

# SKYLINES

MIDWEST ARCHITECT / OCTOBER NOVEMBER 1968



Annual  
Architectural  
Restoration  
Issue



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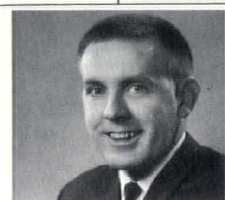
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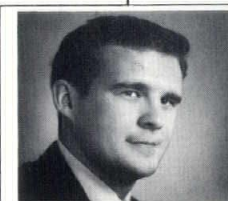
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# SKYLINES

MIDWEST  
ARCHITECT

**PUBLISHED BY THE  
KANSAS CITY CHAPTER  
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS**

**VOLUME 18 / NUMBER 6 / OCTOBER NOVEMBER 1968**

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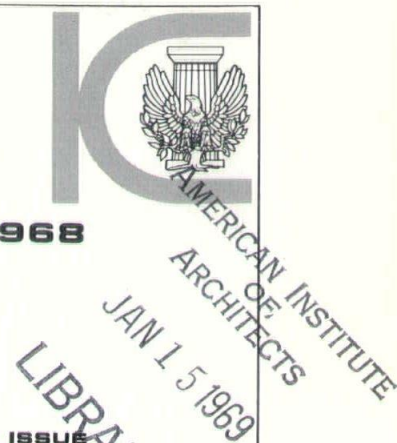
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SKYLINES is the official publication of, and is published bi-monthly by the Kansas City Chapter of the American Institute of Architects at 800 West 47th Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64112. Telephone (816) Plaza 3-8567. Subscriptions for A.I.A. members are included with A.I.A. memberships. Subscriptions for non-members, \$3.00 per year; \$8.00 for three years. Single copies 50c, special roster Directory Issue \$1.50.

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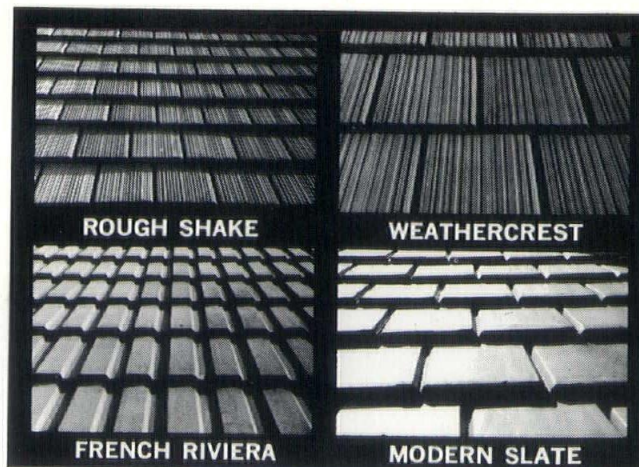
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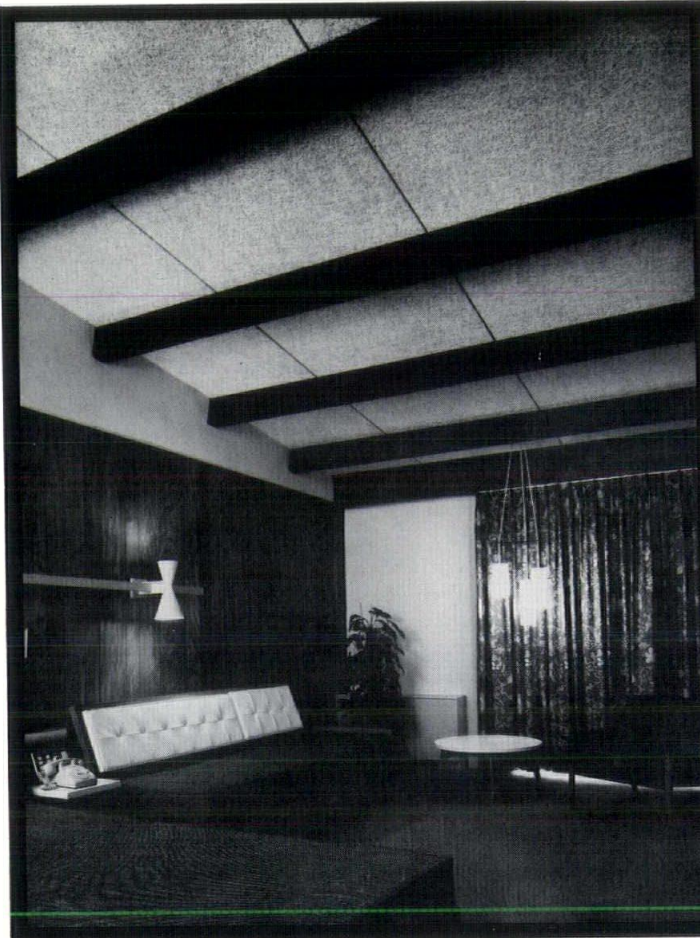
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and a  
happy new year  
from our team  
to yours!*



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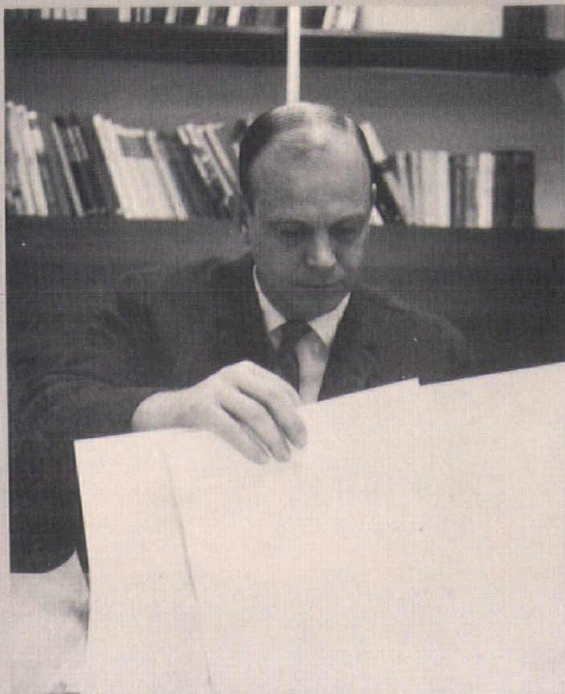


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*John A. Huffman A.I.A.,  
Feature Editor*

# Annual Architectural Restoration Issue

Evidence of the past is constantly with us. It exists in the Indian burial mounds and long abandoned campsites of Lewis and Clark, both to be found within the city limits of Kansas City. It exists in the crude dwellings and early manufacturing structure of our pioneer forebears, just as it exists in their later plantations, houses, outfitting stations and river landings on the Santa Fe and other transportation routes.

The past is present in the exuberant late 19th Century commercial Gothic and Italianate styles of our first prosperous urban dwellers and in to the later Renaissance grandeur of their twentieth century successors. From Kelly's bar to the R. A Long mansion, from Ft. Osage to the Municipal Auditorium and from Watkin's Mill to the Union Station, the region surrounding Kansas City abounds in reminders of the varied periods of history experienced by our ancestors; of their hardships, their aspirations and their achievements. Sometimes, however, these landmarks are not always easily recognizable, nor their value appreciated. And again, once value is established it is often difficult to repair and maintain them so that we, as well as future generations, will not be denied that sense of continuity so necessary to physiological well being in an increasingly mechanized urban environment.

