

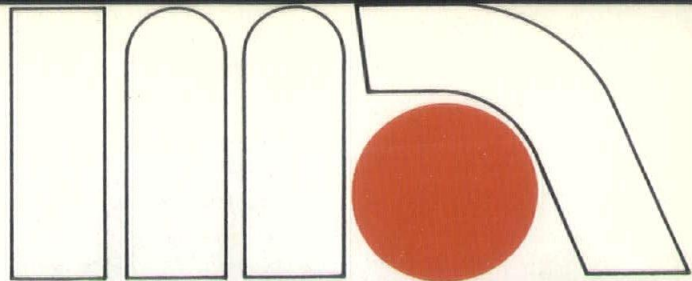
preservation

December 1972

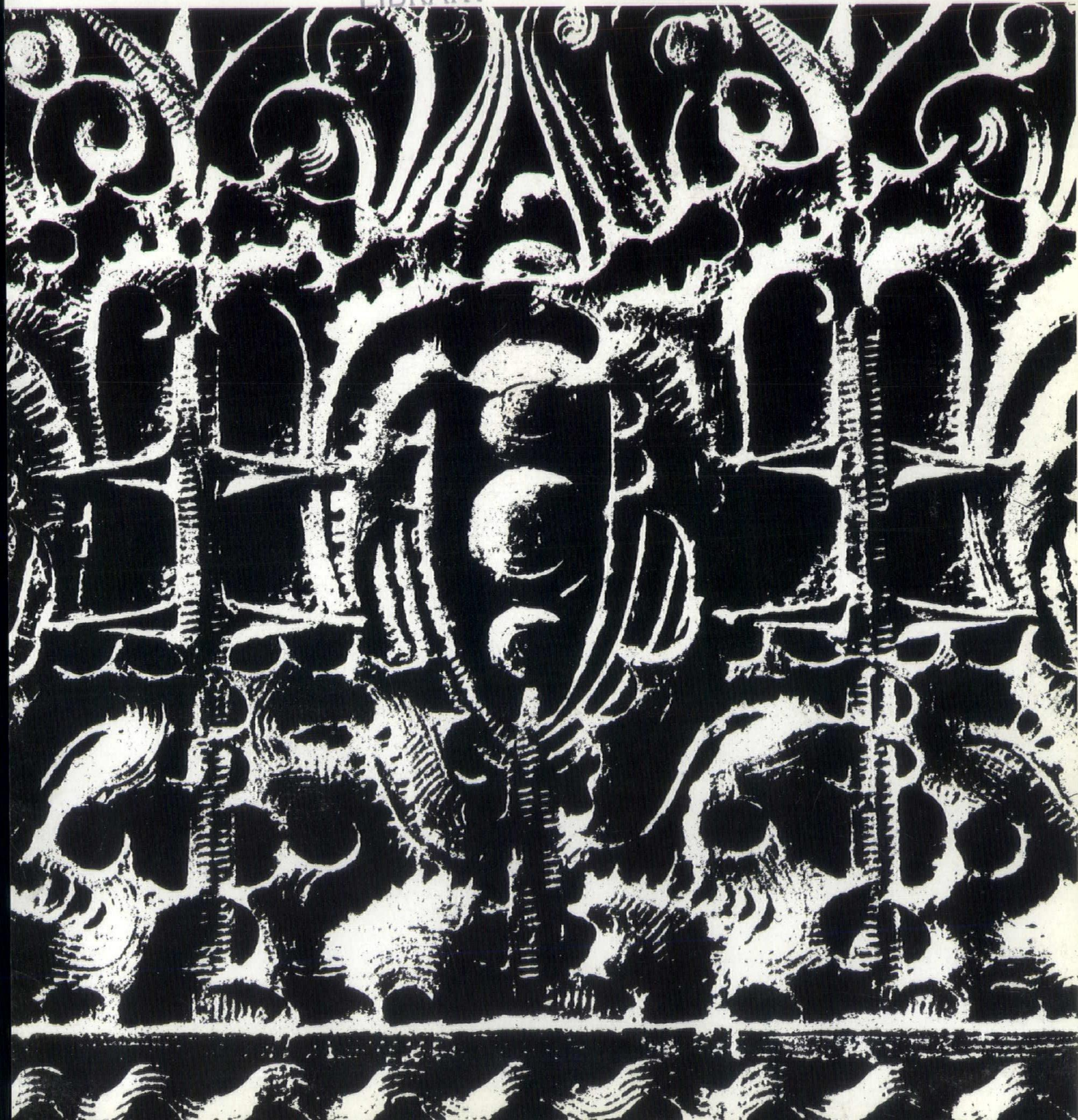
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Almost simultaneously, the National Register of Historic Places with northeast boundaries similar to those shown on the 1969 AIA survey. These boundaries, which conflict with the right of way proposed for Highway 755, were upheld at the November, 1972, meeting of the State Park Board's advisory council on Historic sites and buildings.

city plan commission's role in district process

By Dale E. Ruthsatz

Division Head, City Plan Commission Staff

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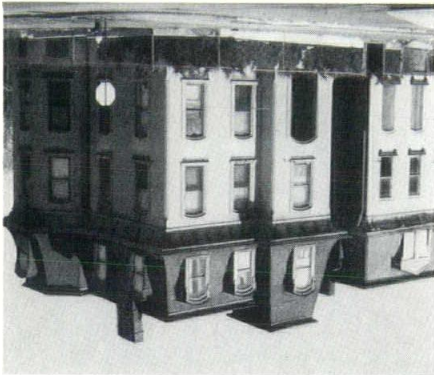
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architectural survey of lafayette square, st. louis



LEGEND

- most significant architecturally
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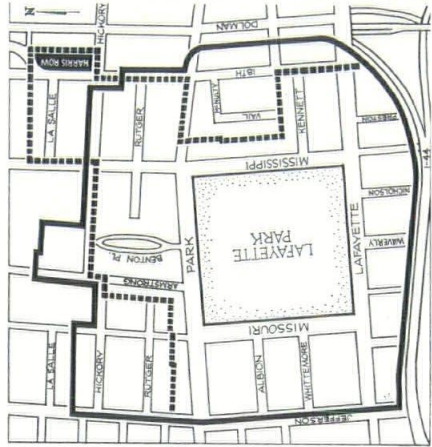


This is a view of the homes on Hickory Street at 18th.



A view of the row homes along Harris Row in the Lafayette Park area.

This map illustrates the city's original area planned for preservation as outlined by the solid line and the National Register of Historic Places suggested boundaries as outlined by the dotted line.



our invaluable architectural heritage: shall it be saved?

Located at the crossroads of the country and serviced by the nation's two largest rivers, it was inevitable that the area that was to become the State of Missouri would attract many different cultures, and that each would make some contribution to the heritage we now enjoy.

The waterways, the natural beauty and resources of Missouri attracted these settlers, assimilated them and made them all Missourians. The Indians left their earthen mounds, the French their lean-to porched cottages, the Americans their pioneer log cabins and federal town houses, the European immigrants their religious and ethnic oriented communities and the Victorian period its elegant "gingerbread" mansions.

But, unfortunately, as is our American practice, the original owners generally forsook their homestead after 50 years of use. Succeeding residents, largely rentees, were unsympathetic to maintenance and by age 75 most buildings were considered candidates for demolition.

As the rate of destruction of our earlier buildings has increased, organized efforts to preserve those of historical and architectural value still remaining have also increased. Missourians recognized the value of conserving their historical and architectural heritage as early as 1923 when the Missouri Legislature appropriated \$5,000 to purchase the Tavern at Arrow Rock and placed it in custody of the Missouri Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Private preservation groups, however, make up the largest segment of the preservation movement. They have concerned themselves primarily with saving and restoring notable individual buildings as historic house museums, and commemorating a period, or persons associated with the property. Today almost every community in the state has preserved, or is in the process of preserving, a landmark of local interest.

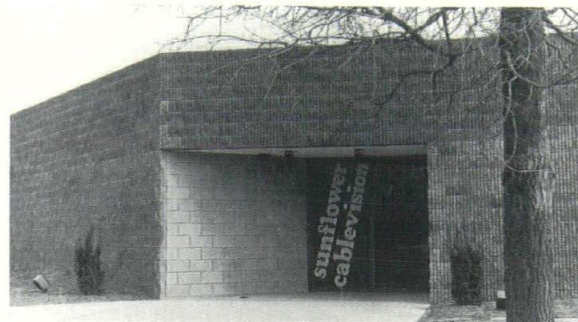
A community, however, can absorb only so many museums. Even then, few can justify their existence unless they make a vital contribution to the life and economy of the community. The most ideal function of a landmark is to continue serving the purpose for which it was originally intended. Some of our most precious residential landmarks are still lived in today by sympathetic owners. Many commercial structures, office buildings and railroad stations, are still serving their initial purposes.

