

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Osage County Poorhouse

other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number County Road 621 [n/a] not for publication

city or town Linn [X] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Osage code 151 zip code 65051

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] 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 [X] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [] nationally [] statewide [X] locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Claire F. Blackwell 18 December 1997
Signature of certifying official/Title Claire F. Blackwell/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

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date
[] 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 See continuation sheet [].	_____	_____

United States Department of the Interior
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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
See continuation sheet [].

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district			
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

N/A

Number of contributing resources
 previously listed in the National
 Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

DOMESTIC: institutional housing

Current Functions

WORK IN PROGRESS

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

LATE VICTORIAN

Queen Anne

Italianate

Materials

foundation STONE

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other WOOD

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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.

Areas of Significance
SOCIAL HISTORY

Periods of Significance
1893-1950

Significant Dates
1893

Significant Person(s)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Miller, F. B.

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

9. Major Bibliographic 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 (36CFR 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

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other:

Name of repository: State Historical Society of Missouri
Osage County Historical Society

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 7.66 acres

UTM References

A. Zone 15	Easting 599870	Northing 4259400	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Greg Olson
organization Cultural Heritage Consultant date 12 September 1997
street & number 217 West Broadway, Apt E18 telephone 573-817-2659
city or town Columbia state MO zip code 65203

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

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

name John Paul Quick
street & number P.O. Box 997 telephone 573-859-3486
city or town Belle state MO zip code 65103

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

Osage County Poorhouse, Osage County, Missouri

Description

SUMMARY: The Osage County Poorhouse is located on a hill one-half-mile south of Linn, Missouri. The poorhouse, a two-and-one-half story building made of brick, is laid out in a V-shaped floor plan. Constructed in 1893, it features a hipped roof with a projecting gable on the front facade. The original scroll-sawn gable trim on this facade, a widow's walk on a truncated pyramid roof above, and a wooden front porch added domestic touches to this institutional building. Most exterior windows are tall, narrow and Italianate in style with wooden sills and segmental arches. The interior was divided into 26 rooms, approximately 21 of which were quarters for inmates. The building still features a large, well-lit day room and a commons area. In 1954, the building's original appearance was altered when it was renovated for use as a retirement home. White exterior paint and a new streamlined front porch were added to give the building a more modern appearance. The attic was expanded through the addition of dormers and a cupola replaced the old widow's walk. A cinder block lean-to kitchen was added to the rear of the building's southwest wing. One non-contributing building, a one story recreation building constructed of cinder block was built after 1954 and sets about 45 feet south of the poorhouse. A seven foot wide covered walkway connects these two buildings. Just to the east of the walkway is a wooden picnic shelter which was also added after 1954.

Many of the poorhouse's most distinctive characteristics survive the 1954 renovation. The exterior brickwork, the original Italianate windows, and the overall pitch of the roof line are intact. The V-shaped floor plan, the feature which allowed for the separation of various classifications of inmates, remains largely intact. The large commons room and the sun-lit day room, architectural features which contributed significantly to the well being of the poorhouse inmates, have changed little since 1893. The alignment and size of the exterior windows allow us to determine the size of the original inmate's quarters and extant interior wood walls indicate the size and placement of reinforced holding cells. The fact that the original poorhouse interior plan was easily adapted to use as a nursing home, and later as a dormitory, without radical alteration is testament to the long-term success of the initial design. The building continued to serve the function of multiple dwelling with a minimum of changes until 1996. It has been vacant since that time. The rural context of the poorhouse, originally part of a 348 acre poor farm, is retained by the openness of the 7.66 acres on which it stands.

ELABORATION: The Osage County Poorhouse is located on a 7.66 acre hilltop site just off County Road 621, one half mile south of Linn, Missouri. The two-and-one-half story building has a V-shaped floor plan. The front facade, located at the base of the V, faces north, toward the town of Linn. One wing runs toward the southwest and the other toward the southeast. A gravel drive enters the property from the southeast and circles north to the front of the building. Records show the poorhouse was once part of a 348 acre county farm. The current 7.66 acre site retains its original rural atmosphere.

F. B. Miller, of the Jefferson City architectural firm of Miller and Short, designed the poorhouse. It was constructed in 1893, at a cost of \$4550. The exterior walls are red brick laid in American bond--six rows of stretchers alternating with one row of headers--set on a rough stone foundation. The facade is 25 feet wide. Each wing is 45 feet long and 25 feet wide. Most exterior windows are Italianate in style. They are tall and narrow with wooden sills and segmental arches made of brick. The original windows featured two over two lights with vertical mullions set in double hung sashes. Most of these remain though many are currently covered with aluminum storm windows.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 2

Osage County Poorhouse, Osage County, Missouri

Description (continued)

The hipped roof has a projecting gable at the facade. A truncated pyramid above the gable originally supported a widow's walk. In the 1954 renovation this was replaced with a white cupola. Five dormers were also added to the roof in the renovation; one on the center front, one on the center rear, and one on the outer end of the southwest wing. One dormer was added to the center front, and one to the outer end of the roof of the southeast wing. The roof is now covered with gray asphalt shingles.

