Form No. 10-300 REV (9/77)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Ray County Poor Farm; Ray County Poor House

AND/OR COMMON

Ray County Historical Society and Museum

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER	West Royale Str	reet	NOT FOR PUBLICA	TION
CITY, TOWN	Richmond		CONGRESSIONAL #6 Hon. Tom Colema	
STATE	Missouri	соре 64085	COUNTY Ray	CODE 177

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENTUSE
DISTRICT	PUBLIC		AGRICULTURE	X_MUSEUM
X.BUILDING(S)	_XPRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	вотн		EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENCE
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	_IN PROCESS	XYES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Ray County Court

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN	Richmond		STATE Missouri	64085
LOCAT	ION OF LEGAL I	ESCRIPTION	······	
COURTHOUSE. REGISTRY OF D	deeds,etc. Ray Coun	ty Court House, Office	of Assessor	
STREET & NUM	BER	<u>م</u>	u - t	
CITY, TOWN	Richmond		STATE Missouri	64085
REPRES	SENTATION IN H	EXISTING SURVEYS		
TITLE				
	Missouri State H	istoric Survey		
DATE	1979	FEDERAL	STATECOUNTYLOCA	L
DEPOSITORY F			······	
SURVEY RECOR	Department of Na	tural Resources		
CITY, TOWN	P.O. Box 176	 	STATE	
	Jeffermon City,	lissouri	65102	



CONDIT	10N	CHECK ONE	CHECK	DNE
EXCELLENT X_GOOD FAIR	DETERIORATED RUINS UNEXPOSED	UNALTERED X.ALTERED	X ORIGINAL MOVED	SITE DATE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Ray County Poor House, is located on West Royale Street, Richmond, Missouri. The two story brick structure has a Y - shape plan. The building faces north and is set back from the road approximately 600 feet. The building is approached by a gravel drive on the east edge of the property, forming a circle drive in front of the structure.

Over-all dimensions

The building contains approximately 14,400 square feet of space. The center wing is 47 feet deep and 11 feet wide. The side wings are approximately 40 feet deep and 35 feet wide.

Construction materials and colors

The building is constructed of red brick, laid in common bond. Stone is used for window lintels and sills. Wood, painted white, is used for the window trim, porch, and verandas. The basement level is raised and the foundation is of poured concrete. Most of the windows are double hung sash windows.

Basement

A full basement runs under the building.

North (main) facade

The north facade is three bays in width, with a projecting center bay. A porch of approximately 300 square feet, extends across the center bay and half way across each of the side bays. The porch is approached by a flight of twelve concrete steps. The main entrance is protected by this porch. The entrance doors, of aluminum, with transoms, are set in a slight recess. The hip roof of the porch is supported by wood piers. An iron railing runs between the piers. The porch floor is of concrete. Wood lattice work hides the crawl space beneath the porch. The second floor of the center bay features paired one-over-one light, rectangular windows with stone lintels and sills. A projecting eave connects this area to the side bays of the main facade. This central portion of the main facade is capped with a gable roofed dormer. The dormer contains two small paired rectangular windows, with louvers in the upper sash and the bottom sash divided by vertical mullions. The side bays of the north facade contain single rectangular windows on both the first and second floor levels. These windows, symetrically placed in each bay, are one-over-one lights, with stone sills and lintels. A square window is located in the basement level of each of the side bays. The hip roof of this facade features deep eaves, supported by projecting roof rafters. Two wings angle off this central block of the building (north facade), running southeast and southwest.

Southeast wing

The front facade of this wing (facing northeast), features a veranda on both the first and second floor levels, that is approximately six feet deep. The shed roof

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIÓD	AF	EAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	ECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	XCOMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	_SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	XSOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
- t 9 00-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY INVENTION	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
PECIFIC DAT	TES 1000/1010	BUILDER/ARCI	HITECT William Garver	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

1909/1910

The history of the Ray County Poor Farm shows in microcosm, a county's gradual ^{enl}ightenment in its treatment of its insane, indigent, and elderly. Ray County's progress in this area is similar to that of most other Missouri counties. The building serves as a visible reminder of that progress. The Y-shaped building is characteristic in design to similar institutional buildings at the turn of the century. The architect was William Garver of Chillicothe and the builder was a prominent Richmond, Missouri contractor, Woodson Alnutt.

