

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

historic name Farmington State Hospital #4 Cemetery

other name/site number N/A

street & town 1/4 mile South of Doubet Road on east side of Pullan Road N/A not for publication

city or town Farmington X vicinity

state Missouri code MO county St. Francois code 187 zip code 63640

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

Mark A. Miles August 30, 2010
Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles/Deputy SHPO Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

I hereby certify that the property is:

<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:)	_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
1	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
1	_____	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

Funerary: Cemetery

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

Funerary: Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Cemetery

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _____
walls _____
roof _____
other _____ Marble _____

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

8. Description

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.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Politics/Government _____

Social History _____

Period of Significance

1903-1960 _____

Significant Dates

1903 _____

1960 _____

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation

N/A _____

Architect/Builder

N/A _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Southeast Region, CPS, Dept. of Mental Health

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Farmington State Hospital #4 Cemetery
Name of Property

St. Francois County, MO
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.9 acres

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 1/5 7/2/5/6/1/0 4/1/8/2/1/9/4
Zone Easting Northing

2 / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

3 / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

4 / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Property Tax No.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title See continuation sheets

organization _____ date 7/29/2008

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state MO zip code _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

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

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

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

Property Owner

name/title Southeast Region, Department of Mental Health, State of Missouri

street & number 1010 W. Columbia St. telephone 573-218-6701

city or town Farmington state MO zip code 63640

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Farmington State Hospital # 4 Cemetery
St. Francois County, Missouri

Summary:

The Farmington State Hospital #4 Cemetery is located on Pullan Road, 1/4 mile south of the intersection with Doubet Road near Farmington, St. Francois County, Missouri. The 1.9 acre cemetery is accessed via a short gravel drive and laid out in a rectangle measuring 180 by 450 feet. Wide grassy walking paths divide the site into 24 sections each containing 50 graves. The cemetery is flat and open with no decorative plantings. The graves are laid out in orderly rows. With few exceptions, the grave markers are small rectangular marble gravestones engraved with the name of the person buried in the plot or wood crosses constructed of rounded fence posts. The fence that once surrounded the site has been removed though remnants of the gate, marked by two concrete pillars denote the original entrance. A small cast stone memorial, installed in 1998, is centered behind the entrance pillars. Though some of the grave markers are deteriorated, the site is generally well maintained and reflects its historic use as a state-maintained cemetery.

Setting:

The cemetery is located approximately 1/2 mile south of the original campus of the Missouri State Hospital #4. The cemetery is accessed by a gravel road that runs along its western border. To the south is a modern industrial/warehouse complex and water treatment facility. Open green space is located to the north, and northeast of the property are scattered residential properties. The cemetery is a large grassy site with scattered trees along the southern border, and a wooded area to the east.

Some of the historic buildings associated with the Farmington State Hospital #4 are still extant on the old hospital campus, though many of the cottages have been lost and the grounds have been extensively altered. As part of the transition from a primarily long-term residential care facility to an institution that provided support for community care, the population at State Hospital #4 dropped significantly in the 1970s. As many of the buildings fell out of use, they were converted to other purposes and in many cases were demolished. The majority of the property historically associated with State Hospital #4 is now administered by the Missouri Department of Corrections and is known as the Farmington Correctional Facility. As part of the conversion to a prison, the grounds were fenced, several buildings were demolished, and modern housing units and other facilities constructed. An inventory of historic resources on the old hospital campus has not been completed, but there is little likelihood of enough resources remaining to constitute a historic district. However, one or two of the remaining buildings may be individually eligible for listing in the National Register.

Elaboration:

The entrance to the cemetery is marked by two concrete pillars molded to look like stylized

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Farmington State Hospital # 4 Cemetery
St. Francois County, Missouri

columns. The pillars have flat caps, chamfered corners, and recessed panels on all four sides. The pillars are the remnants of a simple fence that once surrounded the entire cemetery. In 1983, when the cemetery was surveyed by Dr. Duncan Wilkie of Southeast Missouri State University, the fence consisted of wire attached to wood posts. It is unknown if this was an original fence or a replacement.¹ The fencing has been removed since that date.

Centered between and slightly behind the concrete pillars is a memorial to the patients of the State Mental Hospital #4 that are buried on the site. Designed in 1997 by a client of the Southeast Missouri Mental Health Center (SMMHC), and installed in 1998, the memorial measures 4 foot high at its peak and is 12 feet wide (see Figure 1, and photo #1). Centered in the memorial is a four foot high fieldstone pillar with slanted top on which a memorial plaque is attached. The plaque includes the name of the cemetery and a dedicatory poem that reads:

They journeyed in life with an illness understood by few.
Resting now unfettered by personal demons,
Protected and nourished by the grace of God.

On either side of the plaque and base are foot high curving fieldstone walls on a concrete base. Bushes are planted in the curve.

Though the memorial is modern, it does not detract from the overall historic character of the cemetery. The most striking feature of the cemetery is the 25 rows of small white marble stones marking the graves of former patients at the State Mental Hospital #4. The rows face west and run north and south. Similar to military cemeteries, though with simpler markers, the rows run in nearly perfectly straight lines both in rows and on diagonals. The markers are grouped in rough squares of 50 markers each in 24 plots (see Figure 2). The plots are separated by slightly wider grassy walkways laid in a grid pattern. The stone markers rise about one foot above the ground and are engraved with only the name of the individual buried in the plot. Behind the rows of low stone markers are 15 rows of wooden crosses constructed by a carpenter at the SMMHC from rounded fence posts. The markers were likely installed after 1983 and replaced the "sticks" that were said to mark the graves at the rear of the property.²

The first patient was buried in the cemetery on December 29, 1903, the year the hospital opened. The last person buried there died December 29, 1960, just 57 years later. Between those dates

¹ Dr. Duncan Wilkie. "Farmington State Hospital Cemetery." Historic Inventory, Office of Historic Preservation, May 30, 1983. On file at the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.

² Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Farmington State Hospital # 4 Cemetery
St. Francois County, Missouri

over 1100 individuals were buried there. Records of each grave and burial are maintained by the Southeast Missouri Mental Health Center (SMMHC). After 1960, the cemetery fell into disrepair. In 1978 a group of concerned citizens restored the cemetery, removing weeds and brush and resetting stones as needed. Since that time, the cemetery has been maintained by the SMMHC. Though some of the stones have deteriorated due to age, the cemetery is well maintained and reflects its historic significance as a cemetery associated with a state-run asylum and hospital.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

Farmington State Hospital # 4 Cemetery
St. Francois County, Missouri

Summary:

The Farmington State Hospital #4 Cemetery, located on Pullan Road near Farmington, St. Francois County, is of statewide significance under Criterion A in the areas of Social History and Politics/Government. Established in 1903, the same year State Hospital #4 admitted its first seven patients, the 1.9 acre cemetery became the final resting place of approximately 1100 individuals who died while living at the facility. The cemetery is an excellent example of a state owned and maintained cemetery associated with a residential care facility in Missouri. Beginning in the 1830s the State of Missouri embarked on a campaign to establish educational, medical and penal institutions to benefit the state's citizens. A seldom discussed side effect of the establishment of state institutions was the death of those committed to their care. Lacking a statewide policy each facility, even if part of a larger system of institutions, developed its own means of dealing with death and burial. The care taken with the dead corresponded roughly with the type of institution and ran the spectrum from mass or unmarked graves for those in the state's penitentiary to full military honors for those in the state's homes for veterans. A middle ground was found for inmates of the four state mental hospitals. Some were claimed by family and returned home for burial, but many were abandoned by family members due to the stigma of mental illness or lack of funding for transportation and burial elsewhere. The unclaimed were either donated to the medical school for study, or more often provided a burial space on or near the state hospital facility. The Farmington State Hospital Cemetery afforded a dignified, if very simple, burial for patients regardless of age, illness, or background. The property is the best documented and preserved example of a cemetery associated with the Missouri state hospital system. Although a cemetery, the property meets Criteria Consideration D as an important property type associated with the Missouri's overall system of social institutions. The period of significance is 1903, the date of the first burial, to 1960, the year of the last interment.

Elaboration:

Death and Burial at Missouri Institutions

With the opening of the Missouri State Penitentiary in 1836, the State of Missouri set a precedent for creating institutions for the public welfare. Over the next 100 years, the General Assembly established and funded numerous institutions in four general categories: education, penal, medical, and eleemosynary. Educational institutions included the state university and normal school system and schools for the deaf and blind. The state's oldest institution, the Missouri State Penitentiary (1836), was the heart of the penal system which later expanded to include additional correctional facilities and reformatories for juveniles of both genders. The four Missouri State Hospitals addressed the needs of the mentally ill, with additional medical facilities including a home for the feeble minded and epileptic, and a hospital to treat tuberculosis. State supported eleemosynary institutions included a home for neglected children, and two facilities initially created for Civil War veterans and their spouses.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

Farmington State Hospital # 4 Cemetery
St. Francois County, Missouri

Most of the information gleaned about death in Missouri's state-supported institutions comes from annual or biennial reports to the Missouri General Assembly. These reports provided an accounting of staff and expenditures, successes, and needs. For example, reports and tallies for expenditures often included notations of the number that were "discharged or died" during the year. Other clues to death at Missouri's institutions are expenditures for "death shrouds" or "funerals."

To an extent, death was an expected part of the institutional system. Some inmates at the State Penitentiary were sentenced to death. The state's mental hospitals, sanatorium, and colony for the epileptic were constructed for citizens with physical or neurological illnesses that often shortened life expectancy. Viral and other illnesses, however, were common at all institutions, even educational facilities attended by young, relatively healthy individuals. The biennial report of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum for the years 1857-58 gives a clue to the ravages of illness. In the two year span, 12 students died at the school. According to the report,

measles prevailed among the pupils in its most malignant form. Within four weeks fourth-three were afflicted with this epidemic . . . As a consequence to the measles, typhoid pneumonia prevailed, and twelve cases occurred—three of which, notwithstanding the utmost attention and skill of our physician, resulted fatally.³

The report does not include an account of the disposition of the remains, but it is likely that those who died in the school were returned to families or buried in local municipal or church cemeteries.

Statistical information on historic death rates at the state's other educational facilities, such as the university and normal schools, were not recorded in the biennial reports researched for this nomination. However, the research did not identify any state-supported cemeteries associated with these institutions. From this, it is surmised that students dying while attending universities or normal schools were claimed by family for burial at a private, church or municipal cemetery. This would seem to correspond with the relative status of those attending state supported educational institutions. Students at the state's university, normal schools and schools for the blind and deaf were usually paying to attend those institutions. Students often had the support of family or friends who would claim them in case of death to illness or misadventure. Patients at the state's hospitals and prisoners at its penal institutions were commonly *remanded to* the permanent or temporary custody of the state. Many in such cases would have been without family or financial support in life or in death, requiring burial or disposition by the state.

³*Third Biennial Reports of the Commissioners and Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of the State of Missouri, For the Years 1857-58.* Jefferson City: C. J. Corwin, Public Printer, 1859, p. 21.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

Farmington State Hospital # 4 Cemetery
St. Francois County, Missouri

When required to bury the dead, institutional response varied. The manner of burial, location, and demarcation of the graves appears to have depended upon the occurrences of death at the institution and social status of the group for which the institution was built. Like the state's educational facilities, Missouri's four facilities constructed for children and juveniles had a relatively low death rate. Though death statistics were not found for the Missouri Home for Neglected and Dependent Children in Carrollton, the state's three reformatories—the Industrial Home for Girls in Chillicothe, Industrial Home for Negro Girls in Tipton, and the Training School for Boys in Booneville—had to deal with the occasional death of a child in their care. Death at these institutions was relatively rare, however, and did not call for the creation of a cemetery on institutional property. Although records consulted did not provide an account for the disposition of bodies, the listing of \$73.90 and \$74.65 for “funerals” in the 1904 and 1906 biennial reports of the Missouri Training School for Boys indicate that the state paid for burial in a local cemetery or the transportation of the body to another location.⁴

The frequency of death at the state's penal institutions, hospitals and sanatorium, and veterans' homes were more frequent and often required the designation of a cemetery on institutional property. To date, ten burial grounds historically associated with current or former state institutions have been identified, as follows:

- State Penitentiary, Jefferson City: 1 (possibly 2) burial sites.
- State Hospital #1, Fulton: 1 cemetery
- State Hospital #2, St. Joseph: 1 cemetery
- State Hospital #3, Nevada: 1 cemetery
- State Hospital #4, Farmington: 1 cemetery
- Colony for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, Marshall: 2 cemeteries⁵
- State Tuberculosis Sanitarium/Chest Hospital, Mt. Vernon: 1 cemetery
- Confederate Home of Missouri, Higginsville: 1 cemetery
- State Federal Soldiers Home, St. James: 1 cemetery

The care taken with the dead corresponded roughly with the type of institution, and is sometimes reflected in the care and maintenance of the burial ground associated with the institution. Prisoners who died at the State penitentiary, like other state institutions, were claimed by

⁴ Eighth Biennial Report of the Missouri Training School For Boys, Booneville, Missouri 1903-1904. Columbia, MO: E.W. Stephens Press [1905], p. 20; Ninth Biennial Report of the Missouri Training School For Boys, Booneville, Missouri 1905-1906. Booneville, Missouri Train School for Boys Printing Department [1907], n.p.

