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Bob Holden
Governor



State of Missouri
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION
Post Office Box 809
301 West High
Jefferson City
65102

Jacquelyn D. White
Commissioner

Randall G. Allen, AIA
Director
Division of Design and Construction
573-751-3339

June 30, 2003

Tiffany Patterson
National Register Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office
PO Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

RE: Historic Application
Western Reception, Diagnostic and
Correctional Center
State Lunatic Asylum #2
Historic District
Project No.: C0024-01

Dear Ms. Patterson:

Attached is the draft form "Nomination" report submitted to the (SHPO) State Historic Preservation Office and the City of St. Joseph, Missouri.

The parties will have 30 days to review and comment on the draft nomination. The preparer will revise in accordance with the guidance provided by SHPO and the City.

The revised nomination will be presented at the November 14, 2003 meeting of the Missouri Advisory Council on Historic Preservation by the preparer. The revised nomination with recommendations requested by the Missouri Advisory Council on Historic Preservation will be submitted to SHPO in a form suitable for presentation to the National Register.

The preparer apologizes for the delay in submitting this nomination. The task has been more complex and challenging than originally thought.

The research has covered a subject with a 123 year period of significance and two areas of significance, (Criterion A – Health/Medicine and Criterion C – Architecture), both of which have met the threshold of eligibility.

The draft nomination reports have been assembled in 3 ring binders of which seven have been produced.

They are distributed as follows: one each for SHPO and the City of St. Joseph, and 1 courtesy copy each for the Department of Corrections, Department of Mental Health, The Gloré Museum, one backup copy and one for presentation to the National Registry.

My thanks to all who have contributed or assisted in this often-tedious undertaking. Especially Dr. Gary R. Kremer of William Woods University and the Missouri Advisory Council for his kind permission to quote from his book "Heartland History, Volume II, Chapter 7 "The Early Years of Fulton Lunatic Asylum.""

Dr. Kremer has suggested that perhaps a "multiple property submission" should be considered by SHPO. Here again are the related properties by date established: Fulton Hospital #1, 1847; St. Joseph Hospital #2, 1872; Nevada State Hospital #3, 1885; Farmington State Hospital #4, 1899; and Marshall Colony for the Feeble Minded and Epileptic, 1900.

Any such effort in this regard is clearly beyond the scope of this MOA.

Copies of the MOA and attendant correspondence are attached for reference.

I look forward to your review comments and final presentation.

Cordially,



Tom Sater
Project Manager/Historian
Missouri Design Services
Division of Design and Construction

TS/lgm

Attachments

STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Bob Holden, Governor • Stephen M. Mahfood, Director

June 12, 2002

Mr. Jay Edwards
Capital Improvements Administrator
Missouri Department of Corrections
P.O. Box 236
Jefferson City, MO 65102



RE: Memorandum of Agreement, Western Reception, Diagnostic and Correctional Center, St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Missouri

Dear Mr. Edwards:

Thank you for submitting the above referenced Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for our review and signature, pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (P.L. 89-665, as amended). Corrections to the MOA have been made at your request. We find the terms of the MOA acceptable and have signed our concurrence.

Please forward the attached MOA to your contact at the Department of Mental Health for signature. Once the document is fully executed, please return the signed copies to the State Historic Preservation Office, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri for distribution to all signatories.

If you have any questions, please contact Tiffany Patterson at 573-751-7800.

Sincerely,

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Claire F. Blackwell".

Claire F. Blackwell
Director and Deputy State
Historic Preservation Officer

CFB:tp

Enclosure: MOA



**Department of Corrections
General Services
Construction Office**

Memorandum

RECEIVED
JUN 24 2002

To: Gary Kempker
Director

Department of Corrections
Legal Section

From: Jay Edwards *Jay Edwards*
Capital Improvements Administrator

Date: June 21, 2002

Re: Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) – WRDCC, St. Joseph

The Department of Corrections received the enclosed Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) ready for signature from the Department of Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Office. With the use of Violent Offender/Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds at WRDCC, the State must comply all the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements. Such requirements include Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulation 36 CFR Part 800. According to DNR, the project site is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Properties and construction had an adverse effect on the property. The MOA is required to mitigate the adverse effect. The MOA requires a registration form be prepared to nominate the State Mental Hospital No. 2 and its associated properties to the National Register of Historic Places. The Office of Administration, Division of Design and Construction, has contracted with an architectural firm to comply with the MOA.

Please sign and date the enclosed five copies of the MOA and return to the Construction Office. If you have any questions, please call me at 751-6999.

C: Vicki Myers
Jim Grothoff
Joe Eddy
Jim Mitchell
Donna Coleman
File (I: construction/Fy2002/Word/WRDCC/MOA 6-21-02)

BOB HOLDEN
Governor

GARY B. KEMPKER
Director



2729 Plaza Drive
P.O. Box 236
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
Telephone: 573-751-2389
Fax: 573-751-4099
TDD Available

State of Missouri
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Ad Excelleum Conamur - "We Strive Towards Excellence"

August 7, 2002

RECEIVED

AUG 09 2002

Claire F. Blackwell
Deputy State Historical Preservation Officer
Missouri Department of Natural Resources
Historical Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102

DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION

Re: Memorandum of Agreement
Western Reception, Diagnostic and Correctional Center – St. Joseph, Missouri

Dear Ms. Blackwell:

Enclosed, please find the five (5) copies of the Memorandum of Agreement – Western Reception, Diagnostic and Correctional Center. As requested, signatures have been obtained from the Department of Mental Health.

The Office of Administration, Division of Design and Construction, is in the process of preparing the registration form to nominate the State Mental Hospital No. 2 to the National Register of Historic Places. Mr. Tom Sater, D&C Project Manager, has been assigned the task of completing the nomination process.

If you have any questions, please call me at 751-6999 or contact me by email at jedwards@mail.state.mo.us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jay Edwards".

