

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

For HCRS use only

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

**1. Name**

historic Federal Building

and/or common U.S. Post Office and Court House; Naval Reserve Center

**2. Location**

street & number 600 Broadway not for publication

city, town Hannibal vicinity of congressional district #9 - Hon. Harold Volkmer

state Missouri code 29 county Marion code 127

**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

**4. Owner of Property**

name General Services Administration, the United States of America

street & number Public Buildings Service

city, town Washington vicinity of state D.C. 20405

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Circuit Clerk and Recorder

street & number Marion County Courthouse

city, town Palmyra vicinity of state Missouri 63461

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title Missouri State Historical Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1979 federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Historic Preservation Program  
Department of Natural Resources

city, town P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City vicinity of state Missouri 65102

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Federal Building is a Bedford limestone structure of three stories, with a mansard roof adding an additional level and a mansarded tower at the southeast corner. It is in the Second Empire style, varying from orthodoxy in its asymmetrical profile and in the uneven rhythm of its columniation, which is expressed as pilasters and half columns located between paired and triple windows. The Building is located at the northwest corner of Broadway and Sixth Street in Hannibal, Missouri. Due to the sloping site, about half way up the Sixth Street (east) elevation. The stonework of the first floor is rusticated, and the building is richly banded with string courses and entablatures at levels. The central doors are flanked by piers which support a pedimented arch keyed to the second story entablature; beneath the arch is a large lunette or thermal window. The tower is accented by smaller pediments over the second-floor windows, each flanked by slightly flattened volutes. The top stage of the tower is given added elevation by arched windows breaking above the entablatures; it is capped by a bracketted cornice and a dormered mansard roof. Wrought-iron cresting embellishes the tower and the southwest roof pavilion.

A rear wing was built in 1934. One story tall, it makes a parapet of the string course under the second story windows. Its east and north elevation continue the pattern of rustication from the main building. The west side of the rear wing may be somewhat later in the date. It is faced with glazed buff brick and has a broad wooden overhang. Four loading docks with garage doors open about two feet above the rear parking area; one additional loading dock opens at the narrow north end of this construction.

Much of the original detailing remains inside the nineteenth-century portion of the building. The major change has been the installation of an elevator and relocation of the staircase to the southwest corner under the tower. The wooden screen is intact with the exception of two central panels which were removed to give access to the work room. There, the original columns remain on their polygonal bases, and modern fluorescent lighting has not damaged the beamed ceiling. Oak and pine wainscoting supplied in 1888 by John Moore of Syracuse, New York, survives throughout the building; it has been painted except in the large Court Room on the third floor, where it retains its natural finish. The judge's platform is against the west wall of this room, where it was moved in 1896. Marble fireplace mantels are found in several rooms, including the judge's chamber on the third floor and the pension examiner's and postal inspector's rooms on the second floor. The Building has four fireproof vaults; the one in the clerk's room on the third floor was bought from Hale Safe and Lock Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1888; its original painted decoration is still in good condition.

Pains were taken to make the building as fireproof as possible. Brick vaults supporting the first floor were constructed by the Pioneer Fireproof Construction Company in 1885. The iron western staircase, which runs from the second floor to the attic, was produced by Winslow Bros. Co. of Chicago. The iron roof beams, cast by Bouton Foundry of Chicago, can be seen in the attic rooms, where extra supplies of fireproof ceiling tiles and roof slates (supplied by Edward Johnson) have been stored since the building opened.

Mention should be made of the Grand Jury Room, on the second floor, a fine space which focuses on the large lunette located above the building's main entrance. This room and two others show the effects of water leakage, evidence of the general neglect that the building has suffered since its vacation by the Navy in 1979. Considering the Navy's failure to maintain the building adequately since then, their evasion of their statutory responsibilities regarding the building's historical and architectural significance,

United States Department of the Interior  
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National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

OLD FEDERAL BUILDING

For HCRS use only

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date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 1

their duplicity in dealing with local agencies concerned for the building's future, and their long delay in seeking an appropriate reuse for the building, an objective observer must consider the building to be seriously endangered.