This, the Annual Restoration Issue of SKYLINES, is intended to publicize various techniques used to identify and to maintain works of historic interest.

Mr. Henderson's article discusses survey work in progress on the state and national level to identify and register landmarks of national significance. Quite naturally, the register maintained by the National Park Service, will include, and rightly so, only those sites and structures of regional or larger interest. This leaves much to be done in the area of local and metropolitan surveys.

The following three articles are intended to serve two purposes: (1) to publicize landmarks near Kansas City which have been developed, and which are maintained with a high degree of technical competence, and; (2) to illustrate various techniques employed in this development. The terms "preservation", "restoration", and "reconstruction", as used by the conservatore, are relative, designating generally the percentage of original material extant in a stabilized structure. In this vernacular, Missouri Town, 1855, is an example, primarily, of historic "preservation". Much can be learned here of early construction materials and techniques. Fort Osage is a "reconstruction". Most elements are new, including parts of the site which had to be shifted slightly because of erosion. Finally, Book Rucker points out that the work of Watkins Mill falls into all categories including "restoration", as a result of varying conditions among the several extant structures.

The three examples discussed are similar in that all are groups of related building maintained as park property. All can certainly add immeasurably to our experience of environment.



*Orval L. Henderson, Jr.,  
Historian, Missouri State Park Board,  
discusses the*

# National Historic Preservation Act Of 1966

*(Public Law 89-655)*

Following enactment by the 89th Congress of Public Law 89-655, which calls for a National Register of important archaeological, historic and architectural sites, Governor Warren E. Hearnes appointed Mr. Joseph Jaeger, Jr., Director of Missouri State Parks, as Missouri's Liaison Officer with the National Park Service, the Federal coordinating agency.

Mr. Jaeger immediately authorized a pilot study of a series of techniques and procedures necessary to conduct a state-wide survey of Missouri. Preliminary work on selected sites was accomplished during the summer of 1967 and a report forwarded to Washington. Mr. Jaeger, in the Fiscal Year 1969 Budget, requested funds from the Missouri General Assembly, and supported by the encouraging endorsement of Governor Hearnes, limited funds were approved for survey and planning work.

Research Assistants, one each in architecture, archaeology and history, are presently compiling respective consensus lists of Missouri sites worthy for inclusion on the National Register. These initial lists will be submitted to the National Park Service soon after the first of the new year. Special forms requiring detailed information are being completed.

It is hoped that once a site finds its way onto the National Register a degree of protection may be obtained. Under Section 106 of Public Law 89-655 all projects funded in any form with federal money must at least notify the State Liaison Officer of their intent to modify or destroy a site on the National Register. Alternate solutions may then be found which may protect the site against destruction or modification.

There are no federal funds available to finance the survey at this time; therefore, all work to date has received support from the Missouri General Assembly. It is anticipated that as many as four years will be required to complete the survey and to develop a comprehensive plan of execution and preservation.

In comparison with other states, particularly in the Midwest, Missouri is progressing quite well and may be favorably compared on an equal footing with the better known Eastern states of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts.



*A new look at remarkable...*

# MISSOURI TOWN 1855

*By William Landahl, Director of Parks,  
Jackson County, Missouri  
Sketches by Sidney Moore*

Located on the eastern side of Lake Jacomo, in a wooded hilly area, Missouri Town, 1855, has been planned to preserve the remains of a way of life which is rapidly vanishing. Each building has been relocated from a site at which it was threatened to be torn down for "Progress," thereby destroying tangible evidence of an important period of history.

As you visit the various buildings in Missouri Town, 1855, you can sense that these are original buildings and not reproductions. These historic buildings were located in various parts of western Missouri, disassembled, moved here and reconstructed in a setting as similar to the original location as possible.

Missouri Town, 1855, is open to the public during its construction so that visitors can see it grow from piles of numbered timbers into a living village. As household items become available, the interiors of the homes will be furnished and demonstrations of the skills and crafts of the 1800's will give life to this frontier community.

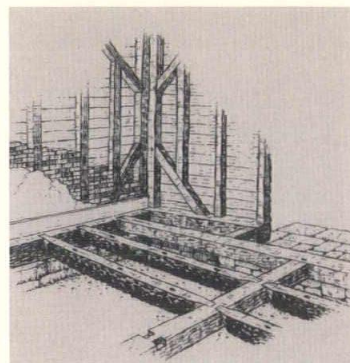
Often a good water supply or an easy ford in a stream brought people into an area and a settlement would grow from just a single home. Finally the cluster of homes would be big enough to support a general store; a blacksmith's shop would be added and then, with the addition of a stage way-station and a church, the growth of the village would be well underway.

The several methods of construction seen in Missouri Town 1855 are not different stages of development, but actually existed side by side as a typical example of how early Missouri towns grew. Visitors are often surprised by the appeal of the buildings and find here a peaceful place to escape the urgencies of our modern times.

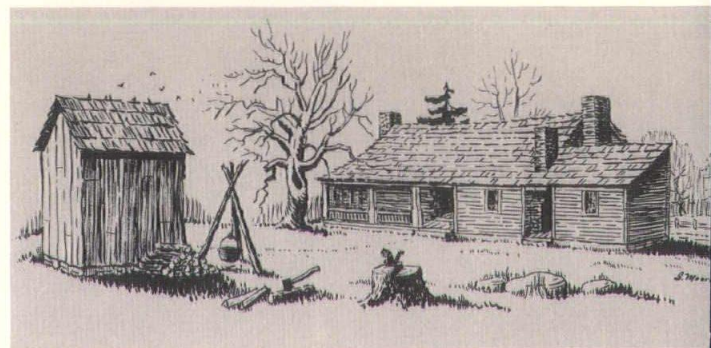
Missouri Town 1855 would have been an interesting place to live. As visitors go through the town, they can visualize it filled with people carrying on the day-to-day activities of more than a century ago. With the large families of that day there would have been lots of children playing around the buildings, picnics, church socials and, with the absence of TV and high speed transportation, there would be time for relaxed, easy-going friendships.



*THE RIFFIE HOUSE, of post and beam construction, originally stood in Maysville, Missouri.*

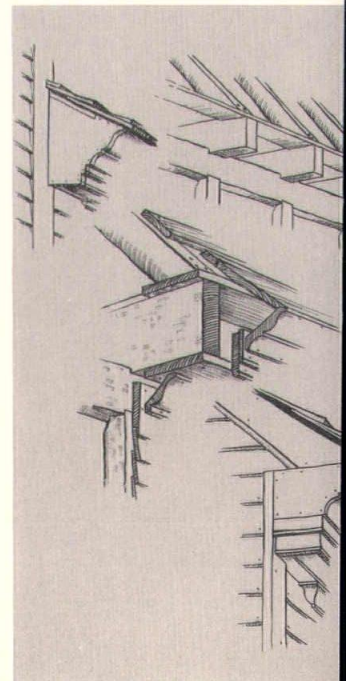


*THE RIFFIE HOUSE construction detail.*

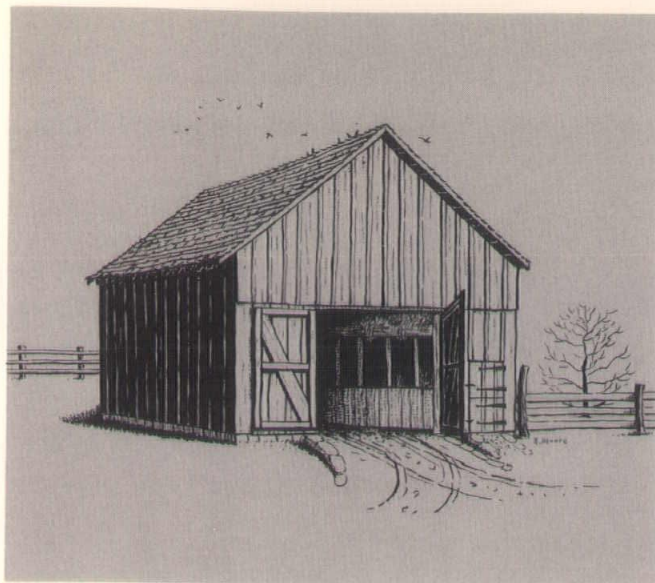


*THE SAMUEL-CHEVIS TAVERN, built about 1821, was located at Barry, Missouri.*

*MISSOURI TOWN 1855 construction detail.*







THE LIVERY STABLE  
in Missouri Town 1855.