Jay Edwards
Capital Improvements Administrator

Enclosure

C: Jim Grothoff
Donna Coleman
Jim Mitchell
Jeff Fleenor
File (l: construction/Fy 2003/Word/WRDCC/MOA 8-7-02)

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS,
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH, AND THE
MISSOURI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING SITE PREPARATION PROJECTS AT THE
WESTERN RECEPTION DIAGNOSTIC AND CORRECTIONAL CENTER,
ST. JOSEPH, BUCHANAN COUNTY, MISSOURI**

WHEREAS the Department of Justice (DOJ) has determined that the Site Preparation Projects, specifically, the Foundation & Floor Package, Proj. No. 30-935-95-0083, New Reception and Diagnostic Building, Proj. No. 30-936-0084, Building Renovation and Site Improvements, Proj. No. 30-936-95-0085 are undertakings as defined in 36 CFR part 800.16(y); and

WHEREAS, the grounds of the Western Reception Diagnostic and Correctional Center (WRDCC), previously known as State Mental Hospital No. 2 in St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Missouri have been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as a historic district; and

WHEREAS, in consultation with the Missouri State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), the Site Preparation Projects have been determined to have an adverse effect on this historic district pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800, implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4701); and

WHEREAS, the City of St. Joseph (City) has participated in the consultation and has been invited to concur in the Memorandum of Agreement;

NOW, THEREFORE, DOJ, DOC, DOMH, the City of St. Joseph and the SHPO agree that the following stipulations will mitigate the adverse effect of the undertaking on the historic properties.

STIPULATIONS

DOJ will ensure that the following measures are carried out:

1. DOC will cause to be prepared a registration form nominating State Mental Hospital No. 2 and its associated properties to the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district with the following specifications:
 - a. The nomination will be prepared by a historian or architectural historian qualified as defined under 36 CFR part 64.
 - b. The nomination will identify and include all aspects of the historic district, both contributing and non-contributing and will detail all of those properties within the district that are individually eligible.
 - c. This nomination will be submitted to the SHPO and the City in draft form for review and comment by October 30, 2002. SHPO and the City will have 30 days to review and comment on the draft nomination.
 - d. The draft nomination will be revised in accordance with the guidance provided by the SHPO and the City. The revised nomination will be presented at the February 2003 meeting of the Missouri Advisory Council on Historic Preservation by the preparer. Said presentation will include color slides of the properties associated with the historic district.
 - e. The revised nomination, with and emendations requested by the Missouri Advisory Council on Historic Preservation will be submitted to the SHPO in a form suitable for presentation to the National Register.

Memorandum of Agreement
WRDCC, St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Missouri
Page 2 of 2

2. Any party to this agreement may request it be amended in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.6(7).
3. This MOA shall be null and void if its terms are not carried out within 5 (five) years from the date of its execution, unless the signatories agree in writing to an extension for carrying out its terms.
4. If any signatory determines the terms of this MOA cannot be carried out, the signatories shall consult to seek amendment. If the agreement is not amended, any signatory may terminate it and follow the provisions of 36 CFR 800.6(8).
5. Six (6) copies of this MOA will be provided, one to each signatory and concurring party. One (1) copy will be transmitted to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for inclusion in their files.

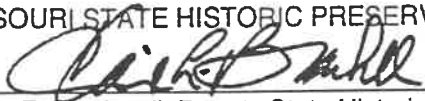
Execution of this Memorandum of Agreement by the consulting parties and implementation of its terms evidences that DOJ has afforded the Council and opportunity to comment on the undertaking and its effects on historic properties.

Signed:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

By: _____ Date: _____

MISSOURI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By:  _____
Claire F. Blackwell, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Date: 14 June 02

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

By:  _____

Date: June 24, 2000

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH

By: _____ Date: _____

Concurring:

CITY OF ST. JOSEPH

By: _____ Date: _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name State Lunatic Asylum #2 Historic District

other names/site number St. Joseph State Mental Hospital #2 (WRDCC – Western Reception Diagnostic and Correctional Center

2. Location

street & number 3400 Block of Frederick Avenue [] not for publication

city or town St. Joseph [] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Buchanan code 021 zip code 64506

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

State Lunatic Asylum #2
Name of Property

Buchanan County, Missouri
County and State

Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
☐ public-local
☒ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
16	4	buildings
	1	sites
4	5	structures
N/A		objects
19	10	Total

Name of related multiple property listing listed

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Government (State)

Mental Health Facility/Hospital

Institutional Housing

Funerary/Mortuary/Cemetery

Agricultural Subsistence

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

"Adaptive Reuse"

State Government Correctional Facility

Mental Health Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian

High Victorian Gothic, 2nd Rev.

Polychromed/"Venetian Gothic"

Colonial/Georgian

Modern Movement

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone, Concrete

walls Polychromatic Brick/Stone

Trim Limestone/Sandstone/White Brick

roof Shingle/Metal/Membrane

other Cast Iron roof Cresting/Window Grilles

Narrative Description

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

See attached

State Lunatic Asylum #2

Name of Property

Buchanan County, Missouri

County and State

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

SubCategory 1 for Criteria "A" Health/MedicineSubCategory 2 Social HistoryFor Criteria "C" Architecture**Period of Significance**1874-1997**Significant Dates**See attached – Section 8 Page**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A**Cultural Affiliation**N/A**Architect/Builder**Original Building – Architect Thomas Walsh of St. LouisM.H. Fitzgibbon of St. Louis - ContractorRebuilt after Fire – Architect –S.V. Shipman of ChicagoLeman and Olsen of Chicago - ContractorSuperintendent L.S. Stiger of St. Joseph, Missouri**9. Major Bibliographical References****Bibliography**

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☒ Other State agency State Archives
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government City of St. Joseph
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Increase of Property $110 + 10 = 120$

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

Zone Easting Northing

2

Zone Easting Northing

3

4

☐ See continuation sheet

E ¼ S10 – T57 – R35

The nominated property includes the entire 110 acres south of Frederick, historically associated with the State Hospital and the 10 acre site of the Superintendent's house, on the north side of Frederick.

name/title Tom Sater, Conservator/Historian

organization OA Division of Design and Construction date 6/6/03

street & number 301 West High Street telephone (573) 751-2911

city or town Jefferson City state MO zip code 65102

Submit the following items with the complete form:

Maps – See Attached

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

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

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

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

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

name State of Missouri - Division of Design and Construction

street & number 301 West High Street telephone (573) 751-2911

city or town Jefferson City state MO zip code 65102

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Property Name
County, State

SUMMARY – CRITERION C

The St. Joseph "State Lunatic Asylum #2 Historic District" consists of 16 buildings constructed between 1874 and 1969. Currently the district encompasses 110 acres bounded by Frederic Street on the North, 36th Street on the east, Faron Street on the south and a golf course on the west. There is a 10-acre site on the north side of Frederic that is the location of the 1860 Superintendents house and carriage barn, making the district a total of 120 acres. Copies of deeds to both are attached.