⁵ There are three cemeteries on the grounds of the former Colony for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic in Marshall (now the Marshall Habilitation Center). One of the cemeteries, adjacent to Lincoln Ave., predates the purchase of the property by the state. The majority of its interments are not related to the institution, and it is not considered a burial ground historically associated with death and burial in Missouri's state institutions. The other two cemeteries were established for and by the institution.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

Farmington State Hospital # 4 Cemetery
St. Francois County, Missouri

families, donated for medical research or buried by the state.⁶ Recounting his incarceration at Missouri State Penitentiary in the 1847 publication *Prison Life and Reflections*, former inmate George Thompson wrote that “Those who die are nailed up in a rough box and placed beneath the ground, with much less ceremony than many make of a dumb brute.”⁷ Later, John McDonald wrote in *Secrets of the Great Whiskey Ring and Eighteen Months in the [Missouri] Penitentiary* that,

When a convict dies he is stripped of everything except the course [sic] shirt he has on at the time of death and is then carried to the “dead room”. . . The burial takes place at the convenience of those whose duty it is to perform this office . . . [t]he body is placed in a coffin of unplanned boards . . . then shoved into a dirt cart drawn by a mule. A Negro drives the cart while following behind is a “trusty” carrying a spade. This queer procession winds its way out to the convicts’ cemetery near the brickyard, where the body is dumped into a shallow hole and quickly covered up.

After c. 1875, remains of prisoners were taken to a site on or near Lincoln University’s campus. In the 1930s the burials on the Lincoln campus site were moved to the municipal Longview Cemetery. It is believed that the remains of several prisoners executed at the Missouri State Penitentiary are buried along the rock wall at the east end of the prison property. These graves are unmarked.⁸

At the opposite end of the spectrum are the two cemeteries associated with Missouri’s historic veterans homes created after the Civil War to house aging Confederate (Higginsville) and Federal (St. James) soldiers and their spouses. The cemeteries associated with these two facilities are extant and well maintained. The home for Confederate veterans closed in the early part of the 20th Century and portions of the site were converted for use as a state school for developmentally handicapped children. The associated cemetery and a few of the original buildings are now a state historic site maintained by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources’ Division of State Parks. The state veterans’ home in St. James is still in use, though only the cemetery dates to the historic period of the home; a new facility replaced the historic buildings in the 1990s. Both state veterans’ cemeteries are well maintained and host annual memorial ceremonies, though each has a distinctive look. The Confederate veterans cemetery graves are marked by low rectangular markers with rough faced side and polished tops incised with the names and brief biographical statistics. At the veterans cemetery in St. James, the graves are marked by federal government issued markers, consisting of thin, upright stone slabs with rounded arched tops engraved with names and other biographical statistics.

⁶Mark S. Schreiber and Laura Burkhardt Moeller. *Somewhere in Time: 170 Years of Missouri Corrections*. Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing Company, 2004, p. 332.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

Farmington State Hospital # 4 Cemetery
St. Francois County, Missouri

Falling somewhere between the unmarked graves of former prisoners and the highly venerated and maintained cemeteries for the state's veterans are the cemeteries associated with the state's four hospitals historically constructed for the mentally ill and the Colony for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic. The six cemeteries associated with these institutions (1 for each hospital, and two for the Colony), were orderly in their arrangement, but not consistently marked or maintained throughout their history. Though each is currently mowed and marked by signs, monuments or fencing, only the cemeteries at the Fulton State Hospital #1 and Farmington State Hospital #4 retain a consistent historic burial marking system. The two cemeteries at the former Colony property contain a variety of stones, with some graves marked simply by number or with "temporary" metal markers.⁹

Death and Burial at Missouri State Hospitals

In 1948, the Committee on Legislative Research identified two types of separation from Missouri's state hospitals: discharge of those responding to treatment and death.¹⁰ This seems to be the case historically based on biennial reports of each of the state hospitals dating from the early 1900s. Biennial reports quantified the number of patients admitted to the hospitals including ages and gender, the types of diseases diagnosed, length of stay, treatment types, and number of discharges. Hospital administrators were also diligent in reporting deaths within their hospitals. In addition to the total number of deaths, reports included tables enumerating ages of those who died, the types of "insanity" they suffered from, and causes of death.

Due to the nature of the facilities, one would expect a significant number of deaths annually in each institution. In 1901, the mortality rate for inmates in each of the three state hospitals in operation was 6% to 7%. The rate at St. Louis city's asylum was a little higher at 9%.¹¹ The major cause of death in these institutions was not related to mental illness, but might have been due to the nature of the institutions themselves. Tuberculosis was cited as the number one cause of death in the 1901 biennial reports (covering 1899 and 1900) of the state hospitals in Fulton and St. Joseph.¹² Of the 122 reported deaths at State Hospital #1 during the two year period, 30 were caused by tuberculosis. St. Joseph attributed 40 of 188 total deaths to the disease.¹³ The second leading cause of death in all three operating hospitals was cited as "exhaustion." The

⁹ Correspondence from Mary L. Fangmann, Superintendent Marshall Habilitation Center, to Tiffany Patterson, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, January 26, 2010.

¹⁰ Committee on Legislative Research. *The Mentally Ill: Their Care and Treatment in Missouri*. Jefferson City, MO: General Assembly of the State of Missouri, November 1948.

¹¹ *Second Biennial Report of the State Board of Charities and Corrections*, pp. 39-41.

¹² *Twenty-Fourth Biennial Report of the State Lunatic Asylum No. 1, Fulton, Missouri for the years 1899-1900*. Jefferson City, MO: Tribune Printing Co., 1901, p. 24. *Thirteenth Biennial Report of the Board of Managers of State Hospital for Insane No. 2, St. Joseph, Missouri*. Jefferson City, MO: Tribune Printing Co., 1901, p. 9. *Seventh Biennial Report of the Board of Managers of State Lunatic Asylum No. 3 at Nevada, Missouri for the years 1899 and 1900*. Jefferson City, MO: Tribune Printing Co., 1901, p. 24.