Woodson Alnutt - Builder

Historical Data

The structure used to house and care for the poor and indigent has been termed "almshouse". This usage is most frequent in the Eastern and New England states. In the midwest, the term "poorhouse" is most common.¹

The almshouse or poorhouse emerged out of the boarding-out system of relief, where the poor were sent to board at a given monthly rate with families living in the community. Later counties began to buy or lease farms where they could place all the paupers under the supervision of a superintendent.² Not much thought was given to the location of county farms until around 1900, when the State Board of Charities and Corrections advised locating them close to county seats, so better supervision could be maintained and advantage taken of thecity's modern conveniences of water and sewage disposal.³

A 1903 study of poorhouses in Missouri showed that there were only five entirely modern almshouses in the state and that 21 counties had no poorhouse, but boarded out their paupers with farmers. At this date an undue proportion of the aged ended their days in the poorhouse. "White persons over 60 years of age constitute but a little over 37% of the population of Missouri's almshouses."⁴

A means of caring for the insane was to board them, at the county's expense at a state hospital. In fact, this became the most effective argument for a county to build a poorhouse, so the county could "care for its insane at home and thus save the expense of treatment at a state hospital."⁵

While Ray County had a poor farm, located north of the county seat of Richmond, in 1903 the county was boarding several patients at the Hospital for the Insane, No.2, at St. Joseph, Missouri, paying that institution in excess of \$4,000 a year. Included in those patients were 5 or 6 that were pronounced incurable. The County Court decided to save "a neat sum each year" on the county's insane. "On Monday the judges visited the county poor farm and after due deliberation decided to build a

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1.	Boan, Fern	n. <u>A History</u>	of Poor	Relief	Legislation	and	Administration	in	Missouri.
	Chicago:	University o	f Chicago	Press,	1941.				

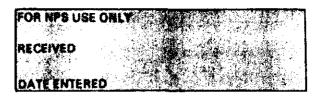
- 2. "Carried by Bare Majority." <u>Richmond Conservator</u>, 11 March 1909, p. 1.
- 3. "County Court Prodeedings." Richmond Conservator, 12 August 1909, p. 8. continued:

10GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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LIST ALL STATES AND	COUNTIES FOR PROPERTI	ES OVERLAPPING STAT	E OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES
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12 STATE HISTORIC	DECEDVATION	I OFFICED CED	TIEICATION
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State_Histori	oartment of Natural c Preservation Offi	Resources, and cer	DATE
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS	PROPERTY IS INCLUDED I	N THE NATIONAL PERIS	Ť⊂ P
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KEEPER OF THE NATIONA	I PECISTER		DATE
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CHIEF OF REGISTRATION			

JNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM



RAY COUNTY POOR FARM

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of the veranda is supported by wood piers, with an iron railing running between the piers. The veranda is approached, on the south, by a single run of wood steps. The south portion of this wing is set forward approximately four feet. An entrance door is located on the third bay from the south at each floor level. A flight of concrete steps also leads to a door at the basement level. The windows on the first and second floors have stone lintels and sills. The double hung sash windows are both four over-four light and two-over-two light with vertical mullions. The basement windows are square.

Southwest wing

This wing is similar to the southeast wing, except the open verandas have been enclosed with wood siding. A flight of wood steps leads to a door on the first floor level on the south, while concrete steps lead to a basement level entrance. Six symetrically placed storm windows are located on the second floor level. Grouped storm windows are also utilized on the first floor level. Connected to the end of this facade is an earthen-covered cellar, with low stone walls. The entrance to this cellar is from the basement interior.

Rear facade

The southeast and southwest wings of the building form a court-yard area in the rear (south) of the building. Here, the windows are rectangular two-over two light, with vertical mullions, and are set within flush brick voussoirs. Approximately midway along each wing are wood steps leading to wood porches on the elevated first floor level. Doors lead from these porches into the building. Steps also lead down to basement entrances, below grade. In the center portion of this facade, on the first floor level, is a segmented window. This was originally a door with side lights, but the door area has been replaced with a window and the steps leading to the door removed. Above, on the second floor, are paired rectangular windows with running stone sills, set within an encompassing voussoir. A concrete walk leads across the court yard, connecting the entrances on each wing. A concrete walk also leads back to a small frame outbuilding located behind this facade.