The state's rapid transformation from rural to urban, then from urban to suburban, and the subsequent efforts of cities to revitalize their central areas has been a major factor in the destruction of Missouri's tangible cultural heritage. In an effort to reverse the trend, preservation agencies throughout the state are attempting to reawaken Missourians to the importance of using historic preservation to stabilize and even enrich their environment. To do this, the preservationist must find a new compatible use for buildings and demonstrate that it can be converted for less money than to replace it with new construction. Many cities have established historic districts and are on the way to creating a viable urban neighborhood with a demographic mix. The common denominator is the devotion of the residents to historic buildings.

While Missourians have made great strides in preserving the State's heritage, the needs of the state are many. According to "Foundations of the Past," the State of Missouri's program to preserve its heritage (1971), the following five needs predominate: (1) A strong State Historic Preservation Law; (2) Adequate funding of preservation activities within the state; (3) A lines of communication among agencies in Missouri and Federal agencies; (4)

continued to page 26

Sunflower Cablevision makes the most of Armco Joists



Sunflower Cablevision Studio, Lawrence, Kansas; designed by Nearing and Staats, A.I.A., Shawnee Mission, Kansas; mechanical engineering by Smith and Boucher, Inc., Mission, Kansas; contracting by Constant Construction Company, Lawrence, Kansas; structural engineering by Boyd, Brown and Stude, Kansas City, Missouri.

Armco Shortspan Joists serve as roof support and for attachment of lighting in this new office and studio building of Sunflower Cablevision, Lawrence, Kansas. They fit perfectly with the designers' objective for the structure of natural appearance inside and out.

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volume 1, no. 6

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mrs. margaret poelker

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Detail of Ornament

Wainwright Building, St. Louis Mo. 1891

Adler and Sullivan: Architects

Chas. K. Ramsey, Associated Architect

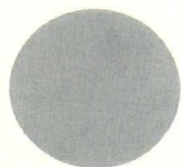
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the wainwright building: an architectural history milestone

The recent destruction of Chicago's Old Stock Exchange and the impending demolition of St. Louis' Victoria Building are pointed reminders that the work of Louis Sullivan and Dankmar Adler is steadily vanishing.

Some of it has vanished via disfiguring alteration, such as the long ago remodeling and enlarging of the fire-damaged St. Nicholas Hotel for conversion to offices as the Victoria. Some of it has vanished in piecemeal erosion, such as with the removal of cornices and ornament, and the replacement of Sullivan's distinguished entrances with "modernized" doors, foyers and elevator enclosures.

But the great body of work by this partnership has not even been granted the continuity of this token existence. Office buildings, stores, theaters, factories, railroad stations, warehouses and residences now exist only as archival memories. This memory of them is fragmentary, because many of the firm's drawings were as carelessly thrown away as their buildings have been. Often all that remains is a published rendering or a photograph. About a dozen

Adler and Sullivan buildings survive, and about 20 more that Sullivan did independently.

Against this background, the survival of the Adler and Sullivan Wainwright Building in St. Louis with most of its original character intact takes on an extraordinary importance. The Wainwright would be significant enough for this reason alone to justify assigning the highest priority to efforts to keep it in service, and to keep it intact.

But the Wainwright is much more than a relic with a scarcity premium. If all the Adler and Sullivan projects were still in their places in excellent condition, the St. Louis building would be outstanding among them for the same reason it is outstanding among all other buildings: The Wainwright is a unique phenomenon in the history of world architecture.

In its moment of emancipation from the load-bearing wall, the Wainwright solved in 1892 the problem of integrating tall building design with the new means of the steel frame. The invention by William LeBaron Jenney of the cage support and his first application of it in the

By George McCue

Honorary AIA
Art & Urban Design Critic
St. Louis Post Dispatch

1879 Leiter Building, Chicago, was followed by a decade of evolutionary types that were trying to discover a way out of the kind of design imposed by the deadweight walls and interior masonry columns.

The first effects were the opening up of wall space to gain broader window areas, and these pioneer structures of the Chicago School presented the first examples of screen-like facade.

But they were not all tall, and the first buildings to venture up to 16 stories or so kept vestiges of historic styles.

In his essay, "The Tall Office Building Artistically Considered," Sullivan summed up the skyscraper esthetic: "We must now heed the imperious voice of emotion. It demands of us: what is the chief character of a tall office building? And at once we answer: it is lofty." The Wainwright was the first conceptual solution of the problem of how to express loftiness, not in the number of its stories (other buildings already had gone considerably higher) but in its spirit of verticalism as an architectural statement.

John D. Randall, AIA a former Chicagoan who had made the Wainwright a personal cause, has assembled preliminary figures on the cost of renovating the Wainwright and making it self-supporting in continued service as an office building.

The St. Louis Chapter, AIA, has designed a Wainwright Building Committee which has developed compelling data supporting the economic feasibility of renovation and in cooperation with John Randall is exploring possible financing methods.

This has become urgent since last June 29, when an explosion of an old ammonia air conditioning system in the basement blew out several storefront windows and caused other nonstructural damage. The loss was insured, but the issue now is whether insurance proceeds are to be used in pay for repairs—or demolition. There are hopeful prospects of saving St. Louis from the disgrace of letting this world-renowned monument be lost by default, and the chapter committee is exploring them diligently. ●



This is the historic Wainwright Building in St. Louis which was proof by Chicago architects Adler and Sullivan that a steel frame could be used to support a tall building. The St. Louis chapter of AIA currently occupies offices on the ground floor of the Wainwright Building.

WEDEMEYER, Cernik and Corrubia of St. Louis were architects for the new \$6 million addition to the Kirksville, Mo., Osteopathic Hospital that was dedicated October 24. The hospital, which serves a 16-county area of northeast Missouri, southern Iowa, and western Illinois, is a 7-story structure. It will be linked with the center section of the existing hospital by an underground tunnel and a 2-level bridge.

LAWRENCE C. HULTENGREN has joined the Drake Partnership, architects, of St. Louis as director of construction management. Hultengren is former chief administrator for the St. Louis County Department of Public Works.

son buys out father

William A. Brunner has purchased the St. Joseph, Mo., architectural firm of Brunner & Brunner, Architects & Engineers. Previous owner was his father, Otto Brunner, who now serves the firm as consultant.

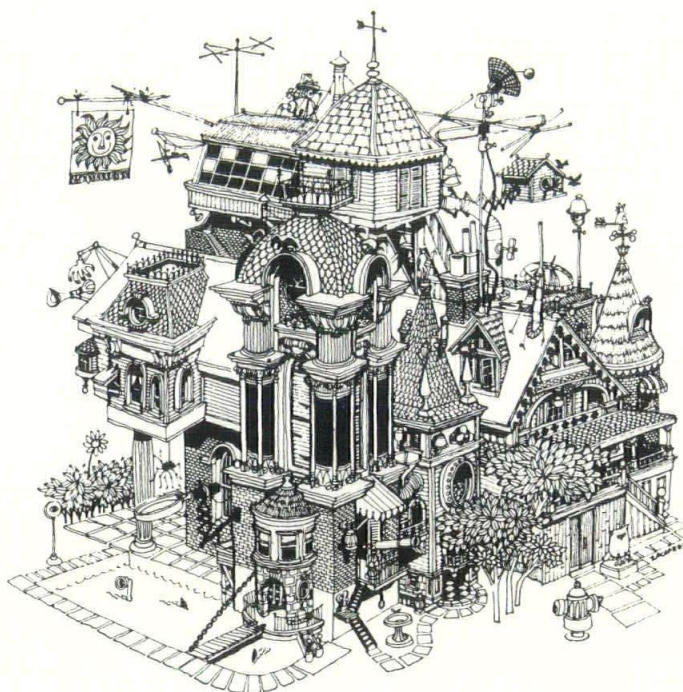
William Brunner is an architectural engineering graduate of the University of Kansas. Otto Brunner took over the firm of Eckel & Aldrich after the death of George R. Eckel in July, 1959. William Brunner joined his father in April, 1960.

James E. Wrzesien, formerly of Chicago, heads the new Kansas City branch which occupies a 7, 150 square-foot-lobby-level suite in Crown Center.

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St. Louis Preservation Week

Twenty-three historic sites in the Greater St. Louis area participated in its first Historic Preservation Week, October 14-22.

Initiated and sponsored by Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Historic Preservation Week is intended to remind St. Louisians of their outstanding heritage which merits preservation, to promote cooperation among museum houses in the area and to serve as a means of raising funds for continued restoration and operation of historic sites and museum houses. It is hoped the event will become an annual affair.

All 23 sites could be visited in any order and on any day throughout the nine day period for a package price of \$5 for adults and \$3 for children. Of this, \$1.50 and \$1 respectively was refunded to Landmarks for printing and promotion.

About 1,250 tickets were sold, but an unexpected added benefit was the increased private traffic generated during the week for individual houses.

senior housing planned

Contractors interested in submitting bids construction of a senior housing structures in Hermann, Mo., have until January 18 to do so. The approved plans submitted by Sammons & Buller of Sedalia include four quadruplex buildings and a recreation fellowship meeting hall.

Plans call for three and a half rooms in each apartment—living room, bedroom, combination kitchen - dining room and bathroom. The monthly rent will vary from \$60 to \$90, depending upon the renter's income.