FOOTNOTES

1. Facts about original construction came from the National Archives, Record Group 121.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** 1884-1888 **Builder/Architect** Mifflin E. Bell

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The United States Court House and Post Office in Hannibal, Missouri, was authorized by an Act of Congress approved May 25, 1882. The site was acquired July 31, 1883, and construction contracts were awarded in August, 1884. The building was complete by the end of 1888.<sup>1</sup> A one-story addition was constructed in 1934.<sup>2</sup> The building is an outstanding example of the federal presence in nineteenth-century America, still one of the most imposing buildings in Hannibal in terms of mass, visual dominance, quality of materials and construction, and design sophistication. It is the second oldest U.S. Civil structure in Missouri.<sup>3</sup> It also gains significance from its sponsor, Congressman William Henry Hatch.

The Second Empire style, of which this building is a late example, derived from sixteenth and seventeenth-century French designs that were adapted for the extension of the Louvre undertaken by Napoleon III. In this country, the style was widely adopted for government buildings, particularly by Alfred B. Mullett, who served as Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury from 1865 to 1874.<sup>4</sup> His Old Post Office in St. Louis was just approaching completion as the Hannibal building was being designed, and it no doubt served as a model for the architect, Mifflin Emlen Bell, Mullett's third successor. Bell's contemporary designs for federal buildings in Jefferson City and St. Joseph (both destroyed) also reflected this influence. Elsewhere in Bell's large output (over fifty major buildings), the Second Empire style was rare;<sup>5</sup> the range of styles deemed suitable for public buildings had widened considerably, and Bell made use of most of them in an effort to avoid monotony or stereotyping of the federal image. Nearby Quincy, Illinois, was chateausque while Keokuk, Iowa, another rival river city, was Queen Anne (both are on the National Register). All Bell's buildings share a solidity and monumentality; most of them combine symmetrical and asymmetrical elements, and many of them have corner towers, as does Hannibal. Those now on the National Register range from the small Post Office at Nebraska City, Nebraska, to the large federal building at Brooklyn, New York, and include buildings at Augusta, Main; Concord, New Hampshire; and Rochester, New York.<sup>6</sup>

Mifflin E. Bell was born in 1846 or 47.<sup>7</sup> He worked on the Illinois State Capitol in Springfield under A.H. Piquenard, and when Piquenard died, he completed that building. He also did most of the work on the Iowa State Capitol in Des Moines, which had just been started at Piquenard's death. These two very large public projects made him one of the most qualified men in the country to fill the post of Supervising Architect, in which position he served from November 1883 to June 1887. He resumed private practice in Chicago, with commissions throughout Illinois and the midwest.<sup>8</sup>

Tastes had changed so much by the time of his death in 1904 that The American Architect and Building News felt free to remark then that "there is many a public building that would like to run up its flag mast-high on hearing the news of its designer's passing and then permanently hide behind a veil the uncomely face with which he had endowed it."<sup>9</sup>

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

OLD FEDERAL BUILDING

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 1

At the time of their construction, however, Bell's federal buildings were eagerly sought symbols of the importance and the bright future of the towns in which they were built. Hannibal was represented in the U.S. Congress during the construction of the Federal Building by William Henry Hatch (1833-1896, served 1878-1894). Locally, he is considered to be one of the three most outstanding native sons, along with Mark Twain and Admiral Robert E. Coontz.<sup>10</sup> Nationally he is remembered as the author of the Hatch Act of 1887, which authorized the establishment of agricultural experiment stations in each of the states, in association with the land-grant colleges and universities.<sup>11</sup> This led in 1889 to the promotion to cabinet rank of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, first organized in 1862. Hatch's own farm outside Hannibal was later given to the State of Missouri for use as an agricultural experiment station.

Hatch rescued the Hannibal Federal Building in 1885, when construction was suspended at the second floor level. Bell thought that the building might have to be roofed over as it was, due to insufficient funds. Hatch persuaded him not to finish the building in truncated form and then shepherded four supplemental appropriations through Congress to complete it as originally designed.<sup>12</sup> In Hannibal it was considered to be in large measure Hatch's monument,<sup>13</sup> and now that his farm home is no longer standing, it is the most important site associated with him.