Herein are the following ways this property is considered significant under Criterion C. "The role of State Government" On the 19th of March 1872, a bill passed in the State Legislature appropriating \$200,000.00 for a northwestern lunatic asylum.

The five member commission visited the present site about three-fourths of a mile east of the city limits on June 15th. They purchased the 120 acres stating; *"the location is in every respect, desirable, commanding an extensive and agreeable prospect and presenting every requisite of beauty, convenience and health"*.¹

Site selection criteria were already established some 30 years earlier by the creation of Lunatic Asylum #1 in Fulton. In seeking to establish the first asylum (1845), the Missouri General Assembly sought the advise of a prominent Missouri Physician, Dr. R. W. Wells. He submitted a report advising that the asylum should be built in the midst of at least 150 acres of land, so that residents could engage in farming and gardening, activities that he believed to be therapeutic. *"Employment"*, he argued, *"soothes the patients, and prevents that everlasting brooding over their misfortune or supposed misfortunes, which caused and continued their insanity"*.²

The Architecture

Thus far, the chronology and historic development of this site follow the original Fulton prototype. The architecture was no exception. *"Among the most conspicuous of public buildings for which Buchanan County is noted is the spacious and elegant structure of the State Lunatic Asylum No. 2. This is the only state institution within the limits of the county; and it's vast proportions and stately elevation, no less than the importance of it's object, render it one of the most notable features of this section of the State."*³

On June 14th, 1872, after paying \$28,000.00 for the property, the Board appointed Thomas Walsh of St. Louis, Architect and Superintendent of the Building.

In September of 1872, the contract for the new asylum was let to M.H. Fitzgibbons of St. Louis, for \$188,897.00.

The original building image adorns the cover of the State Hospital Report and an artist's rendering is on the report cover. Both originals are the property of the Glore Museum.

¹ History of Buchanan County 1881, Page 215, Reprinted by Seward W. Lilly, 1973

² Gary R. Kremer, Volume II Heartland History, Chapter 7 "Serving Social Needs" G. Bradley Publishing, Inc. 2001

³ History of Buchanan County 1881, Page 215, Reprinted by Seward W. Lilly, 1973

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Property Name
County, State

In understanding Criterion C - Design and Construction; the first requirement, that properties "embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or methods of construction" refers to the way in which a property was conceived, designed or fabricated by a people or culture in a past period of history.

Just as the site selection was prescribed by Dr. Wells, the layout of the building was prescribed by Dr. Thomas Kirkbride. Called the "Kirkbride Plan", this historic type of mental hospital building was designed with the distinctive center of the structure for business offices, reception rooms, etc, and with dining rooms and sleeping quarters for staff and domestics. Rooms for patients and attendants occupy the wings of the building. The architectural plan segregated men from women and docile from aggressive patients.

St. Joseph Lunatic Asylum #2 embodies considerable distinction in the manner in which it was conceived and built.

From site selection to functional floor plans, we may add another significance and that is the architectural style "Venetian Gothic".

The style, which Walsh chose, was particularly characteristic of the last phase of Gothic Revival from about 1865 to 1880. Both Italianate and gothic revival styles were part of a "picturesque movement" which looked at the romantic past for inspiration.

In fact, there was a small rebirth of interest in this style in the early 1870's stimulated by the writing of the English critic "John Ruskin" who emphasized Continental rather than English examples.

This polychromed sub-style was characterized by showing distinctive linear patterns in masonry wall surfaces. These decorative polychrome patterns are produced by bands of contrasting color/texture in brick and stonework, and occur principally around windows and as horizontal bands on wall surfaces.

Sometimes referred to as "High Victorian Gothic" or as the St. Joseph Gazette called it "Ultra Gothic", it is likely that after reading "The Stones of Venice" the Architect referred to his design as "Italian" or "Venetian" Gothic.

Surviving examples of this style must be considered rare and significant.

The strong character and style of this first edifice on the property set the design tone for all other buildings to follow. Regardless of style, polychromy and linear emphasis prevails.

These distinctive features provide continuity and association among the principal structures.

As to the question of extant resources that possess attributes that can be studied to extract important information? The answer is yes.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Property Name
County, State

The "Glore Psychiatric Museum" at 3406 Frederick Avenue (the old clinic building) is becoming not only a repository of local and state information, but one of the best in the country, documenting the history of mental health care and treatments.

Contributing Resources

Main Campus South of Frederick

1.	Center (Administration) Building	1880
2.	Sheltered Workshop/Maintenance Building	1909
3.	Clinic Building	1923
4.	Maintenance Shop	1931
5.	Laundry	1933
6.	Vocational Rehabilitation/Regional Office	1935
7.	Park Building	1936
8.	Woodson Building	1937
9.	Buchanan Building	1949
10.	Brick Cottage	1950
11.	Brick Cottage	1950
12.	Brick Cottage	1950
13.	Brick Cottage	1950
14.	Brick Cottage	1950
15.	Cold Storage Building	1952
16.	Superintendents House (2)	1860
	Resources – House and Detached Carriage	
	House on 10 acres north of Frederick	

Contributing Buildings (Total) 16

Contributing Structures 4

1.	Root Cellar	1927
2.	Poultry Shed	1910
3.	Underground Tunnels	1893
4.	Greenhouse/Bathhouse	1899

Non-contributing Site (Cemetery) 1

2,000 graves 1908-1945

Non-contributing Buildings 3

1.	Glore Annex (currently the museum)	1969
2.	Carpentry Shop	1962

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Property Name
County, State

3. Education Building 1957

The following were built after the period of significance and thereby not included

1. Western Reception and Diagnostic and Correctional Center 1999
2. Non-contributing Structures i.e.
Fencing, guard shacks, equipment sheds, pathways, parking lots,
Smoking gazebo, etc.

