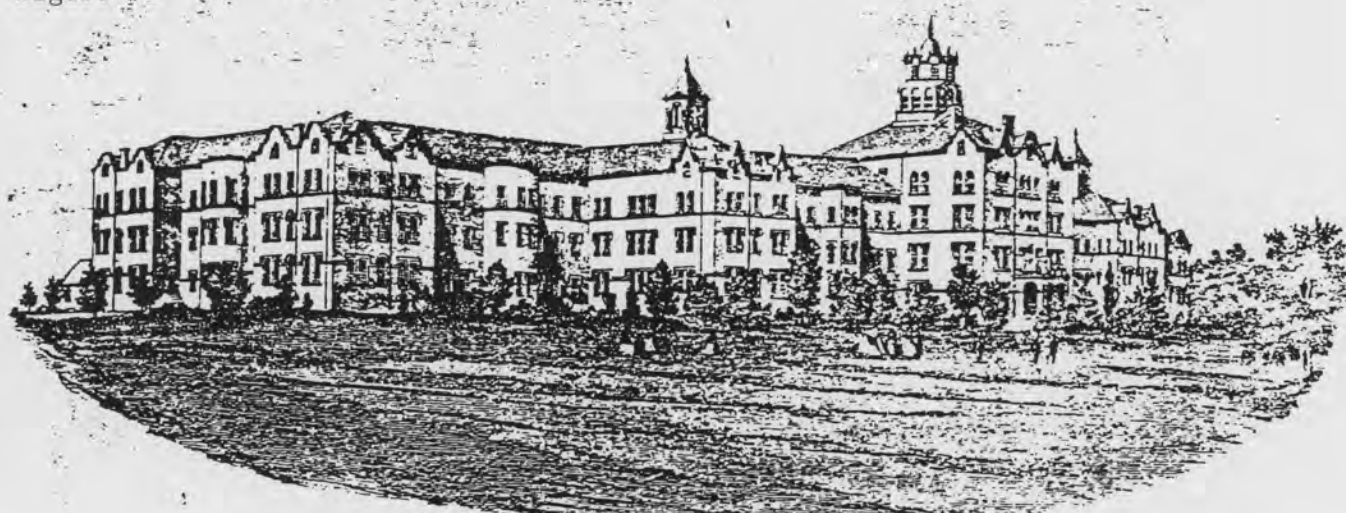
MASS STATE HOSPITALS & SCHOOLS

NORTHAMPTON STATE HOSPITAL

Main Building

Engraving and Plan; 9th Annual Report 1864

Figure #F

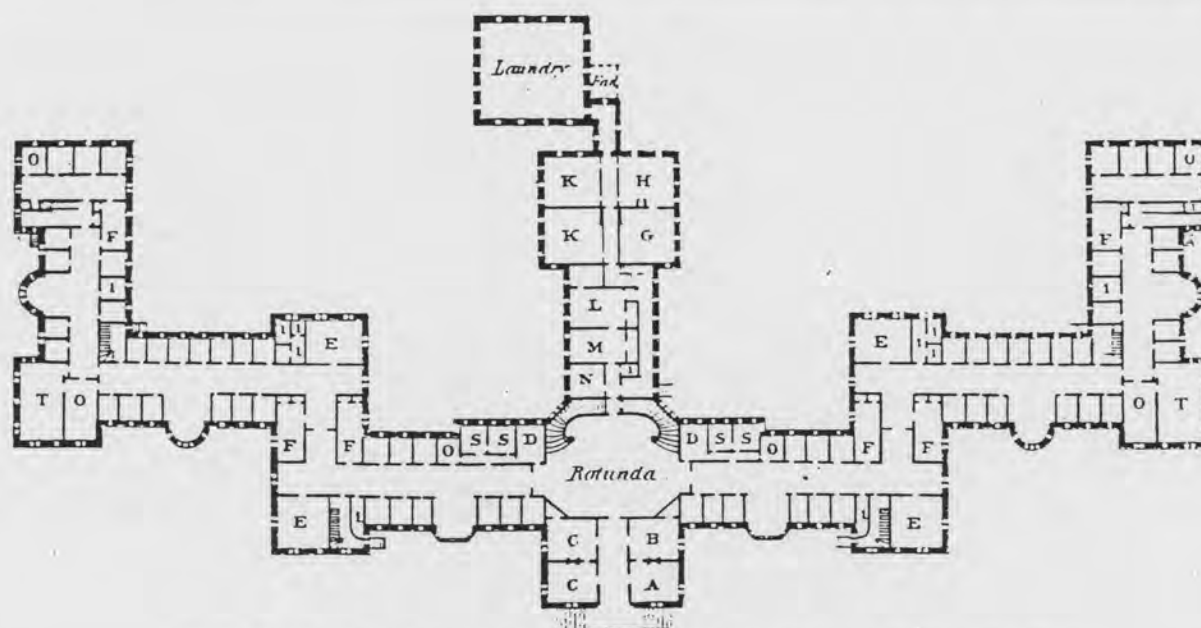


Litho of Henry Seibert & Bros. 23 Fulton St. N.Y.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE
Northampton, Massachusetts.