THE INDEPENDENCE, MO. school board has appointed Crowley, Wade and Milstead of Independence to design a second phase of the Sycamore Hills Elementary School.

CONTRACTS for planning a senior citizens home in Salisbury, Mo., have been signed between Sammons and Buller of Sedalia, Mo., architects for the project and the Salisbury Senior Citizens Housing Authority, Inc.

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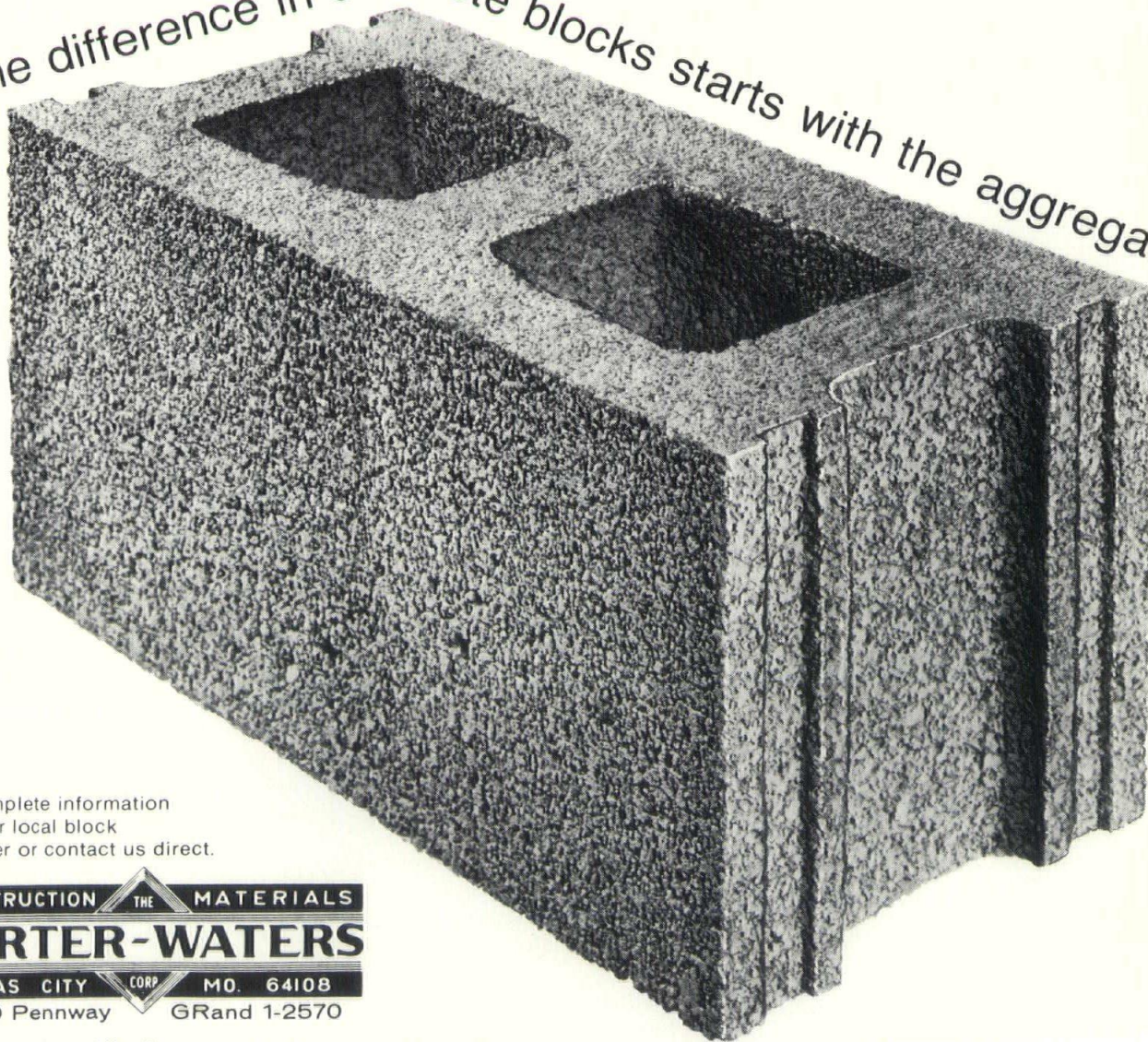
THERMAL INSULATION—the U factor (average) on 8" Haydite blocks is 0.32 and on 12", 0.29.

DURABLE—exceeds Federal and ASTM specifications for hollow, load-bearing masonry, above and below grade. Laboratory tests show 100 cycles of freezing and thawing without visible damage or loss of weight.

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vanishing way of life preserved in missouri town, 1855

Located on the eastern side of Lake Jacomo, in Jackson County, Missouri, in a wooded hilly area, Missouri Town 1855 has been planned to preserve the remains of a way of life which is rapidly vanishing.

These are original buildings and not reproductions. 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 the 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 early Missouri town grew.

THE FLINTLOCK CHURCH was built in 1848 by Primitive Baptists, 5 miles north of Platte City, Missouri. Originally known as the Unity Church, it was later called the Flintlock Church. The congregation was first organized in 1840.

Bee Creek near the original site of the church was often used for the baptism of converts, with several preachers in attendance on special occasions.

The building of hewn log construction, with a ground plan in the form of a cross, was donated by the Platte County Historical Society. Some of the logs used in the restoration came from the Bogus house near Liberty, Missouri, donated by Charles F. Curry, Real Estate Company.

THE RIFFIE HOUSE, of post and beam construction is supported on floor beams notched into a center beam. The space between posts is filled with hand-molded brick and mortar and the wall finished on the interior with plaster. The hand hewn ceiling beams parallel the arrangement of the floor beams. The house, which originally stood in Maysville, Missouri was donated by Mr. & Mrs. Jack D. Riffie.

BLUE SPRINGS LAW OFFICE—This building was used as a law office in the early days of Blue Springs. It is a type of building also used as a small store or doctor's office. The building was donated by Miss Lillian May Cummins through the courtesy of Mr. Hal H. Liggett.

THE SAMUEL-CHEVIS TAVERN, built about 1821 at Barry, Missouri was on the county line between Clay and Platte Counties. For many years it was a stage stop on the roads to Leavenworth, St. Louis and to Weston. The building, donated by Mr. & Mrs. John K. Samuel, is of hewn log construction with a continuous roof covering, two cabins separated by a breezeway or "dog trot." Additions to the rear used post and beam construction. The openings between the logs were filled or "chinked" with walnut blocks and lime mortar.

The outbuildings of oak construction located near the Samuel-Chevis Tavern are the smokehouse, hen house and outhouse which were at original location of the tavern. The hen house is unusual to modern eyes since the nests are in the overhanging ends. The outhouse is functional and is intended for public use. The smoke house was used to preserve meat, which was cut and hung in the house while a low smoky fire, burned in a kettle or brick hearth in the center of the floor. ●

Note: Story and photos courtesy of Jackson County Park Department



Flintlock Church, 1848



Chevis-Samuels Tavern, 1821



Smokehouse Chevis-Samuels Tavern, 1850



Law Office, 1850



Riffie House, 1838



joint efforts needed to preserve lafayette square

The Board of Aldermen of St. Louis legally designated the Lafayette Square neighborhood as the city's first historic district on February 4, 1972. The following article looks at this process from the points of view of several of the groups involved. The St. Louis chapter of AIA has had a long history of interest in the area and at the present time is working with the City Plan Commission and neighborhood groups in an attempt to develop a routing of proposed Highway 755 to avoid conflict with the fine blocks of houses in the northeast corner of the square. The resolution of the almost 29-year stalemate over this highway would remove one of the last hurdles to meaningful re-development of this historic neighborhood.
The Editors

the original survey of lafayette square

By Richard Bliss

Committee for Preservation of Historic Buildings, St. Louis AIA at time of survey

Although there has long been an interest in preserving the unique urban neighborhood which surrounds the handsome square dedicated to the Marquis de Lafayette (the indomitable efforts of John Albury Bryan in behalf of the area being of special significance), the present movement to create an historic district may well be traced specifically to a 1969 survey by the St. Louis Chapter, AIA, Historic Buildings Committee. At that time a sidewalk survey was conducted by the committee, each structure being discussed at the site and a collective evaluation determined on the basis of four categories, as follows: 1. Most significant architecturally; 2. Architecturally significant; 3. Some architectural interest for neighborhood; and 4. Little or no architectural interest—or in ruins.

The results of this survey were tabulated on a map prepared by W. Philip Cotton, Jr. (copy of which appears here). This map received wide distribution and no doubt was instrumental in transforming the vague feeling that something must be done to save Lafayette Square into a definite program for action. Although the precise boundaries which the Historic Buildings Committee originally recommended for the historic district have been somewhat revised, the committee may take pride in its role in creating a climate conducive to the historic district concept.

legislative efforts to save square traced

By Jerold M. Ferrell

President, Lafayette Square Restoration Committee

In early 1970, the City Plan Commission advised the Lafayette Square Restoration Committee of its intent to formulate a neighborhood redevelopment plan for Lafayette Square. A close working relationship developed during the next 24 months which guaranteed considerable input by the neighborhood organization, particularly in the formulation of the methods to achieve the primary goal of protecting and renovating existing architecturally significant structures to provide a core for the redevelopment of the area.