The facade of the poorhouse has changed somewhat from its original appearance. It is three bays wide with the front entrance in the center bay. The original front door has been replaced with a modern metal one. Windows mark the two outer bays. The original one story porch covered the 25 foot width of the facade and was decorated with wooden segmental arches and balustrades strung between posts. This porch was replaced in the 1954 renovation by a new wooden one which wraps around on to the outer wings and projects ten feet from the facade. On the second story, a double door once opened out to the balcony which was located on top of the original porch. The doors were replaced with windows, although part of the original inner casing remains. Windows also mark the outer bays on the second story. The front gable was originally decorated with scroll-sawn trim and three windows in a Palladian arrangement. These windows were removed in favor of modern double hung windows that are similar in proportion to those located on each of the dormers. Shingles were placed over the brick exterior of the facade above the level of the second story in the 1954 renovation. These shingles have since been covered with siding. A large wooden sign currently sets on the top of the existing porch.

Aside from the wrap-around front porch and the addition of the dormers on the roof, the building's two wings retain much of their original appearance. The elevations of the wings mirror each other in the arrangement of windows and doors. First story entrances are located in the second bay out from the building's front facade. Both entrances have modern metal exterior doors. Double windows centered at the end of both wings have been altered to serve as emergency exits. The exits on the second floor open onto metal fire escapes. In the rear, the placement of the windows is similar to that on the front of the wings, though some are smaller double-hung windows. In the 1954 renovation, a one-story cinder block kitchen was added to the rear of the southwest wing. This non-contributing addition, which spans nearly the entire length of the wing, features a shed roof and originally had large exterior windows that are now blocked in. There is an exterior door on the southeast end of the addition. Most recently this space served as a shower room. A small dumbwaiter was also added, projecting from the exterior at the point where the two wings meet.

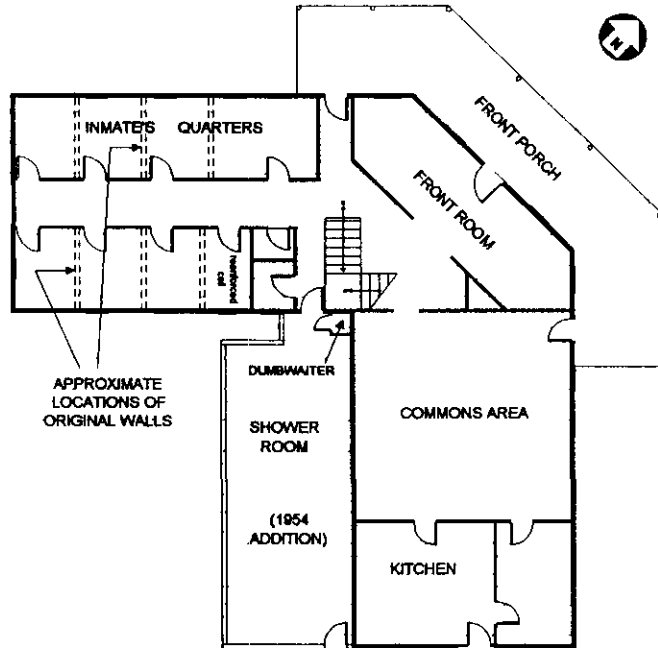
The historic integrity of the interior was compromised by the 1954 restoration. While the floor plan is still largely unaltered, much of the detailing is post-1950. The original construction is said to have divided the interior into 26 rooms. On the first floor, the front entrance opens to a large front room. A six-foot-wide arch centered on the back wall of the front room leads to the stairway and to a long corridor on the right which in turn leads to a series of rooms that served as inmate's quarters. To the left of the stairs is a large commons area. A kitchen is behind the commons room. The second story was largely devoted to inmate's quarters and a large front space that functioned as a day room. The inmate's quarters remain at their original nine foot depth, but their width may have been altered in the 1954 renovation. In anticipation of another renovation, these walls were removed completely in 1996.

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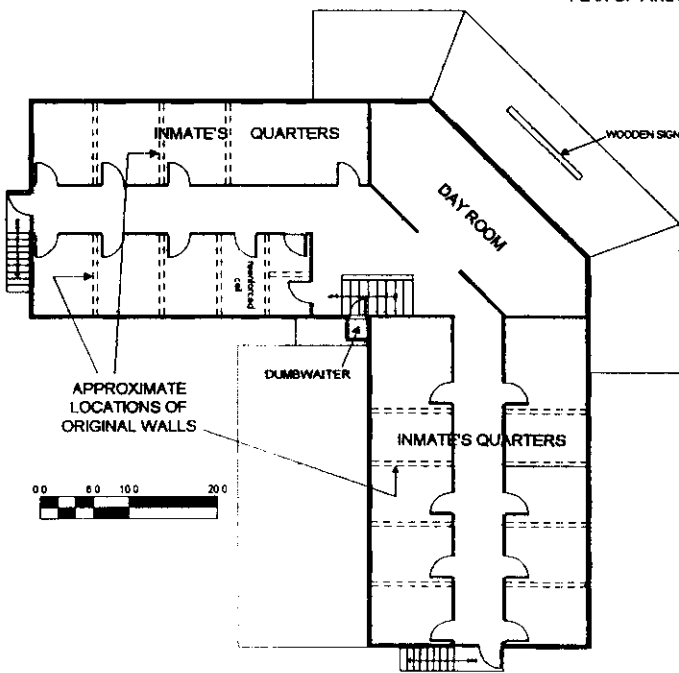
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 3