The court for which the Federal Building was designed was not actually authorized until 1887. The U.S. Court for the Eastern District of Missouri met in Hannibal only twice a year, for less than two weeks at a sitting, yet the bulk of space on the second and third floors was devoted to it. The first floor and basement were occupied by the Post Office, while at various times smaller spaces were occupied by the Internal Revenue Service, the U.S. Weather Bureau (from 1892 to 1933), the Pension Bureau (from 1895 to 1899), Army and Navy recruiters (from about 1930), and (during the operation of the 18th Amendment) the Prohibition enforcement officer.<sup>14</sup> The great increase in postal volume led to calls for the expansion of the building from 1922 on, but the new one-story wing was not built until another energetic U.S. Congressman, Clarence Cannon, sponsored an appropriation in 1932. Designed under Acting Supervising Architect James A. Wetmore, the wing follows the style and materials of the main building with notable sensitivity.

A new federal building was built in 1960 across the street at 801 Broadway, and the old one became the Naval Reserve Building.<sup>15</sup> The Navy vacated it in April, 1979, and it is currently awaiting a new use.

FOOTNOTES

1. U.S. Treasury Department, A History of Public Buildings under the Control of the Treasury Department (Washington, D.C., 1901), p. 335; Annual Report of the Supervising Architect to the Secretary of the Treasury (Washington, D.C., 1883), p. 10; also Annual Reports for 1884 through 1889.
2. Correspondence from and to the Supervising Architect survives in the National Archives, Record Group 121, dating from 1883 to 1933.

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

OLD FEDERAL BUILDING

For HCRS use only

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date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

3. The oldest is the Old Post Office in St. Louis, a National Historic Landmark.
4. Marcus Whiffen, American Architecture Since 1780 (Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1969).
5. A History of Public Buildings, op cit, passim. The federal building for Erie, Pa., was closest in design to Hannibal; it was demolished in 1936. Information provided by John R. Claridge, Erie County Historical Society.
6. National Register of Historic Places (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976). The Keokuk building has no architectural attribution in this volume; Concord is mistakenly attributed to James Riggs Hill (probably intended to be James G. Hill, Bell's predecessor), while Rochester is attributed in part to Harvey and Charles Ellis.
7. The American Architect and Building News, Vol. LXXXIV, No. 1486 (June 18, 1904), p. 93; Lawrence Wodehouse American Architects from the Civil War to the First World War (Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1976) p. 266.
8. Ibid.; Henry F. Withey, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased) (Los Angeles: Hennesey & Ingalls, 1970), p. 48; Henry-Russell Hitchcock and William Seale, Temples of Democracy (New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1976), pp. 173-174; Industrial Chicago. The Building Interests (Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1891), Vol. I, pp. 605-607.
9. op. cit.
10. Goldena Howard, "William Henry Hatch of Hannibal," University of Missouri Bulletin, Agricultural Experiment Station B810, August 1963, pp. 16-19.
11. Encyclopedia Britannica (Chicago: 1960), Vol. 1, pp. 424-425; Dictionary of American Biography (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1960), Vol. 14, pp. 394-395; The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography (New York: T. White & Co., 1900), Vol. VIII, p. 354.
12. Congressional acts of March 3, 1885; June 30, 1886; March 3, 1887; and March 30, 1888: A History of Public Buildings, op. cit.
13. J.B. Jeffries "A City of Monuments, Memorials and Noted Men" in "Speeches Delivered at Annual Dinner of the State Historical Society, January 21, 1927." The Missouri Historical Review, Vol. XXI, No. 3 (April, 1927), pp. 338-339.
14. National Archives Record Group 121, op. cit.; J. Hurley Hagood and Roberta Hagood, The Story of Hannibal (Hannibal: Standard Printing Co., 1976), pp. 93, 178.
15. Hagood, p. 247.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

1. The American Architect and Building News, Vol. LXXXIV, No. 1486 (June 18, 1904), p. 93.
2. Annual Report of the Supervising Architect to the Secretary of the Treasury. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1882, p. 22; 1883, p. 10; 1884, p. 26; 1885, pp. 26-27;

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property .43 acre

Quadrangle name "Hannibal East, Mo."