During the planning process it became evident that legislation would be necessary to implement the plan. After several meetings with key legislators it was determined that the most appropriate means was the "Historic District" concept and more particularly legislation similar to that passed by the city of Detroit.

In the fall of 1971, legislation was introduced authorizing the creation of Historic Districts and containing procedures for review of all applications for building permits by the city Landmarks and Urban Design Commission.

Upon passage, a second bill designating our area as the first Historic District was introduced last February. It contained detailed guidelines prepared by the City Plan Commission restricting incompatible new construction and regulating modifications

to existing structures. After some initial difficulty concerning the setting of the boundaries in the northeast corner in relation to the proposed routing of Highway 755, the bill was passed by the Board of Aldermen and signed by the mayor on July 2.

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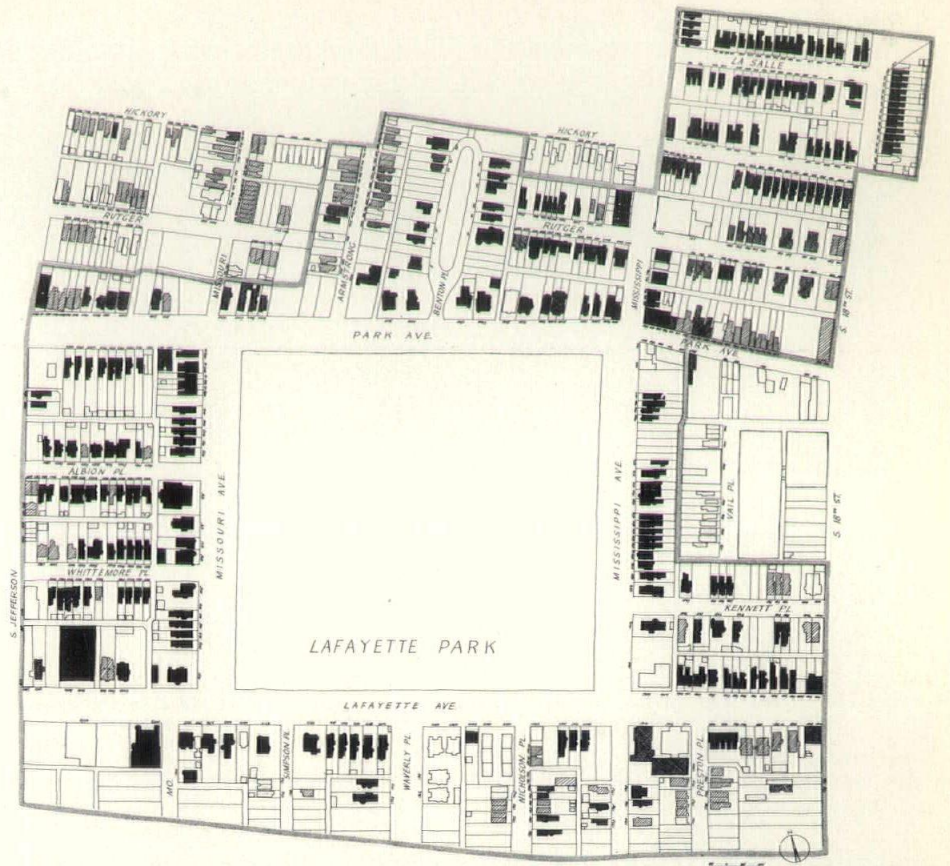
Division Head, City Plan
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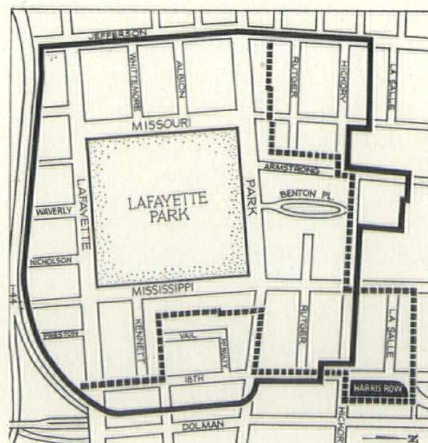
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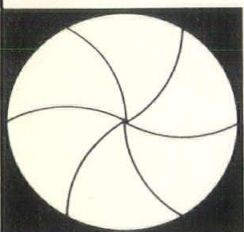
This is a view of the homes on Hickory Street at 18th.



A view of the row homes along Harris Row in the Lafayette Park area.

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lafayette square

continued from page 12

The implementation of an Historic District Ordinance becomes a major challenge. It was determined that the most expeditious way for the city to enforce the ordinance was to tie the program to the building permit procedure. This has limitations in that some modifications can be made to structures without building permits (such as painting), but being cognizant of these limitations, it was evident that this procedure was still the most satisfactory from our standpoint.

In developing the ordinance, we wished to make its potential application as broad as possible so that it can be utilized not only for specific buildings with great historic importance, but also for areas or groups of buildings which together comprise a segment of our city which has an architectural or cultural heritage which can meaningfully be preserved.

Because the implementation of any Historic District ordinance must involve judgment and evaluation based on specific proposals, strong professional advice must be available. In general, most individual applicants have proved cooperative in the overall effort. In retrospect, it can be seen that the greatest goal of such a program is really the education of individuals and neighborhoods in good and compatible urban design. As this education process expands, enforcement becomes increasingly simpler.

st. louis chapter backs preservation efforts

Theodore J. Wofford

Chairman, St. Louis chapter
Committee for Preservation
of Historic Buildings

Because we believe that the basic building block for any meaningful rebirth of the city is a stable neighborhood composed of concerned and responsible citizens, the St. Louis Chapter, AIA, and especially its Committee for the Preservation of Historic Buildings has, through the years,

continued to page 16

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Wise home owners use both — gas and electricity! Gas for jobs like heating, air conditioning, water heating, cooking and clothes drying. Electricity for lighting and other jobs for which it is best suited.

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lafayette square

continued from page 14

been occupied with the identification, preservation and development of such existing neighborhoods.

The Lafayette Square and Soulard areas, with their strong focal points, fine architectural heritage and character, generally positive boundaries and nucleus of vitally interested citizens, while beset with serious problems of blight, have this potential for strong neighborhood development if given sensitive preservation, restoration and integration of new structures.

They can become fine places in which to live, providing the sense of cultural continuity so necessary in preserving the humanity of a great city, and at the same time they can also serve as a developing ground for the methods and techniques of renovation and selective replacement desperately needed to arrest the growing decay, stabilize the neighborhoods and provide quality housing for all of the citizens of St. Louis.

To this end the following resolution was presented to the membership of the AIA and unanimously endorsed on March 28, 1972:

"BE IT RESOLVED that the St. Louis Chapter of the AIA reaffirms its support of the efforts to have the Lafayette Square and Soulard neighborhoods designated as Historic Districts, and pledges its continued assistance to those agencies and organizations attempting to secure the existing structures against life safety hazards, from further deterioration or unnecessary demolition, and working to preserve the architectural and historic character of these areas in order to bring about their rejuvenation as viable and desirable neighborhoods." ●

hospital expansion planned

Approval has been given for an 18-bed addition to the Ste. Genevieve County Memorial Hospital in suburban St. Louis.

Hanner, Breitweiser & McLaughlin, Chester, Ill., have been named architects with Herzog Construction Co. of Ste. Genevieve acting as general contractor.

historic victoria building faces demolition doom

By Richard Bliss

*Member & Past Chairman of
Committee for Preservation
Of Historic Bldgs, St. Louis Chapter*

The recent announcement that the Victoria Building is doomed to be demolished is the latest chapter in the sad chronicle of the destruction of the works of the great firm of Adler and Sullivan.

Unfortunately, too few St. Louisians are aware of the fact that our downtown area boasts three major office buildings designed by this pioneering Chicago architectural firm: the Victoria Building (originally the St. Nicholas Hotel) at Eighth and Locust, the Seven-O-Five Building (originally the Lincoln Trust Building) at Seventh and Olive, and the Wainwright Building at Seventh and Chestnut. All three structures, which stand within a few blocks of each other, were built in the early 1890's with St. Louis architect Charles K. Ramsey in charge of supervision.

Admittedly, the Victoria is the least valuable of the three buildings due to its extensive alteration in 1905 following a fire which destroyed the hotel ballroom located under the steeply sloping roof which originally capped the structure. At this time the building was enlarged and additional stories added to convert the building to office use, but Sullivan's beautifully detailed bay windows and portions of his ornament were retained. In fact, the architects for the remodeling, Eames and Young, are to be congratulated for the skill with which they adapted the structure to a new use while still retaining as much as possible of Sullivan's original work. (Louis Sullivan himself is said to have held a less generous opinion on this subject.)