Roofs

Hip roofs are used for the main portions of the building. A shed roof is used for the veranda on the southeast wing. All roofs are covered with asbestos shingles.

Chimneys

A brick chimney is located at the south end of both the southwest and southeast wings.

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Outbuildings

A small frame outbuilding, originally a smokehouse, is located at the rear of the structure. The vertical wood siding is painted red. The outbuilding has a gable roof.

Alterations

The building has been spared major changes. As previously noted, an entrance door in the rear has been enclosed, as have the verandas on the southwest wing. Most changes have occurred on the interior, where the original 54 room plan has been altered to accommodate its current use as a museum.

Condition

The building is in good condition and is well maintained.

Site

The building is surrounded by vacant ground. A gravel circle drive is located in front. To the east are the Ray County Fair grounds.

Present Status

The building is leased to the Ray County Historical Society and Museum, Inc. by the County Court. It is open to the public as a museum, with rooms available for various civic group meetings. The building's use as a poor home continued until around 1971, when a new, privately owned, nursing home facility was opened. UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RAY COUNTY POOR FARM

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stockade at that institution in which to keep these patients."⁶ It was thought the patients could be cared for there just as well and the cost of the stockade would be small in comparison to the maintenance each year at the state hospital.⁷

In February of 1909 a petition was presented to the County Court, signed by more than 100 qualified voters and taxpayers of Ray County, asking for a special election to vote bonds for purchase of land and erection of a new county home. It was recognized that as the home was then equipped and conducted, it was a county disgrace. Grand juries had visited the poorhouse for several years, reporting its inadequacies. The institution had also "...been referred to in scathing terms by public lecturers, who have declared it to be the most miserable institution of the kind they have ever visited and a disgrace to a big, wealthy county such as ours."⁸

A week later the Ray County Grand Jury that had been assigned to investigate county buildings made their report. Pulling no punches, the report was issued at a time to influence the upcoming election.

The male and female inmates are allowed to associate together, a condition that should not be allowed to exist, considering the fact that practically all the female inmates are either feeble minded or insane. Under the existing circumstances, financial and otherwise, the county court is almost powerless to greatly better the condition of the inmates without making extensive repairs, and this, in our opinion, would be equivalent to throwing money in the fire...The Building proper is in an almost collapsible condition...The wood work of the exterior is almost entirely rotten; the cellar is damp and mouldy; the plastering on the walls and ceilings is almost gone and in places only the lathes form the partitions. Each room is furnished with a small, cheap stove, and the inmates are supposed to look after their own fires.

It is almost inconceivable that the building has not burned long since. And when we know that the doors are locked on the outside at night and the superintendent stays in a building entirely detached, in case of fire the inmates would have little, if any, chance of escape...

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The vermin have also almost taken possession of some parts, and in fact exist through all the building. What is known as the Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

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RAY COUNTY POOR FARM

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Stockade is a very old, cheap frame, apart from the main building. Conditions are horrible in this building. Although our visit was made in the middle of winter, the stench in some of the rooms was overpowering, yet the unfortunates of our county are compelled to exist under these pitiful conditions. The walls, ceiling, floors, bedding, cots, and inmates, in fact everything in these dens are filthy beyond words to express.⁹

The local Women's Christian Temperance Union had attempted to improve conditions at the facility, procuring for it, through the court, a new superintendent; providing clothing, bedding, and literature; serving dinners on holidays; and providing occasional religious services.¹⁰

The <u>Richmond Conservator</u> strongly supported the election to issue \$25,000 in bonds to construct a new facility. The proposal was to pay off the indebtedness in two years by a ten cent levy the first year and a fifteen cent levy the second year. "The amount of additional tax which this will impose upon the taxpayers of Ray County will be so small that none can afford to vote against the proposal on that account. The needs of a new County poor house are apparent and for humanity's sake, if nothing else, the proposition should carry by an overwhelming majority."¹¹ The Conservator had previously noted that most of the farmers in the area housed their stock in better facilities than those of the institution.¹²