Integrity and Condition

With the exception of "Progress Hall" – 1893, scheduled for demolition in 2003, the State has done a good job of maintaining the district buildings. Recently the 3 story brick porch was removed from the façade of the original Center building, attached photos show before and after porch removal.

Though significant alterations have made to this principle historic building, the overall impression of it's original style, retains sufficient integrity.

The interior of this building, like all others of the district, has been altered many times, but the exteriors, by and large, retain integrity.

The original oak staircase of the Center building lobby is now on display in the museum.

The Department of Corrections installation of security fencing and related structures are the most egregious of "adverse effects" on the district.

Still these intrusions and non-contributing structures and buildings have not negatively affected the district's ability to convey a sense of significance.

The site, size, location and institutional identity are intact.

The distinctive characteristics of a historic property type and landscape, the self-sufficient medical institution surrounded by extensive grounds, still is evident and of sufficient integrity to mitigate the adverse effects.

Contributing Buildings

1. The Center Building - 1874/1880 (photos 4 through 18)

This is the oldest extant, most prominent building in the district. It was completed in 1874, destroyed by fire 1879 and rebuilt 1880 using three-quarters of the original walls. The existing structure is very close to its appearance in 1880.

The footprint is a five-part plan consisting of a central block with hyphens and wings on either side. Note:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Property Name
County, State

these wings were added to the original in the reconstruction of 1880.

The center section is four stories with basement. The wings are three stories, originally four. The structure was built with north/south wings each 115 feet long, rendering the entire west facing façade 184 feet long. The basement and first story are 13 feet high, the second story 12 feet by 3 feet and the third story 11 feet 6 inches. The fourth story of the center building, a "mansard", is an 11-foot attic. It is 59 feet from the range work to the top of this roof.

The stone foundation consists of rubblework from Fieldham's quarries, north of the city, and cut stone from Amazonia in Andrew County.

The walls contain over 3,500,000 red bricks manufactured on the asylum grounds. The accents are accomplished with arches finished with spring, rings, keystone and sills made of Warrensburg sandstone. Linear emphasis is achieved with bright white-faced Milwaukee brick in double stretcher rows at sill lines, and double-spaced stretchers at spring lines and arches.

The Center Building (photo 5) is 3 bays across the front and 2 bays deep.

Fenestration: All painted arch openings were lancet triple windows with gothic tracery now filled in with brick, block and drivit.

The Center Bay: The formal entry (Photo 10) is articulated by a large stone Gothic arch, engaged by stone columns/Corinthian capitals, (photo 9) surrounded by polychromatic accents and banding. A high stone coped gable with a center oculus ascends to nearly the third floor. The original wood transom tracery is bricked in. Doors have been replaced with modern double metal security doors.

Second floor: A pair of lancet windows filled with block. There are some arch elements lost. Triplet windows appear to have had the center unit converted into a doorway, now bricked in. Both side bays project forward from the wall plane as does the entrance. The windows again are in triplet. The first and second floor arches are supported by brick columns, the third floor arcades are columned with carved capitals. A sandstone dripstone course occurs at the second and third floor junctures.

The third floor rises to engage an atypical arcaded second empire metal cornice and winged mansard. The gabled dormers thrust forward breaking the plane of the cornice and must be supported by corbels at the brick face below.

The fourth floor mansard presently is finished in a vertical standing seam metal roofing. Our wish is that the original horizontal Vermont slate banding had been reinstated.

The south facing return wall of the Center building is shown in photo 8.

The north and south extensions are described as follows:

The three story hyphen section is divided into five bays distinguished by paired windows. The center round

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

Property Name
County, State

section was added in 1886 (photo 16) and lacks the defining polychromatic accents. Unlike the rest of the building, this foundation is brick rather than stone.

Fenestration differs from the Center building, in that the first floor units are pointed arch, the second floors are segmental and the third floor arches are rounded. Interior brick openings show cusped arches. This is referred to as "false shaping" because the window sash is squared. (See photo 18, interior view of round bay windows.)

The above changing of arch shapes floor to floor follows historic examples of "Venetian Gothic".

The wall plane is joined at the shallow, hipped metal roof by a conventional modillioned, metal cornice.

Outside Wing Section: (Photo 13 and Sverdrup photo attached this section). 40 X 60 wings were added in 1880. The front façade is set forward of the hyphen section and is 3 bays across with triple windows in the center bay and larger arched openings on either side. The foundation is as described. Wall treatments of polychromatic masonry continue. Cornice work is unbroken by the above single dormers at front and back. The roof is conventional height, "hipped with ridge".

A 60-foot return wall facing south is comprised of 4 bays. The first bay left to right is a single window at each floor; the next bay is a rounded section with four windows per floor. The next bay east is of one window and one bricked-in fire escape opening. The last bay at the southeast corner is a blind wall, indicating the area of an interior staircase. Photo #6 looking west shows the back side of the Center building. The photo was taken from the roof of the Park building.

This cluster of brick buildings dates to the 1880 construction and lacks the architectural detailing of the main building.

Functionality

Present day use of these buildings is nearly identical to that shown on the 1911 Sanborn map, that being kitchens, supply rooms, auditorium, dining rooms, etc.

Integrity

Changes over the period of significance have been substantial they are;

Exterior – Loss of clock tower, banded slate on the mansard, ornamental iron cresting at roofline, wood tracery windows with vertical iron bars, painted polychromy of dormers and cornice.

Interior – almost all defining character has been stripped away. Photos 15-17 show original encaustic tile remaining in some sections of the first floor.

Conclusion

In spite of the described degradation, the overall impression of setting, style, materials and workmanship still makes a powerful statement.

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Mr. Walsh's remarkable Venetian Gothic "Lunatic Asylum" meets the threshold of significance and eligibility.