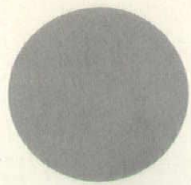
The architectural profession may recall that the 1895 American

Institute of Architects' convention was held in the then recently completed hotel. At this time the use of steel framing for high rise structures was still considered experimental, higher buildings than the St. Nicholas often still being masonry bearing.

Sullivan's advanced aesthetic viewpoint and Adler's organizing and engineering ability contributed greatly to the development of the "sky scraper" as such structures were beginning to be called. Chicago, which originally claimed so many of the early skyscrapers including the work of James Burnham, Holabird and Roche, John W. Root and Le Baron Jenney as well as Adler and Sullivan, is losing this heritage at an alarming pace with the result that Adler and Sullivan's buildings in St. Louis are acquiring ever increasing importance.

All three St. Louis buildings were of supreme significance in the development of the modern skyscraper, the Wainwright Building having achieved worldwide fame as one of the earliest satisfactory aesthetic expressions for the multi-story office structure. Architects throughout the world could only view the loss of the Wainwright Building as a disaster comparable to Paris' destruction of the Eiffel Tower or London's razing of St. Paul's Cathedral.

If, as seems likely, the Victoria Building cannot be saved (the property being more valuable as a parking lot), it is all the more imperative that sound economic solutions be devised for preserving the Seven-O-Five Building and the Wainwright. In the brief period remaining during which these three key buildings are scheduled to survive together, it is suggested that everyone interested in architecture take the opportunity to examine and compare these milestones in the rise of modern architecture. ●



systematic study needed for successful preservation

By W. Philip Cotton, Jr.

State Preservation Coordinator

Public interest and action in conservation and local history is probably increasing faster than professional leadership in these fields. Many architects are being led to an interest and awareness of the architectural merits and relevance of older buildings by non-professionals who are aroused by the rapacious obliteration of our land-and-landscape and who have developed increased perception of the voice of our structural heritage.

One necessary step in the conservation of this heritage is its identification and study. Until the various elements of our architectural inheritance are surveyed, recorded and studied, it is difficult in our word-oriented culture to effectively promote their conservation, re-use and continued service.

To begin, it is necessary to systematically collect and organize data on historic structures and sites, the more the

better. However, with a finite amount of time, energy and funds, limitations are inevitable. It is important, not just to include the obvious landmarks, monuments and high-style structures, but the vernacular as well: "... the true basis for any serious study of the art of architecture is in those indigenous structures, the more humble buildings everywhere, which are to architecture what folklore is to literature or folk songs are to music, and with which architects were seldom concerned." (Frank Lloyd Wright 1910: FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT ON ARCHITECTURE, N.Y. 1941, p.59)

For a beginning the most important elements of a preliminary or "windshield" survey are a *FORM* with ample space for a good sharp photograph depicting an overall view of the structure or site, location given by address and small map, date of recording, construction date and architect if easily obtainable. It is important that professionally qualified persons evaluate and examine all preliminary records and determine those structures which merit further study. Those singled out should be the subject of further research: precise location, date of construction, original owner, perhaps chain of ownership, present owner, architect, original plans, notable persons and/or events connected with the structure, notes on any relevant documents and statement of significance. The same is true of areas and neighborhoods of particular interest.

Record photographs, made with a view camera, and measured drawings (simple diagrammatic or detailed) are appropriate for especially outstanding examples of building types and styles. *RECORDING HISTORIC BUILDINGS* by Harley J. McKee, 1970, Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, \$3.50, is an excellent guide in these matters.

Careful consideration should be given to choosing a repository for these records so they will be well preserved and available for decades to come. Negatives and prints should be processed ac-

cording to instructions for maximum film life, and forms and sheets for written material should be on long-life paper such as rag ledger.

As sites and buildings are surveyed, the information should be evaluated and organized and printed in the form of maps, lists and studies and then disseminated to spread the knowledge and awareness of important sites. Many times foreknowledge alone may be sufficient to effect saving of an element of our heritage and in other cases it may be an essential step.

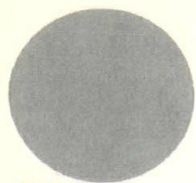
Without the work and energy of many dedicated people much more of our heritage would have been unrecorded and lost. Numerous successful surveys have been largely conducted by non-professionals; qualified professional advice is important in evaluation and general direction. The best time to begin a survey is NOW by enlisting interested volunteers and beginning work; tomorrow many valuable structures may be gone. ●

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the missouri park board:

its role in historic preservation

The Missouri State Park Board came into being in its present form in 1953. It was charged with the responsibility of acquiring, keeping and maintaining a well balanced system of areas of outstanding scenic, recreational and historic importance.

Although certain properties of historic nature, such as the Arrow Rock Tavern, had been in state ownership since the 1920's the concept of historic sites as an identifiable program within the state park system did not develop until the late 1950's. The acquisition of the Harry S. Truman birthplace at Lamar, in 1957, provided the impetus which propelled the Board into an active role in historic preservation in Missouri.

Restoration of the John J. Pershing home at Laclede proceeded apace with the developments at the Truman site, and the construction of the Mark Twain shrine which enclosed his birthplace occurred during this same period. The Anderson house and battlefield at Lexington were acquired in 1958, and the First State Capitol in St. Charles in 1960. It was at this time that the Park Board staff was enlarged to include a full time historian to supervise the restorations that were then in progress.

From 1960 until present, numerous additional sites were added to the system, including four covered bridges and three cemeteries containing the graves of former governors of the state. In 1967, as its first state archaeological site, the Park Board acquired Towosahgy, a fortified village site of the Middle

Mississippian cultural tradition.

At this time, there are 19 state historic sites in the Missouri State Park system. The Truman home, the Pershing home, the First Missouri State capitol, the Mark Twain birthplace and Boone's Lick are essentially completed restorations and are open for visitors as operational units of the park system. Watkins Woolen Mill, Battle of Lexington, Arrow Rock, and Bollinger Mill are sites which, although open to the public, are only about midway into rather complex and long range restoration and development programs. Fort Davidson, the Hunter-Dawson home, and the Felix Valle house are all sites of relatively recent acquisition and development is still in the planning stage on all three sites. Both Fort Zumwalt and Arrow Rock have facilities for considerable recreational usage in addition to their historical aspects. These sites are administered by the historical division, one of four organizational divisions of the Park Board, which is headed by an assistant director.

The Park Board has always approached the problem of restoration of these sites from the standpoint of minimal needed change. Repairs and restorations have been undertaken only where structural or environmental conditions demanded it, and the maximal preservation of original materials has been the constant goal. In some instances materials from other period structures being demolished have been salvaged and utilized in the restoration process.

All major restoration projects

By B. H. Rucker

*Chief, Historic Sites
Missouri State Park Board*

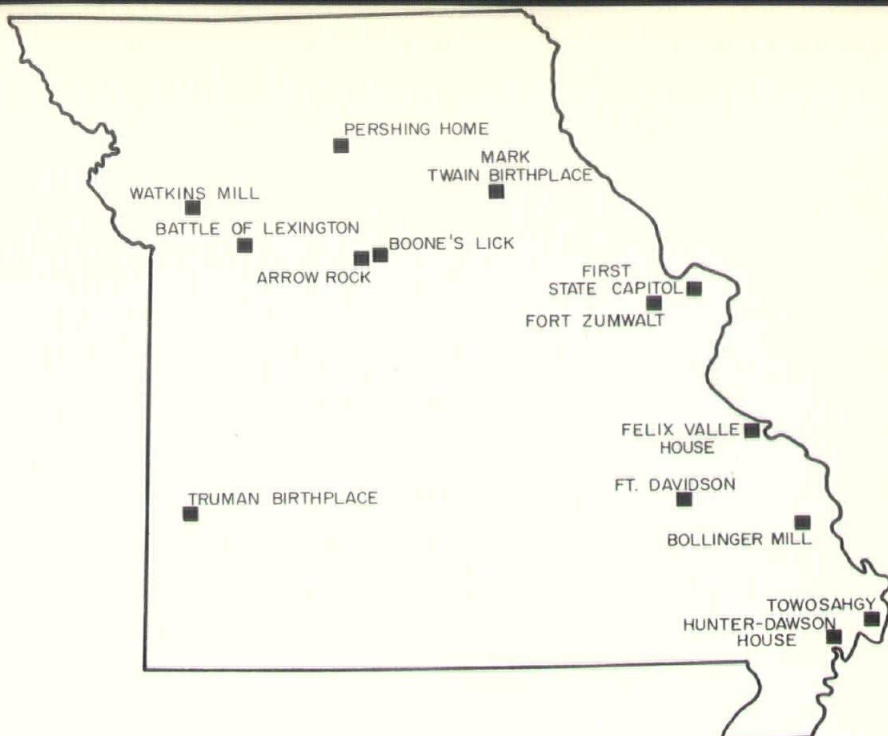
have been under the supervision of outside restoration architects acting under contract to the Board. These contracts have involved basic architectural and historical research as well as the preparation of plans and specifications and the field supervision of contractors. Because of the increased staff within the Historical Division, many minor projects are now undertaken on an "in-house" basis.