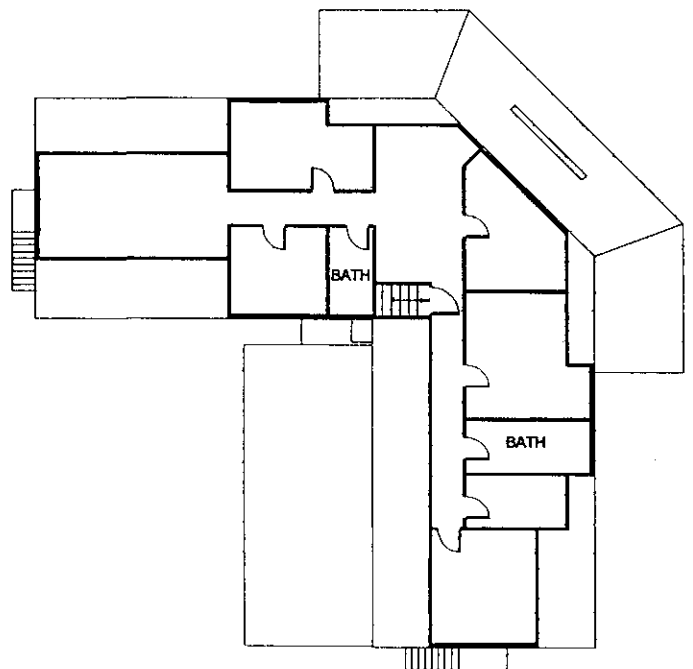
Osage County Poorhouse, Osage County, Missouri



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR



PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR



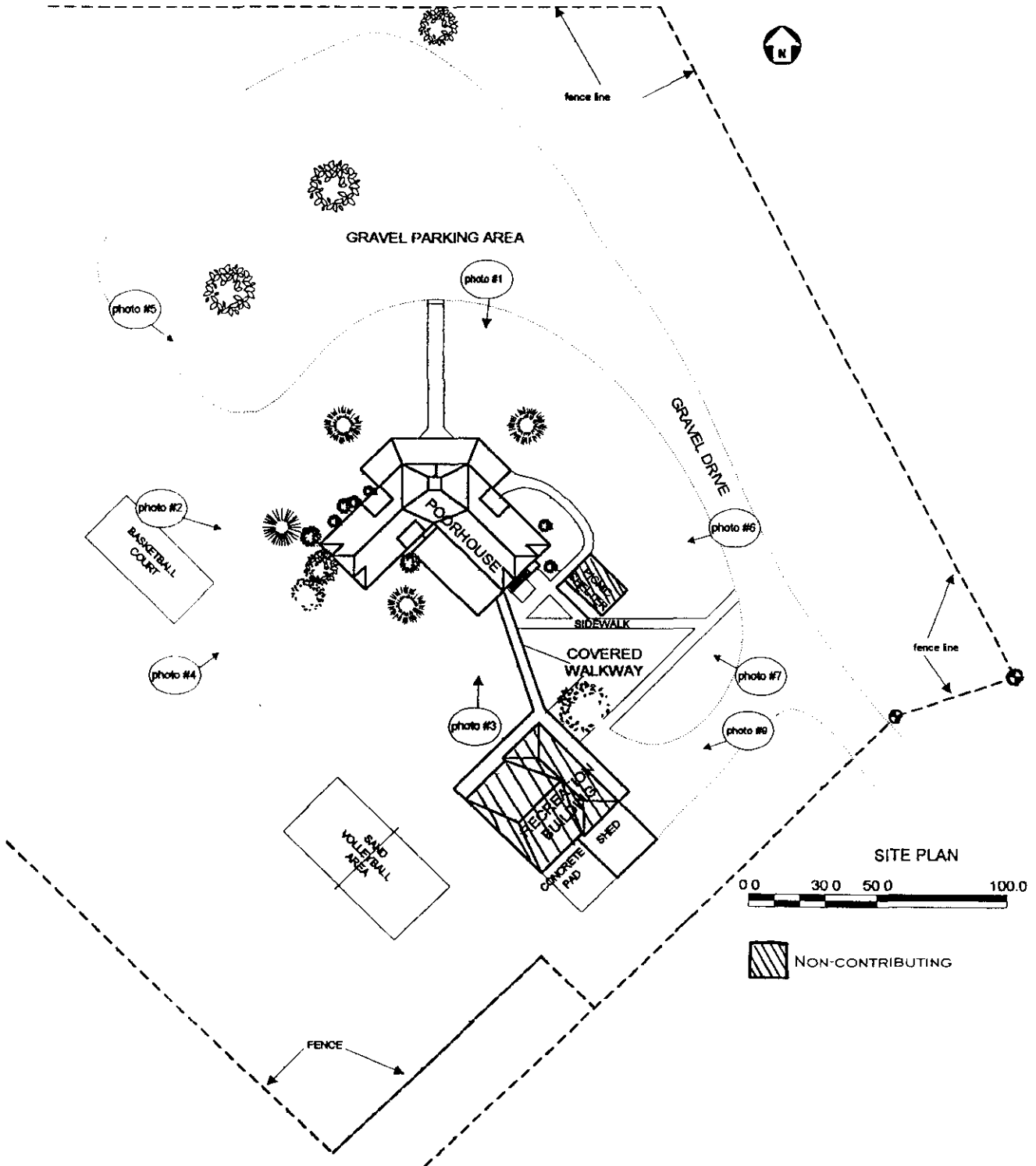
PLAN OF THIRD FLOOR/ATTIC

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 4

Osage County Poorhouse, Osage County, Missouri



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Section 7.8 Page 5

Osage County Poorhouse, Osage County, Missouri

Description (continued)