The election was held March 6, 1909, but the results were in dispute. Due to obvious need for a new facility, little campaigning was done on the proposition. The first election reports showed the proposition carrying by a narrow margin of 59 votes. However, the judges and clerks of the El Mira precinct alleged that the results from their precinct were incorrectly certified.¹³

The decision of the court was that since they had already certified the results of the election, they would not reverse their decision and would show that the proposition carried. Eventually, the legal problems over the election results were settled and a committee was selected to choose a site for the new facility. The committee decided to purchase a 23 acre tract of land lying at the southwestern limits of Richmond, Missouri, for a price of \$150 per acre, a total price of \$3,450.¹⁴

Several architects submitted plans for the new building, including Charles Paulson of Richmond, R. G. Kirsch and Co. of St. Louis, W. L. Garver of Chillicothe, and Rudolf Markgraf of Kansas City.¹⁵ After spending two days studying the submitted plans, the County Court selected the design of William Garver, noting that although all the plans were considered good, his came nearer to meeting the requirements of the county. Garver was paid almost \$400 for his winning design and was also hired to superintend the construction. Garver indicated there would be no difficulty in completing the structure within four months.¹⁶

Furm No. 10.300a (Nev. 10-74)

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RAY COUNTY POOR FARM

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The Court then requested bids on the construction of the facility. Woodson Alnutt of Richmond was the low bidder at \$16,148. In August, the expectations were that the building would be completed and ready for occupancy by the middle of December.¹⁷ These expectations proved to be overly optimistic. By March, 1910 Alnutt and his assistants were pushing to finish the job. The residents were moved into the home on May 20, 1910, nine months after construction began.¹⁸

At a salary of \$75 a month, the county then hired Sexus T. Simms as superintendent of the new home for the ensuing year. His duties included having entire charge of the home, superintending the cooking, taking care of the grounds and orchard, cultivating five arces of the ground in a truck patch and garden, and taking care of the milk cows.

In its over-all design the Ray County Poor Farm was similar to other institutions in the state. A Y-shaped proposed infirmary had been designed by architect H.H. Hohenschild of Rolla and the Monroe County Home, dating around 1904, is almost identical in plan to the Ray County facility.²⁰ The home also fulfilled the recommended requirements for such a facility in its day. Among those recommendations were that brick or stone be used as a building material; that the height not be over two stories; that a separate wing provide for separation of the sexes; that a central building be provided for administration; that porches be provided for abundant sunlight and fresh air; and that a country location be selected so much of the food supply could be self produced.²¹

Marshall Woodson Alnutt

The contractor of the Ray County Poor Farm was Woodson Alnutt, a prominent Richmond, Missouri builder. Alnutt was born in Clinton County in 1862. He began his contracting and building business in Excelsior Springs, relocating in Richmond around 1890. While in Excelsior Springs he had assisted in building the Elms Hotel. Among his works in Richmond were the Exchange Bank Building, the Newton Hughes residence, and the Christian Church.²²

The survey of Missouri's historic sites is based on the selection of sites as they relate to theme studies in Missouri history as outlined in "Missouri's State Historic Preservation Plan." The Ray County Poor Farm is, therefore, being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as an example of the themes of "Architecture "and "Society." Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10:74)

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FOOTNOTES

- 1. Alexander Johnson, <u>The Almshouse Construction and Management</u> (New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1911), p. 7.
- 2. William Cross and Charlotte Forrester, <u>County Almshouses and Jails of Missouri</u> (n.p., Missouri State Nurses Association, n.d.), p.3.
- 3. Fern Boan, <u>A History of Poor Relief Legislation and Administration in Missouri</u> (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1941), p. 62.
- 4. Charles Ellwood, <u>A Bulletin on Condition of County Almshouses in Missouri</u> (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1904), pp. 4, 8, and 67.
- 5. Ibid., p. 9.
- 6. "Will Save the County Money," Richmond Conservator, 18 June 1903, p. 1.
- 7. "Local Matters," Richmond Conservator, 7 April 1910, p. 1.
- 8. "Special Election on March 6th," Richmond Conservator, 11 February 1909, p. 1.
- 9. "The Grand Jury's Report," Richmond Conservator, 18 February 1909, p. 1.
- 10. "W. C. T. U.," Richmond Conservator, 6 May 1909, p. 8.
- 11. "Poor House Election Saturday," <u>Richmond Conservator</u>, 4 March 1909, p. 1; "The County Court Enjoined," <u>Richmond Conservator</u>, 22 April 1909, p. 1.
- 12. Richmond Conservator, 25 February 1909, p. 3.
- 13. "The County Court Enjoined," <u>Richmond Conservator</u>, 22 April 1909, p. 1; "Carried by Bare Majority," <u>Richmond Conservator</u>, 11 March 1909, p. 1.
- 14. "Getting Ready to Build," <u>Richmond Conservator</u>, 15 April 1909, p. 7; "Selected Poor House Site," Richmond Conservator, 29 April 1909, p. 1.