2. (Old Sheltered Workshop) Maintenance Building - 1909

It is a two-story brick building with a flat roof and basement. Originally called the Bigger building, then the Hadley Building. See attached with floor plans (Sverdrup), also photos 35 and 36.

An unusual tree-part rectangle footprint with reentrant angles is at the four corners. East and west building faces are composed of 5 bays, with the center bay having paired windows at the first and second floor. This bay is at a 90° angle to the east/west axis. Bays to the left and right break plane at 45° angle faces with paired windows at the second floor only. Outside bays have single oblong sash.

The front of the building sets back about 50 feet from Frederick Street. Eleven bays marked by brick buttressing divide the façade. Buttresses rise in three sections with larger dimensions at the bottom and smaller at the top. The transitions are punctuated by limestone dripstones.

The foundation is brick. The sill height is marked by limestone drip course at window areas connecting brick at buttresses. This drip course occurs again at the second story windowsill.

An exaggerated segmental brick arch three times the width of the windows relieves the taller first floor bay windows.

The shorter second floor windows are single double hung units. Rectangular brick brows above these windows and discolored brick on either side suggest that the windows of both the first and second floor bays were originally arranged in triplet.

The parapet is accented in brick soldiers and limestone coping. A decorative limestone block with Adamesque ornament punctuates the top of each bay walls section.

The style reflects Georgian influences.

Integrity:

The original fenestration is lost, however, this building still conveys its design, setting, materials, workmanship and the unique polychromatic masonry is in architectural sympathy with others of the district and is therefore judged an "eligible building".

Interior: The constant renovations have altered the original spaces and use. Only remnants of encaustic flooring remain.

3. The Clinic Building - 1923

Originally called Penettiere Hospital, this building, it's connected annex (now the "Glore Museum") along with

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the Woodson Building are currently the only buildings south of Frederick still operated by the Department of Mental Health.

The buildings are currently used as staff office. (See attached Sverdrup photo and #23 and #24. #24 was taken from the roof of the Park Building).

The building is oriented with the front facing north parallel to Frederick, with the east and west wings set at a forty-five degree angle to the front and swept to the south.

The building is basically a 3 story, flat roof, dark red brick with Georgian stone accents. The façade is 7 bays across.

The center section, consisting of 3 bays, projects forward of the two adjacent bays and they, in turn, project forward from the two outside bays.

The parapet wall at the front crow hops down, successively from the center bay to the outside bays. A prominent stone watercourse marks the height of the first floor; the parapet is defined by brick and stone cornice and capped by a stone coping.

The brickwork is common bond with 5 stretcher rows to every header row.

The center bay is the point of connection to the north-running annex (1969) and consumes all three stories.

The adjacent bays of this center section consist of centered window at the first floor with a keystone lintel and a stone sill. A brick arch rises from the first floor to nearly the third floor window. The second floor, double window has a flat brick lintel at the spring of the arch and a stone sill. The third floor window is a double with a running soldier course above. All windows are thermal paned, metal frame windows.

The fourth bays only distinction has a stone bracketed brow lintel at the second floor.

The larger outside bays consist of two window units at each floor with garland motifs at the aprons between the second and third stories.

The angled wings are 7 bays across, articulated as above, with garland blocks.

The main wing is 5 bays stepping down to a smaller single window bay.

The last section is blind.

4. The Maintenance Shop – 1931 (Photo #32)

A "Colonial Revival", two story, brick with later wood frame addition. See photo 32 for view of north side gable with shed extension, note oculus in gable has a projecting Gibbs frame. August 1931 is inset. West facing façade is four sections/bays across. From right to left is bay one shed with small window, bay two

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dormer with door, small window below now disused. Note position of old stair stringer. Bay 3, this wide section is composed of two windows and a door at the first floor in staggered alignment to the 3 multi-light windows of the second floor. Bays 4 and 5 are comprised of one garage door and window on the first and one window on the second.

The later addition is brick on the ground floor and frame on the second floor. The windows of the brick structure are original rolled steel.

The integrity is marginal but sufficient.

7. The Park Building – 1936

Photos: see attached Sverdrup photo with floor plans, also photos #38 and #50.

The X plan of this building has been a common one for many years and is still popular today in the architecture of corrections/mental health facilities. The plan places administrative and support services at the center and patient (inmate) population in the wings.

An eclectic “moderne” building, showing style elements of Art Deco, International style fenestration, Beaux Arts, Rustication and Quoins.

The Park Building design continues the polychromatic harmony characteristic of other district buildings.

Overall the red brick is Flemish Bond.

The rusticated brick first floor is contained by stone water-coursing. The building, in fact, has strong linear emphasis at every floor level, another trait common to all on campus.

The facade center consists of 3 sections, with the center defined by a prominent monolithic projecting stone entry. The double entry doors line up with the paired windows of the third, fourth and fifth floors. Two massive brick pillars rise from the massing of the entry to terminate above the roof line/parapet wall with ornamental stone carvings.

On either side of this center bay are 3 bay sections defined by a center of paired brick “niches” with stone sills.

Single double hung window units at each floor flank the center bay.

At the height of the 2-story entry, a one-foot wide limestone water table surrounds the building, unifying all elements. Another broadband watercourse defines the brick parapet that is capped by stone coping. A hex shaped elevator shaft creates a tower in the middle of this section (see photo #50, taken off the roof looking southwest).

Adjacent sections on either side start the wings. This four-story section is 5 bays across; rusticated brick

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pillars separate windows. Brick fields and limestone coursing provides strong linear emphasis between floors.

The next wing section is a projection containing (6) bays and the outside wing sections (9) bays, all similarly accented.

All windows are replacements the originals were rolled steel. The integrity is otherwise intact.

8. The Woodson Building – 1937

This building is the last of three WPA constructions. See photos #30, 21, 22, and 51.

This 3 story with basement was built in 1937 as a psychiatric clinic and reception center. Named after Dr. Charles Woodson, the third Superintendent of the Hospital.

A juvenile treatment program opened here in 1962. Youth treatments have now ended and this facility will be operationally closed July 1 of 2003.