One non-contributing building and one non-contributing structure share the property with the poorhouse. Both were built either during or after the 1954 renovation. A single-story recreation building measuring 40 feet by 42 feet is located 45 feet south of the poorhouse. It's exterior walls are white painted cinder block. It has a low hipped roof with a cupola on the north corner. The building has covered walks along the north and east sides and has a lean-to garage and a concrete pad, each measuring 20 feet by 20 feet on the south side. The interior is divided into four rooms of roughly equal size which contain weight and exercise equipment. A seven foot wide covered walkway connects this building with the poorhouse. The walkway is made of wood with a corrugated Fiberglas roof. Just east of the walkway is a picnic shelter which measures 14 feet by 20 feet. It has a wood frame and a Fiberglas roof similar to that of the walkway.

John Paul Quick, who has owned the property since 1992, recognizes the extent to which the 1954 renovation altered the architectural integrity of the Osage County Poorhouse. He plans to rehabilitate the building in a preservation-sensitive manner for use as a residential care facility. He plans to chemically strip the white paint from the exterior brick, to remove the dormers from the roof, to remove the covered walkway which connects the poorhouse to the recreation building, and to remove the picnic shelter. All of these are non-contributing elements of the property. He is also interested in rebuilding the original front porch and in replicating some of the original scroll-sawn trim for the facade. By applying for National Register designation, he hopes to qualify for a state preservation fund grant and for tax incentives to help finance this project.

Statement of Significance

SUMMARY: The Osage County Poorhouse, constructed in 1893 near Linn, Missouri, is significant under National Register Criterion A, as an important social institution which contributed to the well being of the county's disabled, insane and poor citizens from 1893 to 1950. Criteria G consideration is necessary to cover the years 1947-1950. The plan and construction of the Osage County Poorhouse are emblematic of late nineteenth-century public policies and social attitudes concerning improved care for this segment of the population. The design and construction of the poorhouse represent social changes in the United States and in Missouri and it exemplifies an architectural solution to the social problem of caring for the poor and disabled. A survey conducted ten years after the poorhouse was built indicated that it was still one of only 16 poorhouses, out of a total of 92 in the state, that was specifically designed as an institutional home. Most other counties were still using converted houses for that purpose. The Osage County Poorhouse was itself constructed to replace a thirty-five-year-old wood frame one-story house which measured 16 feet by 24 feet. The Jefferson City architectural firm of Miller and Short designed the 1893 building with amenities that were meant to improve the lives of its residents. Its V-shaped floor plan was one of the standard formats for poorhouses of the period (other V-shaped poorhouses built in Missouri include those in Monroe and Ray [constructed 1910; NRHP 1979] Counties). The two-story V-shape plan allowed the poorhouse superintendent to classify and separate inmates by gender, race, and condition of health. Each inmate at the Osage County facility lived in a room of approximately 50 to 60 square feet with at least one exterior window. Two reinforced cells were constructed to hold insane or unruly inmates. The facility also included a day room with ample natural light and a

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Section 8 Page 6

Osage County Poorhouse, Osage County, Missouri

Statement of Significance (continued)

large commons area where meals may have been served. This plan reflects the belief that even the poor were entitled to have access to fresh air, natural light, sanitary rooms, and safe conditions. The building served as a poorhouse until 1950 when, due to a declining number of residents, the county sold it at public auction. National register Criteria G has been checked because the period of significance for this property extends beyond 1947. However the years 1947-1950 constitute only a fraction of the total period that the building served as a poorhouse facility, 1893-1950.

Dr. Perry Kaullen purchased and renovated the building in 1954 for use as a nursing home. Most recently, John Paul Quick operated the poorhouse as a dormitory for students of Linn Technical College. The property has been vacant since 1996 as Mr. Quick prepares for a preservation-sensitive rehabilitation of the building for use as a residential care facility.

ELABORATION: A 1938 University of Missouri study of poorhouses in Missouri stated; "The traditional institution for the relief (care) of the poor and indigent in America is the almshouse or poorhouse. It is part of a system of public welfare for which the English poor law furnished the pattern. Firmly established in the early colonies, it was carried westward by the descendants of the colonists and gradually came to be the 'fundamental institution in American poor relief' in every American Commonwealth."

The story of poorhouses in Missouri is one of evolving attitudes, policies, and facilities. In the early nineteenth century many counties provided shelter for the poor by paying private families to take them into their homes. In an effort to centralize and make more efficient the care for the poor, some counties in Missouri, including Osage County, created poor farms in the years prior to the Civil War. These facilities were often located near the county seat in order that the County Court might monitor their conditions. Many counties hoped that by building almshouses on plots of farmland, able-bodied inmates would have the opportunity to engage in farming activities which might make the institutions more self sufficient. Able-bodied inmates were rare however, as county courts often filled almshouses with their blind, insane and "feeble minded" charges to avoid the cost of sending them to special state-run facilities.

