

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

56-1262

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

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

2. Location

Street & number: 361 Plantation Street

City or town: Worcester State: MA County: Worcester

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| <u>Brona Simon</u> | <u>May 12, 2017</u> |
| Signature of certifying official/Title: Brona Simon, SHPO | |
| Date | |
| State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government | |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria. | |
| Signature of commenting official: | Date |
| Title : | |
| State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government | |

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Patrick Anderson
Signature of the Keeper

7/3/2017
Date of Action

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
| <u>1</u> | <u> </u> | buildings |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | sites |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | structures |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | objects |
| <u>1</u> | <u> </u> | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1
listed in Worcester Asylum - State Hospital (NRDIS/NRMRA 1980)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

HEALTH CARE: hospital
DOMESTIC: institutional housing

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

HEALTH CARE: medical office

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Georgian Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, STONE: granite, brownstone, slate brownstone, WOOD

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Built in 1895, the Worcester State Hospital (WSH) Farmhouse was designed by the prominent Worcester architectural firm of Fuller and Delano in the Georgian Revival style. The 2½-story, red-brick building rises from a raised, granite-block basement level to a slate-covered hip roof. The five-bay, center-entrance main block housed the head farmer and his family, and a twelve-bay wing, or "ward," provided dormitory housing for the male resident farm workers. The farmhouse was constructed adjacent to the hospital's agricultural fields, roughly 1,200 feet southeast of the main hospital complex, both visually and physically separated from the Main Hospital Building that was designed in the Kirkbride plan atop the hill. The Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse served as a model for the 1902 Grove Hall farmhouse at Danvers State Hospital (DAN.516, NR 1984, demolished ca. 2005). Despite alterations in ca. 1930, 1940, 1952, ca. 1980, and 2014, the exterior of the farmhouse remains remarkably intact, and the building retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Narrative Description

The Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse was built in 1895 as the residential quarters for the hospital's head farmer, 50 patient farmhands, and additional hired help. Designed in the Georgian Revival style by the prominent Worcester architectural firm of Fuller and Delano, the farmhouse is situated on a gently sloping, grassy site overlooking Plantation Street (sketch map, figure 1). The 2½-story, red-brick

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farmhouse rests on a raised brick and granite foundation. The building consists of a main block (five by twelve bays), which served as the head farmer's residence, and the L-shaped dormitory wing (twelve by six bays), which housed patient farmhands and staff.

The elevations feature red brick laid in a common bond with Flemish headers. Above the granite foundation, a brownstone watertable encircles the building, and all of the window openings at the first and second floors feature brownstone sills with splayed, segmental-arched lintels (typically at the first story), and splayed, flat-arched lintels (typically at the second story). The building is topped by a hip roof, covered in slate, which is pierced by three corbelled brick chimneys (two on the dormitory wing and one on the main block), two short, square, ventilated cupolas, and paired, hip-roof dormers. Major decorative features include broad cornices with modillions and dentil detail, verandas and dormers, and square posts and turned balusters on the wood porches. Fenestration consists of 3/3 double-hung and fixed three-pane wood sash at the basement level, 2/2 double-hung wood sash at the first and second stories, and diamond-pane and 6/2 double-hung wood sash in the third-story dormers.

The east elevation of the main block (photo 1) is five bays across and features a centrally located, single-story, wood entrance porch with a lattice skirt. Accessed by a series of ten steps with turned balusters on either side, the porch roof is supported by a pair of Tuscan posts and pilasters. The porch trim includes modillions, similar to those that line the main roof. A decorative turned balustrade with finial-topped newel posts encircles the top of the porch roof. The entrance consists of a glazed-panel door with sidelights. A single dormer is centered above the entrance on the roof.

The east elevation of the dormitory wing (photo 1) is twelve bays long and extends from the north elevation of the main block. It features a single-story, hip-roof veranda with a lattice skirt along the façade that extends across all twelve bays, as well as around the first three bays of the north elevation. It is supported by twelve Tuscan posts with turned balusters, and features modillions beneath the eaves. Access to the porch is provided by a wood stair at its southern end, adjacent to the main block. An entrance adjacent to the stair features a glazed-panel door. Second-story window openings are shorter than those on the first story. The porch roof is covered with a short section of copper at the southern end, with slate for the remainder of the roof. Three evenly spaced, slate-clad, hip-roof dormers sit atop the wing's roof along the east elevation.

The north elevation of the building (photo 2) consists entirely of the north elevation of the dormitory wing. At the basement level is the exposed granite-block foundation for the wraparound veranda, along with an entrance consisting of a modern, glazed, steel door. Also at the basement level are a pair of 3/3 double-hung windows, and a fixed window featuring granite sills. The wraparound wood veranda at the first story is supported by four metal posts at the basement level. The first-story entrance consists of a glazed-panel door. While most windows on the building with arched, splayed lintels are at the first story, the north elevation also has one between the first and second story. Second-story window openings are shorter than those on the first story. A single dormer and one chimney are located on the roof along the north elevation.

The west elevation of the building (photo 3) consists of the main block at the southern end, and the dormitory wing extending off of it to the north. The main block is three bays in width on its southern elevation and two bays deep. A slate-covered, hip-roofed porch is located at the north end of the first story. Its details match those on the east elevation dormitory-wing veranda, including turned balusters and Tuscan posts, as well as modillions. The porch shelters an entrance consisting of a glazed-panel door with a granite step and brownstone lintel. The roof of the main block contains two dormers.

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The west elevation of the dormitory wing illustrates its L-shaped footprint as the north end of the wing, with the long part of the L, extending eight bays from the main block, then projecting two bays to a five-bay-wide portion creating the base of the L. A modern, wood-frame, glass-enclosed portico covers the fourth and fifth bays of the elevation, and is topped by a hip roof covered in corrugated metal roofing. The portico has a metal-frame glass door system, accessed by a series of wood stairs and a handicap-access ramp with pipe handrail. Two window openings in the center of the two-bay west end of the west elevation have their upper sash infilled with louvers on the first and second stories. Four dormers are asymmetrically placed along the roof of the west elevation of the dormitory wing, as well as a corbelled chimney forward of the ridge, closest to the main block. Two cupolas with vents are located along the ridgeline of the dormitory wing.

The south elevation of the building (photo 4) consists entirely of the south elevation of the main block, is twelve bays wide, and features a full-height, three-part polygonal bay separated by staggered bricks at each corner. Window openings are irregularly spaced and consist of longer and shorter openings. Two window openings have their upper sash infilled with louvers. The south elevation's roof has two dormers.

Interior

The building underwent a state and federal tax-advantaged rehabilitation in 2014, for continued use as medical office space (figures 6-8). The interior largely consists of offices accessed off of double-loaded corridors. Wall partitions are recent, and the plan of the interior spaces most reflects the building's 1950s updating, when common rooms were made into additional dormitory rooms. Interior wall surfaces consist of drywall and some exposed brick. Ceilings are acoustic tile and drywall with some historic wood beadboard, and flooring is carpeted. Historic wood window and door trim remains at the first through third floors along with a prominent historic oak staircase (photos 5-7).