¹³ *Ibid.*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

Farmington State Hospital # 4 Cemetery
St. Francois County, Missouri

hospitals listed as many as 14 categories of exhaustion from "general" to "maniacal." Though ill-defined for the average reader, exhaustion was the reason cited for 41 of 108 deaths at State Hospital #3 (Nevada) and 25 deaths at Fulton's State Hospital #1 during the 1899-1900 reporting period.¹⁴ Tuberculosis continued to be a significant cause of death in the hospitals in the early part of the 20th century. When the Farmington State Hospital released its first statistical report in 1904, it reported that 9 of 57 deaths in the institution in 1903 and 1904 were attributed to the disease.¹⁵ The hospital's third biennial report to the general assembly linked 15 deaths (of 70 total) to the disease and cited it as the primary cause of death at the institution.¹⁶

As treatment and prevention of tuberculosis improved, the causes of death cited in reports changed. Though all the biennial reports and later annual reports of each hospital were not researched as part of the nomination, by the 1940s causes of death were often age related. This can be seen in the comparison of ages of death from reports of the early 1900s and those of the 1940s. In 1901, St. Joseph State Hospital #2 reported 188 deaths over a two year span. Deaths were distributed over a wide age range:

Age at time of death	Number of deaths
20-30	23
30-40	39
40-50	25
50-60	27
60-70	27
70-80	19
80 +	8 ¹⁷

By 1947, Farmington State Hospital #4 was reporting that while death occurred in all age ranges between 17 and 85, most who died were over 50 years of age. In 1949, 30 of the 101 deaths reported were of people between the ages of 70 and 79.¹⁸ In their annual report of 1947-48, the Division of Mental Diseases listed 18 total causes of death, most of which were health related including cancers, blood diseases, nervous and circulatory system diseases, etc.¹⁹

¹⁴ Seventh Biennial Report of the Board of Managers of State Lunatic Asylum No. 3 at Nevada, Missouri for the years 1899 and 1900. Jefferson City, MO: Tribune Printing Co., 1901, p. 24. Ibid.

¹⁵ *Second Biennial Report of State Hospital No. 4*, p. 30.

¹⁶ *Third Biennial Report of the Board of Managers of State Hospital No. 4*. Jefferson City, MO: Hugh Stephens printing Co., [1906].

¹⁷ *Thirteenth Biennial Report of the Board of Managers of Sate Hospital for Insane No. 2, St. Joseph, Missouri*. Jefferson City, MO: Tribune Printing Co., 1901, p. 9.

¹⁸ "Report of State Hospital No 4 Farmington, Missouri." *Annual Report of the Division of Mental Diseases of the Department of Public Health and Welfare*. Jefferson City, MO, FY 1947-48, p. 164. Report of State Hospital No 4 Farmington, Missouri." *Annual Report of the Division of Mental Diseases of the Department of Public Health and Welfare*. Jefferson City, MO, FY 1948-1949, p. 168-170.

¹⁹ Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

Farmington State Hospital # 4 Cemetery
St. Francois County, Missouri

Though all four of Missouri's state hospitals diligently reported the numbers and types of death in their institutions, very little is said about the disposition of those who died while residing in the institutions. Though many were buried in cemeteries such as the one at State Hospital #4, this would be only a portion of the total. As part of their research of the Nevada State Hospital, the Tri-County Genealogical Society found that the bodies of those that died at State Hospital #3 were handled in one of four ways:

- remains were returned to families for burial
- families paid for burial in a local cemetery in Vernon County
- the bodies were not claimed and remains were buried in the State Hospital Cemetery in Nevada, or
- the remains were unclaimed and/or were donated to medical science for research.²⁰

Though similar research has not been conducted for the other three state hospitals, it is likely that remains were handled in a similar manner at all four hospitals.

In the biennial and annual reports researched for the preparation of this nomination, no mention is made of the cemeteries at the four state hospitals, though each maintained a burial ground. There are some clues in the list of expenditures for each of the institutions. For example, in 1901, the Biennial Report for State Hospital No. 2 listed expenditures for 41 coffins at a total cost of \$575.70.²¹ The same year, Nevada had an expenditure category labeled "burial expenses" that included \$210.00 for coffins and \$7.00 for "digging graves."²² Nevada State Hospital #3 claimed \$359.50 for coffins and \$18.00 for grave digging in their 1903 annual report.²³ In 1905, Farmington State Hospital #4 listed \$353.50 for burial expenses over the previous two years and an additional \$3.00 for digging graves.²⁴ The following biennial report for the institution included \$15.00 in burial expenses and \$142.50 for coffins. The hospital's matron reported that 30 burial garments were manufactured during the period.²⁵ The reported burial costs were likely for those buried in the on-site cemetery at each of the institutions with costs for other burials being taken care of by family members.

²⁰ "Researching Former State Hospital #3 Patients and Employees. Tri-County Genealogical Society. www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~motcogs/nevada_state_hosp.htm. Accessed September 8, 2008.

²¹ *Thirteenth Biennial Report of the Board of Managers of Sate Hospital for Insane No. 2, St. Joseph, Missouri*. Jefferson City, MO: Tribune Printing Co., 1901, p. 31.

²² *Seventh Biennial Report of the Board of Managers of State Lunatic Asylum No. 3 at Nevada, Missouri for the years 1899 and 1900*. Jefferson City, MO: Tribune Printing Co., 1901, p. 31.

²³ *Eighth Biennial Report of the Board of Managers of State Lunatic Asylum No. 3 at Nevada, Missouri for the years 1901-1902*. Jefferson City, MO: Tribune Printing Co., [1903], p. 34.

²⁴ *Second Biennial Report of State Hospital No. 4*, p. 30.

²⁵ *Third Biennial Report, Board of Managers of State Hospital #4*. Jefferson City, MO: Hugh Stephens Printing Co., [1905], pp. 45 and 52.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11

Farmington State Hospital # 4 Cemetery
St. Francois County, Missouri

The need for a burial place at each of the Missouri State Hospitals is clear, though none of the biennial, or later annual, reports of the hospitals reviewed for the purposes of this nomination mentioned planning for or creating hospital cemeteries. Nominations for similar cemeteries in other states outline the basic reason behind the maintenance of cemeteries for state hospitals and other institutions. The National Register nomination for the Central State Hospital Cemeteries in Hardwick, Baldwin County, Georgia, for example, states that the need for a state hospital cemetery arose from the disassociation of families from state hospital patients and the difficulty in the early days of state institutions in shipping bodies back to families.²⁶

Transportation difficulties likely played a role in the creation of Fulton State Hospital No. 1's cemetery, though by the time the other three hospitals were developed, each of their communities were connected to rail lines. The stigma families felt about having a relative in the hospital may have played a small factor in the need for a hospital cemetery, but considering the number of deaths at these hospitals over time this is not a complete picture. The Farmington State Hospital #4 cemetery was in operation between 1903 and 1960. During this period, the hospital reported annual deaths ranging from 50 to 180. Assuming a low average over this period of 60 to 75 deaths per year, it is likely that roughly 3400 to 4200 people died while in residence at the hospital (the actual number may be closer to 5000). Yet, only 1100 people are buried in the State Hospital #4 cemetery. While some of the other remains may have been donated to medical science as indicated by genealogical research at the Nevada State Hospital, the vast majority of remains were likely claimed by family members.