At first, these poor farms were leased to the lowest bidding contractor, who was then responsible for managing the farm and caring for its inmates. This policy often led to inhumane conditions as managers tried to turn their contracts into profits by cutting corners on food, maintenance, and staffing costs. In a 1912 tour of Missouri county almshouses, William Cross and Charlotte Forrester found insane inmates chained to trees and held in stockades. They witnessed cases of inmates living in conditions of extreme filth and they were surprised to find out that over 4% of the state's poorhouse inmates were children.

In response to these alarming conditions, Missouri Governor Lon Stephens authorized the State Board of Corrections and Charities in 1897. Under funded and lacking legal authority, the SBCC could only suggest ways in which Missouri counties could improve their poorhouse facilities. Other groups, such as the Missouri Association of Almshouse Officials, the Missouri State Nurses Association, and local Women's Christian Temperance Unions aided in the call for reforms. Among other things, they recommended that the lease system of poor farm management be abandoned; suggesting instead that poor farm superintendents be hired on a fixed salary. These groups also appealed

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Section 8 Page 7

Osage County Poorhouse, Osage County, Missouri

Statement of Significance (continued)

for increased appropriations and legal authority for the State Board of Charities and Corrections. They also advocated the establishment of County Boards of Visitors—which were authorized in 1904—to monitor conditions of local poorhouses. Perhaps most importantly, reformers urged County Courts to send children, insane, blind, and deaf inmates to proper state-run institutions rather than house them in poorhouses.

Until 1858, Osage County's poor were cared for in private homes, often by court appointed guardians. In 1853 the County Court ordered the purchase of 108.72 acres of land one half mile south of Linn on which to build a poor farm. In 1857, John Marsh received \$400 to build the first poorhouse. It was a one story wood frame house measuring 16 feet by 24 feet. The county leased the property to B. H. Vaughan in 1858 and paid him for the care of inmates who were assigned to the facility by the court.

In 1893 Osage County awarded the Jefferson City architectural firm of Miller and Short a contract to design a new poorhouse. At the time, the V-shaped floor plan was typical for progressive facilities of this type. The two story plan created two wings which allowed superintendents to categorize inmates and separate them by sex, race and condition of health. This was especially important for institutions like the one in Linn where, as late as 1935, the insane and other so called "defectives" were housed along with the poor.

On the ground floor of the Osage County Poorhouse, a kitchen and commons area, possibly used for dining, were located in the southeast wing. The southwest wing contained approximately seven rooms for inmates. While the original walls separating these room no longer exist, they are estimated to have been six to eight feet wide and nine feet deep. Each room had at least one exterior window. Approximately 14 more rooms—seven in each wing—were located on the second floor. Surveys of the facility indicate that it had special holding cells for the insane. Extant interior wood wall covering and small exterior windows indicate that there were two of these cells in the southwest wing, one on each floor. On the second floor the two wings are separated by a large day room which faces north. The day room is lit by four large exterior windows and originally featured a double exterior door which led to a balcony above the original front porch. This arrangement reflects the emerging late nineteenth-century belief that the poor and disabled should be housed in a sanitary facility with adequate access to sunlight and fresh air.

Several surveys of the state's poorhouse facilities were published at the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century. The purpose of these surveys was to track and publicize the condition of care provided for the poor and indigent and to point out the need for reforms. In 1904, Charles A. Elwood published a survey of the 92 County Poorhouses in Missouri (at that time 21 counties either offered no care for the poor or boarded them in private homes). The Osage County facility compared favorably with others in the state. It was one of only 20 which separated inmates by the classifications of sex, race and health and it was one of 16 which required able-bodied inmates to work.

These surveys also give us a record of daily life in a poorhouse. For instance, an 1912 study published in the biennial report of the SBCC, Charlotte B. Forrester tells us that, at that time, three men and four women lived in the Osage County poorhouse. Of these seven inmates, five were over 60 years of age, three were classified as "feeble minded," one was blind, and three were crippled. Forrester lists the building as having 26 rooms and ten beds. Inmates were

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Section 8, 9 Page 8

Osage County Poorhouse, Osage County, Missouri

Statement of Significance (continued)

given one sponge bath per week in the summer and one per month in the winter, were fed three times a day, used candles and oil for light, and stoves for heat (Forrester recommended that the poorhouse be fitted with electric lights and a more adequate heating source). She also noted that Osage County had given up the "lease" system of poor farm management by that time and employed its superintendent on a salary basis.

Subsequent surveys indicate that the population at the facility remained fairly constant, raising to a high of eleven during the depression year of 1935. By 1950 an increase in state and federal programs designed to take the burden of care for the poor and disabled out of the hands of the county caused the population of the Osage County Poorhouse to dwindle to two inmates. That year the facility was closed and the farm and house were sold at public auction. Criteria G consideration is marked because the building's period of significance, the years that it was used as a poorhouse, extends three years past 1947. However, these three years constitute only a small fraction of the 57 year period of significance.

Dr. Perry Kaullen purchased and renovated the facility in 1954 for use as a retirement home. This renovation significantly altered its interior and exterior the appearance. For many years the facility was known as the Linn Manor Rest Home. John Paul Quick of Belle, Missouri bought the property in 1992 and operated it as a dormitory for students of Linn Technical College. Mr. Quick is preparing for preservation-sensitive renovation of the poorhouse for use as a residential care facility. He plans to remove some of the building's non-contributing elements and to replace some of the original architectural details.

Bibliography

Cross, William T. and Charlotte B. Forrester, *County Almshouses and Jails of Missouri* (Columbia: Missouri State Nurses Association, 1912).