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15. Richmond Conservator, 10 June 1909, p. 8.

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1. North

- 16. "The Garver Plans Accepted," <u>Richmond Conservator</u>, 17 June 1909, p. 1; "County Court Proceedings," <u>Richmond Conservator</u>, 12 August 1909, p. 8.
- 17. "Notice to Contractors," <u>Richmond Conservator</u>, 22 July 1909, p. 7; "Poor House Contract Let," <u>Richmond Conservator</u>, 12 August 1909, p. 1.
- 18. "Local Matters," <u>Richmond Conservator</u>, 24 March 1910, p. 1; "Occupying New Home," Richmond <u>Conservator</u>, 26 May 1910, p. 1.
- 19. "Notice for Superintendent for New County Poor Home and Farm," <u>Richmond</u> <u>Conservator</u>, 24 March 1910, p. 7; "Court Appoints Superintendent," Richmond Conservator, 14 April 1910, p. 1.
- 20. Fourth Biennial Report of the State Board of Charities and Corrections (Jefferson City: Tribune Printing Co., 1905), pp. 61 and 67; Cross, County Almshouses, p. 8.
- 21. Johnson, The Almshouse, pp. 7-36.
- 22. "M. W. Alnutt Contractor Here Many Years Dies," <u>Richmond Conservator</u>, 9 March 1933, p. 1.

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- 4. "Court Appoints Superintendent." Richmond Conservator, 14 April 1910, p. 1.
- 5. Cross, William and Forrester, Charlotte. <u>County Almshouses and Jails of Missouri</u>. n.p.: Missouri State Nurses Association, n.d.
- Ellwood, Charles. <u>A Bulletin on Condition of County Almshouses in Missouri</u>. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1904.
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- 9. Johnson, Alexander. <u>The Almshouse Construction and Management</u>. New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1911.
- 10. "Local Matters." Richmond Conservator, 7 April 1910, p. 1, and 24 March 1910, p. 1.
- 11. "M. W. Alnutt Contractor Here Many Years, Dies." <u>Richmond Conservator</u>, 9 March 1933, p. 1.
- 12. "Notice to Contractors." Richmond Conservator, 22 July 1909, p. 7.
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- 15. "Poor House Contract Let." Richmond Conservator, 4 March 1909, p. 1.
- 16. "Poor House Election Saturday." Richmond Conservator, 4 March 1909, p. 1.
- 17. Richmond Conservator, 10 June 1909, p. 8 and 25 February 1909, p. 3.
- 18. "Selected Poor House Site." Richmond Conservator, 29 April 1909, p. 1.
- 19. "Special Election on March 6th." Richmond Conservator, 11 February 1909, p. 1.
- 20. "The County Court Enjoined." <u>Richmond Conservator</u>, 22 April 1909, p. 1.
- 21. "The Garver Plans Accepted." Richmond Conservator, 17 June 1909, p. 1.

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22. The Grand Jury's Report." Richmond Conservator, 18 February 1909, p. 1.

23. "W C. T. U." Richmond Conservator, 6 May 1909, p. 8.

24. "Will Save the County Money." Richmond Conservator, 18 June 1903, p. 1.