In 1967, when Joseph Jaeger, Jr., director of parks, was appointed State Liaison Officer, the Missouri State Park Board became responsible for the implementation of P.L. 89-665 (The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966) in Missouri. Since the establishment of the State Historical Survey and Planning Office under that program, over 3,500 historic sites have been researched and nearly 200 have been nominated and enrolled on the National Register of Historic Places in the United States.

This act also includes an incipient grants-in-aid program, and although still in the earliest stages with very limited financing, several small state and private restoration projects have been undertaken with funding from this source.

Currently, the Park Board has major restoration projects in progress at Bollinger Mill and Watkins Mill, has just completed major structural repairs at the Pershing Home, and will initiate new projects at the Hunter-Dawson House and the Felix Valle House before the end of the current fiscal year.

The future probably will show a gradual expansion of the Missouri State Park Board's role in historic preservation in the state. First priorities will be concerned with the restoration and development of properties now in the park system. Because of the great expense involved in restoration, the acquisition of new sites will be limited, and those sites accepted will have to meet rigid criteria in regard to statewide historical significance as well as bringing both geographical and chronological balance to the system. ●



State historic sites owned by the Missouri State Park Board are located across Missouri.



The Anderson house, built in 1853, served both the Union and Confederate sides as a hospital during the battle of Lexington in September, 1861.



This is Union Covered Bridge near Paris, Mo. It was restored in 1968.



missouri reflects growing interest in preservation

For many years historic preservation was a subject of little interest to the general public and even the average architect. When buildings of outstanding historical or architectural importance were endangered they were saved by the efforts of a few dedicated individuals operating almost unnoticed and usually on money out of their own pockets. Under these conditions it is not surprising that we have few architects who feel competent in the preservation field.

Recent acceleration of demolition of old neighborhoods, second thoughts by city planners on the importance of old buildings in good planning and the entry of the federal government and federal money into historic preservation all have combined to create a shortage of professional preservationists.

A few years ago the obvious way to save a building was to ask a history-orientated architect if a building was worth restoring and then ask him to do it. Under more sophisticated procedures where this decision to restore is the official listing of the building of the National Register of Historic Places (see *MIDWEST ARCHITECT* vol. 1 #5, page 5) and the job of restoration is a governmental project using federal funds the question of conflict of interest arises.

The October issue of the National Trust's monthly, *PRESERVATION NEWS*, reports on such a situation in Louisiana. New Orleans architects George Leake and Samuel Wilson were to be the architects for the restoration of Madame John's Legacy, a

New Orleans landmark. Both men have been active locally and nationally for years in preservation circles.

PRESERVATION NEWS reports: "The museum was told by the state Division of Administration to get an opinion from the state Commission on Governmental Ethics because both architects served on the Louisiana Historical Preservation and Cultural Commission.

The ethics body in an advisory opinion, ruled that there would be a violation and that furthermore the violation could not be remedied if both men resigned from the commission because the state code of ethics prohibits post-employment work, for two years.

Leake and Wilson carried their fight to the Court of Appeal. But the Court of Appeal refused to rule in the case, saying that the ethics commission decision was only an advisory opinion. There was no adversary, the court said, and the opinion "has no force nor effect whatsoever."

According to Mr. Wilson the advisory opinion does have effect—the state Division of Administration refused to approve the contract hiring him and Mr. Leake, and the restoration of Madame John's Legacy went to other architects.

Since the ruling, Mr. Wilson has resigned from the preservation commission, and Mr. Leake has let his term as chairman expire. Furthermore Mr. Leake has resigned as the State Liaison Officer to take effect when his successor is appointed."

By
William Bodley Lane, AIA
Vice-Chairman
National AIA Committee
on Historic Resources

The Appeals Court refused to rule for technical reasons. The architects point out that although they both served on a board which nominates buildings to the National Register, the landmark in question was put on the Register before either man was on the board. Still, they felt they could not afford the time and money to sue the state and take the matter to higher courts.

Although the legal details of this case are complicated and inconclusive, it does serve to alert all of us to the problems of conflict of interest as we see the preservation field grow into big business without enough qualified professionals. This manpower shortage should encourage schools of architecture to put more emphasis on teaching history of American architecture while departments of history should teach in detail the architectural characteristics of history, period.

In the meantime, I believe, in Missouri we have developed a reasonable arrangement to minimize these conflict problems. We have used park men with considerable experience in preservation at the government level. They work with a review board made up largely of people knowledgeable in history and architecture from university faculties and historical societies. In general the practicing restoration architects investigate and recommend but do not have voice in the actual decision to put a building on the National Register.

There are other new problems in the preservation field brought on by expanding interest and growing budgets. We are now seeking ways to preserve the character and usefulness of entire historic neighborhoods and prevent them from being damaged by such things as highway needs. With increased volume of work, we are facing the legal and insurance problems of variations from building code requirements to maintain historic accuracy.

As we work on these problems at the local, state, national and international levels it is good to know that they are caused by a growing interest in the subject rather than a lack of it. ●

skyscraper history available

"The Art of Office Building," a book about the "second-city" of American Architecture by John D. Randall, AIA, Architect of Springfield, Illinois, is now available through him at 2001 Schoolhouse Lane, Springfield, Ill. 62704.

This 8½ x 11, 132 page, 26 illustration book, is billed as "the most complete architectural documentation-graphical analysis of skyscraper history of any American city core." Cost after December 1, 1972, 18.00, plus \$1 for handling.

RALPH F. OBERLECHNER & Associates of Kansas City, Mo., are the architects for a new 6-story, 75,000-square-foot office building that will be built by Hugh Bryan at the northeast corner of 63rd and Blue Ridge cutoff in eastern Kansas City.

WILLIAM P. MCMAHON of Robert G. McMahon and Associates of St. Louis has been elected as vice-president of the St. Louis chapter of the American Institute of Landscape Architects.

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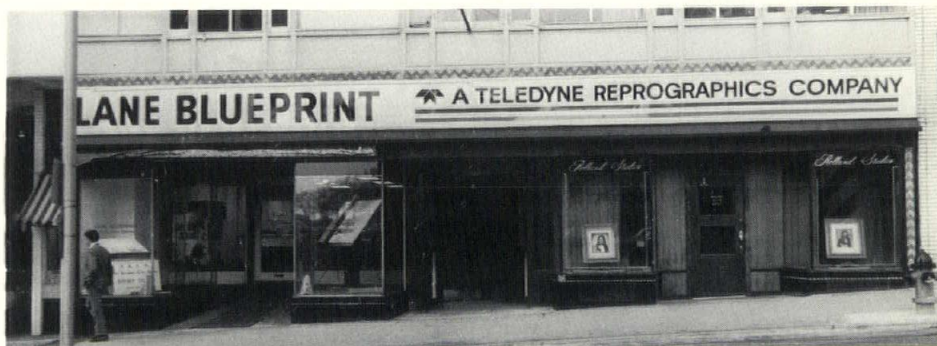
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new school plans begun

First working drawings for a proposed new primary school unit and additions to the present high school building at Concordia, Mo., are underway at the offices of Tognascioli and Associates in Kansas City.

The new school will have 13 separate area or rooms. Additions at the high school will include an approximately 50' x 70' addition to the shop area and an addition on the northwest corner of the building which will include one classroom, a storage area, a health unit, an office for the superintendent and the superintendent's secretary, a conference room and an office work room.

VERN A. NELSON and Associates of North Kansas City, Mo., have been retained by the board of directors of WWB Villas, Inc., to plan a new retirement housing project at Edgerton, Mo.

architect an inventor

A patent for an emergency brake switch for stopping runaway trailers which accidentally become disconnected from the towing vehicle has been granted Keith G. Westenhaver, Columbia, Mo., architect. The Safety-Pull is an electric switch encased in a small rectangular box. It is mounted on the trailer and the switch is connected to the trailer's electric brakes. The switch also is connected by a cable to the frame of the towing vehicle. When the trailer becomes disconnected, the cable pulls an activating lever on the switch which in turn sets the trailer's brakes. Besides being used with trailers, Westenhaver says the Safety Pull can be used to stop runaway snowmobiles, tractors and motorboats. Instead of being tied to the towing vehicle, the cable would be looped around the driver. If he fell off, the cable would activate the brake switch.

st louis names new officers



New officers and directors of the St. Louis chapter were installed December 9 at a special dinner. The new president is D. Robert Downey (seated center) of Murphy, Downey, Wofford and Richman. Others seated are Vice-President Joseph A. Cernik (left) of Wedemeyer, Cernik and Corrubia, Inc., and Chester E. Roemer of Hellmuth, Obata, and Kassabaum, Inc., retiring president. Others standing are Ralph A. Fournier, Fournier, Inc., treasurer; Bryce A. Hastings, Hastings and Chivetta, Inc., secretary; and Director Eugene J. Mackey III. Director Thomas M. Tebbetts of Kenneth E. Wischmeyer and Partners, was absent when the picture was taken.

mca elects new officers, directors

Gerhardt Kramer, FAIA, a partner in the St. Louis firm of Kramer and Harms, is the new president of the Missouri Council of Architects and assumed office at the group's annual meeting in Jefferson City earlier this month.