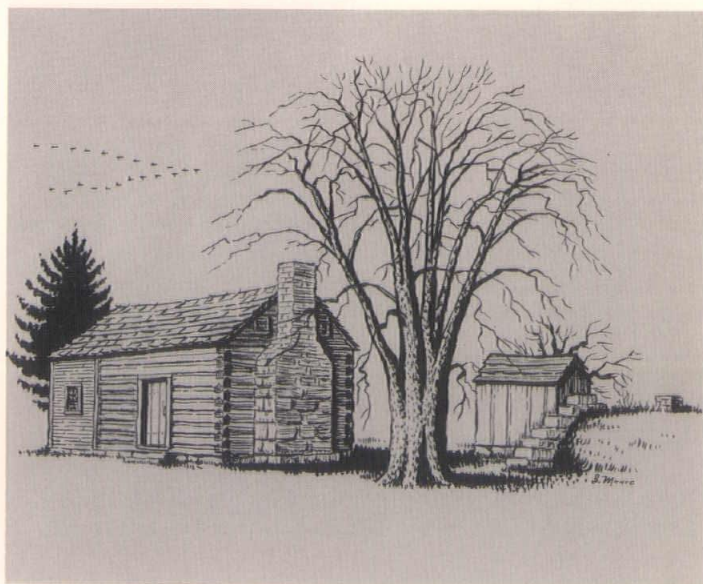


THE WITHERS  
HOUSE construction  
detail.

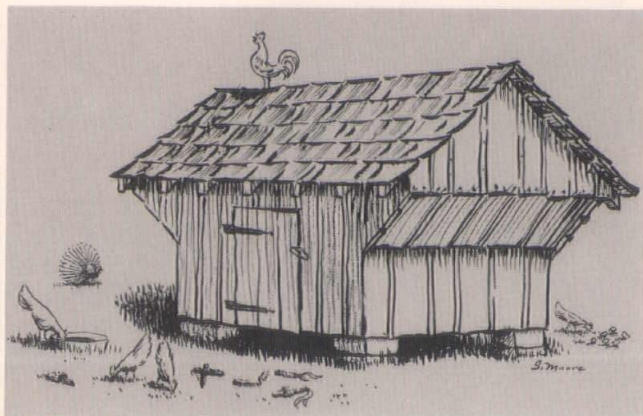


THE FLINTLOCK CHURCH was  
built in 1848 by Primitive  
Baptists north of Platte City.

LAW OFFICE was  
used in the early  
days of Blue  
Springs and in a  
typical store  
building.



THE LUTTRELL CABIN, built  
about 1860, originally was  
located at 39th and Lee's  
Summit Road.



OUT BUILDINGS, of oak  
construction, include a  
smoke house, hen house,  
and out house.



*Curator of The Watkins Mill, B. H. Rucker State Park, discusses an unusual case of historic area preservation.*

# Watkins Mill State Park

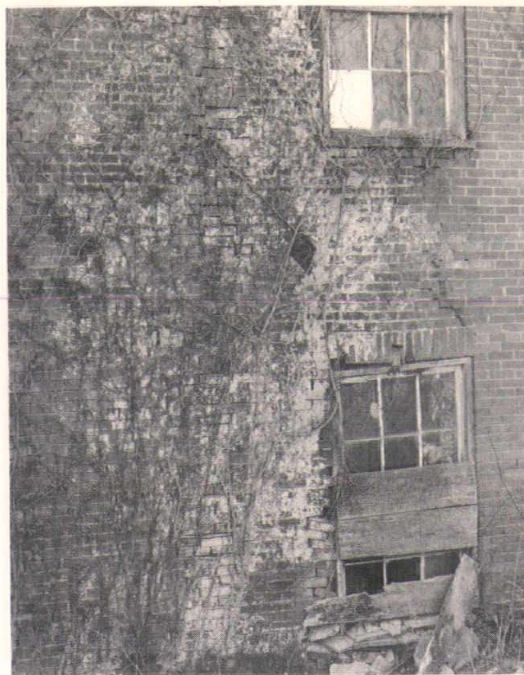
Watkins Mill has been a unique case in historic preservation due to many factors, some of which are outlined below. It is in many ways a transitional case which serves well to point out the similarities and differences between preservation, restoration and reconstruction, but on balance may be said to best represent restoration.

The Watkins plantation has come down through the years remarkably intact. Its four major buildings; mill, house, church and school, are all still standing, in various states of repair. Most of the original acreage of Waltus Watkins' homeplace is now within the park boundaries. A great deal of the intangible appurtenances of life still survive; clothes, books, papers, records, furniture, etc. In short, most of the original materials are still available for us to work with, and the task of the Missouri State Park Board has been to satisfy the standard dictionary definition of restoration, i. e., to return something to a former condition or state of being. It is our objective to return the Watkins establishment to its condition during the period 1868-1880.

In the case of the 1861 mill itself, very little was necessary other than repairs of a surface nature, tuckpointing and repair of brick, replacing window glass, recovering the roof and so forth. The interior had survived virtually untouched, with machinery in near operational condition. Little else was needed there but cleaning rags, oil and elbow grease. However, an adjacent, wooden, lean-to shed which housed the steam engine and dyeing apparatus became a case of pure reconstruction, as it had disappeared entirely.

The two story brick residence of W. L. Watkins, built in 1850, has also remained in excellent condition through the years. Most work already done on it, and to be done in the future, could be literally classed as only minor repairs; new shingles, foundation waterproofing, and so forth. There will be some "de-construction" involved in the removal of a large brick and concrete porch (erected in 1945) from the rear of the house so that an original outdoor kitchen can be restored.