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A	<u>1</u> <u>5</u>	<u>3</u> <u>6</u> <u>6</u> <u>6</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>	B	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	D	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
E	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	F	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
G	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	H	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>

Verbal boundary description and justification Three rectangular city lots at the northwest corner of Broadway and Sixth Street, extending 142 feet west from the corner along Broadway to the right-of-way of an alley, and 196.5 feet north from the corner along North Sixth Street.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

name/title 1. Esley Hamilton

organization Hannibal Arts Council date May 30, 1980

street & number 625A Broadway telephone 314/221-6545

city or town Hannibal state Missouri 63401

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature [Signature]

Director, Department of Natural Resources and

title State Historic Preservation Officer date 8/8/80

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

OLD FEDERAL BUILDING

For HCRS use only

received

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Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 1

2. 1886, p. 27; 1887, pp. 25-26.
3. Dictionary of American Biography. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1960. Vol. 14, pp. 394-395.
4. Hagood, J. Hurley, and Hagood, Roberta. The Story of Hannibal. Hannibal: Standard Printing Co., 1976.
5. Hamilton, Esley. "Hannibal building's past revealed," "Prime property purchased for site," "Traffic poses problems for building," (Series of articles on Old Federal Building) Hannibal Courier-Post, May 13, 14, & 15, 1980.
6. . "In Limbo: Old Federal Building," Missouri Preservation News, Vol. 2, No. 2 (Spring, 1980), p. 6.
7. Howard, Goldena. "William Henry Hatch of Hannibal," University of Missouri Bulletin, Agriculture Experiment Station B810, August 1963, pp. 16-19.
8. Industrial Chicago. The Building Interests. Chicago: Goodspeed Pub. Co., 1891, Vol. 1, pp. 605-607.
9. The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography. New York: James T. White & Co., 1900, Vol. VIII, p. 354.
10. U.S. Treasury Department, A History of Public Buildings under the Control of the Treasury Dept. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1901.