Elwood, Charles A., *A Bulletin on the Condition of the County Almshouse in Missouri* (Columbia: University of Missouri, 1904).

Eighth Biennial Report of the State Board of Charities and Corrections of Missouri. 1911-1912.

Forrester, Charlotte B., *Survey of Almshouse Conditions and Facilities in Missouri* (vertical file on Almshouses, State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia) 1894.

Linn (Missouri) Unterrified Democrat, 25 May 1967.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester, *Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1996).

National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, *Ray County (Missouri) Poor Farm* (vertical file on Almshouses, State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia) 1979.

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Continuation Sheet

Section 9, 10 Page 9

Osage County Poorhouse, Osage County, Missouri

Bibliography (continued)

Pihlblad, C.T. et al, "The Rural Almshouse population in Missouri,"
University of Missouri Agriculture Experiment Research Station
Research Bulletin 3 (June 1938).

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the nominated property is indicated by a broken line on the Osage County Poorhouse Boundary Map (Section 10, page 10). The map has been enlarged to an approximate scale of 1"=200'.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the nominated property includes 7.66 acres currently associated with the Osage County Poorhouse and which retains integrity.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 10

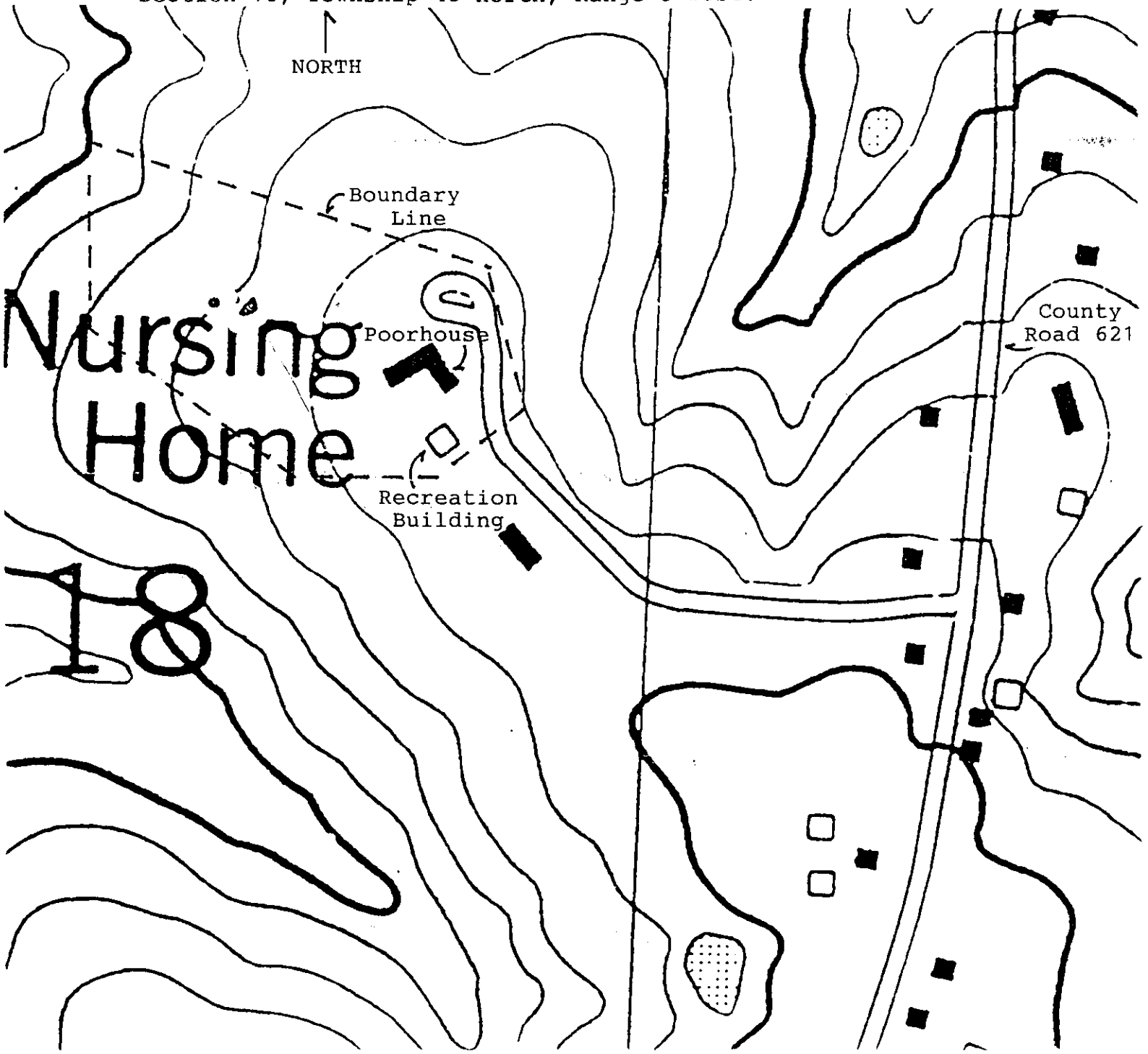
Osage County Poorhouse, Osage County, Missouri

Osage County Poorhouse Boundary Map

Map showing boundary of the historic property.