In the case of the 1870 Mt. Vernon Church and the 1856 Franklin School, a lack of maintenance over a span of many years had resulted in severe deterioration. The roofs of both buildings had collapsed into the interiors and little was left other than basic wall and foundation elements. In a few places even these were defective and replacement was called for. These two structures will exist as restoration-reconstruction hybrids, with everything above plate level pure reconstruction, and nearly everything below merely repaired and restored to its original appearance and strength. However, a fortunate happenstance was that the interior furnishings of these buildings were removed by previous owners before their



*Watkins Mill in 1963 prior to restoration, showing deterioration of brickwork and window frames.*

*Photography by Hadley K. Irwin, Missouri State Park S*



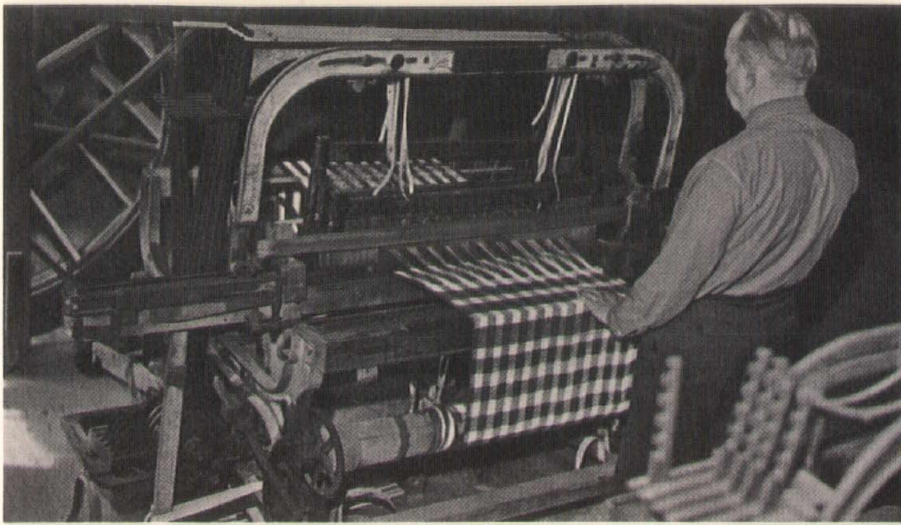
*Watkins Mill in 1967 after restoration, showing the engine and dye room.*

*Watkins home built in 1850 to replace a two story log cabin.*



*Photography by Watkins Mill Associa*





*A five heddle frame loom.  
Original plans called for 36 looms  
of this size.*

respective collapses, and they have now been located and reacquired. So, when restoration is complete the church will have its original pews and pulpit, and the school its desks. Both will retain most of the original woodwork and trim, but will have new floors and ceilings.

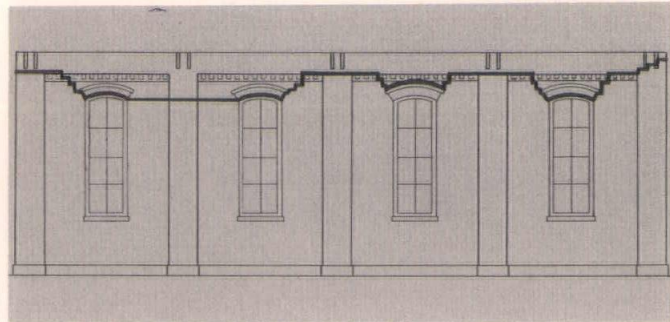
Future plans will entail the restoration of the environment surrounding these buildings in keeping with the 1860-1880 period, and this will call for the return of many outbuildings not presently in existence, such as the blacksmith shop, ice house, wool storage shed, slave quarters and so forth. These will be projects of almost pure reconstruction, but tempered with elements such as to make them borderline cases with regard to original materials. For example, the scale house can be reconstructed on its original foundation; the ice house will be rebuilt over the original rock-lined ice pit which is still extant; the blacksmith shop once reconstructed can be outfitted with its original bellows and tools which have lain in storage these many years. One outbuilding, the smokehouse, has always stood intact, with iron hooks ready for hanging meat, and all it required was the patching of several cracks and so forth to make certain that it would be structurally sound.

We have also been aware of the problem of the natural environment. Research is being conducted to determine the proper plant species for the period so that gardens and landscaping can be renewed. Certain areas that had been turned into lawn in recent years are being returned to pasture or undergrowth. Other areas are being reclaimed. Original fences are being rebuilt, or just maintained if still standing, and newer fences are being removed. Various domestic animals, such as sheep, are being introduced to enhance the agricultural aspects of the plantation. At the same time, modern elements are being systematically excluded; no automobile traffic is allowed in the historic area, cement or concrete, where their use is necessary, is placed in non-visible situations, telephone and electric supply lines are being placed underground.

Our goal is to return the total environment of some 300 acres, including its buildings, roads, fences, and so forth, to its former condition of approximately 100 years ago. Procedures vary from almost pure preservation in the case of the mill, to a blend of techniques in the church and school, to nearly total reconstruction in the case of some outbuildings. However, the project as a whole must be adjudged primarily a restoration, since preservation and reconstruction techniques are applied primarily to only minor elements, as a compliment to basically whole buildings mainly in need of slight de-modernization and minor "cosmetic" type repairs.



*Watkins home showing sub-surface  
waterproofing applied to the  
foundation.*



*Mount Vernon Church  
showing brickwork repairs above  
heavy line.*



*First Outpost Of The United States In The Louisiana Purchase...*

# Fort Osage 1808/1827

*By Charles Kerr, Curator, Jackson County Park Department*

*Sketches by Sidney Moore*

Reconstructed Fort Osage at Sibley, in Jackson County, Missouri (about twenty miles east of Kansas City), illustrates the earliest history of the Louisiana Purchase when its Indians were first in contact with Americans, the Missouri River was laboriously ascended by the keel boats of four traders and explorers, and the topography and boundaries of the Purchase were as yet unknown.

The original Fort was built of hewn white oak logs in 1808, on a high promontory overlooking the Missouri, by William Clark, joint commander of the Lewis and Clark expedition, two years after their return from the Pacific. Its purposes were to establish friendly relations with the Indians by giving them a government trading house, enforce the licensing of private traders, and serve notice upon the British and Spanish colonial authorities that the United States would resent encroachment upon its new territory. The Fort Osage reconstruction is a Jackson County Park Department project. Purchase and development of the site and construction of buildings have been authorized by the County Court. The Native Sons of Kansas City, Missouri, Inc. has donated the historical planning, furnishings, and exhibits.

Interest was first created in Fort Osage in 1912 when the Daughters of the American Revolution placed a marker on the Santa Fe Trail, which is near the present site of the Fort.

In 1937, Dr. Kate L. Gregg wrote "Westward With Dragons." This book contained William Clark's journal of the building of Fort Osage. On March 8, 1940, Dr. Gregg, by invitation, addressed the Native Sons of Kansas City on "The History of Fort Osage", which was published in the Missouri Historical Review in July 1940. This talented historian also contributed transcripts of letters and journals of U. S. Factor George C. Sibley, relating to the full period of the Fort's activity. During the summer of 1940, copies of related documents also were obtained from the National Archives. With this preparation, the Native Sons, in November 1940, petitioned the Jackson County Court to purchase the Fort site. Following favorable action by the Court, Jackson County obtained title to some 14 acres of the site proper for \$10,000 in January 1941.

In August 1941, John H. Thompson, County Engineer, began field exploration of the site and in October obtained the services of J. W. Hendron, Archaeologist, from the National Park Service. Mr. Hendron was supplied with a digging crew, under grant from the Federal Works Progress Administration. Their field research was concluded in June 1942, having uncovered the east lines of the Fort, along the edge of the bluff, including the substructure of the factory building. West lines were obscured by overlay of the old town of Sibley, but here only soldiers' huts and blockhouses were involved. By screening the removed soil many artifacts were recovered, including military buttons, gun flints and parts, building

materials, patterned china, long-stem clay pipes, coins, and articles of Indian origin which can be identified with the Fort.