President elect is Robert J. Koppes, Duncan Architects, Inc., Kansas City, who also was named to the board of directors. Wayne D. Johnson of Springfield was named secretary and I. Dale Allmon, Springfield is the new treasurer.

Directors named included Chester E. Roemer, St. Louis, immediate past president, David W. Pearce, St. Louis; Keith G. Westenhaver, Columbia, Ernest P. Ward, Springfield; Dean Graves, Kansas City; Robert E. Lee, Columbia; and Robert Downey, St. Louis.

kc chapter elects

Dean W. Graves of Urban Architects, was installed as president of the Kansas City chapter of AIA at its December Christmas party. He succeeds George Lund of Lund and Balderson.

Other officers installed by Herbert E. Duncan, Jr., regional AIA director, were: R. Bruce Patty, Patty, Berkebile, Nelson, Love, president-elect; Edward J. Wimmer, Linscott-Haylett & Associates, secretary; Julian M. Ominski, Duncan Architects, Inc., treasurer; and Stuart M. Hutchison, McCoy/Hutchison; Allan H. Selders, Neville, Sharp & Simon; and John C. Monroe, Monroe & Lefebvre, directors.

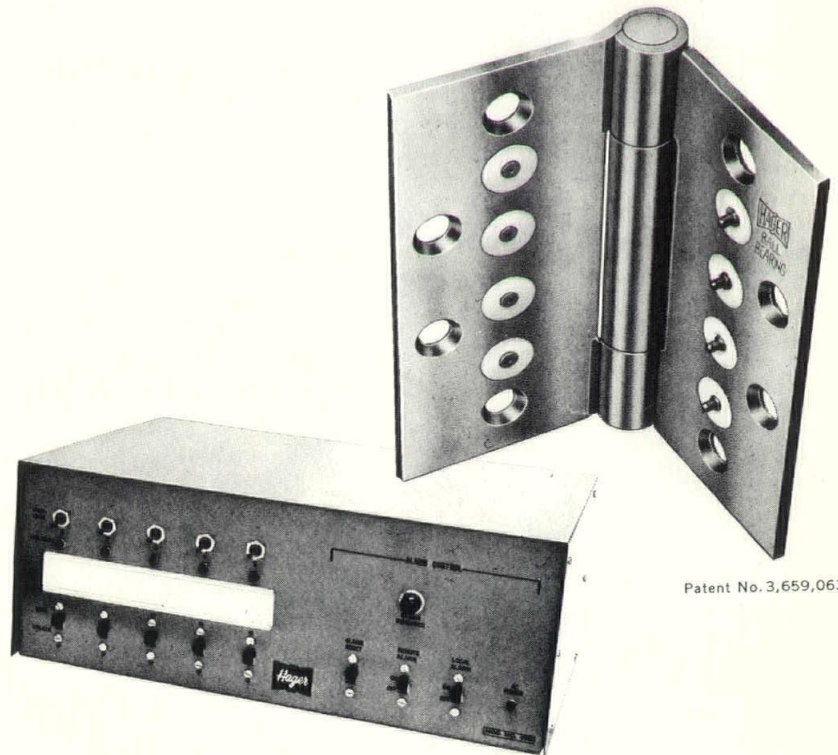
Retiring President Lund presented certificates of appreciation to members Joe Oshiver, Vernon Reed and Mr. Wimmer. Frank Grimaldi presented certificates to newly licensed Missouri architects Eugene F. Bower, Dennis K. Degginer, William R. Edmonds, Walter L. Fisher, David R. Fitzsimmons, Herbert L. Looney, William

D. Maxell, Steven R. Polson, Modesto M. Puno, Jr., Don W. Rea, John W. Scott, and Gordon E. Wood.

THE ARCADE, an 11,925 square foot cathedral-roof building containing a new dining room and chapel, has been completed at John Knox Retirement Village in Lee's Summit, Mo. It was designed by Terry Chapman of Overland Park, Kan.

new aia-spc named

W. Philip Cotton, Jr., AIA, of St. Louis has been appointed State Preservation Coordinator for Missouri to succeed Gerhardt Kramer, FAIA. In this assignment Mr. Cotton will assist the preservation officers of the four chapters of the American Institute of Architects in coordinating and encouraging local preservation projects in Missouri.



Patent No. 3,659,063

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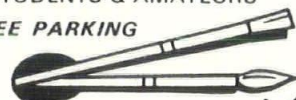
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craftsmen honored in st. louis



Focus was on construction excellence recently in St. Louis when the St. Louis chapter of A. I. A. named seven workers as "Craftsmen" for their exceptional workmanship in their trades. They are (l to r) Edward Weinrich, carpenter; George Schrader, carpenter; Louis Tacchi, electrician; Karl Volz, ironworker; Ed Clinard, carpenter; Dan Brkljack, carpenter; and Edward Struckhoff, carpenter. Presentations were made at a special dinner attended by 60 chapter members. Edward W. H. Dieckmann was moderator and chairman of the St. Louis's chapter award committee.

architects sunday to visit 21 st. louis buildings in '73

Twenty-one buildings designed by 14 member firms will be visited in 1973 as part of the St. Louis chapter of AIA's Architects' Sunday tours.

Each month the type of building will vary to include a variety of structures located in St. Louis and St. Louis County. The designing architects and other members of the profession will conduct tours of the building from 2 to 5 p.m.

Although the tours usually are the second Sunday of each month, an exception will be on May 6 when the tour will visit Hermann, Mo.

The 1973 schedule:

January 14—Clayton Post Office, 20 N. Bemiston, architects: Wm. B. Ittner, Inc.

February 11—St. Louis County Juvenile Court Center, 701 S. Brentwood, architects: Pearce Corp.

March 11—University of Missouri at St. Louis, 8001 Natural Bridge Rd., eight buildings including the Multi-Purpose Building, Stadler Hall, University Center, Arts and Sciences Building, Benton Hall, Clark Hall, Thomas Jefferson Library and Social Science, Business & Education Building.

April 8—Daudt Heart Association Building, 4643 Lindell,

architects: Smith Entzerorth, Inc.; the City Bank office building, 4625 Lindell, architects: Wedemeyer, Cernik, Corrubia, Inc.

May 6—Herman, Mo., a bus tour.

June 10—Whispering Hills Apartments, Olive Street Road and Ross Road, architects: Berger-Field-Torno-Hurley.

July 8—Parkway North Senior High School, 12860 Fee Fee Road, architects: Hoffman/Saur and Associates.

August 12—Missouri Historical Society Building addition, Forrest Park, architects: Sverdrup & Parcel and Associates, Inc.

September 9—Operation Breadthrough, Ewing between Olive and Market, architects: Hellmuth, Obata and Kassabaum, Inc.; and A. G. Edwards building, 1 N. Jefferson, architects: Raymond E. Maritz & Sons, Inc.

October 14—Washington University Law School, Social Science buildings, John M. Olin Library, and Student Union and Performing Arts Center.

November 11—500 Broadway Building, architects: Smith, Entzerorth, Inc.

December 9—Religious buildings in the Skinker-Wydown area, to be announced.

roderique named to board

The election of Glennon W. Roderique to the board of directors has been announced by Albert R. Waters, chairman of the board of directors of The Carter-Waters Corporation of Kansas City, Mo.



RODERIQUE

Roderique's appointment fills the directorship left vacant by the death of R. Crosby Kemper, Sr. who was one of the founders of Carter-Waters and a member of the board for more than 50 years.

Currently holding the office of Vice President of Sales, Roderique has been with the firm since 1952 when he was employed as a draftsman and estimator. Transferred to the sales department, he eventually became General Sales Manager, and subsequently Vice President of Sales.

aia installs president

Charlotte, N.C. architect S. Scott Ferebee Jr., FAIA, has been installed as the 1973 president of The American Institute of Architects. He succeeds Max O. Urbahn, FAIA, New York City, as head of the 24,000-member national professional society.

In addition to Ferebee, five other officers were installed. They included the new first vice president (president-elect), Archibald C. Rogers, FAIA, of Baltimore; three vice presidents, Louis de Moll, FAIA, of Philadelphia (re-elected for a second term); Van B. Bruner, of Haddonfield, N.J., and David A. Pugh, FAIA, of Portland, Ore. and a secretary, Hilliard T. Smith Jr., FAIA, of Lake Worth, Fla. Twelve new regional directors were also installed.