INDEX TO THE PLAN.

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. Office. | K. Folding and distributing rooms. |
| B. Dispensary. | L. Farmers' dining room. |
| C. Parlors. | M. Farmers' sitting room. |
| D. Rooms where patients see their friends. | N. Private office. |
| E. Sitting rooms. | O. Attendants' rooms. |
| F. Dining rooms. | S. For patients very ill. |
| G. Drying room. | T. For suicidal patients. |
| H. Ironing room. | 1. Water-closets, sink-rooms and bath-rooms. |



*Plan of the First Story of the State Hospital for the Insane, Northampton, Mass.
Scale 82 1/2 feet to the inch. Whole Length of Front 512 feet.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Northampton State Hospital

MULTIPLE NAME: Massachusetts State Hospitals MPS

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Hampshire

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

REFERENCE NUMBER: 94000696

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 7.25.94 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Historically & architecturally significant
mental hospital*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A, B, C
REVIEWER Patrick Andrews
DISCIPLINE Historian
DATE 7/25/94

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

CLASSIFICATION

☐ count ☐ resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

☐ historic ☐ current

DESCRIPTION

☐ architectural classification
☐ materials
☐ descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

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

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

☐ acreage ☐ verbal boundary description
☐ UTMS ☐ boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

☐ sketch maps ☐ USGS maps ☐ photographs ☐ presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

Signed _____ Phone _____

Date _____



#1-23a 11/91

Main Building
Northampton State Hospital
Northampton, MA

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



1-25 Northampton 11/91
Main Bldg from SE



1-23a - Northampton 11/91
Main Bldg from SE



1-22 Northampton 11/91
Main Bldg from SE



1-24 Northampton 11/91
Main Bldg, N. wing, from SE



1-20 Northampton 11/91
Main Bldg - S side N wing (1890s)



1-21 Northampton 11/91

Main Bldg - S. Side of N. Wing



1-19 - Northampton 11/91
Main Bldg. N side facing SE



1-16 Northampton 11/91
Barn, Shed & Piggy Arm E



1-15a Northampton 11/91

Farm Workers Bldg from SE



1-17a - Northampton 11/91

Support Group from Henneey



1-15 Northampton 11/91

S. Employees Home from E



1-28 Northampton 11/21

#41 Group 8A.



1-14 - Northampton 11/91
Main Gate & Italianate Hse



1-13 Northampton 11/91
Haskell Inn E



1-27 Northampton 11/91
Memorial Complex from S



1-2a Northampton 11/91
Memorial Complex 007 from S



1-26a Northampton 11/91
Memorial Complex form SW

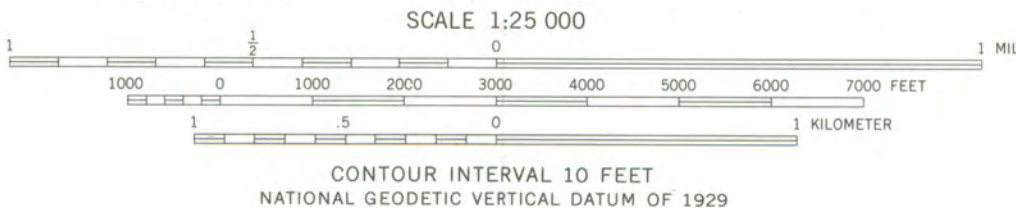
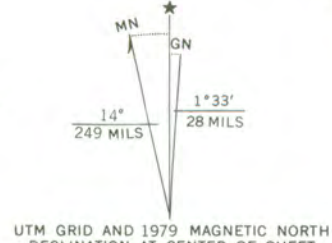


NORTHAMPTON STATE HOSPITAL
NORTHAMPTON (CHAMPEIRE COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS
UTM REF. POINTS #1-6

Feet	Meters
1	3048
2	6096
3	9144
4	12192
5	15240
6	18288
7	21336
8	24384
9	27432
10	30480

To convert feet to meters
multiply by .3048
To convert meters to feet
multiply by 3.2808

Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1935. Revised 1964
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
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map
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

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

EASTHAMPTON, MASS.
N4215-W7237.5/7.5

1964
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6468 I SW-SERIES V814

x50322

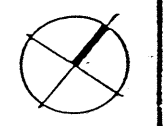
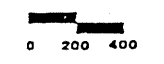
RECEIVED
AUG 8 1981
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION



NORTHAMPTON STATE HOSPITAL

LOZANO, WHITE ASSOCIATES, INC.