World War II delayed the beginning of reconstruction until the spring of 1948, when the County authorized the restoration of Blockhouse No. 1. The largest of five blockhouses, it guarded the river and was the only one having fireplaces. Erosion of the bluff, having left only the base of the chimney, made it necessary to shift the new structure 20 feet to the south, as well as subsequent structures of the Fort proper. In the absence of actual design (although Clark's plan view was available), the features of a surviving example in Eastern Tennessee were adopted as best representing detail common to other examples of such structures. The example adopted included no turret or cupola, and the Fort Osage record supplied no evidence of one.

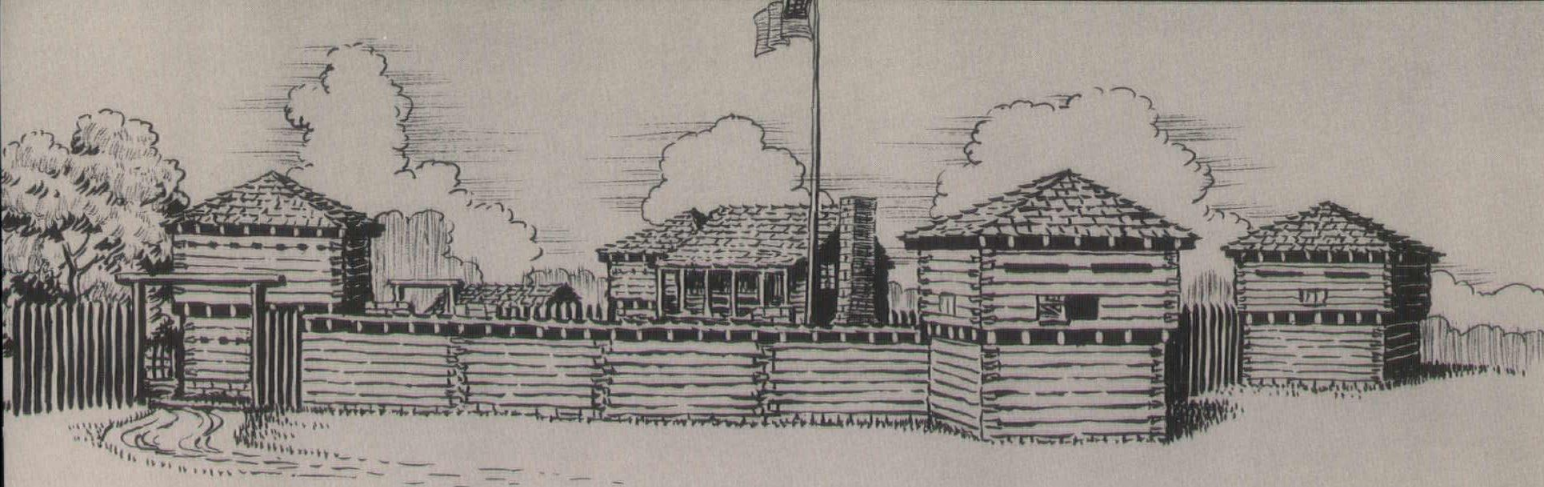
The record dictated the use of hewn timbers, riven stakes, puncheon floors, and boards, all of white oak, for this and all subsequent buildings. The completed structure, equipped with authenticated 6-pound bronze cannon and pictorial exhibits, was dedicated September 11, 1948.

The factory, or trading house, was under construction during 1951-1954. It rests upon original foundations, a story and a half above ground with two cellars below, with the lower cellar opening on the side of the bluff for access to riverboats. There is a "piazza" on three sides. Reports to the Federal Indian Department supplied the dimensions and use of the rooms, as well as their contents, which have been followed in construction and furnishings. Hand-blown window glass and period hardware add authenticity. A storage room provides a museum.

During 1954-1961 the remaining buildings of the project were constructed, consisting of officers' quarters (caretaker's house), four additional blockhouses, soldiers' huts, and stockade. It can easily be seen that a fort as detailed as this will have continuous maintenance problems. Replacing rotten timbers with treated ones and caulking, to keep out moisture, is a never-ending problem. Construction methods were improved with the use of a farm elevator to raise the blockhouse timbers, which were also steel pinned together. Rough-sawed timbers were marked with axes to give the appearance of being hewn. In 1961 an additional 22 acres were obtained. Future plans consist of preventing erosion by installing storm drains, building a boat landing on the Missouri River (Kansas City is 25 miles upstream), and relocating and enlarging the parking area.

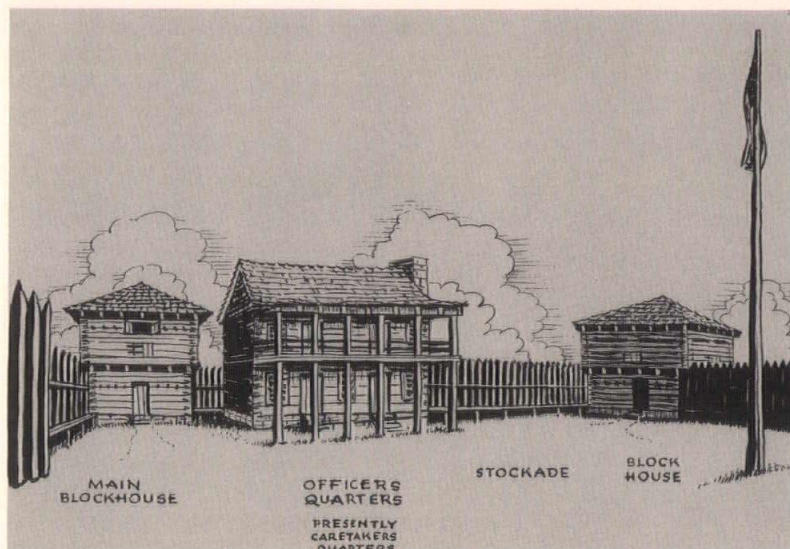
Fort Osage now enjoys the status of being a Registered National Historic Landmark. Each year more than a quarter of a million visitors from every state in the Union and many foreign countries visit Fort Osage and relive a few minutes of America's colorful past. Admittance is free; and the Fort is open seven days a week, all year long.