Source: U.S.G.S. Map of Linn Quadrangle
Osage County, Missouri, 7.5 minute series.
Enlarged to approximate scale of 1"=200'

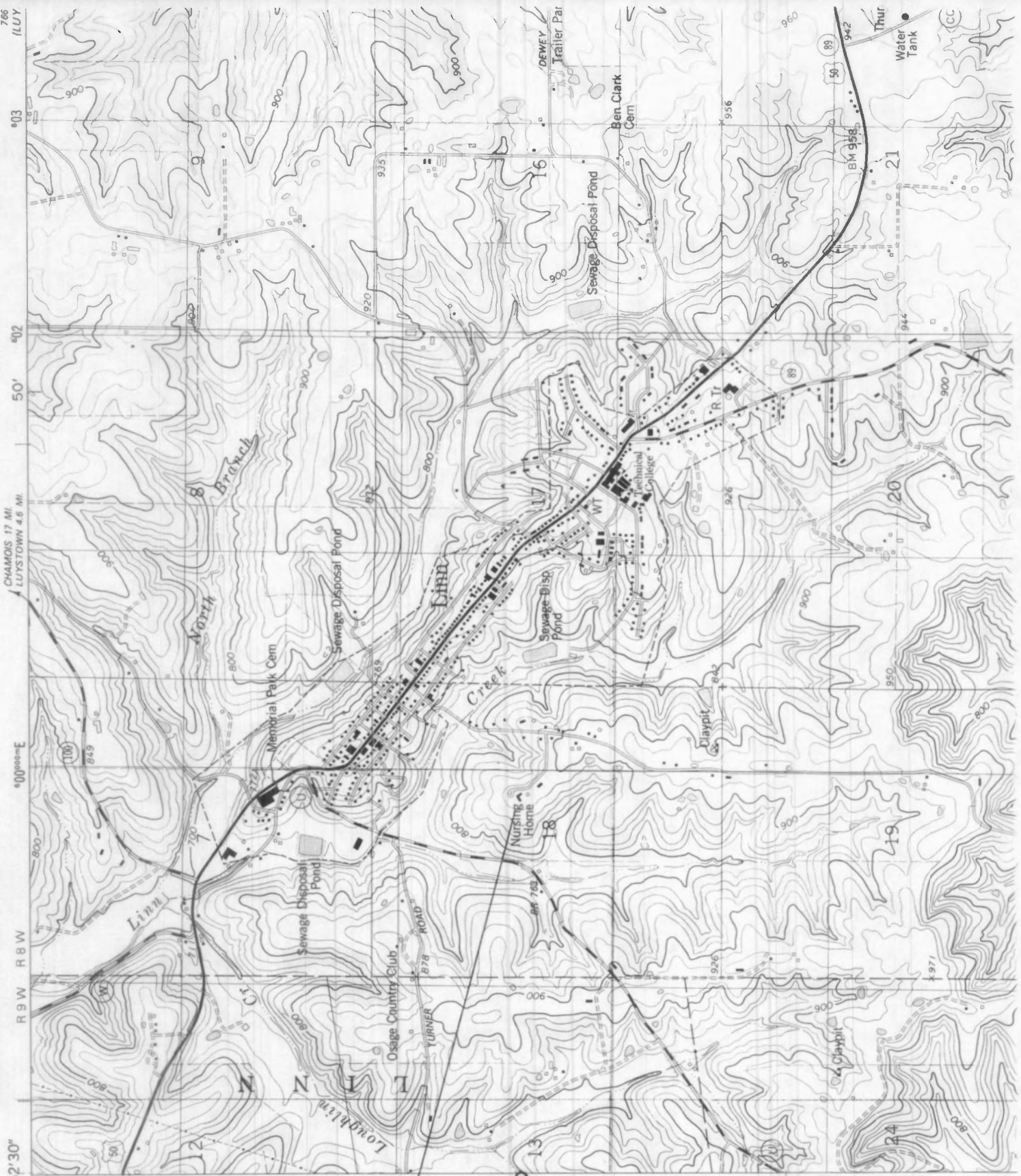
Section 18, Township 43 north, Range 8 west.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1 MI SW
USE CREEK



91°52'30" 38°30'
 91°54'30" 38°32'
 91°56'30" 38°34'
 91°58'30" 38°36'
 91°58'30" 38°38'