The need for a state maintained cemetery at each of the state hospitals may be most closely linked to the charitable nature of these institutions. While all four state hospitals accepted private patients supported by families, each had a sliding scale of charges. Those who could afford it paid more than those who could not. Many of those in residence at the hospitals were remanded to their care by the court, and were either supported by state appropriations or through funds from their county of residence. Many of those buried in the state hospital cemeteries were likely charity cases who had no family or whose family could ill afford the cost of transportation and burial at other locations.

State Hospital Number 4 Cemetery

By the early 20th Century the cemeteries at each of the four Missouri state hospitals had developed a similar character. Each was located on land slightly separated from the core hospital campus. All four buried remains chronologically in even rows. In the early part of the 20th Century each grave was marked by a small square headstone. Each hospital marked stones in different ways, some with numbers, others with initials or with partial or full names. Later

²⁶ Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr. and Catherine Wilson-Martin. "Central State Hospital Cemeteries," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2005, Section 8, p.8.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12

Farmington State Hospital # 4 Cemetery
St. Francois County, Missouri

graves in each are unmarked or marked by temporary metal or wood markers. Burial records were maintained in the administrative files of the state hospitals.

Farmington State Hospital #4 Cemetery closely follows this pattern. The 1.9 acre site is laid out in squared plots with grassy walkways in between. The earliest graves are laid in even rows and the burials are in chronological order. The earliest graves, located at the front of the cemetery, are marked by small white stones engraved with the name of the person buried in the plot. The Farmington State Hospital cemetery has the distinction, however, of having both its cemetery intact and a complete set of cemetery records. The cemetery and cemetery records at the other three institutions have not fared so well. Though the cemetery at Fulton State Hospital #1 is largely intact, a devastating fire in 1956 destroyed the administration building and all of the burial records. The gravestones are not marked with complete names so many of those buried there are now anonymous.²⁷ The roughly 1500 burials at St. Joseph State Hospital #2 were originally marked with small numbered stones, but sometime after the last burial there in 1943 the "stones were covered in dirt for more convenient mowing."²⁸ Though the records of the Nevada State Hospital #3 can be accessed by family members, a recent photograph of the cemetery published on line shows a cemetery devoid of markers.

After the last interment in the Farmington State Hospital cemetery on December 29, 1960, the site went into a period of decline and was allowed to become overgrown. In 1978, a group restored the cemetery, cleaning out weeds and brush and resetting several of the stones. Since that time, the cemetery has been maintained by the state hospital, by then known as the Southeast Missouri Mental Health Center. In 1992, Marshal and Louise Gillespie of the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill (NAMI) chapter in Springfield, Missouri, compiled information on all the state hospital cemeteries in Missouri. Their concern was that the hospitals' cemeteries had fallen to ruin and brush and were in jeopardy of being transferred to a department other than the Department of Mental Health. They felt that the cemeteries would disappear and that the people buried there would also disappear. Louise stated, "We were concerned with transfers of the land" and "Families should no longer be ashamed of mental illness. Perhaps we can play a small part toward a better understanding by society as well."²⁹

As a result of the Gillespie's efforts to recognize the significance of the state hospital cemeteries, the Southeast Regional Area Council of Comprehensive Psychiatric Services of the Department of Mental Health undertook the task of raising funds for a stone memorial and plaque to be placed in the Farmington State Hospital cemetery. The memorial stands at the entrance to the cemetery and was dedicated in 1998. The monument was designed by a client of the Southeast

²⁷ Lael, et al, p. 161-162.

²⁸ "St. Joseph State Hospital," Brief context and building inventory of file at the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, Jefferson City, MO, n. d.

²⁹ Letter to P.B. Kropp, Secretary to the Superintendent, Southeast Missouri Mental Health Center, from Louise Gillespie, February 25, 1992.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 13

Farmington State Hospital # 4 Cemetery
St. Francois County, Missouri

Missouri Mental Health Center (SMMHS). The SMMHS maintains its commitment to the care of the cemetery and those buried there, both through continued upkeep of the cemetery and by supplying burial information to families searching for relatives buried at the cemetery.

The Farmington State Hospital #4 Cemetery represents a time when individuals were segregated from others because they had an illness that was not understood. They made their homes in institutions such as State Hospital #4, and endured often primitive treatment. When many died, they had no family to claim them and were buried in the hospital cemetery. Dr. Jeffrey Lee Geller of the American Psychiatric Association acknowledged this by saying, "People with chronic mental illness are too often lost and isolated in life and all too often lost and isolated in death. Restoration of these cemeteries is an important statement that our need and responsibility to respect these individuals in their deaths, and more important, in their lives."³⁰ Recognizing the significance of the Farmington State Hospital #4 Cemetery both reflects the importance of the lives of those buried there, and the significant role that the State Hospital played in the care and treatment of the mentally ill in Missouri. The history and use of the cemetery closely parallels the growth and changing approach to the treatment of mental illness in the state.

Until recently, mental illness was considered by many to be a character flaw or spiritual defect rather than a true illness. Individuals who were experiencing mental illness symptoms or behaviors were isolated in State Hospitals or other institutions--away from the rest of society. Families of mentally ill individuals waited for their loved ones to "snap out of it" or prayed for the "demons" to pass. When conditions did not improve, the afflicted would often be shunned by family members and locked up in an institution. Even after death, some families abandoned patients to the permanent care of the institutions that housed them, allowing them to be buried in state hospital cemeteries.