ENTRANCE TO  
TRADING AREA

MAIN FORT

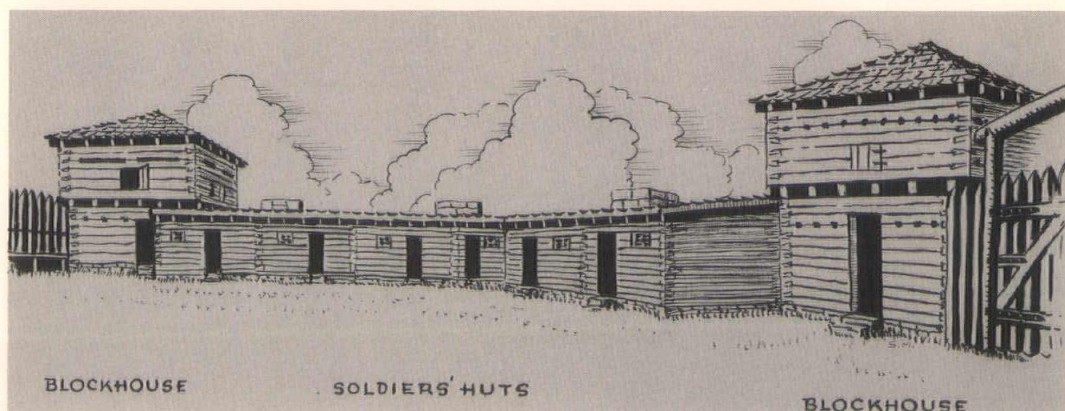


MAIN  
BLOCKHOUSE

OFFICERS  
QUARTERS  
  
PRESENTLY  
CARETAKERS  
QUARTERS

STOCKADE

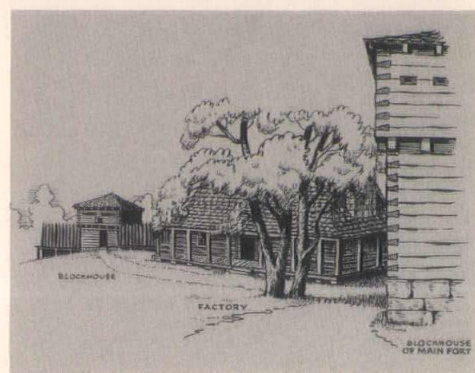
BLOCK  
HOUSE



BLOCKHOUSE

SOLDIERS' HUTS

BLOCKHOUSE



BLOCKHOUSE

FACTORY

BLOCKHOUSE  
OF MAIN FORT



# Preservation News & Notes

**THE HISTORIC MOSES R. GRINTER HOUSE**, the oldest house now standing in Wyandotte County, appears to be a good possibility for preservation now that the Junior League of Kansas City, Kansas, Inc. is undertaking to establish a Heritage Foundation to help acquire the property. The house, in Muncie, Kansas, was built in 1857 overlooking the site of a ferry across the Kaw river established in 1831 by Grinter, the first permanent white settler in the area.

Acquisition of Grinter Place will be a joint venture of the Heritage Foundation and the Kansas City State Historical Society, the latter of which would become fee title owner and maintain the property as provided by the Kansas legislature.

Grinter Place, located on K-32 at 78th Street, is presently owned and operated as a museum by Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Hanson, who have done much to preserve the structure. Visitors are welcome on weekends.

**A NEW 37 ACRE SANTA FE TRAIL PARK**, located at 27th and Topping, adjoining the present Blue Valley Park has been acquired by The Board of Park and Recreation Commissioners of Kansas City, Missouri.

Partially situated on a bluff overlooking the Big Blue River, the park site contains many objects of historic interest. Among them are an early ford on the Santa Fe Trail and an enormous outcrop widely known as "Ghost Rock" to early travelers. The later Independence-Westport road traversed the park and remains of an early bridge are still extant.

The park is open to the public at this time, but development has just begun. Plans include partial restoration of the site and the addition of picnic tables and historic exhibits appealing to both young and old.

Enter the new park from either Blue Valley Park or from 27th and Topping.

**THE NATIVE SONS OF KANSAS CITY** should be credited for their continuing and significant contributions toward the preservation of our heritage. Reconstruction of Fort Osage, described in an earlier article, is no little part due to their early recognition of this significant national landmark and their persistent efforts in its behalf.

More recent projects include the erection of plaques or monuments at many sites of historic interest. Among these are Byram's Ford, Old Fort Union, and Kelly's bar, the oldest building in Kansas City.

The Native Sons contribution to the Jackson County Historical Society for restoration of the Wornall House South Gallery was reported earlier in SKYLINEs.

**WORNALL HOUSE** preservation work continues. Recent plans announced by the Jackson County Historical Society call for immediate completion of work on the South Gallery, installation of newly acquired antique mantle pieces and reconstruction of the hearths in the parlor and sitting room, and furnishing the lower floor. When completed the project will be partially open to the public.

A modern kitchen has already been removed as have many other later additions including a sun porch, a north portico, an added fireplace, and an exposed hot water heating system. Structural repairs are now complete and the floors restored.

Future plans call for restoration of the 1858 kitchen, the fireplace of which was exposed during demolition work, and the addition of a reconstructed closet and handrail in the entrance hall. Decorating and furnishing of the upper floor together with extensive site restoration will complete the work.

**CLAY COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION MEMBERS** put in a good many Saturdays tearing down the 1847 Overton-Harris log house, nine miles north of Liberty, then carting it to the Watkins Mill State Park for storage until it can be re-erected. The front section of the house is two full stories, size 18 x 20 feet. To the rear is a single-storied log kitchen 18 feet square. This is separated from the front living quarters by a 12 foot wide covered "Dog Walk".

This house is unusual in its size, and was likely one of the last log houses built in this area because of increasing availability of lumber, sawed by steam-driven mills. The old house will be re-erected at the Watkins Mill State Park to show the kind of home used by mill owner Waltus L. Watkins before he could build his permanent house of brick in 1850-51.

**PROFESSOR CURTIS BESINGER** reports the following historically oriented news from the University of Kansas: Professor William B. Thompson spent a part of the summer engaged in recording domestic architecture of the late 18th and 19th century in N.E. Georgetown. He worked as part of a team sponsored by the Fine Arts Commission of Washington, D. C.

Students in the Introduction of Architecture course have prepared reports, based on H.A.B.S. format, on architecture in the midwest, while students in the History of American Architecture course have prepared H.A.B.S. reports on architecture specifically located in Kansas. In addition, two students worked during the summer with H.A.B.S. recording teams.

An outstanding exhibit of Nineteenth Century Houses in Lawrence opened on September 22 at the Museum of Art of the University. A June graduate, Ed Baskett, did a photographic survey on which the exhibit was based, while Professor Fred Stephenson and students in his class in architectural photography took many of the photos used both in the exhibit and in the catalogue. Professor Thompson wrote the introductory notes and assisted Professor Besinger in making selections for the exhibit. Denys Peter Myers, Principal Architectural Historian for the Historic American Building Survey, spoke at the opening.

**A JOINT CONFERENCE** was held in Columbia on November 16 by preservation officers from the Kansas City, Springfield and St. Louis chapters of the American



Institute of Architects, representatives from St. Louis and Missouri Valley chapters of the Society of Architectural Historians, and others interested in historic preservation, to coordinate state-wide conservation activities.

The conference, arranged by Phil Cotton, A.I.A., St. Louis, and Professor Osmund Overby of the Department of Art History and Archeology at the University of Missouri, Columbia, and present editor of the S.A.H. Journal, featured the following:

Mr. George Wrenn, Supervisor of Properties for the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, spoke on the "Philosophies and Problems of Restoration", and later moderated reports presented by many of the organizations present.

Mr. Crosby Brown and Miss Mary McCue, both with the Missouri State Park Board, spoke on the survey currently being conducted by the board to select consensus sites in Missouri for inclusion in the Register maintained by the National Park Service.

Mr. John Bryan, author of the book, "Missouri's Contribution to American Architecture", and many, many articles publicizing the significance of Missouri's landmarks, was honored at a luncheon.

**THE PAWNEE INDIAN VILLAGE MUSEUM**, Republic County, Kansas, has recently been completed by the Kansas State Historical Society. The museum is located at the site of an Indian village dating from approximately 1820 and actually incorporates an original earth lodge floor. The village of about 1,000 Pawnee Indians originally consisted of between 30 and 40 round, dome-shaped lodges of sod over a heavy timber framework. A 300 foot walk leads visitors from the museum past remaining surface features of the site; lodge floors, storage pits and remaining evidences of a village wall. At Fort Hays, the Society has recently renovated a guardhouse and a blockhouse, which are open as museums. A visitor's center, also containing quarters for a caretaker, will probably be completed next spring.