Item number 11

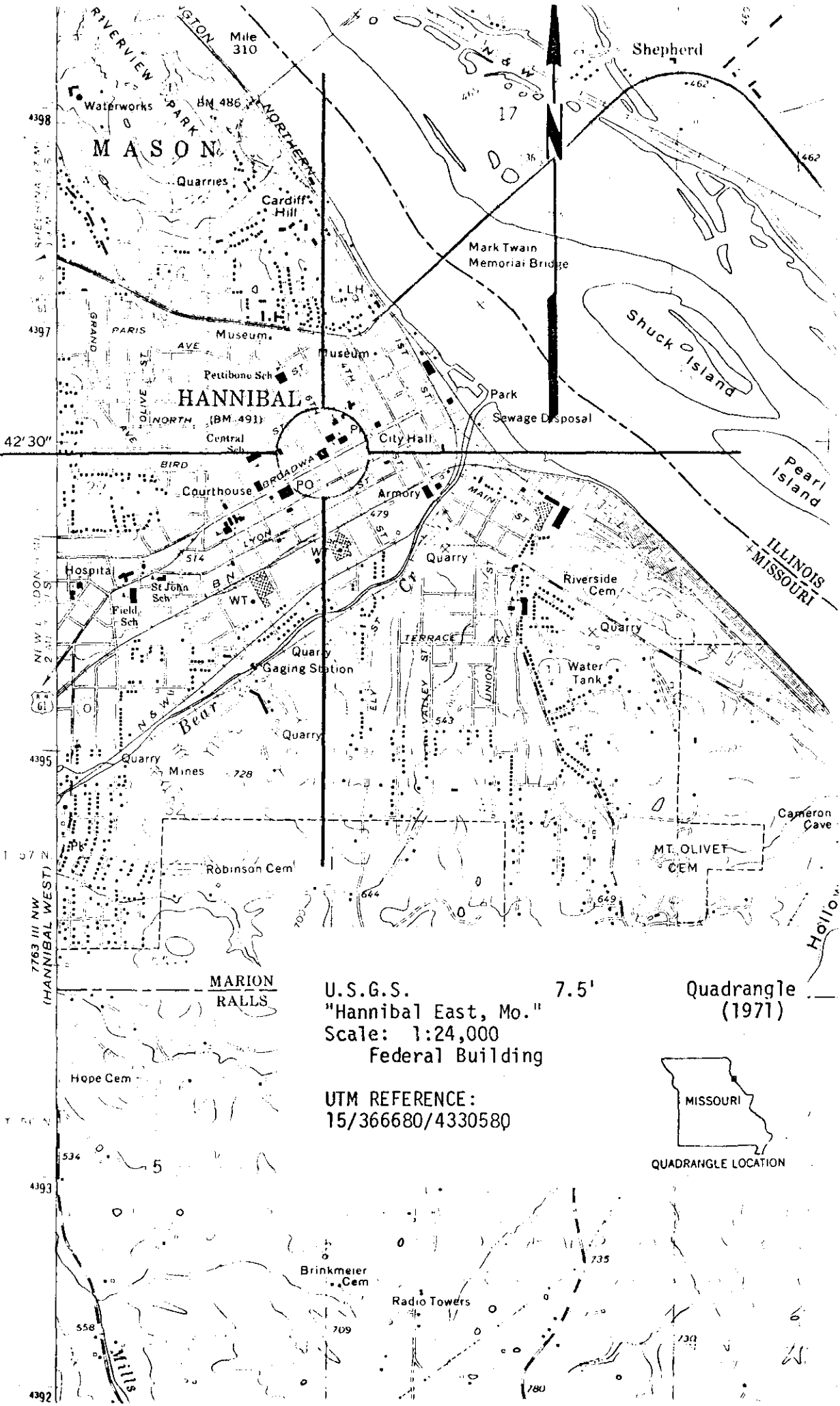
Page 1

2. James M. Denny, Section Chief, Nominations-Survey  
and State Contact Person  
Department of Natural Resources  
Historic Preservation Program  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City

July 10, 1980  
314/751-4096

Missouri 65102





U.S.G.S. 7.5'  
 "Hannibal East, Mo."  
 Scale: 1:24,000  
 Federal Building

UTM REFERENCE:  
 15/366680/4330580

Quadrangle  
 (1971)



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

FEDERAL BUILDING

=451

COUNTY:

Marion

LOCATION:

600 Broadway  
Hannibal

OWNER:  
ADDRESS:

General Services Administration  
Public Buildings Service  
Washington, D.C. 20405

DATE APPROVED BY A.C.:

July 25, 1980

DATE SENT TO D.C.:

August 8, 1980

DATE OF REC. IN D.C.:

August 14, 1980

DATE PLACED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:

October 15, 1980

DATE CERTIFICATE AWARDED  
(AND PRESENTOR):

DATE FILE REVIEWED:

The United States Court House and Post Office in Hannibal, Missouri, was authorized by an Act of Congress approved May 25, 1882. The site was acquired July 31, 1883, and construction contracts were awarded in August, 1884. The building was complete by the end of 1888.<sup>1</sup> A one-story addition was constructed in 1934.<sup>2</sup> The building is an outstanding example of the federal presence in nineteenth-century America, still one of the most imposing buildings in Hannibal in terms of mass, visual dominance, quality of materials and construction, and design sophistication. It is the second oldest U.S. Civil structure in Missouri.<sup>3</sup> It also gains significance from its sponsor, Congressman William Henry Hatch.

Old Federal Building #1  
600 Broadway, Hannibal, Mo. 63401

Photographer: Esley Hamilton  
Neg. Loc.: Hannibal Arts Council  
625A Broadway, Hannibal, Mo. 63401