Archaeological Description

Although no prehistoric sites are recorded on the Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse property, sites may be present. Two sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile) of the farmhouse. Environmental characteristics of the property represent some locational criteria (soil drainage, slope, distance to wetlands) that are favorable indicators for some types of ancient sites. There are no wetlands located within 1,000 feet of the nominated property, a negative locational characteristic. In general, however, the potential for locating significant ancient Native American survivals within the boundaries of the nominated property is low. The farmhouse boundaries are listed as being ten feet around the existing building. Any potential ancient Native American resources located on the property were likely destroyed by construction of the farmhouse, which has a full raised basement. Initial construction of the building included a builder's trench around the existing structure that would have taken up most, in not all, of the ten-foot buffer around the building.

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological sites associated with the nominated property, although their importance may be diminished by the tightly drawn boundary for the nomination. The land on which the State Hospital Farmhouse was built was farmland in 1870 when the grounds were purchased. Five houses were present on the approximately 270 acres purchased. No evidence exists at present to indicate that any of the five houses (not extant) were located on the farmhouse property. Archaeological evidence of barns, stables, outbuildings, and occupational-related features associated with the existing farmhouse may be present. Structural evidence of buildings associated with agricultural

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pursuits and domestic use of the farm may also exist. No evidence of historic landuse that predates Worcester State Hospital's development of the property is known to exist. Most potential archaeological resources associated with the State Hospital Complex, including the farmhouse, lie beyond the limit of the ten-foot buffer included around the existing farmhouse building, and are therefore excluded from this nomination. Construction features may exist; however, they may be of limited significance. Trash pits and other types of features may be present in the builder's trench or within the ten-foot buffer.

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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.)

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

HEALTH/MEDICINE
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1895-1967

Significant Dates

1940 – interior renovations

1952 - interior renovations

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Fuller and Delano Architects (1895 construction)
Vaudreuil and Fuller, Contractors (1895 construction)
Rodger Garland & Associates (1952 renovations)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980 as part of the Worcester State Hospital complex (NRDIS, NRMRA, 1993). Since the 1980 National Register listing, large portions of the Kirkbride-plan Main Hospital Building were demolished following a devastating fire in 1991. Further components of the hospital were demolished in 2008 to accommodate the construction of a new psychiatric hospital. Given the distance between the farmhouse and the other hospital buildings, the farmhouse has not been affected by the 1991 and 2008 demolition activities.

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Individually, the farmhouse meets National Register Criterion A as an important component of the original Worcester State Hospital complex, for its role in the care and treatment of patients, and as a model for farmhouses at other state hospitals. The farmhouse also meets National Register Criterion C as an elegant and intact example of Georgian Revival-style architecture, designed by the prominent Worcester architectural firm of Fuller and Delano, and retaining detailing and ornamentation. Despite the demolition of other buildings within the hospital complex, the Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse retains integrity of location, design, feeling, workmanship, materials, and association, with significance on the local and state levels. The period of significance begins in 1895, with construction of the building, and it ends in 1967, or fifty years from the present.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

HEALTH/MEDICINE: The development of the Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse was born out of a need for the hospital to be self-sufficient, cut down on costs, and provide therapeutic activity for patients. Select patients, who were able-bodied and were housed in the farmhouse's dormitory, participated in farming activities as part of their therapy. It was believed that fresh air and routine exercise were beneficial. Additionally, as with other state and municipal institutions such as boys' homes and almshouses, it was believed that assisting in maintaining the institution was a patient responsibility, if able. The farmhouse is an important example of 19th-century views of patient care and therapy.

ARCHITECTURE: Designed by the architecture firm of Fuller and Delano, the Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse is a representative example of Georgian Revival-style architecture, with decorative brick courses, granite blocks, and Tuscan-style posts. Executed in red brick, the building has the bulk of its ornamentation on the east elevation fronting on Plantation Street, including the large veranda with a two-story turreted bay window on its south elevation. As a later addition to the campus, the farmhouse differed in style from the Victorian-era buildings that existed at the hospital prior to 1895. The farmhouse was built during a period of modest hospital expansion between the initial construction in the 1870s and the rapid expansion in the mid 20th century. Despite replacement of some doors and windows in the mid 20th century, the building remains an important example of the Georgian Revival style.

Historical Overview of Worcester State Hospital

The Worcester State Hospital originated with the founding of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital in 1833. Located on Summer Street in Worcester, it is believed to be only the third such facility for mental health in New England, and the first in the country established by a state. In 1830, a committee of the Massachusetts State Legislature, chaired by Horace Mann, recommended the construction of an asylum based upon the number (269) of mentally ill known to be in prisons, almshouses, and other places, aside from the 60 already in the McLean Asylum in Belmont, MA. The new asylum was to house 120 patients. Worcester and Boston were contenders for the proposed asylum, but Worcester offered a better location at the center of the state. In supporting the proposal, the town of Worcester purchased the land for the facility and presented it to the state, which paid \$50,000 in construction and furnishing costs. Dr. Samuel Woodward was selected to serve as superintendent, and in its first year of operation 163 patients were admitted. The asylum was quickly overwhelmed, and additions were made beginning in 1835. By the 1840s the asylum was expanded to 320 beds. By the late 19th century, the facility was again overwhelmed, with more than 400 patients in 1877.

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With the asylum increasingly at overcapacity, the trustees petitioned the state legislature in 1870 to fund the purchase of property in Worcester to house a new hospital. With approval, the new site was purchased, including roughly 270 acres. The new property included 90 acres of farmland and five houses that were quickly put to use. The houses were converted into patient and staff rooms for convalescence, and a barn and stables were erected. Able-bodied male patients engaged in farming or construction work, and female patients engaged in domestic work. As well as providing activities for patients, the farm was seen as a serene environment for those who required minimal supervision.

Construction of the new hospital proceeded slowly as the trustees awaited appropriations from the state as well as additional funding generated from selling parcels of land from the old Worcester Lunatic Hospital site. The initial plan for the new hospital was to have a smaller facility, but the trustees saw the need for expansion and used the Kirkbride design of interconnecting wings to accommodate the need for additional space. Dr. Thomas Story Kirkbride developed what became known as the Kirkbride plan for hospitals. The plan emphasized staggered, connecting wards off of a main block. Kirkbride designs were popular for hospitals throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The Panic of 1873 (an economic depression) further exacerbated the need for funds, but by 1877 the new hospital was completed. Four hundred and thirty patients were transferred to the Worcester State Hospital, with 100 left in the old asylum, which was renamed the Asylum for the Chronic Insane. Successive expansions allowed the Worcester State Hospital to house 650 patients by 1881, 809 by 1889, and exceeding 900 through the 1890s. As patient numbers increased, so did the staff, with roughly 90 during the 1890s, thus maintaining a 10:1 ratio with patients.

The hospital was a self-contained facility complete with its own farm for produce, as well as barns for dairy cattle and a piggery for meat. Additionally, it had an in-house bakery, a greenhouse, a carpenter's shop, boiler house, icehouse, stable, and other facilities. By 1883, hospital superintendent John Park posited that the hospital would benefit from the construction of a separate dormitory for patient agricultural laborers. He believed that with proper supervision and a fence-enclosed farm, some of the criminally insane, who previously had little opportunity to move about the property, could be given work. Additionally, the hospital acquired another 130 acres of land for farming in 1890, in neighboring Shrewsbury, referred to as "Hillside."

In 1892, overcrowding at the hospital prompted superintendent Hosea Quinby to suggest the construction of a separate farmhand building that could house a 50-person patient workforce and the hospital's farmer. Quinby requested a sum of \$25,000 from the state for this purpose. Plans were drawn up by the architecture firm of Fuller and Delano, and the construction contract was issued to construction company Vaudreuil & Fuller in 1894. Other buildings constructed during the 1890s included the Nurses' Residence (designed by Fuller and Delano, still extant), infirmary, and a bathhouse.

In 1893, the Worcester State Hospital was exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago as an example of a model mental health facility. The exhibit focused on the architecture and mechanical equipment, as well as patient care and its history. Farming, as well as other patient activities and therapeutic methods, were also showcased.

Hospital admissions continued to increase through the early 20th century, from 1,088 in 1901 to 2,224 patients in 1927. As admissions grew, the staff's size also increased, and additional buildings were erected, including the Nurses' Home in 1903, the Attendants' Home in 1906, and 21-24 Hospital Avenue in the 1920s for additional staff quarters. During the early 20th century, as admissions increased, labor

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disputes with hospital officials became a problem; this was addressed through internal reviews, training, and hiring of additional staff. Staffing problems persisted for many years; in particular, shortages occurred during the Great Depression and later, during World War II.

During the 1910s through the 1940s, the hospital also increasingly expanded its role, from caring for patients to becoming a teaching and research facility partnering with medical colleges and nursing schools. Laboratories and other study areas were added to facilitate on-site research of mental illnesses and other diseases, and a pathologist was added to the staff. By 1930, the care of the mentally ill in Massachusetts accounted for one sixth of the state budget, as admissions continued to increase statewide.

A series of buildings was added in the mid to late 20th century as part of renewed growth and expansion, including the Bryan Building in 1955, the Service Building in 1956, a new laundry building in 1962, and finally the Youth Guidance Center in 1970. The hospital's peak patient population was in the 1950s, with nearly 4,000 residents. From the 1950s until its closure in 1991, the population declined. Concern over the welfare of long-term patients, as well as new treatments, shifted mental-health care away from the state hospitals.

Recent History of Worcester State Hospital

By the 1980s, "deinstitutionalization," as well as the rise of psychopharmacology and outpatient treatment, caused admissions to quickly decrease at Worcester State Hospital. Portions of the Main Hospital Building were left vacant, as the Commonwealth of Massachusetts moved away from maintaining the state hospital system. Worcester State Hospital continued to function at a significantly decreased capacity. In 1991, a fire in the Main Hospital Building ultimately resulted in its demolition. The patient population at this time was 400, and they were either discharged or transferred to other facilities when the hospital closed after the fire. Other buildings were subsequently demolished, as a new hospital, the Worcester Recovery Center and Hospital, opened on the grounds in 2012.

Development of the Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse

The Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse is the second farmhouse for the Worcester State Hospital. Upon purchase of the hospital grounds in 1870, one of the five existing houses (not extant) on the property was used to house the farmer and his family. The first farmhouse, known as the S. B. Watson Cottage, or Wheeler Cottage, was located west of the present farmhouse, and was a ca. 1850 residence. The original farmhouse was added onto in the 1870s, after purchase of the property, for use as housing for the farmer and other hospital staff. With the construction of the 1895 farmhouse, the Watson Cottage no longer served as a residence for the hospital's farmer. The Watson Cottage was demolished by 1995.

The development of the present farmhouse was born out of a need not only to provide adequate housing for the head farmer, his family, and some staff, but also to provide a therapeutic respite for patients engaging in farming activity. Starting in 1892, superintendent Hosea Quinby lobbied for the construction of a farmhouse to house up to 50 male patients. The building was completed in 1895 at a cost of \$29,306.58.

The Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse served multiple purposes. It provided housing for more patient workers and staff, thereby allowing the hospital to become more self-sufficient through in-house food production. The building also addressed an overcrowding issue within the wards in the Main Hospital Building, and provided temporary relief until further additions and beds could be added. Finally, the

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building served a therapeutic goal through providing a quieter setting for more functional patients who needed less supervision. Hospital staff believed that keeping patients engaged with activities and an established routine would assist in their recovery. Additionally, the farmhouse and farm were seen as tranquil environments. The hospital staff believed that the therapeutic benefits for patients engaged in farming activities outweighed the economic benefits of growing crops.

Constructed nearly 20 years after the Main Hospital Building, the Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse is an elegant example of Georgian Revival-style architecture, designed by the prominent Worcester architectural firm of Fuller and Delano. The prominent red-brick farmhouse was located adjacent to the hospital's farmland, roughly 1,200 feet southeast of the main hospital complex. It therefore remained separate and distinct from the other hospital buildings. As a later addition, the farmhouse differed in style from the Victorian-era buildings that existed at the hospital prior to its construction, including the Gothic Revival-style Main Hospital Building. Unlike the Nurses' Residence (also designed by Fuller and Delano in the 1890s), the farmhouse utilized brick rather than stone, differentiating it from earlier buildings. The farmhouse was built during a period of modest hospital expansion, between the initial construction in the 1870s and the rapid expansion in the mid 20th century.

Many of the state hospitals in Massachusetts contained farming activities during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Typically, these institutional farms were supervised by a head farmer, and were cultivated by both hired hands and male and female patients who were competent to participate in some regular occupation with relatively little supervision. By the late 19th century, most American mental institutions engaged patients in activities that included sewing, broom and brush making, weaving, carpentry, and farming, as these activities were believed to be therapeutic. Additionally, the greater freedom and more liberal diet afforded to farm workers was seen as a privilege and an incentive to other patients. The Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse was among the first of its kind built by a mental institution in Massachusetts. The typical hospital safeguards such as locked doors and grated windows were not used in the farmhouse, allowing patients more freedom and subtly expressing that they were to be trusted by the hospital officials.

As originally constructed, the farmhouse consisted of the main block (southern end, five bays wide and five bays deep), used to house the head farmer and his family. It contained eight rooms on the first floor, including a parlor and sitting room for the farmer's family, a sitting room and lavatory for the hired male help, a pantry, kitchen, serving room (dining room), scullery, storeroom, and refrigerator room. The second floor of the main block featured chambers for the farmer's family, a bathroom, linen closet, storeroom, and one large dormitory for female hired help. The attic space housed three rooms occupied by hired men and a room for the night watchman. The main block was separated from the patients' dormitory, which had its own entrances.

The twelve-bay dormitory wing, extending from the north elevation of the main block, was considered the patients' "ward." The first floor of the ward contained a dining room and attendants' room, a day room, and a clothes room for patients. The bathroom, lavatory, and water closets were located to the rear of the day room. The second floor of the wing included a dormitory lit by fourteen windows and six dormers, a room for two attendants, a night lavatory, and two single rooms for patients who became "over-excited."

Worcester State Hospital superintendent's reports during the mid 1890s make no mention of similar farmhouse/dormitories at other mental institutions in Massachusetts or elsewhere. The hospital's 1896 annual report suggests that there may have been no precedent for a building such as the Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse prior to 1895. By the late 1890s, however, similar farmhouses were constructed at

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most other institutions throughout Massachusetts. The Farm Colony Dormitory at Medfield State Hospital was erected in 1899; Grove Hall at Danvers State Hospital (DAN.516, NR 1984) was completed in 1902, and later updated with the Farm Hall in 1931; the Warren Farm Colony at Westborough State Hospital was completed in 1903.

Grove Hall at Danvers State Hospital (demolished ca. 2005) was among the only known examples of residential farmhouse construction at a state mental institution that was similar in materials, scale, and design to the Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse. Constructed after the Worcester State Hospital building in 1902, it is likely that Grove Hall was modeled after the Worcester design, which was considered a success by the hospital's superintendent a year after its completion in 1896.

Several exterior alterations to the farmhouse occurred over time. The wooden veranda on the east elevation of the dormitory wing was replaced in the 1930s. Other alterations along the exterior of the farmhouse included a Romanesque-style, brick-arched entry porch (no longer extant, visible in figure 5) at the center bay of the main block along the façade (east elevation), likely replacing the original Georgian Revival-style wood construction between 1930 and 1950. The same entryway has since been replaced with a wood porch (ca. 1980) similar in design to the original. In 1952, an entryway was created in place of a window at the southern end of the wing along the façade, for patient use.

A series of alterations occurred in the interior of the building starting in approximately 1940. Additional patient rooms were created out of common areas, including the dining room, as the Main Hospital Building had had a cafeteria since 1927, and meals, after 1940, were taken there. Starting in the 1930s, the hospital's annual reports reference removing patients from the farmhouse and converting it to staff use only, to relieve overcrowding in staff quarters. At this time the farmhouse housed between 30 and 35 patients, but the proposed conversion would not occur until 1952, when the Worcester-based architecture firm Rodger Garland & Associates undertook a substantial interior renovation, converting the remaining common areas into hospital staff dormitory rooms. An additional staircase was also added at this time. The farm continued in operation until 1969, with patient laborers being housed in the Main Hospital Building. After that year, outside food vendors replaced in-house food production.

Life at the Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse

Up to 50 patients and their attendants were housed in large dormitory and common rooms, separate from the farmer and hired help. Although it could accommodate more, for many years roughly 30 to 35 patients were housed in the farmhouse. They had their own food and cook, who prepared meals, often supplemented from the farm itself. As well as the privileges of their own common rooms and greater freedom, their meals were also considered to be slightly fresher and a higher quality than those in the wards. Until the cafeteria in the Main Hospital Building was built in 1927, meals had to be transported through the wards via a cart. Additionally, the farmhouse was considered a quieter, more serene environment, as the patients there were more mentally fit.

Each morning, when weather permitted, a small group of male and female patients (housed separately in the hospital wards) under the care of an attendant were taken either to the adjacent fields and farm facilities to the east of the farmhouse (figures 2 and 4), or to the Hillside farm in nearby Shrewsbury. Between the two farms there were a total of 220 acres of cultivatable land. The attendant took care to make sure patients did not overexert themselves, and rest was required. Daily activities included plowing and planting of fields, feeding cattle, chickens, and pigs, tending to the beehives, and planting a variety of

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vegetables including tomatoes, carrots, beans, cucumbers, and spinach. The farm also had a small apple orchard and a greenhouse to extend the growing season.

In addition to engaging patients, the farm helped to offset hospital budget shortages during the Great Depression. The usefulness of the farm increased greatly in 1942, when an old icehouse was converted into a cannery largely staffed by female patients. From then on, the cannery produced roughly 35,000 jars of fruits and vegetables per season. Oakleigh Jauncey was the head farmer during this period, from 1931 through the 1940s, and he and his family resided in the farmhouse. Jauncey, a graduate of the Massachusetts Agricultural College in Amherst, made sure that the farm was represented at fairs and other events showcasing its activities.

Additional patients from the wards would also work on the farm in the summer months, peaking at up to 175 patients and 27 staff in the 1950s, and producing 5,335,525 pounds worth of product. The majority of farm production was dairy products, seconded by produce, and then pork and other items. In 1955 the farm had 140 cattle and 200 pigs, and it was estimated that it saved the Commonwealth \$35,000 per year in food costs. Peter Stapor was the head farmer in the 1950s and 1960s. Stapor was previously a carpenter and attendant at the hospital.

Post Period of Significance

During the 1980s the farmhouse's interior went through alterations as part of converting it into medical office space. In 2014, a tax-advantaged rehabilitation was completed at the Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse, which preserved the building's key features including the masonry, veranda, trim, and slate roof. On the interior, offices off a double-loaded corridor reflect, but do not exactly replicate, the plan of the original farmhouse as updated in the 1950s. The rehabilitation was completed to meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Rehabilitation.

Fuller and Delano Architects

The Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse was designed by the well-known late 19th-century Worcester architectural firm of Fuller and Delano. The firm's success was most prevalent during the 1880s and 1890s, at which time their designs primarily featured the Romanesque, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styles. Fuller and Delano were prolific architects designing numerous residential, commercial, and civic buildings in Worcester, including many listed in the National Register (e.g., the Worcester Academy [WOR.1342] on Dorchester Street and the Edwin A. Kelley House [WOR.437] at 45 Cedar Street). At Worcester State Hospital the firm was also responsible for designing the Nurses' Home, constructed in 1903 by Vaudreuil and Fuller, as well as the farmhouse and additions to the Main Hospital Building and the Old Laundry Building. The firm also designed buildings at other hospitals, including numerous buildings at Grafton State Hospital (GRF.1070, NR), Thayer Hall (68 Jaques Avenue, WOR.2459) and the Outpatient Department (162 Chandler Street, WOR.2460) at Worcester City Hospital.

The partnership of James E. Fuller (1836-1901) and Ward P. Delano (1851-1915) was formed in 1879, lasting until Fuller's death in 1901. Fuller initially found work as a draftsman for Worcester architect Elbridge Boyden. He was later associated with another well-established Worcester architect, Stephen C. Earle, partnering in the firm of Earle & Fuller (1867-1876). Fuller and Delano were succeeded by their sons, Robert L. Fuller (1906) and Ward P. Delano III (1916), and the firm's name was retained until Delano III passed away in 1940.

Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse
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Vaudreuil and Fuller, Contractors

Joseph Godfroi Vaudreuil (1850-1905) was born in Quebec, of French Canadian descent. He immigrated to Worcester in 1868 and began a career as a contractor. By 1870 he was a foreman, and in 1889 he went into business for himself, constructing numerous residences in Worcester. In 1893, Vaudreuil partnered with James Edward Fuller, Jr. to form Vaudreuil and Fuller. Vaudreuil was also President of the Lake Quinsigamond Steam Boat Company.

James Edward Fuller, Jr. (1865-1942) was born in Worcester, MA, the son of James E. Fuller of Fuller and Delano. He worked as a contractor before partnering with Vaudreuil in 1893. Their company is responsible for the Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse in 1895 and the Nurses' Building on the hospital grounds in 1903. After Vaudreuil's death in 1905, Fuller later went on to be highly successful running his own construction firm, J. E. Fuller Construction.

Archaeological Significance

The use of the ten-foot buffer around the existing building as the boundary for the Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse precludes the possibility that ancient Native American resources survive on the nominated property. Any ancient resources that might have been present were destroyed by construction of the farmhouse, which has a full basement and likely a builder's trench for its foundation. The construction impacts to the archaeological integrity of potential ancient Native American and Colonial-period resources could be great. Construction impacts may also preclude the possibility of locating most types of potential historic archaeological resources at the farmhouse prior to its construction. Construction features may be present; however, they may be of limited significance. Any trash areas located in or near the foundation could be of great significance, if they exist. These areas could contain important information relating to the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of the farm laborers and their supervisors on the farm. Potential features located in close proximity to the building foundation could be of significance to the nomination by contributing evidence of the patients and workers at the state hospital and farmhouse, the working and living conditions of patients and staff, and the methods of construction for the farmhouse to 1895 and its subsequent renovations.

Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse
Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Annual Report of the State Board of Insanity of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Company, 1899-1915.

Atlas of the City of Worcester, Massachusetts. Springfield, MA: L. J. Richards & Co., 1896.

Beers, F. W. and George P. Sanford. *Atlas of the City of Worcester, Worcester County, Massachusetts.* New York: F. W. Beers & Co., 1870.

Callaway, Enoch. *Asylum: A Mid Century Madhouse and Its Lessons About Our Mentally Ill Today.* Westport, CT: Praeger, 2007.

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Fauteux, Jacques, AIA. *Site Survey, Farmhouse, Worcester State Hospital, ca. 1984.*

Grob, Gerald. *A History of Worcester State Hospital in Massachusetts, 1830-1920.* Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1986.

Hurd, Duane Hamilton. *A History of Worcester County.* Philadelphia: J. W. Lewis & Co., 1889.

Jenkins, Candace. *Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) Form A – Area MED.C Medfield State Hospital.* Boston: Massachusetts Historical Commission, 1984.

Jenkins, Candace, Betsy Friedberg, and Douglas J. Kelleher. *Commonwealth of Massachusetts State Hospital and State School System.* National Register Nomination Form, 1993.

Kelleher, Doug, and Alisa Augenstein. *Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) Form B – Area WOR.264 Worcester State Hospital – Farm House.* Boston: Massachusetts Historical Commission, 2013.

Lee, S. and B. R. Pfeiffer. *Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) Form A– Area WOR.AC Former Worcester State Lunatic Hospital and Grounds.* Boston: Massachusetts Historical Commission, 1978.

Latka, Michael. *Historic American Building Survey: S. B. Watson Cottage HABS No. MA-1213.* National Park Service., 1988

Nicoletta, Julie. "The Architecture of Control: Shaker Dwelling Houses and the Reform Movement in Early-Nineteenth-Century America." *UW Tacoma Digital Commons Publications.* Tacoma, Washington: University of Washington Tacoma, 2003.

Rice, Franklin Pierce. *The Worcester of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-Eight.* Worcester, MA: F. S. Blanchard & Company Publishers, 1899.

Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse
Name of Property

Worcester County, MA
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Richards Standard Atlas of the City of Worcester, Massachusetts. Springfield, MA: Richards Map Company, 1922.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Worcester, Massachusetts, Vol. 3.* New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1936-1949, atlas corrected to 1950.

Wall, Caleb A. *Eastern Worcester: Its First Settlers and Their Locations.* Worcester, MA: Published by the author, 1891.

Worcester State Hospital. Worcester Historical Museum Vertical File.

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): WOR.264

Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse
Name of Property

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 19 | Easting: 271798 | Northing: 4684059 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary includes the existing Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse building located at 361 Plantation Street, Worcester, MA, and a perimeter of ten feet off of the building's footprint. City of Worcester Tax Map No, Tile R21 (parcel is 9.45 acres). See attached map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

In 1987, the present parcel that includes the Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse (Worcester Tax Map Tile R21) was created out of a larger parcel consisting of a portion of the former hospital campus. In 1989, a hotel and parking lots were built on much of the parcel, such that the boundary of the present nomination is limited to a perimeter of ten feet off of the existing building's footprint to exclude the 1989 features located on the same parcel.

Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Brian Lever, Doug Kelleher, and Alisa Augenstein, with Betsy Friedberg,
National Register Director

organization: Massachusetts Historical Commission

street & number: 220 Morrissey Boulevard

city or town: Boston state: MA zip code: 02125

e-mail betsy.friedberg@sec.state.ma.us

telephone: 617-727-8470

date: May 2017

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse
Name of Property

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Photo Log

Name of Property: Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse
City or Vicinity: Worcester
County: Worcester State: MA
Photographer: Brian Lever
Date Photographed: May 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 7: View northwest of east elevation.
- 2 of 7: View southwest of north elevation.
- 3 of 7: View southeast of west elevation.
- 4 of 7: View northeast of south elevation.
- 5 of 7: Interior, detail of staircase.
- 6 of 7: Interior, detail of first-floor entry hall (south elevation entry).
- 7 of 7: Interior, detail of second-floor windows (west elevation).

List of Figures

- Figure 1: Area locus map, showing location of the Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse
- Figure 2: 1896 Richards map, showing location of the Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse
- Figure 3: 1936 Sanborn map, showing location of the Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse
- Figure 4: 1903 photograph, showing the Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse and farm fields (right) (*Annual Report of the State Board of Insanity...*)
- Figure 5: 1978 photograph, showing the Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse
- Figure 6: First-floor plan (2014, courtesy Cambridge Seven Associates)
- Figure 7: Second-floor plan (2014, courtesy Cambridge Seven Associates)
- Figure 8 Third-floor plan (2014, courtesy Cambridge Seven Associates)

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. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse
Name of Property

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Figures

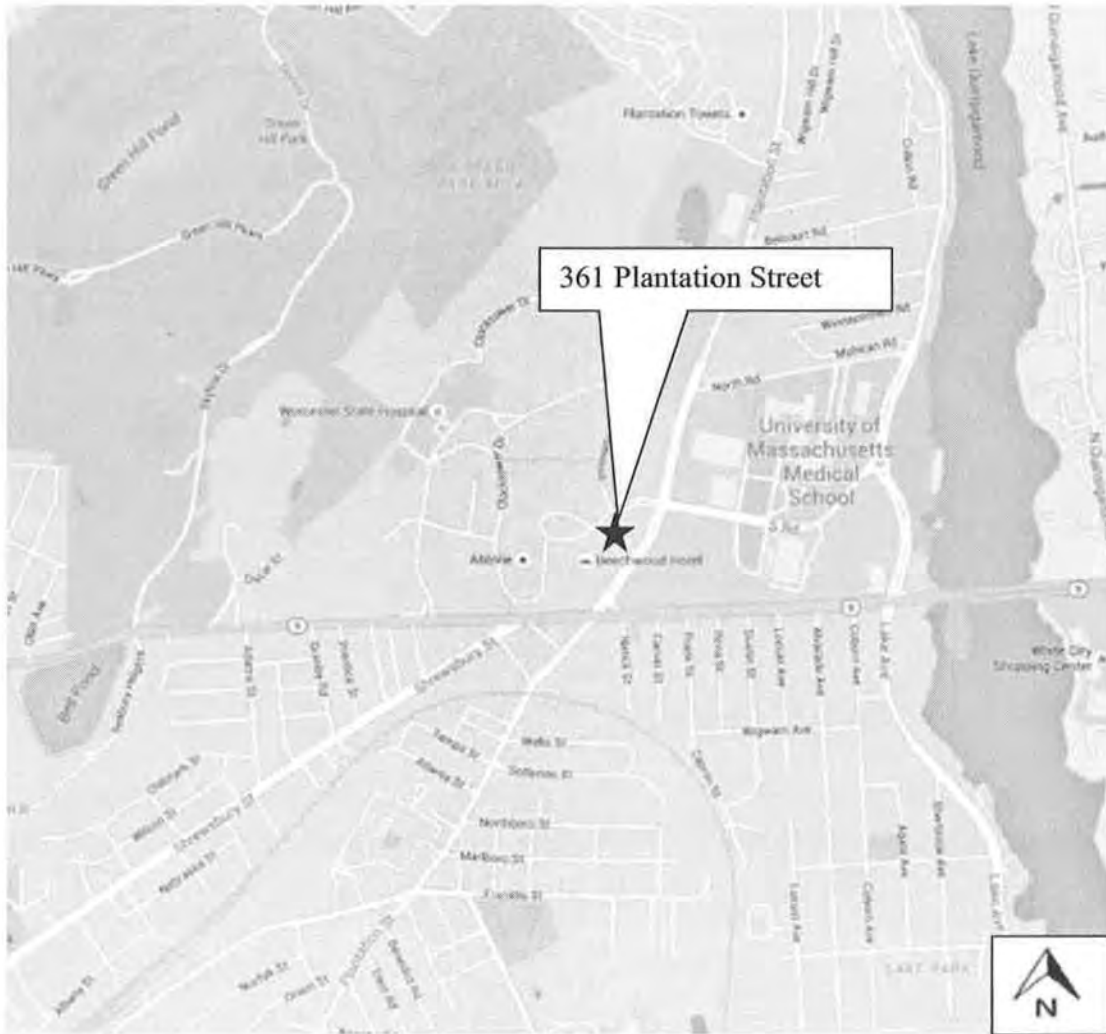


Figure 1, Area locus map, showing location of the Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse

Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse
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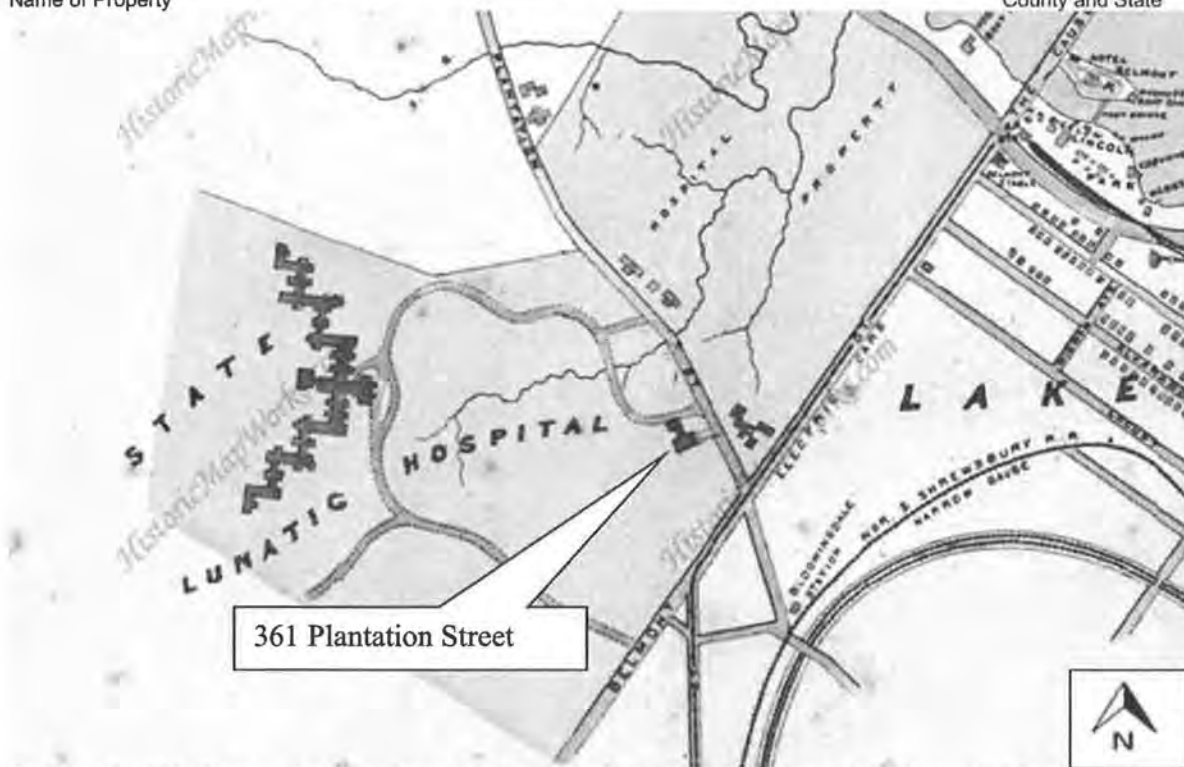


Figure 2, 1896 Richards map, showing location of the Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse



Figure 3, 1936 Sanborn map, showing location of the Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse

Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse
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Figure 4, 1903 photograph, showing the Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse and farm fields, right (*Annual report of the State Board of Insanity of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts*, Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Company, 1899-1915.)

Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse
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Figure 5, 1978 photograph showing the Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse (NR nomination, Worcester State Hospital)

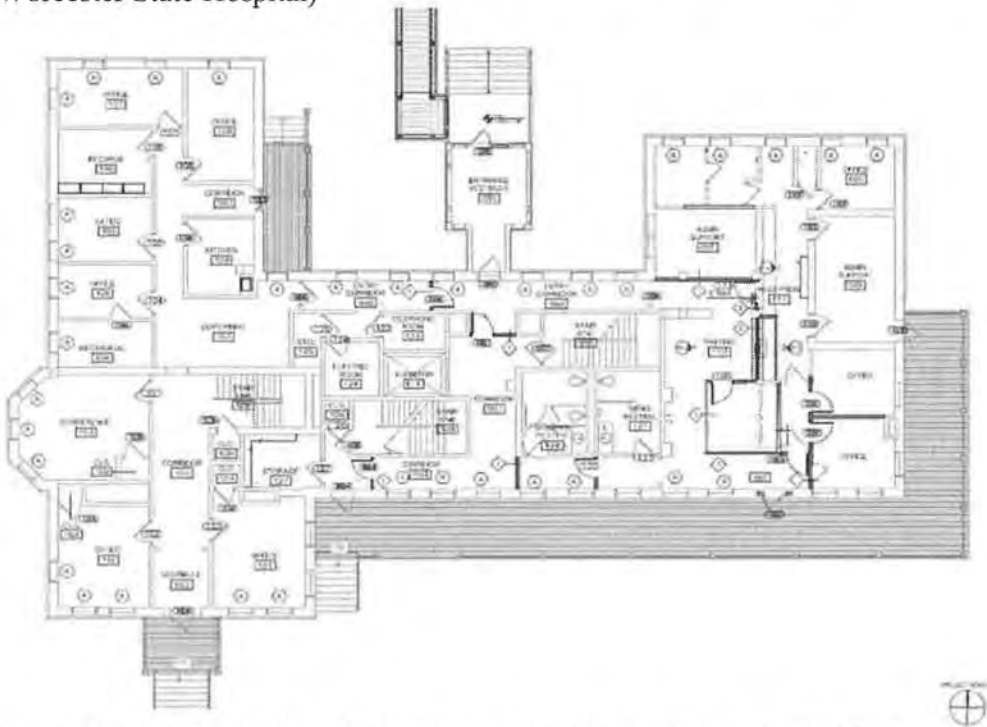


Figure 6, First-Floor Plan (2014, courtesy Cambridge Seven Associates)

Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse
Name of Property

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County and State

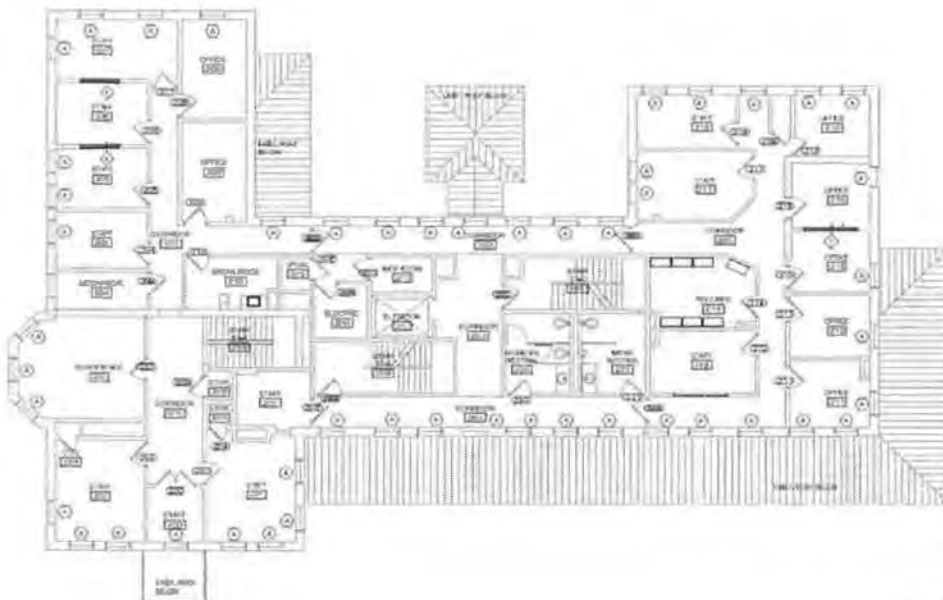


Figure 7, Second-Floor Plan (2014, courtesy Cambridge Seven Associates)

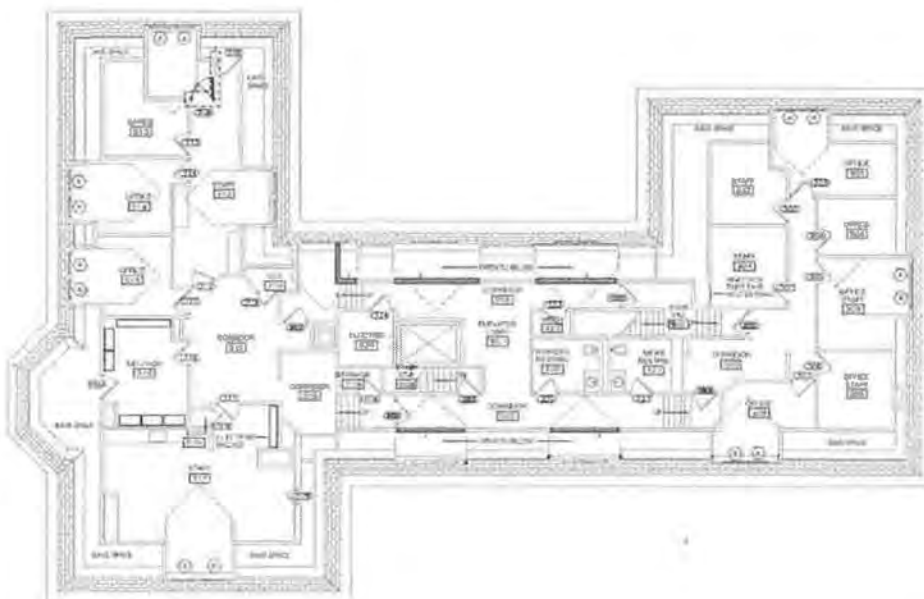


Figure 8, Third-Floor Plan (2014, courtesy Cambridge Seven Associates)

Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse
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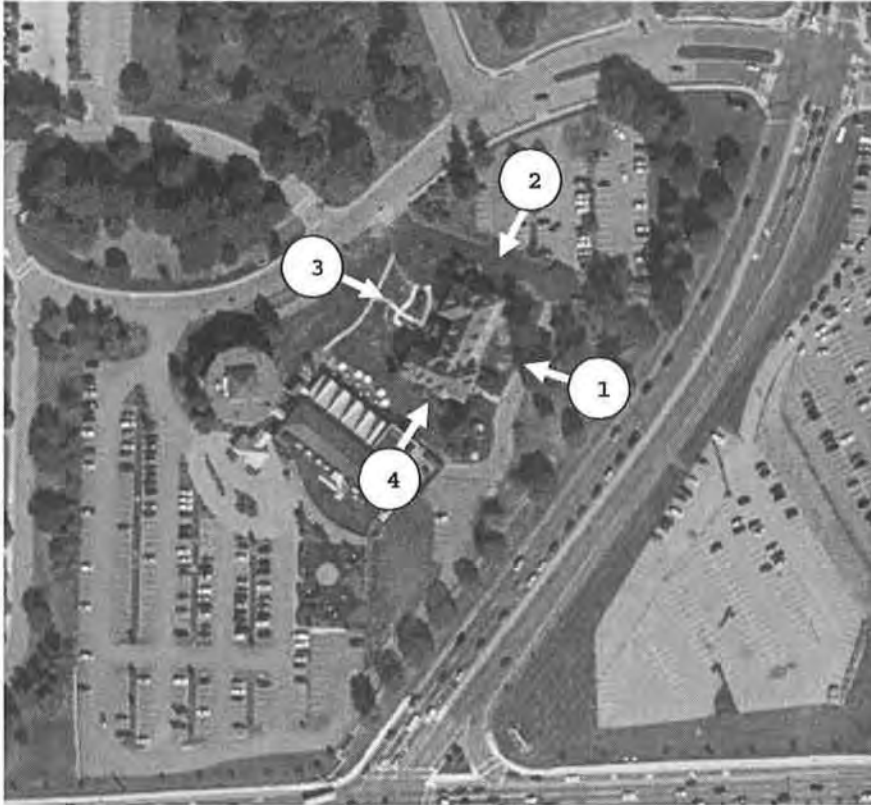
Sketch Map

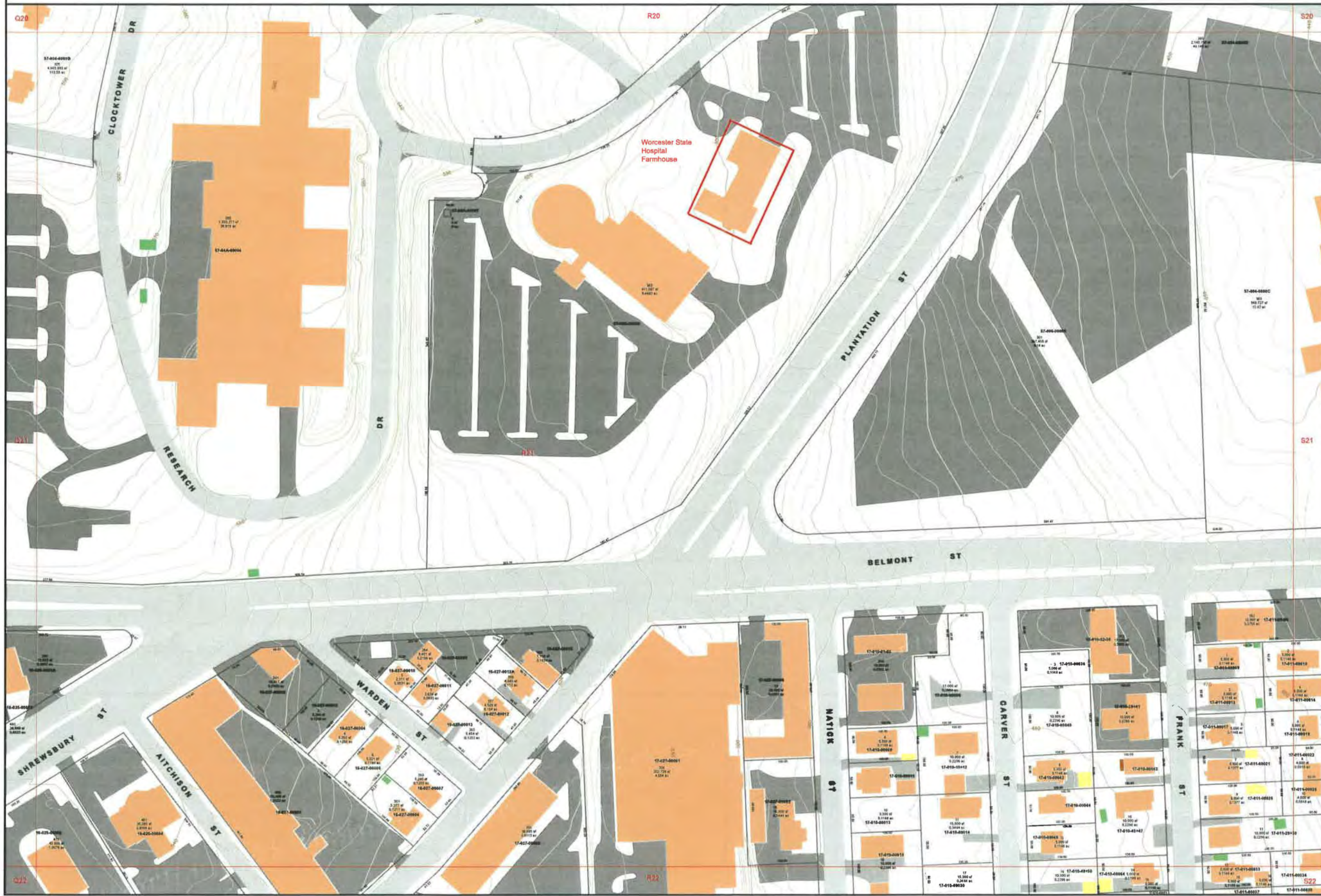


Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse
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Key to Exterior Photographs



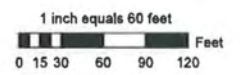


- Legend**
- Building
 - Garage
 - Outbuilding
 - Deck
 - Patio
 - Tank
 - Smokestack
 - Parking - Paved
 - Parking - Unpaved
 - Driveway - Paved
 - Driveway - Unpaved
 - Parcel
 - Street - Paved
 - Street - Unpaved
 - Street - Cemetery
 - Airport
 - Railroad
 - Pond
 - Stream
 - Tile Grid

DATA SOURCES:
 Spatial Data: City of Worcester GIS
 Planimetric Data: Original (ca. 1989); Digitized at 1:480 scale
 (Data from resolution: 1 inch = 40 feet)
 Updated (Spring 2003); Digitized at 1:1200 scale
 (Data from resolution: 1 inch = 100 feet)
 Maintained: Various City of Worcester departments
 Parcel Data: City of Worcester Assessing Division
 Assessment date: January 1, 2011.

COORDINATE SYSTEM:
 All map data is in the Massachusetts State Plane Coordinate system,
 North American Datum of 1983, Massachusetts Mainland Zone (4191).
 Units are measured in Feet.

NOTICE:
 Considerable effort has been made to ensure the accuracy,
 correctness and timeliness of data presented; however, this information
 is only as accurate as its sources and may not reflect the most
 current information. This map is for administrative purposes only
 and does not represent a professional survey. The City of Worcester
 assumes no liability for any errors, omissions or inaccuracies
 and makes no warranty, representation or guarantee of any
 kind as to the content or for any decisions made or actions taken or not
 taken by the user based upon any information provided on this map.



Tile: R21















EMERGENCY EXIT ONLY

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102

Office



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse

Multiple Name:

State & County: MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester

Date Received: 5/19/2017 Date of Pending List: 6/28/2017 Date of 16th Day: 7/13/2017 Date of 45th Day: 7/3/2017 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100001262

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 7/3/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria Accept, National Register Criteria A and C.

Reviewer Patrick Andrus *Patrick Andrus* Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2218 Date 7/3/2017

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



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MASS. HIST. COMM

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March 6, 2017

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Chairman, Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

**RE: Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse, Worcester
National Register of Historic Places nomination**

Directors

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Nadia T. McGourthy
Laila Mhirig
Michael V. O'Brien
Andrew P. Shveda, Jr.
Raymond James
Simoncini
James E. Vargas
James A. Welu

Dear Chairman Galvin:

I am writing to express my strong support for the National Register nomination for the Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse.

Designed by the prominent Worcester architectural firm of Fuller & Delano, the 1895 brick Georgian Revival style Farmhouse is one of the few surviving buildings associated with the former Worcester State Hospital.

The recent substantial rehabilitation of the historic Farmhouse was only made possible through the available use of historic tax credits. I understand that in order to fully utilize the historic tax credits, the Farmhouse must be listed in the National Register of Historic Places. I, therefore, strongly encourage the Massachusetts Historical Commission to vote to accept the nomination for the Farmhouse.

Staff

Deborah S. Packard
Executive Director
Valerie J. Ostrander
Office Manager
Susan McDaniel
Ceccacci
Education Director
Harry Albert
Event Sales Manager

If I can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Deborah Packard". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Deborah Packard
Executive Director



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

May 12, 2017

Mr. J. Paul Loether
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1849 C Street NW, mail stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse, 361 Plantation Street, Worcester (Worcester), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property in the Certified Local Government community of Worcester were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 60 to 90 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

One letter of support has been received.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Doug Kelleher, Brian Lever, Epsilon Associates, Inc.
Susan Arena, Worcester CLG coordinator
Deborah Packard, Preservation Worcester
Andrew Shevda, Worcester Historical Commission
Joseph Petty, Mayor, City of Worcester
Janet Birbara, Sedler Corporation
Andrew Truman, Worcester Planning Board