**ELSAH, ILLINOIS**, an early mill town, port, and manufacturing center on the Great River Road just north of Alton, exists in a remarkable state of preservation largely due to the efforts of local residents. Professor Charles B. Hosmer of nearby Principia College reports that the Village Board is currently working on a new zoning ordinance containing provisions for historic district preservation, and that Historic Elsay, formerly a garden club, has extensive plans for restoring plant materials within the village as well as screening its entrance from the now commercially developed River Road.

Within easy driving distance of St. Louis, Elsay offers the visitor a truly significant opportunity to experience a mid-nineteenth century environment complete with many modest houses of both clapboard and stone, set in a picturesque canyon separating mighty bluffs overlooking the Mississippi River.

**THE HISTORIC BUILDING COMMITTEE** of the Kansas

City chapter, American Institute of Architects, is currently engaged in two noteworthy projects designed to foster an awareness of many local landmarks. Members of the committee recently completed two walking tours of city neighborhoods to identify both districts and individual structures worthy of recording, and/or rehabilitating. Finding of the committee will be published in the form of a map with supporting photographs to be distributed to visitors by the Kansas City Tourist Commission.

A second project, a photographic exhibit of several local historic landmarks, will open January 5th at the All Souls Unitarian Church. The exhibit has been designed to illustrate the importance of preserving Kansas City's architectural heritage in order to maintain a needed continuity in our urban fabric.

The exhibit will be available to other organizations on request after January, 1969.

**THE MID-AMERICA MUSEUMS COUNCIL** seminar meeting was held Friday, November 1, at the Nelson Gallery in Kansas City. The program, organized by Mr. Milton Perry, Curator of the Truman Library, was intended to illustrate a lack of basic research in many areas of middle-western history, and to begin a continuing program of concentrated scholarship to overcome that omission.

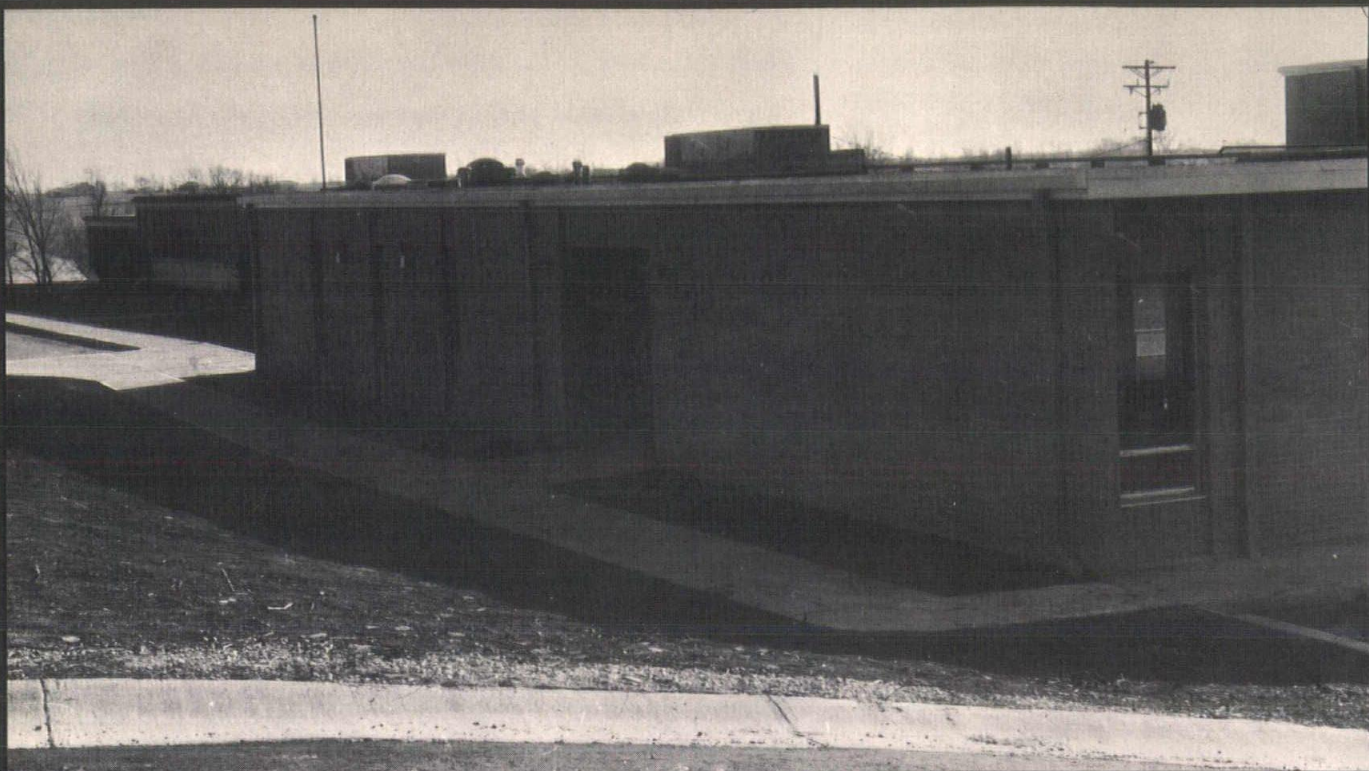
Four papers, presented at the meeting, will be published in the near future.

Mr. Robert T. Bray, Archeologist, spoke on "Archeological Sites in Western Missouri", indicating a need for research into the forms and materials of locally manufactured pottery, and a need for better understanding of pioneer industrial processes to aid the researcher in evaluating his findings.

Miss Mary P. McCue, Historian, spoke on "Cast-iron in Missouri Architecture", pointing out that although this material was broadcast in commercial store fronts in the 1870 and 1880's, very little is now known about its local manufacture. These storefronts possessed much charm and some should be preserved.

Mr. Harold W. Tribolet, a book and paper Conservator, spoke on the causes of deterioration of paper and techniques for both its preservation and restoration. Mr. Tribolet has been active in developing many of the formulae used in this important field. He served as a member of the United States team of conservators who assisted the Italian government in Florence, following the recent flood which damaged much important material. Mrs. Katherine N. Taggart, Historian, spoke on "Henry Sager, Furniture Maker of Early Westport", noting that the census roles of 1850, 1860 and 1870 indicated a majority of our local cabinet and furniture makers, as well as other craftsmen, were of German origin and that their products were surprisingly unlike those of most mid-Atlantic and southern craftsmen. Usually unsigned, local works are exceedingly difficult to identify because so little is known of their unique designs.