As site plans indicate, this building has an irregular shape resembling a broad "Y". The open end faces Frederick Street (see photo #51 for "streetscape").

The "Art Moderne" building starts with a concrete and brick foundation, with general walls in common bond. One row of headers and five rows of stretchers. Polychromy continues with limestone water coursing providing strong linear emphasis, above the first floor windows and again at the parapet.

The administrative center part of the building is in 3 sections. The center projects forward and rises in 3 bays to break above the parapet in two crenellated towers on either side of the center bay.

The center bay starts with double doors surrounded by limestone fluted pilasters, a crow hopped entablature and keystone, all with fanciful Art Deco motifs.

This center limestone plane rises above the towers and backdrops then with a crow step top.

Double windows pierce the second and third floor walls.

The towers on either side start with alternating rows of brick and limestone to the top of the first floor, single double hung windows occur at the second and third floor levels.

Sections on either side of the center consist of 5 bays across. The fifth bay out joins to the wings and is distinguished by a limestone surround enframent at the first floor level and is further punctuated by limestone features above the parapet.

The long wing sections are further articulated by offsets/projections all around the building, fenestration is consistent throughout. Wings across the front contain 17 bays.

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The condition is good and except for windows that have been changed, this building maintains integrity and significance. Likely it will be taken over by WRDCC later this year.

9. The Buchanan Building - 1949

See Sverdrup photo and floor plans, photos @29, 30 and 46 and "footprint" of building – see attached plans.

This wonderful "eclectic movement" building with its alternating emphasis on period designs that mimic the past and modern designs that shun historic precedent are found in tension here. "Greek Revival" pillars, "Gothic Revival" castellation, "Art Deco" entry surround, "International" fenestration, etc. The polychromatic harmony continues.

The artful center section faces north and is comprised of 7 bays. The ornate double entry doors are flanked by fluted and blocked limestone columns. Above the door, a large carved Colonial shell header. Above all this, two fluted pillars separate 3 window units and rise above the parapet as ornamental projections.

This center bay is vertically defined by flanking brick pillars with limestone bases and caps. Three bays either side of center are defined in this manner.

The above entry is at the first floor. The foundation at this point is brick with a stone watercourse. General wall planes i.e. aprons and parapets are limestone.

Fenestration is mixed, with single double hung units and double lancet units. Parapet is castellated.

A concrete ADA ramp leads from the sidewalk to the entry doors.

A brick elevator shaft rises 1 story above and at center of building.

Wings are comprised of 6 bays in the next section, 12 bays in the larger outside sections.

The condition of this building is excellent. Integrity is only slightly lessened by the loss of original windows.

Like all other buildings of the district, interiors have been renovated many times hardly any original character survives. The Buchanan building remains significant.

10. One Story Brick Cottage - 1950

11. One Story Brick Cottage - 1950

12. One Story Brick Cottage - 1950

13. One Story Brick Cottage - 1950

14. One Story Brick Cottage - 1950

Photos #40 and #41.

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All five brick units were constructed as doctor housing in 1950. The unit shown is typical of all. The floor plan is "L" shaped, cross-hipped gable, "minimal traditional".

Features are, brick foundation, concrete basement walls, basement garage.

A header brick watercourse occurs at the line of this first floor. Brick soldiering also provides linear emphasis under the eaves and just above the double hung sash.

Limestone caps accent porch elements. Façade is 6 bays across the front and 3 bays on the side.

Shallow, hipped roof is defined by white painted aluminum guttering and fascia boards.

Windows are modern, thermal pane. The original windows were wood, double hung sash.

Interiors have been complete remodeled, no original features remain.

The integrity is virtually intact. The condition is excellent.

15. Cold Storage Building - 1952

Barely meeting eligibility, this one story brick edifice is an irregular L-shaped building with a single truck dock and an unloading peninsula. The building has a concrete foundation, red brick in common bond. Roofing has a metal coping transisting to a flat membrane roof. West elevation is 4 bays across, the south elevation has 4 bays across.

Function is as original, interior changes have occurred as processing equipment has bee updated.

16. Superintendent's House - 1860 (with Carriage House - 1899)

These structures are counted as a single contributing resource. A brief history of this house's occupants is included at the back of the exhibit marked "A Great Calamity". However, little is known of it's physical history except that it was built in 1859/60 by Moses Liard. An aerial view of 1935 shows property at left center of photo. Notable is the formal English garden behind the house, remnants of which are there today (see photo #42 -view look west, photo #56 - actual front-view is north and three other digital photos #57, #58 and #59).

This 2-story wood framed house rests on a brick and stone foundation/basement. The last remodeling was thirty years ago when the present, stucco type finish was applied to the wood siding.

It is impossible to guess what this house looked like in 1860, any number of style possibilities exist. According to Scott Clark, a relative of Silas Woodson cam through a few years ago and said they would send pictures of how the house looked in 1900, but the pictures never arrived.

Its 143-year existence suggests it is significant and contributing, yet it has practically no integrity.

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The adjacent carriage house (1899) photos #43 and #60 show a structure that at least retains some original integrity. It has a brick foundation and stone frame structure. The finish is stucco on wood, as is the house. The building appears to be in its original configuration according to interior wood structural elements. The exposed brick foundation is five bays across.

The façade is 3 bays marked by 3 garage doors across and a dormer thrust at the center. The roof is a "gable on hip". Overall, this ten acre site must be judged as significant and contributing.

Contributing Structures

Root Cellar – 1937

Photo #44 – Oral history states this produce storage existed from 1900 but in cruder form.

The extant structure is the result of a 1937 renovation.

Poultry Shed – 1910

Best Photo #52 – Structure is all brick made on-site with shed roof. Front is in two bays consisting of two windows and one door. A brick buttress is at center. Six poultry entry openings are at ground level.

This building is currently used as storage.

Underground Tunnels – 1893

No photos – These all brick structures are shown on the updated 1939 Sanborn Insurance Maps. Approximately 10 feet wide with arched brick ceilings and concrete floors were in use until 1997 and are now fenced off and inaccessible.