EXISTING BOUNDARY



RECEIVED 413

AUG 8 1994

INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE





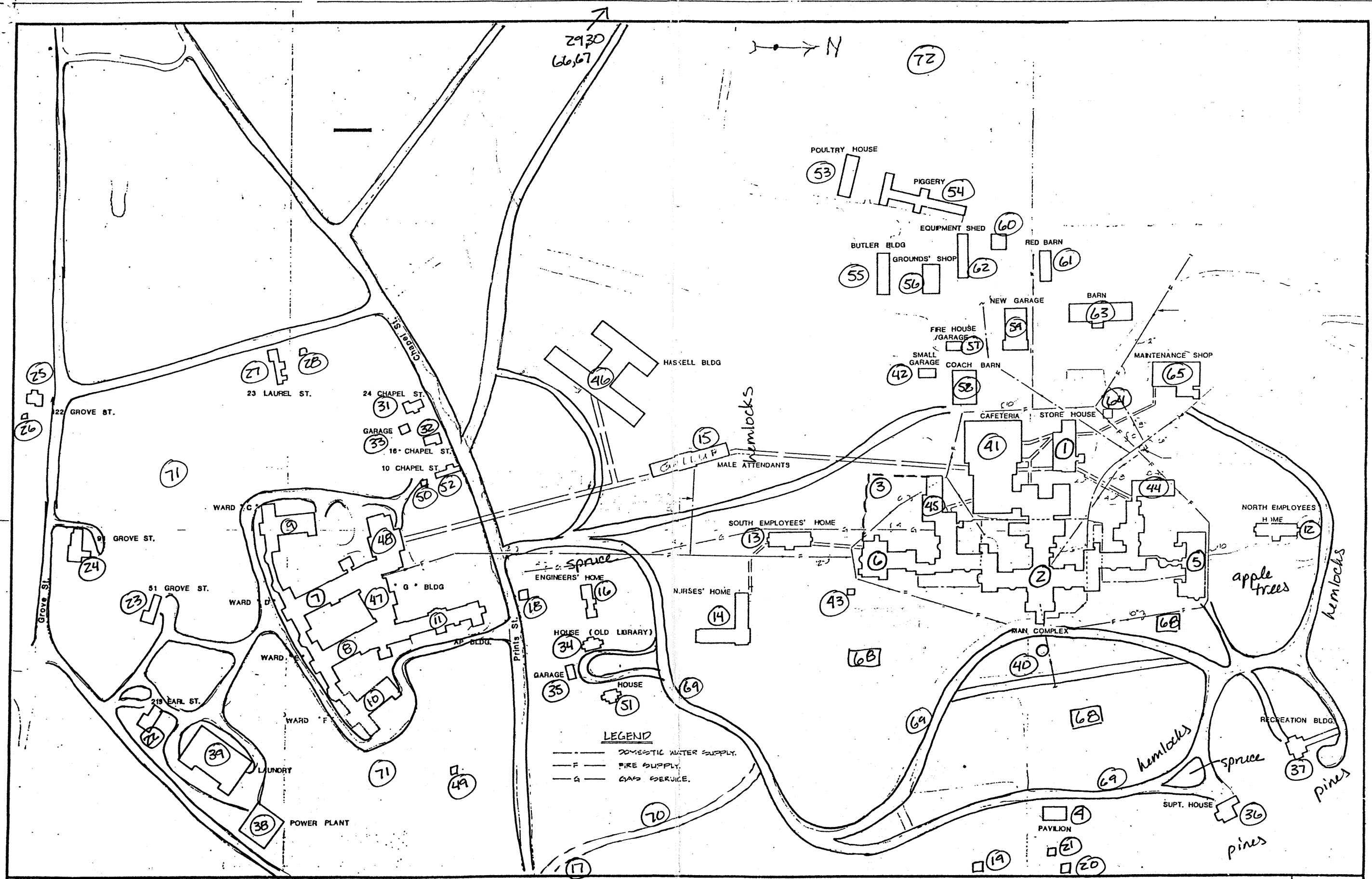
NORTHAMPTON STATE HOSPITAL

LOZANO, WHITE ASSOCIATES, INC.

EXISTING BOUNDARY

0 200 400





NORTHAMPTON STATE HOSPITAL

HOSPITAL COMPLEX

LOZANO, WHITE ASSOCIATES, INC.

Shooshaman Engineering Associates
330 Congress Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02210





RECEIVED
JUN 10 1994
NATIONAL
REGISTER

June 8, 1994

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

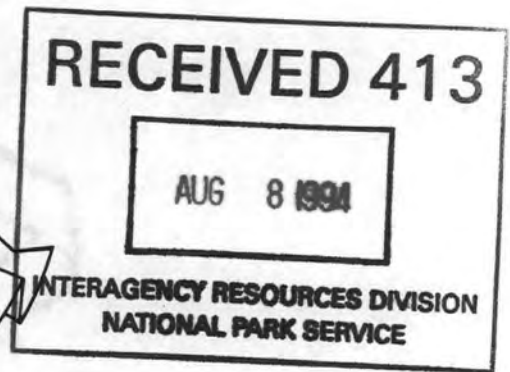
Northampton State Hospital, 1 Prince Street, Northampton
(Hampshire County), Massachusetts, 01581.

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 60-120 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. The one owner of this property is the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure



August 4, 1994

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

ATTN.: Patrick Andrus

Dear Mr. Andrus:

Enclosed you will find the additional documentation you recently requested regarding the Northampton State Hospital National Register nomination. The additional documentation includes

- Revised Site Map

This additional documentation more accurately illustrates the boundaries which are being nominated; therefore, the nomination should now be complete. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact either Doug Kelleher, Preservation Planner, or me at this office.

Sincerely,

 Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure