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The following timeline was collected and collate from local newspaper articles and documents provided to us from different organizations including; the Worcester Public Library, the Catholic Free Press, the Catholic Charities of Worcester County, the Worcester Telegram & Telegraph, the Boston Globe and the Grey Nuns Archives of Montreal.

Also known as:
The French-Canadian Orphanage of Worcester
Orphans Home of Saint Francis of Assisi
St. Anne’s Orphanage Worcester
St. Ann’s Orphanage Worcester
Mount St. Ann
The Catholic Charities Worcester County Youville House

The Grey Nuns were formally called the Sisters of Charity
Sœurs de la Charité de Montréal «Sœurs Grises» Maison de Mère d’Youville, Sœurs Grises Archives de Montreal – Better known as The Sisters of Charity of Montreal, “Grey Nuns” house of mother d’Youville. St. Ann’s French-Canadian Orphanage was a non-sectarian orphanage. They followed the Golden Rule Agency’s philosophy, guiding and teaching their charges the ‘golden rule’. (The Golden Rule - The common English phrasing is “Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.”)

Synopsis - The orphanage initially served the Franco-American community, housing as much as 250 children at one time who had no parents or whose parents were unable to care for or had abandoned them. In the early days, it was a place where children came to live until they became adults. As time passed the reasons also changed to include finding adoptive homes. Illness of a parent meant temporary boarding with probable return to the family. However, by the 1970’s most of the children at Mount St. Ann were temporary residents. Besides the situations previously mentioned, many came from troubled homes where domestic problems meant they must be relocated. After a short time they were returned to their homes or placed in foster homes. Eventually, the last residents were families needing shelter. The Youville House provided shelter for the homeless and people with addiction. Lastly, the Youville House served as a home for single mothers with children in need of care.

Here is the historical timeline collected for all to read:

Aug. 8, 1889 - Father Brouillet, curate and future pastor of Notre Dame des Canadiens Parish in Worcester, decided to open a school and orphanage for orphaned children and the elderly. He was concerned about the plight of the children left parentless and
the elderly left to fend for themselves. In those poverty-stricken times, they would not have survived without help. He also started a new religious order to teach and care for those unfortunate people living in Worcester’s fast growing Franco-American community. He worked with Father Alexis Delphos, the pastor of St. Denis Parish in East Douglas, of which St. Anne’s church was a mission. Father Delphos granted permission for two teachers at St. Anne’s Parish to take simple religious vows and wear the habit of the Third Order of St. Francis. Some documents indicate that Father Brouillet rented a three-story house at 96 Southgate Street while other documents state he rented two houses on Southgate Street, one to serve as an orphanage and temporary school for about 25 boys and girls and the other home for the elderly. A two-story annex was later built as residents filled the facilities. Historical references point to it being called The French-Canadian Orphanage of Worcester while others believe it to be called the Orphans Home of St. Francis of Assisi. Father Brouillet recruited and trained new members of the order over the next year. Eight novices were quickly brought in to help. Every day two staff members went out into the community to be for money, food, clothing and other supplies. They received much of their support from the Franco-American community. The large Irish and Protestant communities gave their support.

1889 - Sister Victoria Bessette, at age three, was one of four sisters who were left motherless. They became one of the first children to go to the French-Canadian Orphanage of Worcester, which was also considered a boarding school. She was the first resident of St. Ann’s Orphanage to become a Grey Nun.

1890 - Things started out as expected but didn’t last for long. Father Brouillet became a bit too ambitious. He asked the sisters to expand their ministry to an orphanage in Fall River and to an old farm in Auburn. There were only 14 novices to work all three places and it proved too much. There were disagreements and misunderstandings between the sisters and Father Brouillet. The sisters wanted to incorporate the Third Order of St. Francis and thought it had been approved. Bishop Patrick O'Reilly told them the founding of a new religious community in the Springfield Diocese had not been authorized. Not happy with the situation they packed up and went to Canada. Eventually a solution was worked out and a solution was agreed upon. They returned from Canada with their order now reestablished as the Little Franciscans of Mary. Because their Mother House was in Canada, Bishop O'Reilly accepted them into the Springfield Diocese as missionaries with the stipulation they take charge of the and move to a different facility. The orphans would become the full-time responsibility of the Grey Nuns.

Jan. 31, 1891 - At the request of Father Broulette, the Grey Nuns of Montreal (The Sisters of Charity) came to Worcester. They were invited to take charge of the orphanage by Bishop O'Reilly and Bishop Beaven of the Springfield Diocese. Reverend Mother Deschamps, Superior General, sent three, maybe four, sisters to take on this task. Sisters Piche, La Point and George have been mentioned in articles. They assumed the responsibility of the orphan home at 96 Southgate Street and the children
left parentless in those poverty ridden times. The population of the orphans, deserted children and elderly quickly grew from 50 to 75. It was up to these sisters to take complete care of their charges. That meant feeding, clothing, caring, and teaching them. It also meant that the sisters had to find ways to raise funds for the clothing, food and fuel by going house to house to solicit funds, etc. When the sisters put the children to bed they washed the few cloths they had. The property was neither sanitary nor well-built. It was so damp after a heavy rain, they sloshed about in rubber boots. They had to scrub the floors before the children could play on them. They were utterly dependent on the goodness of others. Many a day the children would want for food.

1891 - In addition to the three founding sisters, 10 more missionaries were later sent to help support the French-Canadian Orphanage of Worcester. They were Sisters; Hedwidge, Lapoint, Kegle, Waters, Menard, Ursula, Damascus, McKenzie, St. Louis Gomzag and Lynch.

1891 - The Society of Benefactors was organized. They provided the Grey Nuns $15,000 so that a new building to shelter the children could be built high on the hills of Granite Street.

1891-1892 - The order of Grey Nuns of Montreal (The Sisters of Charity) purchased Ellsworth Farm, comprising about 149 acres located at 133 Granite Street (50 acres on the west side of Granite Street and 100 to the east). They began building a four-story white wooden structure. It was typical to the style of other institutions of that period. It contained a school, dormitories, a chapel, and the needed kitchen and bath amenities. It could house nearly 200 children.

February 27, 1892 - An Agreement of Association was signed and notarized and the St. Ann’s French-Canadian Orphanage was incorporated. St. Ann’s French-Canadian Orphanage was now an official orphanage business. It has been told that St. Ann’s French-Canadian Orphanage was named in honor of the Superior, Reverend Mother Anna Piche, the first Superior of the orphanage. From the on-set the spelling of St. Ann and St. Anne would be interchanged. Even Saint Anne is known as Saint Ann and Saint Anna – Hence to confusion.

NOTE: At one point a determined sister tried to change the official document by placing the letter e upon Ann in the original Agreement of Association. It is readily seen as an illegal insert. Even though St. Anne is commonly used, St. Ann would always be the official spelling.

January 3, 1893 - The Grey Nuns, led by Mother Superior Anna Piche, moved into the simple four-story wooden structure on the site. Fourteen acres of the massive site were utilized for farming. They were very poor and everyone worked the farm, tended the animals, took care of the massive home and made clothes to make ends meet. Everyone had chores to do inside and out. We grew vegetables, and made a lot of their own food from the crops and animals. It produced vegetables, poultry, dairy products and pigs to feed the children. New orphans were continually welcomed into the home where the numbers would eventually grow to more than 250.
1904 - Mrs. Georgiette Bowman Wood’s (nee Crompton) husband Albert, she had been married to for less than two years, passed away at the young age of 31. She was moved by the compassion of the Grey Nuns and presented her home to the nuns with the stipulation that it be used for religious purposes only. She was the daughter of the Mr. George Crompton whose family brought prosperity to the Worcester area with the latest innovations and inventions for the manufacturing industry. Her The house was originally located on Summer St. (Now the site of St. Vincent Hospital.) The house was incorporated into the main orphanage building and used as the nuns’ quarters, eating area, sitting rooms and private chapel. One room was the reception area for all children entering and exiting the orphanage.

1920 - The barn burned down. Some say many stored documents were lost in the fire even though there was no proof. The barn was quickly rebuilt since it was an integral part of the farm. It meant more house to house solicitations to keep up with the high costs. It cost $16,500 to rebuild it in 1921.

1922 - The Orphans Friend Society, known in French as “Ami de l’Orphelin” was established. Five Catholic parishes in Worcester wholly or partly composed of French people were represented in this society, the membership of which included men and women.

1923 - The Board of Public Safety declared the top floor of the 4-story wooden structure unsafe as a residence in which to house the children. $160,000 was borrowed from a local bank and a large three-story brick dormitory that conformed to fire regulations was built behind the older wooden buildings with accommodations for up to 250 children. A bridge corridor connected the new and older buildings. The older buildings continued to be used as a school, chapel, kitchen and dining room. The orphanage became a member of the Community Chest and started receiving funds through the annual Golden Rule Drive. If it were not for these benefactors St. Anne’s Orphanage might have had to close their doors to all those children in need.

August 30, 1936 - Sister Clara Bourgon described St. Anne’s Orphanage in an article. “After 45 years St. Anne’s has taken charge of nearly 7,000 children. There are about 170 children residing here. St. Anne’s offers its children an unusual and excellent combination of home, school and church under its ample roof.”

“We do everything which can be done for a child. When they are sick, we care for them: when they are babies we dress and feed them. As they grow older, we instruct them in school and religion. We make many of their clothes. We have warm showers for them in the basement, that they may be always clean. During the summer we have picnics, outdoor roasts. The knights of Columbus and the Elk Lodges take the children on annual picnics, and often treat the entire group to motion pictures. Occasionally friends or relatives take them, individually, for excursions. We try not only to make them good children, and healthier children, but to make them happy.”

“Our youngest children now are about two years old. They call the little ones of nursery age “Rose Babies”. Pink dresses with white collars are made for the girls, and
trim play-suits for the little boys. The Rose Babies sleep in pink beds, in big, airy rooms, with pink curtains at the windows.”

“For older girls, the beds are tinted a soft blue, still older girls find themselves in quarters slightly more mature. The children are grouped according to age, and to sex, and sleet in large rooms which accommodate about 60. The beds are set row by row across the wide area, and a protecting sister sleeps at the head of the room. Off each sleeping room is the “Infirmary,” a little room where a sick of feverish child may be tended.”

“There are playrooms for the tiny tots, made gay with dolls and tiny tea tables and bright colored games. Each room is given an atmosphere of home with plants growing in the rooms. There are sewing rooms next to each dormitory where the Sisters older girls make clothes for the younger ones. The girls also work on the beautiful embroideries for which St. Anne’s is known. These appear in window curtains, pillow cases and piano scarfs. Pianos also play an important part there. Music instruction is not compulsory, but if a boy or girl shows a desire to learn the piano, or exhibits some real ability, both piano and singing are taught.”

“There are screened-in porches on each floor and these serve as outdoor playrooms. There is also a play yard with swings and see-saws and rolling fields in which to romp. During the summer, many children so invited are permitted to visit relatives.”

“The Sisters of St. Anne’s are proud of their modern kitchen and of their wide, bright dining-room.”

“In their own school, they are drilled in the old standbys of “readin’, writin’, and ‘rithmetic,” with geography, history and penmanship as other subjects. The Sisters serve as teachers, with the exception of one grade presided over by a Normal School graduate who besides teaching regular subjects, affords the children practice in spoken and written English. Though the Sisters speak English their native French tongue comes more easily to them, especially for writing, and while the children are taught French, they want them to be well schooled in English.”

“St. Anne’s is the only agency among all those supported through the Community Chest’s annual Golden Rule Fund, which sponsors its own school. This corresponds to a grammar school and carries the pupils up to the sixth grade. For the seventh and eighth-grade they go outside to one of the parochial schools and for high school they attend Ascension.”

“Though the proper name of the orphanage is St. Anne’s French-Canadian Orphanage might suggest that only French children would be admitted, almost any nationality is welcome. There are Irish, Polish and Italian children in the nursery play room and in the school rooms. All children are, at this moment, in good health. They are examined every year by Dr. William E. Langlois or the department of public health and checked every week by the school nurse, Miss. Eva Harpin. Their teeth are kept in 100 per cent perfect condition by regular attendance at the dental clinic of the Providence Street Junior High School.”

December 27, 1939 - A fire started in the first-floor rubbish shoot and quickly spread up the shaft to the roof and mushroomed out onto the fourth floor. Fortunately, this being holiday time, most of the 200 children were visiting with family or friends. The 60 or so
children still at the orphanage were in the dormitories in the brick building behind the old wooden structure. It has been reported that historical documents may have been lost during this fire but there are no supporting documents to this claim.

**June 15, 1941** - The orphanage observed its 50th anniversary which was a week-long celebration. The founder of the orphanage, Mother Anna Picher, attended celebrations, which coincided with her 80th birthday. On Sunday, June 15, 1941 most of the nuns and a select group of children went to St. Joseph’s Church in Worcester. Bishop Thomas M. O’Leary celebrated a thanksgiving mass for the nuns of SAOW. A great number of high-level dignitaries were there. That afternoon there was a grand luncheon hosted at St. Ann’s Orphanage. Besides the priests and nuns, and all the benefactors, hundreds of former orphans and borders came. Monday was all about the benefactors and people who helped St. Ann’s Orphanage. Tuesday was marked as ‘Children’s Day’ with a picnic on the orphanage grounds. There was lots of food, games and fun to be had. Wednesday evening was ‘History Recreated Night’. A historical review of SAOW was staged by the children. Thursday, Reverend Yvon Le Floc’h gave a memorial mass in SAOW Sacred Heart Chapel in honor of the deceased benefactors, nuns and alumni. Friday was the final day with an open house for everyone to come and visit. There were a lot of wet eyes as many former borders walked through the building remembering their days spent at SAOW.

1941 - L’Ami des Orphelins Society (The Friends of Orphans Society) gifted the “Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes and St. Bernadette” to St. Anne’s Orphanage. It is still located across from 133 Granite Street facing the orphanage. The grotto was once reputed to be one of the most beautiful Lourdes’ shrines in New England and was a popular devotional center for Worcester Catholics.

**March 29, 1942** - A circular pool with a diameter of 75 feet was built by funds raised by the Harmony Club. The pool sat on a plot of land 350 by 200 feet. The area was graded and shrubbery aligned the walkway. It cost more than $6,000. At the deepest point, the pool was four feet. A cement walk, eight feet wide surrounded the pool, on which children would ride bikes, roller skate and take leisurely walks when not swimming.

**March 29, 1942** - An article in the local newspaper read, “There will always be orphans in war and in peace—and we must take care of them.” There are 224 children, many of them orphaned, at St. Anne’s. The number of children has increased materially during the last few months. At present the house is filled to capacity. To feed those youngsters requires 816 loaves of bread each week. Fifty gallons of milk are required for one day. Sixteen pounds of butter are consumed each day. As yet, sugar is still plentiful and though the children use it carefully, they eat 300 pounds each week, which will be about their allotment when rationing begins. St. Anne’s is health conscious and nutrition is the rule. Cod liver oil is used by the barrel. The smallest children take it readily and about three gallons are licked down each week. These items are in addition to fruit, cereals, and all the other supplies necessary for well-rounded and varied meals. “Some mothers feel burdened when they must care for three or four children.” There are 224 children, many of them orphaned, at St. Anne’s. The staff, sisters and older children must work
together to prepare and serve meals, make or make over clothes for children, buy shoes, see that the children get to school, that they have their daily naps when they are small, and plenty of sleep for all, as well as play time and snack times.

**September 7, 1942** - A group of St. Anne’s boys gave a drill display as a part of a three-day program being run by the American Legion, Canadian, and Scandinavian and Swedish clubs for the Worcester Canteen fund.

1947 - L’Ami des Orphelins Society (The Friends of Orphans Society) celebrated their 25th Anniversary with a banquet at St. Anne’s Orphanage.

**Early 1951** - The U.S. Provincial Administration Headquarters of the Grey Nuns (The Sisters of Charity) move to St. Anne’s Orphanage, Worcester.

1951 - The Child population at St. Ann’s Orphanage was approximately 185 with boys ages 4-12 and girls ages 4-16. In-house schooling had classes through the sixth grade. The children continued their education attending St. Joseph’s Parochial School or Ascension High School. Since the establishment of the orphanage, many girls have entered the order.

**Sept. 16, 1951** - At a large ceremony four new play fields were dedicated by the Harmony Club of Worcester. The playgrounds are located to the side and rear of the orphanage. Two play areas in the back of the brick dormitory building were for the younger children. They are equipped with swings and game devices. Two larger playgrounds to the side of St. Anne’s are for the older children. One contains a tennis and volleyball court and the other a softball and baseball diamond. The play areas were given by the Harmony Club of Worcester in honor of Mr. & Mrs. Archibald R. LeMieux, 53 Elm Street.

1950’s – The type of children began to change. The true ‘orphan’ turned to single parent boarders, then to plain unwanted and rejected children. The farm could no longer maintain itself with pigs and chickens. To keep up with the costs St. Anne’s gladly took in these boarders for a fee. The sisters felt their care would be preferable to the home situation.

1957 – Many discussions were held about institutions like St. Anne’s. From, “The institution is a panacea.” To, “The institution is a monster.” To the middle-ground, “It is useful in certain circumstances.” A survey of agencies in Worcester recommended that the administration “must move to transform St. Ann’s into an institution in which both charity and sound concepts of child care are present.”

1959 – The Director of Catholic Charities, the Reverend Timothy J. Harrington, directed a change in the emphasis of the orphanage. New Concepts and approaches in child care were implemented. This meant changing from a non-selective policy to a selective policy. As a result, the number of children was sharply reduced. This was a milestone in
that it re-focused the total program of St. Anne’s Orphanage. The sisters were educated in the institutional child-care approach.

**May 28, 1963** - Picture caption in the Worcester Telegram on - Page 27 “Unsafe and unhealthy conditions will force the wrecking soon of St. Anne’s Orphanage’s main building, outlined in the picture. The barns, included in the outline, are already being torn down.” (See posted Clippings). The main building presently houses the kitchen and dining areas, a temporary chapel, and the administration operation of St. Anne’s.

NOTE: The barns and out buildings were torn down but the main building remained for another five years.

1963 - With the advent of foster home care replacing the orphanage, its old walls had seen a large decrease in youngsters who rapidly came and went. Rev. Msgr. Timothy J. Harrington, director of Catholic Charities, said the building would be torn down because age had brought with it unsafe and unhealthy conditions. In effect, the building had been condemned. The land was to be landscaped. Living quarters for the children, who were at St. Anne’s then and afterward, was set up in the masonry building hidden from view by the wooden structure that bordered the street. The brick building, in the past, contained classrooms and a large dormitory. This building was completely renovated so that the children would have a homelike atmosphere in which to live. It accommodated approximately 52 children. A wing was added to this building for a new boiler and janitorial services.

Once a place where children came to live until they became adults, unless they were fortunate enough to be adopted the orphanage, became a temporary shelter for children coming from their own homes or hospitals and going into foster homes while adoptive parents waited eagerly to take them home.

During the 1960’s the orphanage served not only this purpose but as emergency quarters for children who needed shelter. The shelter of the orphanage was extended to 10 Cuban children who had been sent to this country for safety by their parents who remained in Cuba. The Cuban children eventually found temporary homes in the Worcester community.

The orphanage introduced a new teen program. Bishop Flanagan told the Orphanage Lay Advisory Board that the program was one of a few in the New England area and unique in that it was a separate, self-contained unit at the home.

**December 21, 1963** - A steam pipe located above the boiler and too close to the ceiling created a fire in the furnace room of the brick building. The fire soon spread to a first-floor room in the rear of the building destroying Christmas Gifts for the 37 children presently living there.

**May 16, 1966** - The name St. Ann’s French-Canadian Orphanage was changed to Mount St. Ann to eliminate the “orphanage” tag. The institution is no longer an “orphanage” but a temporary residence for children from troubled homes. Even the children resented the term ‘orphanage’ resulting in behavior problems. Classes are no longer held in the building and the sisters and children no longer converse in French.
Dec. 31, 1966 - Sister Marie Doucette, S.G.M., Superior, told the board in her report that “As of Dec. 31, 1966, 10,727 children and infants had been cared for.” Plans were made to tear down the all buildings that still reside on the site. She added, “These changes keep in line with the services now provided by the home which gives mainly temporary care to children on their way to foster homes or other placements. Mount St. Ann is a non-sectarian agency and receives support of Community Services, in addition to private benefactors and the Catholic Diocese.”

March 26, 1967 - Worcester Sunday Telegram page 22A
Picture Caption – “Mount St. Ann, the former St. Anne’s Orphanage on Granite Street, which is scheduled to be razed. Age brought with it unsafe and unhealthy conditions. In effect, the building had been condemned.”
Note: I believe the picture is showing the building that was razed in 1963. The large four story brick dormitory that was located to the rear of the main buildings and the entire grounds were leveled so that the new Cottages of Mount St. Ann could be built. (JoeM)

April 8, 1967 - Before St. Ann’s French-Canadian Orphanage is razed there is a Final Reunion of 200-300 former residents of St. Anne’s Orphanage 133 Granite Street. Worcester’s biggest family whose members were separated by thousands of miles and three generations returned to Mount St. Ann (formally St. Anne’s Orphanage) on April 8 to visit the childhood home of their memories before being razed after 75 years of bringing “love and charity”. A banquet and dance was held that evening at the Driftwood Restaurant in Shrewsbury, Mass.

August 1968 - The final 25 children living at Mount St. Ann (formerly St. Ann’s French-Canadian Orphanage) were moved to the former Newman House of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Worcester at 201 Salisbury Street. Most of the home’s staff was moved to a smaller diocese owned building on Ward Street. The Ward Street building had served as headquarters for the local St. Vincent de Paul Society.

August 1968 - Demolition of St. Ann’s French-Canadian Orphanage of Worcester included the original 1893 four-story and the 1923 three-story built brick dormitory. The entire site was razed in preparation for five cottages (which could accommodate 40 children) and an administration building, a one-story brick structure all costing $900,000.

Oct. 16, 1968 - Groundbreaking ceremony was held for the new Mount St. Ann administration building and five cottages. Two cottages were for boys ages 5-12, two for girls ages 5-12, and the last for girls ages 13-16. The administration building housed a chapel, assembly hall, counselling offices and kitchen facilities.

April 13, 1970 - The Grey Nuns and their charges moved into the new Mount St. Ann cottages.

May 1, 1970 - The official dedication for the Mount St. Ann administration building and cottages was held at the site.
February 1979 - The Calkins Report on the Mount St. Ann Child Care Center stated. “Since 1970, nearly eight years, the nuns have had no additions or replacements and none are foreseen. Being stretched in all capacities, they feel they can no longer maintain a long-term presence here.” The Grey Nuns had just given their notice to withdraw their ownership and support to Mount St. Ann (Formally, St. Ann’s Orphanage).

April 3, 1979 - The Diocese of Worcester assumed ownership and took over operation.

Jan. 15, 1983 - The Diocese of Worcester closes Mount St. Ann was closed for good. After serving 92 years as a refuge for orphans, underprivileged, neglected or abused children, the Granite Street home was ordered by its board of directors to shut down because of “underutilization,” according to the Rev. Edmond T. Tinsley, director of Catholic Charities. Father Edmond said the home had recently provided emergency child care through the state Department of Social Services. Two of the cottages were housing residents in Catholic Charities’ half-way program for alcoholics who formerly lived in Crosier House on Chrome Street. Another cottage housed a large Asian refugee family and yet another was occupied by a mother and her seven children. Also on the site was the office of the Diocesan Coalition for Peace and Justice.

1983 - Mount St. Ann becomes The Christian Charities of Worcester County Youville House - The founder of the Grey Nuns of Montreal, Mother Marguerite d’Youville was born on Oct. 15, 1701 in the Province of Quebec, Canada. In 1959 Marguerite d’Youville was beatified (the first step to sainthood) by Pope John XIII who called her the "Mother of Universal Charity". She was canonized in 1990 by Pope John Paul II. Her name is now prominent at the 133 Granite street site.

1987 - The Grey Nuns cleaned out their possessions from their rented three-decker apartment on Chrome street and bid good-bye to Worcester.

2010 – About 2010 the Diocese of Worcester sold most of the land on the east side of Granite St. (The side SAOW & MSA resided) to the City of Worcester. The land is now part of the Broad Meadow Brook Bird Conservation, which now covers 400 acres.

2015 to Present- The buildings have been used sparingly over the past 25 or so years. Only two are now in use providing shelter for single mothers with young children.

Today - When you visit the site at 133 Granite Street you may get a sense of sadness and loss for the place you used to call home. You may have lived there for a week, a month, a year or two, or even until you passed on to adulthood. It was your home and mine. Now the playground and pool areas belong to a private child care pre-school facility. The buildings of Mount St. Ann are falling prey to the weather and neglect and are scheduled to be demolished. The Grotto across the street hasn’t seen kindness in many a year. It appears that as we grow old and lose the beauty of our youth so does our childhood home. Well, at least we can share our memories.
Please feel free to email us at St.AnnesOrphanage.Worcester@gmail.com with any correction and/or additions, pictures and/or memories to share. Thank you – The French-Canadian Orphanage of Worcester, St. Anne’s Orphanage, St. Ann’s Orphanage, Mount St. Ann, and the Youville House.