View of main elevation from  
southeast, 6/1980

NR 7A

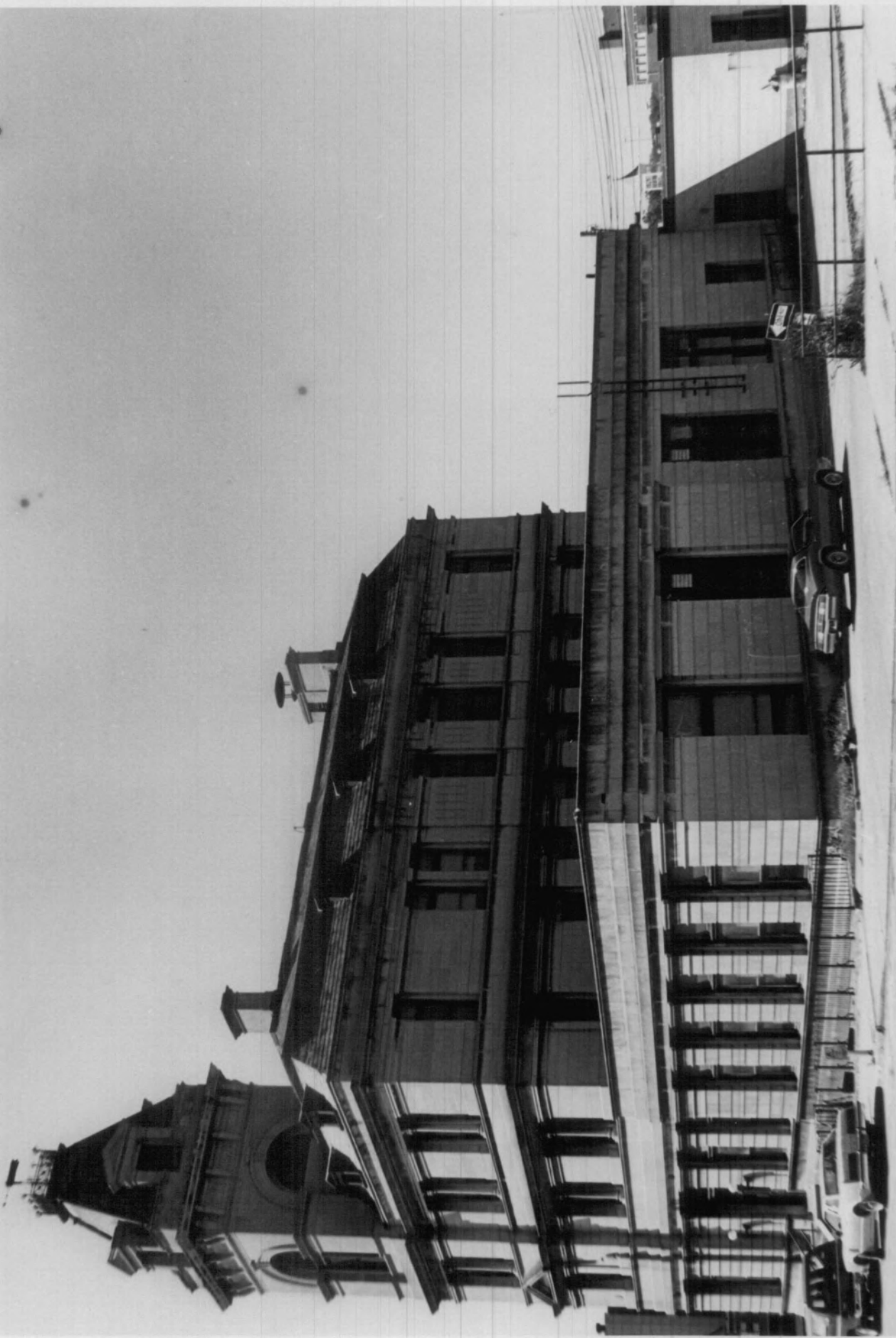


Federal Building #2  
600 Broadway, Hannibal, Mo. 63401

Photographer: Esley Hamilton  
Neg. Loc.: Hannibal Arts Council, 625 A  
Broadway, Hannibal, Mo. 63401

General view from northeast, showing 1884-  
1888 three story building with tower and  
1934 one story addition in foreground.





Old Federal Building #3  
600 Broadway, Hannibal, Mo. 63401

Photographer: Esley Hamilton  
Neg. Loc.: Hannibal Arts Council, 625 A  
Broadway, Hannibal, Mo. 63401

View of original postal screen located in  
main lobby, 6/1980





Federal Building #4  
600 Broadway, Hannibal, Mo. 63401

Photographer: Esley Hamilton  
Neg. Loc.: Hannibal Arts Council  
625A Broadway, Hannibal, Mo. 63401

View of second floor west staircase,  
showing original balustrade and  
wainscotting, 6/1980



016 Federal Building #5  
600 Broadway, Hannibal, Mo. 63401

Photographer: Esley Hamilton  
Neg. Loc.: Hannibal Arts Council  
625A Broadway, Hannibal, Mo. 63401

View of third floor courtroom from  
northeast, showing original  
woodwork and modern power conduit,  
6/1980





02 Federal Building #6  
600 Broadway, Hannibal, Mo. 63401

Photographer: Esley Hamilton  
Neg. Loc.: Hannibal Arts Council  
625A Broadway, Hannibal, Mo. 63401