Though little information is available on those buried in the Farmington State Hospital cemetery, long time hospital superintendent Dr. Emmett F. Hoctor wrote of a patient that:

When Major T died, there was no military funeral - no slow march to the lament of the bagpipes as would befit an officer of Her Majesty's army. Yet, if the poet Keats is right and if unheard melodies are sweeter than those heard, surely on that day when the old soldier was laid to rest in the hospital cemetery, his spirit heard the haunting strains of the bagpipes in the mists of the Ozark Mountains.³¹

The pressing need for state hospital cemeteries ended as the approach for treating mental illness changed. Historically, separation from society was seen as the best means of helping the mentally ill and protecting the public. Though Missouri still maintains residential treatment

³⁰ K. Mulligan. "Caring for Patients' Graves Helps Hospitals Reconcile with Living. *Psychiatric News*, vol 36, 2003, p. 15.

³¹ W. Stewart and J. Stewart. *Let Me Not Be Mad, Sweet Heaven!* St. Louis, MO: Fireside Books, 1968.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 14

Farmington State Hospital # 4 Cemetery
St. Francois County, Missouri

facilities, the populations that once peaked at 1800 to 2800 patients per facility has fallen significantly as community care has become the focus of treatment. Since the mid-1960s, all four state hospitals have undergone significant changes. Portions of the St. Joseph State Hospital and the Farmington State Hospital grounds have been transferred to the Department of Corrections for conversion into prison facilities. Only two large hospital/clinic buildings and a few ancillary structures remain at the Nevada hospital facility, and the Fulton hospital is much altered, though some historic buildings are extant and are still in use for their historic purpose. The Farmington State Hospital #4 Cemetery is an important resource related to the state hospital system in Missouri and one of the few intact historic resources that are representative of the institution.

State Maintained Burial Grounds as a Property Type

The Farmington State Hospital #4 Cemetery is a significant and intact example of a burial ground associated with a state funded institution in Missouri. To date, ten such burial grounds have been identified in the historical record (see list on page 6). To evaluate the significance and integrity of State Hospital #4, researchers obtained information on the current physical condition of nine of these resources, but were unable to obtain photographs or descriptions of the cemetery associated with the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium/Chest Hospital in Mt. Vernon.

For the purpose of this nomination, the ten resources are considered as a property type apart from the institutions for which they were historically associated. Except for the two state veterans homes, cemeteries established for state institutions were afterthoughts in their development. Cemeteries or burial grounds grew out of necessity and other than a general orderliness to the arrangement, were not well planned or maintained. In most cases, these cemeteries were located at a distance from the main institutional building or campus. Today, many of these institutional cemeteries are separated from the remaining historic resources by intervening modern construction and development.

They are also evaluated as a separate property type due to changes in the historic use and function of the institutions for which they were established. By the 1960s, the treatment of mental illnesses changed from primarily separation and residential care to community care. New treatment facilities were constructed at all four hospitals, though many older buildings are still in use at State Hospital #1 in Fulton. In Nevada (State Hospital #3), many of the historic buildings were demolished and in St. Joseph and Farmington (State Hospitals #2 and #4), remaining older buildings have been converted for use as state prisons. Evaluation of historic resources on these properties is difficult due to inaccessibility. Some historic buildings remain at the former Colony for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic (Marshall) and State Tuberculosis Sanitarium (Mt. Vernon), but these two campuses have also seen modern construction and additions to accommodate their new function. The original State Penitentiary is also unused and is undergoing plans for redevelopment which will require the removal of most of its historic

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 15

Farmington State Hospital # 4 Cemetery
St. Francois County, Missouri

buildings. Only the cemetery, chapel and one small residential cottage remain at the former Confederate Home (Higginsville), and a new care facility replaced the historic buildings at the state veterans home in St. James in c. 1990.

As noted earlier, the cemeteries or burial grounds associated with Missouri institutions fall into three general types. Those types can be generally linked to the social status of those buried there. At one end of the spectrum is the unmarked burial ground thought to contain the graves of executed prisoners at the former State Penitentiary in Jefferson City. Located roughly along the stone prison wall along Chestnut Street, this burial ground contains no gravestones or markers and the exact number of graves and the names of those buried there have not been determined. Though this burial site might be significant, it is best evaluated as part of the larger prison complex.

The two cemeteries for Missouri military veterans at Higginsville and St. James are a second subtype. Historically, these have been the best maintained and honored of the state's institutional cemeteries. Those buried there have some cache due to their military service, and the cemeteries reflect the high regard in which veterans are held. Though the types of markers at the two sites differ, they are largely uniform in design and arrangement. At these two cemeteries all (or nearly all) graves are marked by stone (granite) markers containing the full name of those interred and are inscribed with other information such as military rank/unit and dates of birth and death. The cemetery at the former Confederates Home is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the "Confederate Chapel, Cemetery and Cottage" Historic District (12/16/1981). The property is significant as containing one of only two Confederate chapels in the nation and the state's only Confederate-only cemetery. The state veterans cemetery in St. James might be best evaluated not for its historic association with a state institution, but as an example of a military cemetery in Missouri. Its historic function and its use of government issued grave markers provide a uniform character similar to national military cemeteries across the state.

The other seven state institutional cemeteries were the final resting place for people in a social grey area. These cemeteries are associated with the state's mental hospitals, facilities historically for epileptic or with mental or developmental handicaps, and those with diseases such as tuberculosis often associated with poverty. While all of these institutions also admitted paying patients with a familial support system, many of those admitted into the institutions essentially became wards of the state due to the stigma of their ailments or lack of financial support. When death came, the institution took on the responsibility for burial. Based on readily available documentation, the state's institutional cemeteries were not planned nor were policies or funding developed for their care and maintenance. These cemeteries can be generally characterized by the orderliness of the grave arrangement, but there was no statewide or, in the case of the four state hospitals, system-wide provision for marking the graves. Each institution established a system which often changed over time. At least six of the seven cemeteries went

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 16

Farmington State Hospital # 4 Cemetery
St. Francois County, Missouri

through a period of decline when they were unused and poorly maintained.

As noted, demarcation of graves varied at each institution. At the state hospitals graves were historically marked by small headstones, but the information contained on these markers varied from numbers, to initials of those interred, to the full name at Farmington State Hospital #1. However, gravestones have been removed or buried at two of the cemeteries (State Hospitals #2 and #3) and the burial records for State Hospital #1 were destroyed by fire. The demarcation of graves at the former Colony for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic varies, with some marked by stones, and others by number or metal nameplates. It is likely that many markers have been lost due their temporary nature (as in the metal nameplates) or during periods when the cemeteries were poorly maintained.

Of these seven cemeteries, only the Farmington State Hospital #4 Cemetery is known to retain both a consistent, permanent, historic marking system and its historic burial records.³² It is the most intact example of a state institutional cemetery not associated with a state veteran's home. Though historic buildings from the state hospital remain, Farmington State Hospital #4 cemetery stands out in a statewide context as an excellent example of a state owned and maintained institutional cemetery in Missouri.