Greenhouse/Bathhouse - 1899

Photo #33 and Sverdrup photo General Area – All brick one story square building with hip roof. There are 3 bays on a side. Currently annexed to a later version.

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

The "State Lunatic Asylum #2 Historic District" AKA (St. Joseph State Mental Hospital #2) is significant statewide and locally under Criterion "A" in the area of Health/Medicine and under criterion "C" in the area of Architecture.

Although this facility was the 2nd of four serving the state, it quickly (1919) became the largest agricultural operation with over 2,000 acres owned/leased.

Additionally, throughout the period of significance (1874-1997) the asylum housed and cared for the most patients/inmates, reaching a record population of 2,845 in the year 1945.

"Mental Health Care" is the primary cultural theme regarding the historic context of this nomination.

It could further be asserted that the importance and sweep of this subject could embrace a broad spectrum of significance, i.e. agriculture, architecture, community planning and development, law, philosophy, politics/government, science and certainly social history.

In the area of architecture, Asylum #2 "Center" Administration Building is equally impressive in its original Venetian Gothic" (Ultra or High Victorian Gothic) also referred to as "a polychromatic" sub style. The term defines the application of variegated materials to achieve brilliant and striking effects.

The original administration building, built in 1874 was destroyed by fire in 1879, rebuilt on the original walls in 1880.

Constructed on a north/south axis with architectural styling and arrangement of wards adopted from the "Kirkbride Plan" with administrative offices and living quarters for personnel in the center of the building. (Thomas Kirkbride, MD 1809-1883). The "system" segregates men from Women, Docile from aggressive patients into the adjoining wings.

In 1886 additional wings were added to the north and south of the original 1880 building. Those wings were arranged in an architecturally distinctive "echelon" fashion, which were demolished in 1981 and are no longer extant.

The district includes (16) contributing and (4) non-contributing buildings, (4) contributing structures and (5) non-contributing structures with one non-contributing site (cemetery) spread over 120 acres.

Nearly all of the principal contributing buildings erected over the 123-year period of significance

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incorporated the polychromatic accents and linear emphasis of the original administration building.

This consistent use of design, materials and workmanship provided great unity to the campus whether the actual style was Georgian Revival, Art Deco or Modern Industrial.

To fully appreciate the important associations with historic trends or patterns let us review Asylum #2 in context with its sister state institutions.

Fulton Lunatic Asylum #1 – 1850
St. Joseph lunatic Asylum #2, 1874
Nevada Insane Asylum #3 – 1887
Farmington State Hospital #4, 1900
Marshall Colony for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic – 1901

Documentation presently herein shows that State Asylum #2 bears a strong resemblance to the original model, Asylum #1 in Fulton.

It becomes apparent the many ways these two properties represent patterns or trends in the area of mental health under Criterion "A". Under Criterion "C" the context is represented by properties and building types whose architectural treatments reflect their governmental functions, both practically and symbolically. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a historic property type and landscape. The self-sufficient medical institution surrounded by extensive grounds.

Historic District Integrity

Since 1997, the entire campus with the exception of 3 buildings has been under adaptive reuse and renovation by the Department of Corrections and renamed the "Western Reception Diagnostic and Correctional Center" (WRDCC). Old roadways were eliminated; new high security fencing and vehicle pathways were created. Security lamp pole dot the campus. Renovations filled in windows or added security type openings. Some older dilapidated structures and building have been demolished as well as the 100 years old brick smoke stack.

None of the above was counted as extant resources.

In spite of these changes, even the intrusiveness of the security fencing fails to adversely affect the districts ability to convey a sense of historic significance.

Landscape and aerial views indicated that setting, location, spatial elements, resource relationships still show the defining character of the district.

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Without question the St. Joseph State Lunatic Asylum #2 had a profound impact with the local community in terms of economic forces, i.e. employment, outside services and vendors, community development and health care. Indeed, this hospital served 23 northwest Missouri counties. The facility template was studied as a model of proficiency for other communities and neighboring states.

A fascinating glimpse into community interaction is provided by the historical account of "A Great Calamity", the 1879 fire that consumed the building (see attached edition of the St. Joseph Gazette).

This notable event highlights patterns of development that affected the property's history, significance and integrity.

SIGNIFICANT DATES

March 19, 1872	Legislature Establishes Northwestern Or Southwestern Lunatic Asylum
September 1, 1874	Asylum Opens In St. Joseph, Missouri
January 25, 1879	Great Fire
April 1, 1880	New Building Opens
1900	Name Changed From "Lunatic Asylum" To "Asylum For The Insane"
1903	Name Changes Again To "State Hospital #2".
1919	Hospital Becomes Largest In State.
1936/37/38	WPA Expansions
1944	State Purchases Superintendents House.
1945	Population Reaches Record High 2,845
1955/56	Advent Of Tranquilizer Drugs/Removal Of Wall Mounted Metal Cuffs For Restraint
1962	Child Treatment Programs Begin
1969	Farming Operations Discontinued
1981	Demolition Of Center Building Wings.
1993	Department Of Corrections First Uses Facility.
1997	Department Of Mental Health Moves To New Facility Across The Street, New Facility Named Northwestern Missouri Psychiatric Rehabilitation Center
1997/99	Take Over By Department Of Corrections; Fall Of 1999 DOC opens The "Western Reception, Diagnostic And Correctional Center".

CRITERION A – HEALTH/MEDICINE

The record clearly demonstrates the property known as "State Lunatic Asylum #2" is associated with the events that have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of our history. Traditional cultural significance is derived from the roles this property played in the community's historically rooted beliefs, custom and practices.

The nominated property made significant contributions to the development of the City of St. Joseph, the

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County of Buchanan, the Sate OF Missouri and indeed the Nation.

Synopsis:

On the morning of February 9, 1844, Missouri Governor Thomas Reynolds strode into his office in the executive mansion, wrote a short note and then shot himself in the head with a rifle. Governor Reynolds. Despondent over "slanders and abuse" leveled against him by political opponents, died instantly.