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Jefferson City

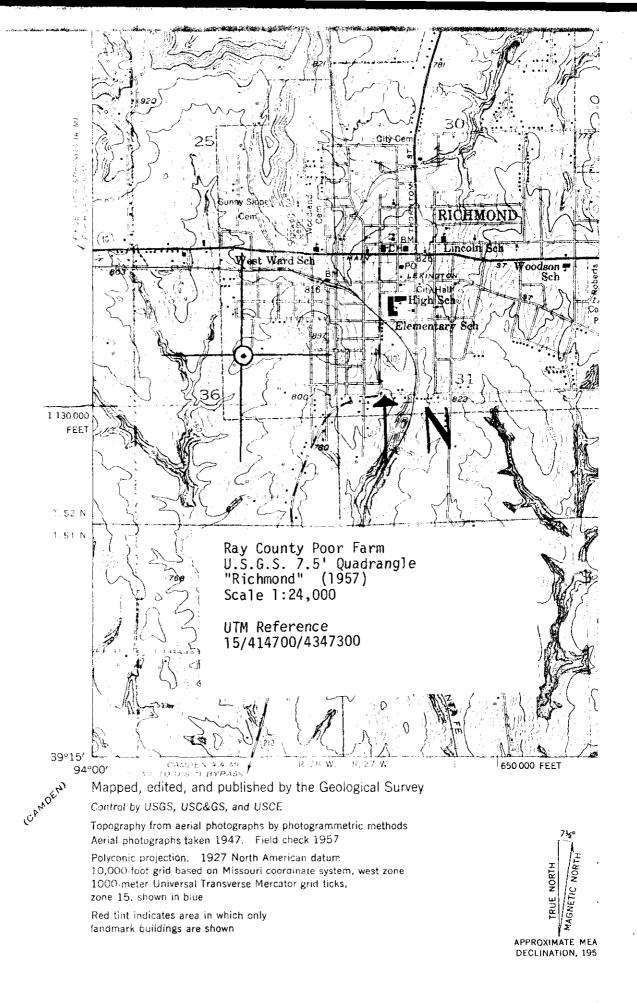
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RAY COUNTY POOR FARM

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 James M. Denny, Section and State Contact Person Department of Natural Re Office of Historic Prese P.O. Box 176 	sources	March 27, 1979 314/751-4096	

Missouri 65102

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RAY COUNTY POOR FARM

COUNTY:

LOCATION:

OWNER: ADDRESS:

DATE APPROVED BY A.C.:

DATE SENT TO D.C.:

DATE OF REC. IN D.C.:

DATE PLACED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:

DATE CERTIFICATE AWARDED (AND PRESENTOR):

DATE FILE REVIEWED:

Ray

Richmond

Ray County Court Richmond, MO.

April 27, 1979

May 23, 1979

May 29, 1979

July 10, 1979

July 29, 1980 Sent United Parcel Post

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The history of the Ray County Poor Farm shows in microcosm, a country's gradual enlightenment in its treatment of the insane, indigent and elderly. Ray County's progress in this area is similar to that of most other Missouri counties. The building serves as a visible reminder of that progress. The Y-shaped building is characteristic in design to similar institutional buildings at the turn of the century. The architect was William Garver of Chillicothe and the builder was a prominent Richmond, Missouri contractor, Woodson Alnutt.

Ray County Poor Farm #1 Richmond, Missouri photographer: Sherry Piland October, 1978

Ray County Historical Society & Museum West Royale Street Richmond, Missouri 64085 North (main) facade on right; southeast wing on left; view looking southwest.

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Ray County Poor Farm # Richmond, Missouri photographer: Sherry Piland October, 1978

Ray County Historical Society & Museum West Royale Street Richmond, Missouri 64085

Detail, north portico entrance; view looking southeast.

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Ray County Poor Farm Richmond, Missouri photographer: Sherry Piland October, 1978

Ray County Historical Society & Museum West Royale Street 64085 Richmond, Missouri 64085

South (rear) facade; southwest wing on left; southeast wing on right; view looking northwest. ۲

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Ray County Poor Farm #4 Richmond, Missouri photographer: Sherry Piland October, 1978 Ray County Historical Society & Museum West Royale Street Richmond, Missouri 64085

Southwest wing; view looking east.

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Ray County Poor Farm Richmond, Missouri photographer: Sherry Piland October, 1978 Ray County Historical Society & Museum West Royale Street Richmond, Missouri 64085 Southeast wing; outbuilding on extreme left; view looking northwest.

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