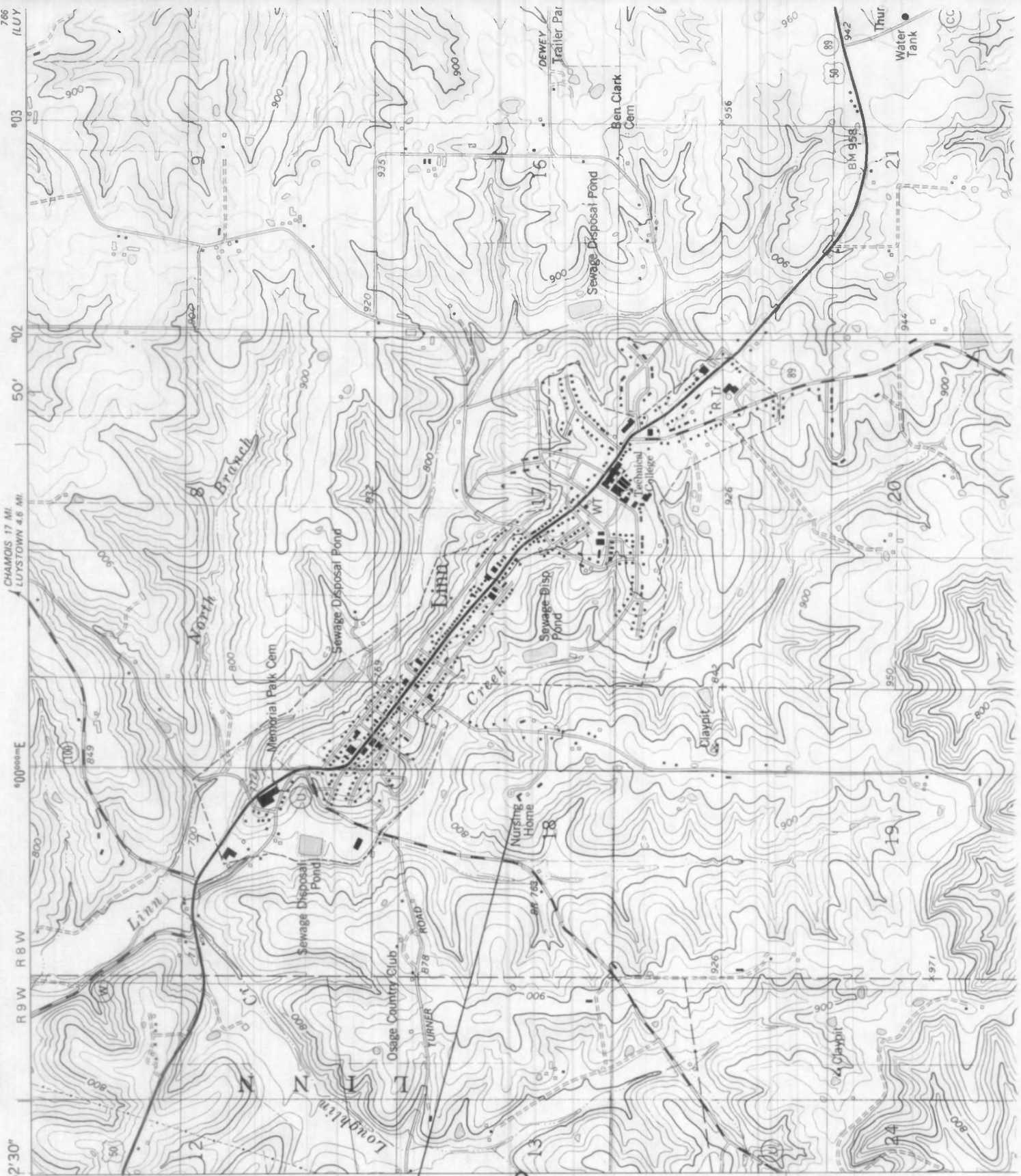
Jefferson City 19 MI
 Loose Creek 5 MI
 Chamois 17 MI
 Luytstown 4.6 MI

Osage County
 Poor house
 County Road
 621
 Linn, Missouri
 Osage County
 15 / 599870 / 4259400

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1 MI SW
USE CREEK



91°52'30" 38°30'
 91°54'30" 38°32'
 91°56'30" 38°34'
 91°58'30" 38°36'
 91°58'30" 38°38'

Jefferson City 19 MI
 Loose Creek 5 MI
 Chamois 17 MI
 Luytstown 4.6 MI

Osage County
 Poor house
 County Road
 621
 Linn, Missouri
 Osage County
 15 / 599870 / 4259400

Osage County Poorhouse, Osage Co. Missouri, 1893

Photo #1 Front view c. 1954

Photo Courtesy Osage Co. Historical Society
Linn, Mo.

Photographer Unknown

Photo #2 Osage County Poorhouse, Osage Co. Missouri, 1893

East view c. 1954, prior to renovation

Photo Courtesy Osage Co. Historical Society
Linn, Missouri

Photographer Unknown



Photo #3 Osage County Poorhouse, Osage Co. Missouri, 1893
South view, c. 1954 during restoration
Photo courtesy Osage County Historical Society
Linn, Missouri.
Photographer Unknown

#4 Osage Co. Poorhouse, Osage Co. Missouri
Photographer Unknown
View from Southwest
c. 1954 before renovation
Courtesy Osage Co. Historical Society, Linn, Mo



#5 Osage County Poorhouse, Osage Co. Missouri
Photographer Unknown
Courtesy Osage Co. Historical Society, Linn, Mo
c. 1954 View from Northwest
Before renovation

#6 Osage County Poorhouse, Osage Co. Missouri
Photo by Greg Olson, 1997
Photo Courtesy Greg Olson, Columbia, Missouri
Poorhouse from the East



#6 Osage County Poorhouse, Osage Co. Missouri
Photo By Greg Olson, 1997
Photo Courtesy Greg Olson, Columbia, Mo
Poorhouse from the Southeast
Showing Picnic Shelter and walkway to
the recreation building.

1-11-1997

#8 Osage County Poorhouse, Osage Co. Missouri
Photo Greg Olson, Columbia, Mo
Photo Courtesy Greg Olson
Interior View, Southeast wing, second floor
1997 Inmate's rooms with walls removed.



Osage County Poorhouse, Osage Co. Missouri
Photo by Greg Olson, 1997
Courtesy Greg Olson, Columbia, Missouri
Recreation Building from the East

#9

1974 N N N + ME - 1