Ferebee, who heads the Charlotte firm of Ferebee, Walters and Associates, has served AIA as first vice president for the past year. He has also served on the Institute's Board as Director of AIA's South Atlantic region; as chairman of the Commission on Professional Practice, and on numerous national committees.

conference room



The Curtiss Room in the new headquarters of Lane Blueprint, 1120 McGee, Kansas City, Mo., is available at no charge to architects. Designed by Louis Curtiss (1865-1924), one of Kansas City's pioneer architects, the room is 16' x 34'. A conference table and a supply of stack chairs constitute the present furnishings. To reserve the room for committee meetings, presentations or conference, interested persons should call 221-2225.

springfield chapter elects

Ernest P. Ward is the new president of the Springfield, Mo., chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He succeeds Robert W. Marshall.

Other officers elected were: Harry G. Rowe, vice-president; Paul F. Rich, secretary; Jack D. Ball, treasurer; and Robert W. Engle, Bill D. Rook and Harold L. Wright, directors.

raytown plans city hall

A contract for \$3,700 to prepare preliminary drawings and a model for a new Raytown, Mo., city hall has been signed between Lund and Balderson of Overland Park, Kan., and the city council of Raytown. The new city hall will be built at 59th and Raytown Road.

A construction time table has not been set but it is estimated it will take more than two years for the project. Lund and Balderson did the design work on the recently completed Prairie Village, Kan., city hall and is working on final plans for a new city building in Independence.

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FOR LEASE: Nationwide architectural firm's St. Louis office between Kingshighway and Hampton six blocks from Highway 40. 2000 sq. ft. second floor walk-up completely furnished and equipped including five desks, 10 standard sized drafting boards with reference tables and files. Upon three-year lease and mutual agreement, owner will remodel. \$6000.00 per year includes lights, heat, cooling, janitor services and parking space for 15 cars. Available January 1, 1973. Write 5427 Manchester Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

ARCHITECT FIELD SUPERINTENDENT with 16 years, experience wishes employment east of Kansas City, Mo. Charles M. Board, 125 Clark St., Apartment 6, Richmond, Mo. 64085. Phone 816-776-5237.

heritage

Continued from Page 3

A private, central organization which could speak as one body for the main private groups, agencies, and individuals interested in preservation throughout the state; and (5) A viable educational program in historical survey work and in professional restoration methods.

The time was never better for enacting viable state preservation legislation officially establishing a State Register of Historic Places and for organizing a strong coordinated statewide agency that would unify all private groups and individuals interested in Historic Preservation similar to a State Historical Trust.

At the present rate of demolition of our landmarks we can afford to lose no more time. ●

Gerhardt Kramer, FAIA

NORTHERN & HAMLIN, Kansas City architects, have been selected by the Oak Grove, Mo. board of education to prepare a master plan for a new high school.

legal citator available

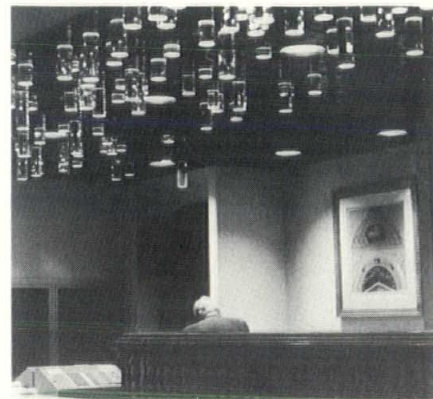
A copy of the AIA Building Construction Legal Citator, a compilation of citations of judicial decisions relating to the standard documents of the American Institute of Architects, has been obtained by MCA for member reference.

The compilation was made by the law firm of Spencer, Whalen and Graham of the District of Columbia bar, and is available in the MCA office in Jefferson City, 308 E. High St., for use by any MCA member or their attorney.

entries doubled in kc lighting contest

Nearly twice as many entries as ever before were received for the 1972 Lighting Contest of the Electric Association of Kansas City. This is the fourth year in which the competition has been offered.

First place plaques were awarded in four different categories: Commercial, Alameda Plaza Hotel, with Kivett & Myers as architects and Linscott, Haylett & Associates as designers of the interior decorative and accent lighting; Institutional, new high school at Liberty, Mo., Capital Electric Construction Co, contractor; Industrial, Board of Public Utilities Quindaro Power Station No. 3, Great Northern Electric Co., contractor; Outdoor, Mission Hills Homes Co., Sell Electric Co., Inc., contractor.



The Alameda Plaza Hotel was awarded one of four first place plaques in the 1972 Lighting Contest sponsored by the Electric Association of Kansas City. This is a registration desk scene.

Four other projects were awarded Certificates of Excellence. They were: Institutional, Wayne Miner Health Clinic, Edward H. Waddington, architect; Industrial, Hallmark Cards, Liberty, Mo., Marshall & Brown, Inc., architects; Commercial, Yellow Freight System (interior remodeling), Folger & Pearson, Architects; and Outdoor, Sharp & Shorten Enterprises, Inc. (office building), Great Northern Electric Co., contractor.

JOSEPH P. CHEESBROUGH and Associates of North Kansas City, Mo., has been selected as the firm to prepare the preliminary plans for a low rent housing project for the elderly at Savannah, Mo.

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historic victoria building faces demolition doom

By Richard Bliss

Member & Past Chairman of
Committee for Preservation
Of Historic Bldgs, St. Louis Chapter

The recent announcement that the Victoria Building is doomed to be demolished is the latest chapter in the sad chronicle of the destruction of the works of the great firm of Adler and Sullivan.

Unfortunately, too few St. Louisians are aware of the fact that our downtown area boasts three major office buildings designed by this pioneering Chicago architectural firm: the Victoria Building (originally the St. Nicholas Hotel) at Eighth and Locust, the Seven-O-Five Building (originally the Lincoln Trust Building) at Seventh and Olive, and the Wainwright Building at Seventh and Chestnut. All three structures, which stand within a few blocks of each other, were built in the early 1890's with St. Louis architect Charles K. Ramsey in charge of supervision. Admittedly, the Victoria is the least valuable of the three buildings due to its extensive alteration in 1905 following a fire which destroyed the hotel ballroom located under the steeply sloping roof which originally capped the structure. At this time the building was enlarged and additional stories added to convert the building to office use, but Sullivan's beautifully detailed bay windows and portions of his ornament were retained. In fact, the architects for the remodeling, Eames and Young, are to be congratulated for the skill with which they adapted the structure to a new use while still retaining as much as possible of Sullivan's original work. (Louis Sullivan himself is said to have held a less generous opinion on this subject.)

The architectural profession may recall that the 1895 American

Institute of Architects' convention was held in the recently completed hotel. At this time the use of steel framing for high rise structures was still considered experimental, higher buildings than the St. Nicholas often still being masonry bearing.

Sullivan's advanced aesthetic viewpoint and Adler's organizing and engineering ability contributed greatly to the development of the "sky scraper" as such structures were beginning to be called. Chicago, which originally claimed so many of the early skyscrapers including the work of James Burnham, Holabird and Roche, John W. Root and Le Baron Jenney as well as Adler and Sullivan, is losing this heritage at an alarming pace with the result that Adler and Sullivan's buildings in St. Louis are acquiring ever increasing importance.

All three St. Louis buildings were of supreme significance in the development of the modern skyscraper, the Wainwright Building having achieved world-wide fame as one of the earliest satisfactory aesthetic expressions for the multi-story office structure. Architects throughout the world could only view the loss of the Wainwright Building as a disaster comparable to Paris' destruction of the Eiffel Tower or London's razing of St. Paul's Cathedral.

It, as seems likely, the Victoria Building cannot be saved (the property being more valuable as a parking lot), it is all the more imperative that sound economic solutions be devised for preserving the Seven-O-Five Building and the Wainwright. In the brief period remaining during which these three key buildings are scheduled to survive together, it is suggested that everyone interested in architecture take the opportunity to examine and compare these milestones in the rise of modern architecture. ●

lafayette square

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been occupied with the identification, preservation and development of such existing neighborhoods.

The Lafayette Square and Soudard areas, with their strong focal points, fine architectural heritage and character, generally positive boundaries and nucleus of vitally interested citizens, while beset with serious problems of blight, have this potential for strong neighborhood development if given sensitive preservation, restoration and integration of new structures.

They can become fine places in which to live, providing the sense of cultural continuity so necessary in preserving the humanity of a great city, and at the same time they can also serve as a developing ground for the methods and techniques of renovation and selective replacement desperately needed to arrest the growing decay, stabilize the neighborhoods and provide quality housing for all of the citizens of St. Louis.

To this end the following resolution was presented to the membership of the AIA and unanimously endorsed on March 28, 1972:

"BE IT RESOLVED that the St. Louis Chapter of the AIA reaffirms its support of the efforts to have the Lafayette Square and Soudard neighborhoods designated as Historic Districts, and pledges its continued assistance to those agencies and organizations attempting to secure the existing structures against life safety hazards, from further deterioration or unnecessary demolition, and working to preserve the architectural and historic character of these areas in order to bring about their rejuvenation as viable and desirable neighborhoods." ●

hospital expansion planned

Approval has been given for an 18-bed addition to the Ste. Genevieve County Memorial Hospital in suburban St. Louis.

Hanner, Breiweiser & McLaughlin, Chester, Ill., have been named architects with Herzog Construction Co. of Ste. Genevieve acting as general contractor.



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