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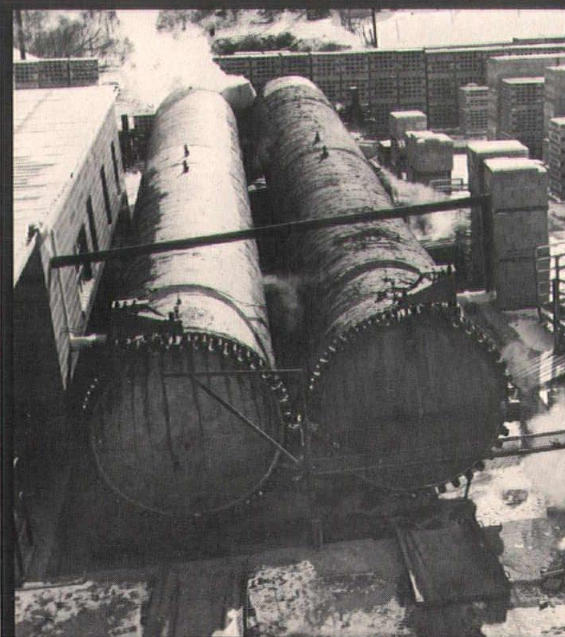
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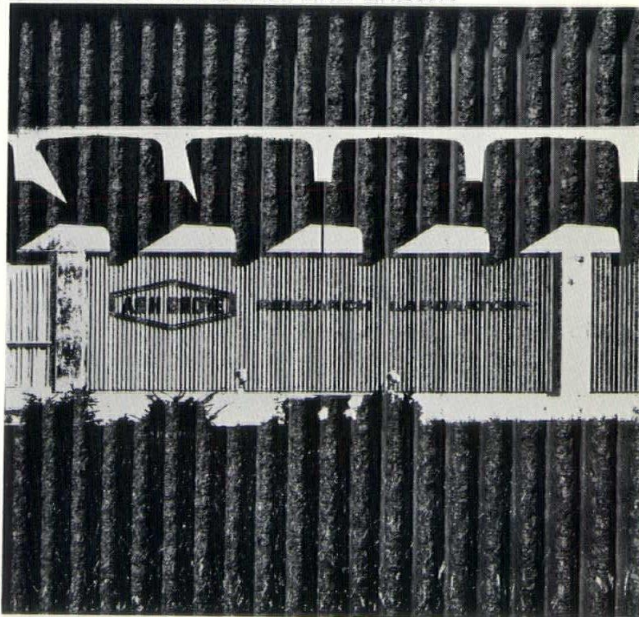
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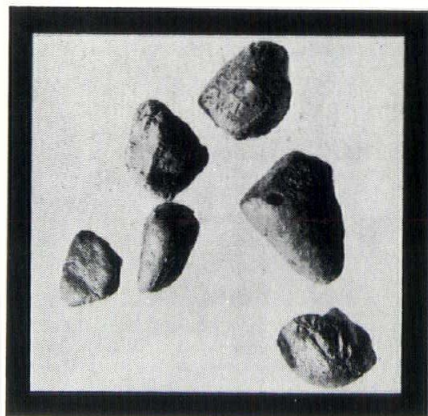


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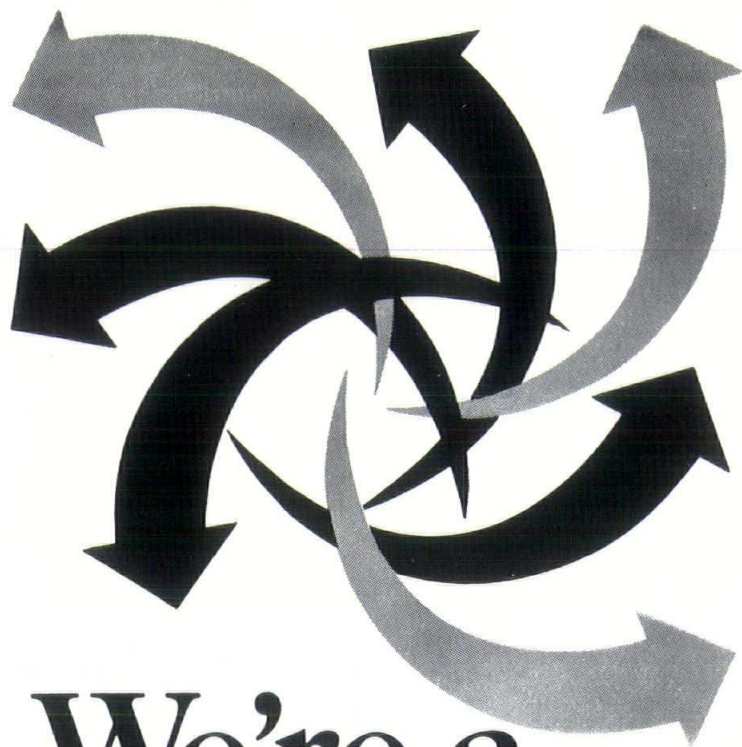
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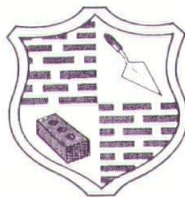
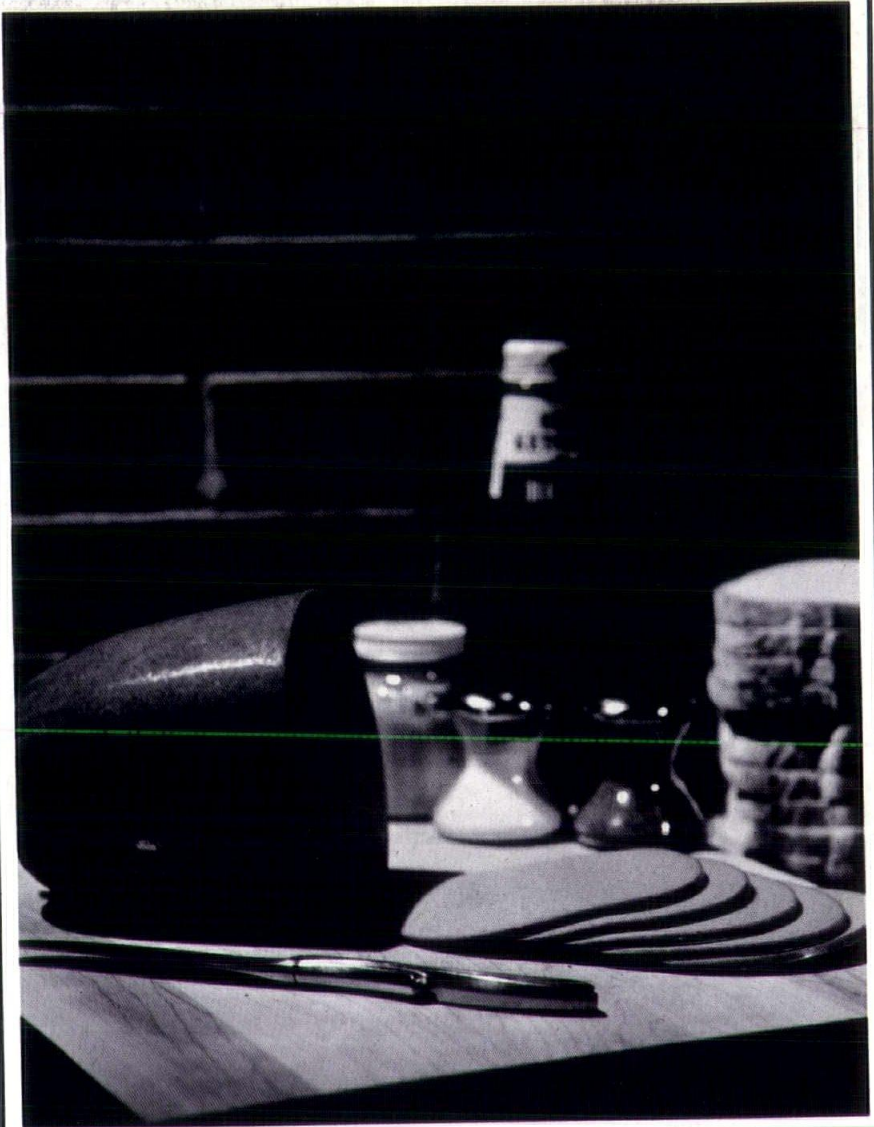
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