Less than a year later, Reynolds successor, Governor Meredith Miles Marmaduke delivered his "biennial message" to the Missouri General Assembly. He called for "the erection of a lunatic asylum in this state". Governor Reynolds's death by his own hand, it seems, had persuaded Governor Marmaduke to believe that the State of Missouri should do more to meet the needs of it's mentally disturbed citizens.

Prior to this time, little or nothing was done in the state to "cure" the "insane". Mentally ill persons often ended up in county jails or in the homes of private citizens who had contracted to care for them. Stories abounded of the mistreatment and abuse of mentally ill persons, of their being chained to chairs in attics, ill fed, poorly clothed and neglected.

In calling for the State to build an asylum, Governor Marmaduke endorsed a growing American sentiment of the early nineteenth century, that crime and insanity were consequences of the social environment of the period. Proponents of this school of thought alluded that criminals and the insane could be "cured" only by removing them from the environments that had led to their problems and institutionalizing them in facilities where structure, order and purpose could be introduced into their lives.

The prognosis for curing the insane was best, the Governor thought, if patients could be treated within the first year of the onset of illness.

The Missouri General Assembly responded to Marmaduke's proposal by seeking the advise of a prominent Missouri physician, Dr. R.W. Wells. On January 3, 1845, Dr. Wells submitted a report and recommendations to legislators. He estimated that there were more than a thousand Missourians who were fit subjects for an asylum.

In 1851, after many delays, the State finally opened the Lunatic Asylum #1 in Fulton.

Situated on 500 acres in Callaway County, it subscribed to Dr. Wells suggestion that residents be engaged in farming and gardening, activities he believe to be therapeutic.

The first Superintendent, Dr. Turner R.H. Smith of Columbia, Missouri believed most patients could be cured. As this turned out not the case, the asylum population grew.

Eventually Dr. Smith's successors came to regard the institution as more of a "caretaker" than a curative" institution.

With that transition came a greater reliance on coercion, restraint and the use of drugs. One asylum

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Superintendent concluded that opium was the caretaker's greatest friend: "I would part with any other remedy before I would give up opium." By the end of the nineteenth century, the asylum had become a place where the vast majority of patients who were admitted, would never leave¹.

On March 19, 1872, a bill passed the legislature appropriating two hundred thousand dollars for a "northwestern or southwest asylum"..

In 1873, the state lunatic asylum at Fulton, being full and unable to properly accommodate applications to admission, the mild and incurable patients of Buchanan County, to the number of twenty, were sent home.

At the time, Buchanan County operated a "poor farm" so the county court had constructed on the premises a building to house those unfortunates until the new state lunatic asylum in St. Joseph was completed in January of 1874.

Buchanan County during this period was apparently perfecting a classification of such people.

The County operated the County poor farm and the county lunatic asylum all on the same property. Officially patients were referred to as "paupers" or "insane or lunatics". The record shows that in the month of May 1879, nineteen "insane paupers" were moved to the county farm, and that the average monthly number of this class of paupers was 23.

State Lunatic Asylum #2 was the finest building in Buchanan County. Opening for admissions in September of 1974, within weeks it had sixty patients.

The local paper referred to it as the new "home for imbeciles and the feeble minded". Townsfolk simply referred to it as the loony farm.

At the time of the great fire in January of 1879, there we 218 patients in the asylum. After the re-opening of the facility n April of 1880, one hundred and fifteen lunatics were moved in. A year later, the number was 208, half of them females.²

In 1900 the name became "State Insane Asylum". In 1903 it was again changed to "St. Joseph State Mental Hospital". By 1919, the asylum became the largest in the state. In 1945, it hit a record 2,845 patients and farmed more than two thousand acres.

The agricultural subsistence operation was so efficient that most years the only commodity to be bought was salt.

A sad and candid commentary on the development of mental care comes from George A. Glore, founder of the Psychiatric Museum in 1968. See complete notes attached "Getting Acquainted with your State Hospital" (1971).

¹ Heartland History, Chapter 7 "Serving Social Needs", Gary R. Kremer

² History of Buchanan County, 1881, Reprint 1973

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The early part of our twentieth century saw little progress in the treatment of the mentally ill. In fact, the dark ages seemed to re-emerge. Throughout the United States, an era of apathy, neglect and abuse prevailed in many hospitals. Straight jackets and other physical restraints became commonplace. Handmade clubs were used by the ward personnel, not only as protection devices, but for punishment as well.

The echo of clanking chains resounds throughout the hospitals and asylums. Some patients were forced to work, not for therapy, but to relieve the manpower shortage. Those who refused to work were sometimes abused and mistreated. The dark ages endured for nearly a half-century and St. Joseph Hospital was no exception.

It was in the early 1950's that funding of the treatment program by the Missouri General Assembly accelerated. With this came a push in recruitment of personnel and training programs improving patient care.

One of the major breakthroughs came about the same time, the advent of the tranquilizer. Through the practice of chemotherapy, disturbed and dangerous patients could be rescued from lives of anxiety and confusion and return to reality. Rehabilitation and discharge to useful community living became possible for greater numbers. At least, admission to State Hospital meant hope for treatment and rehabilitation, not merely submission to a lifetime of custodial care.

In 1969, the farming operation was discontinued as it became cheaper to purchase food supplies.

Throughout the period of significance, the hospital has served 23 counties and has enjoyed a unique community relationship with the City of St. Joseph.

Hundreds, if not thousands, of people have been employed directly or indirectly by the hospital.

The new campus north of Frederick is the "Northwest Missouri Psychiatric Rehabilitation Center". Opened in July Of 1997, the new facility is designed for 108 intermediate and long-term patients.

The new tenant of the Historic District is the Department of Corrections, operating the "Western Reception Diagnostic and Correctional Center".

WRDCC has proven also to be a good neighbor of the Sgt. Joseph area. A 16 million dollar payroll, good jobs, and local procurement when possible, all contribute substantially to the local economy.

The State and local significance will endure for years to come.

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For further information on this subject please visit the web sites below.

For Missouri Department of Mental Health

www.modmh.state.mo.us

For Missouri State Archives

www.sos.mo.gov/archives/exhibits/quest