³² Due to lack of information on the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium cemetery, it is impossible to make an unqualified statement here.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 17

Farmington State Hospital # 4 Cemetery
St. Francois County, Missouri

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 18

Farmington State Hospital # 4 Cemetery
St. Francois County, Missouri

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 19

Farmington State Hospital # 4 Cemetery
St. Francois County, Missouri

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10/photo log Page 20 Farmington State Hospital # 4 Cemetery
St. Francois County, Missouri

Verbal Boundary Description:

The property is a 180' X 450' rectangle located 1/4 mile south of the southernmost boundary of the Farmington State Hospital #4 property, now known as the Farmington Correctional Center. From the intersection with Doubet Road, follow Pullan Road 0.3 miles south to the point of beginning. From the point of beginning move 180' north along the eastern edge of Pullan Road, thence 450' east, turning at a 90 degree angle proceed 180' south, thence 450' west to the point of the beginning.

Boundary Justification

The nominated site includes the entire 1.9 acre parcel initially designated as the cemetery for State Hospital #4.

Form Prepared by:

- | | |
|--|---|
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573-751-7800
September 2008
Additional editing, research
and writing. |
|--|---|

Photo Log:

The following is true for all photographs:

Farmington State Hospital #4 Cemetery
St. Francois County, Missouri
Photographer: Karen Adams
Date: February 2008
Location of Negatives: Digital Image

1. View of entrance to cemetery, looking east.
2. Cemetery fencepost markers, looking northeast.

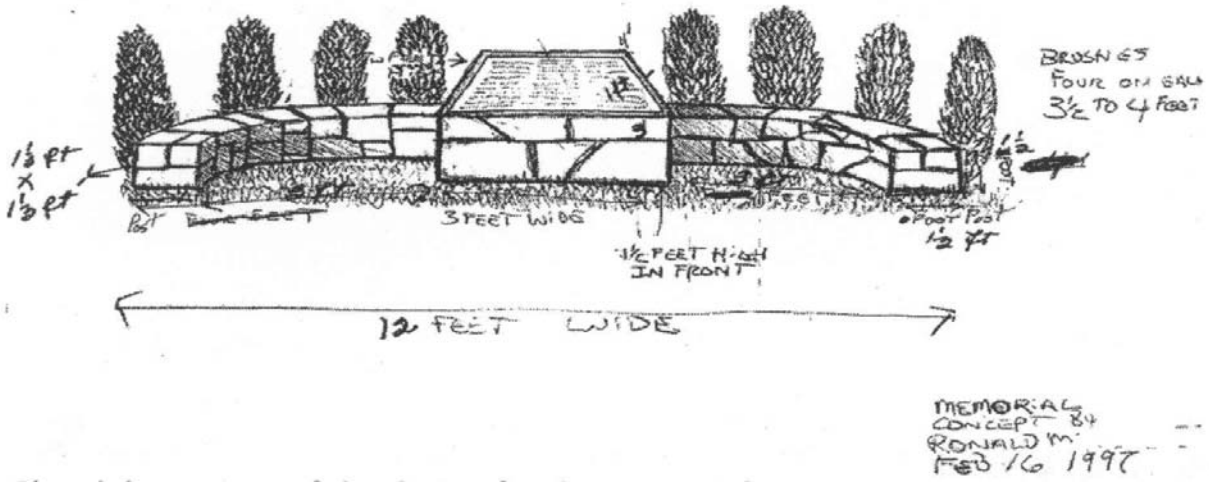
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number figures Page 21

Farmington State Hospital # 4 Cemetery
St. Francois County, Missouri

Figure 1: Sketch by patient of the design for the memorial, February 16, 1997.