View of original marble fireplace  
located in second floor office,  
6/1980

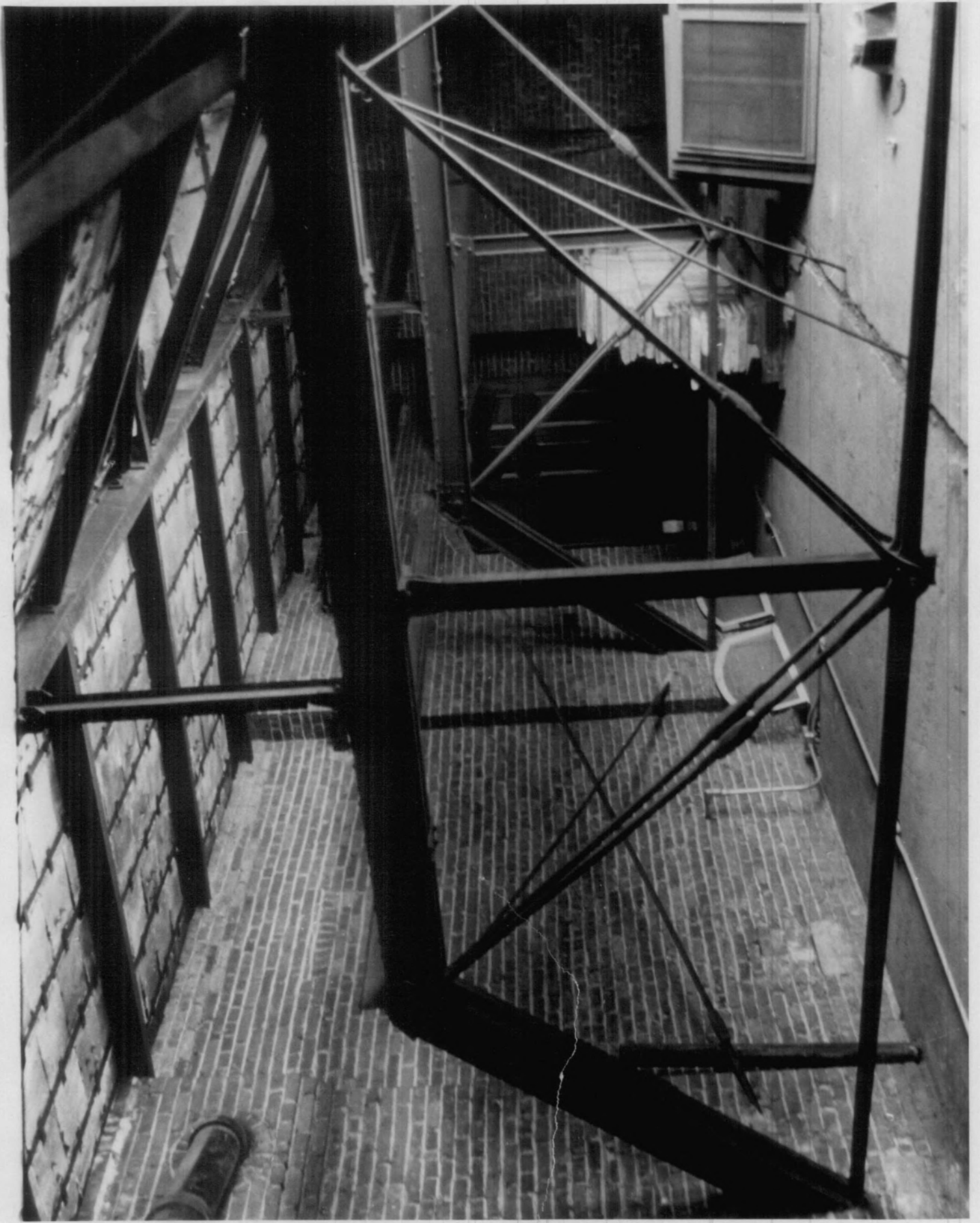


Old Federal Building #7  
600 Broadway, Hannibal, Mo. 63401

Photographer: Esley Hamilton  
Neg. Loc.: Hannibal Arts Council  
625A Broadway, Hannibal, Mo. 63401

View of south-central attic room  
from southwest, showing fireproof  
construction, 6/1980





EXTRA  
PHOTOS