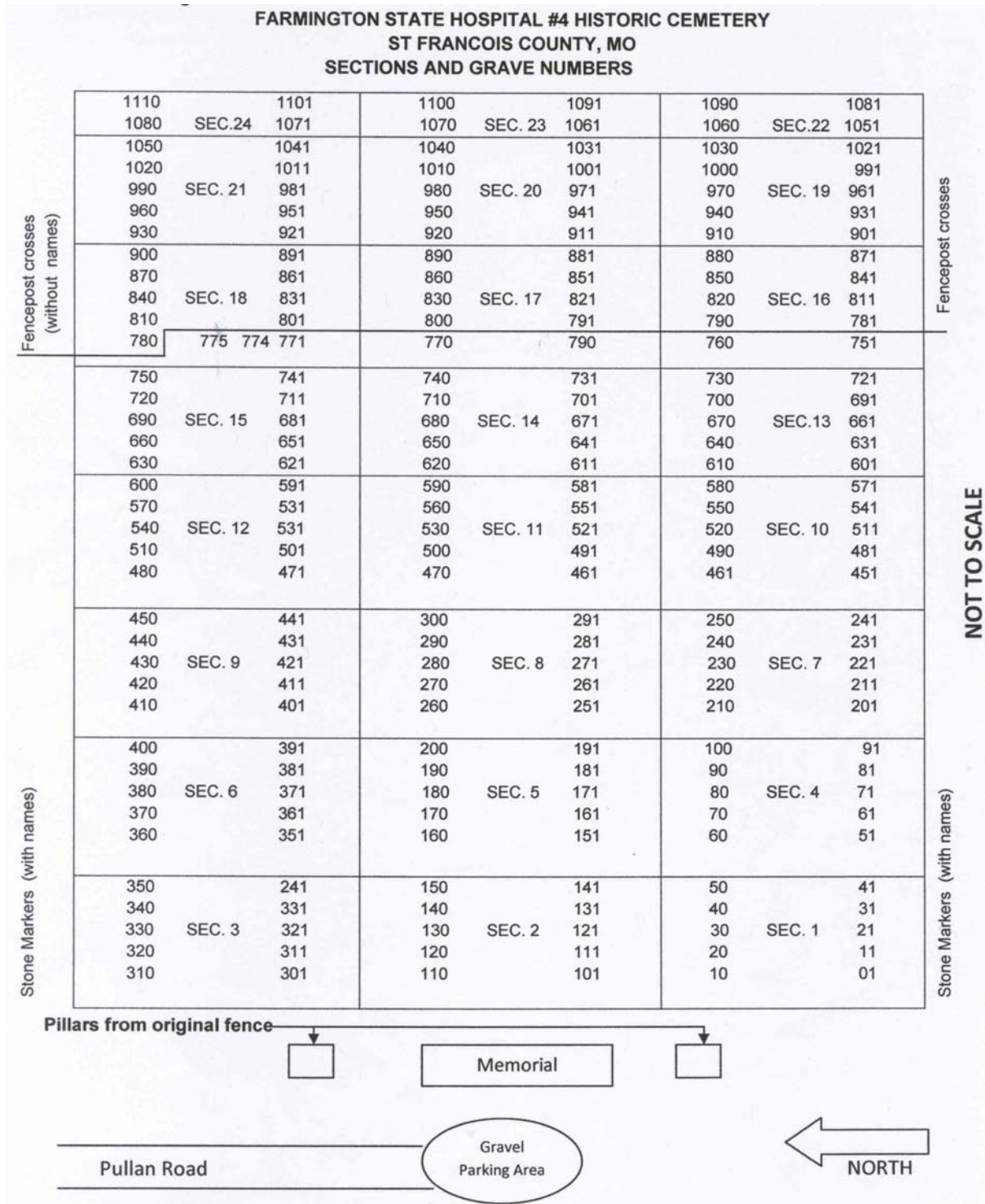


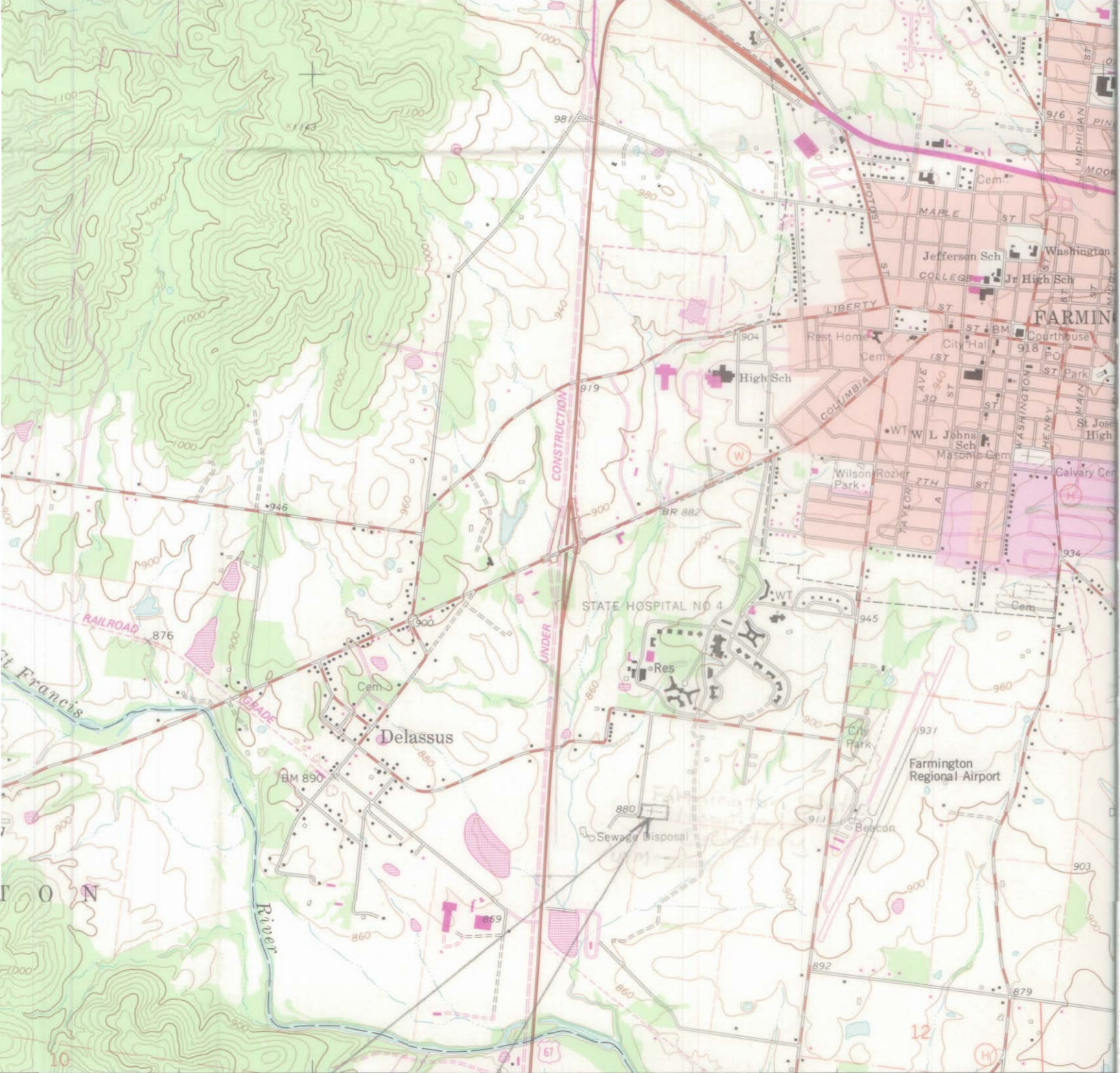
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number figures Page 22

Farmington State Hospital # 4 Cemetery
St. Francois County, Missouri



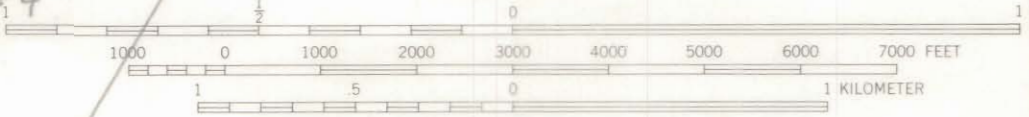


723 510 000 FEET 27°30' 725 (WACHITA MOUNTAIN) 7959 III NW 727 R. 5E R. 6E 25'

*Farmington State
Hospital #4
Cemetery*

FREDERICKTOWN 16 MI.
GREENVILLE 49 MI.

SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET

*UTM Coordinates
Zone 15 Easting 725610 Northing 4182194*



UTM GRID AND 1982 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
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A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

IN MEMORY OF
FARMINGTON STATE
HOSPITAL NO. 4 PATIENTS
THEY ENJOINED IN LIFE WITH AN
ILLNESS UNDETERMINED BY THEM, RESTING
NOW UNDETERMINED BY PERSONAL
OPINION, PROTECTED AND NURTURED
BY THE GRACE OF GOD.
CEMETERY ORIGINATED 1943
MEMORIAL DEDICATION 1998
AN OFFICIAL PROJECT OF THE SUBSIDIARY
MEMORIAL DEDICATION 1998





09/20/2007