

preservation
issues

NEWS FOR THE PRESERVATION COMMUNITY

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

★ Vol. 3, No. 6 ★

*“Remove not
the ancient
landmark
which thy fa-
thers have
set.” – Prov-
erbs 22:28*







On July 8, 1833, John Timon, a Vincentian priest, celebrated Mass in a temporary church on the property of Louis Lorinier, the Spanish commandant of the Cape Girardeau District; the cornerstone was laid on that site for a permanent stone church, similar to the “Old Cathedral” in St. Louis, in the same year. This first church was destroyed by a tornado in 1850, but within six months the present structure was begun on a foundation of the stone from the previous building. It was consecrated in 1853.

After more than a century of service, in the mid-1970s, the Catholic Church’s Springfield Diocese announced its decision to close the historic church. The financial infeasibility of needed repair work was cited as one reason for the abandonment; years of deferred and poorly executed maintenance had taken their toll. Declining church attendance coupled with a “new” suburban St. Vincent’s more convenient to parishoners combined to seal the fate of Old St. Vincent’s. Or, so it seemed.

The threat to St. Vincent’s existence was the catalyst for the formation of a non-denominational group of Cape Girardeans committed to saving a landmark associated with the earliest history of the town. Calling themselves the Friends of Old St. Vincent’s Church, the group negotiated a

(See ST. VINCENT’S, Page 4)

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November/December 1993

PHOTO GORDON MCBRIDE



Saving St. Vincent's

Missouri's Historic Churches: An Endangered Species

Are historic religious buildings in Missouri on their way to becoming another "endangered species," like train depots and one-room school houses? Historically, churches were built to house programs that carry out the congregation's religious mission. It is up to preservationists to discover new uses for these important elements of our cultural and architectural heritage, once these structures no longer have a religious mission.

Shifts in population seem to be the greatest threat to historic church structures. Without a sizeable congregation to support maintenance of the buildings and grounds, they become a financial drain on the governing body responsible for their upkeep. This trend is particularly evident in the inner cities and in rural areas. In both cases, many people have moved to where the jobs are - the suburbs. Since these newly developed areas have few churches, new structures must be built, while older structures, both large and small, sit vacant.

A shortage of Catholic priests has also been cited as a factor in the closing of a number of Missouri's most important religious properties. The Catholic church reports that, by 1995, more than half of all ordained priests will be age 65 or older, and fewer young men than ever before are choosing a religious vocation. The result is the consolidation of congregations and abandoned religious buildings. In St. Louis, the St. Liborius Parish Complex was closed in early 1992 as northside parishes were consolidated; and, in Kansas City, 10 Catholic churches were closed as part of a move to consolidate those congregations.

With these trends pushing the closure of more and more churches throughout Missouri, new uses need to be found for these buildings, or the inspiration these structures impart by their presence will be lost to future generations. So what can be done with a church structure once it no longer serves the needs of its congregation? The use of the term "church" to describe both the congregation and the structure that houses it can cause problems when reuse plans are proposed for former churches. And these problems are not limited to the metropolitan areas. Attempts by owner John Ott to obtain a liquor license for the rehabilitated former Mount Nebo Baptist Church in Rocheport recently had some residents up in arms. But most agreed with Ott, who believes "it is a blessing for the church to continue to exist - reuse commemorates the spirit and the feeling of the people who used it - as long as it is used for a tasteful purpose. I think a restaurant fits that definition of a tasteful purpose. I'd do it again in a second if I had the opportunity."

Buckner residents raised funds to move the former Baptist Church of Buckner two blocks away, for reuse as the Buckner Community Center and Theater. On a grander scale, the former First Congregational Church in St. Louis has been converted into the 470-seat Grandel Square Theater, part of the first phase of development of the Grand Center arts and entertainment district. The 1884 limestone structure is now the permanent home of the St. Louis Black Repertory Company. The \$4.5 million project converted the entire building for thea-



PHOTO BUZZ TAYLOR

Cited as one of the ten most endangered buildings in St. Louis by the St. Louis Landmarks Association, the St. Liborius Parish Complex, 1835 North 18th St., ca 1889-1907, was closed in early 1992. The Gothic Revival church and rectory were designed by William Schickel of New York. Parishoner Joseph Conradi, architect and sculptor, designed the openwork sandstone spire (shown in photo), which was removed in 1965.

ter use - lounges and dressing room in the basement, a meeting and banquet room on the second floor, and the stage and auditorium in the former sanctuary.

In the "Flood of '93," the Cedar City
(See CHURCHES, Page 3)

St. James Redeemed:

Unique Solution Saves Church Building

Kansas
City
Regional
Office

A new bed and breakfast in Liberty, the James Inn, is a unique example of the adaptive reuse of a historic church. Opened in May of this year, the project illustrates the difficult issues surrounding the conversion of a building specifically designed for religious purposes to secular uses.

Stripped of most of its interior decoration and art glass windows, St. James Church sat vacant and deteriorating for 12 years. The church, built in 1913, is located in the Lightburne Historic District, a local residential historic district in Liberty. It was abandoned by the St. James parish for a larger, new building in 1981. Through the years a number of proposals surfaced for its possible use, but due to the difficulty of finding a use compatible with the surrounding residential area, none materialized until the building was purchased by David and Mary Ann Kimbrell in 1990.

The Kimbrells originally purchased the building for conversion to a dinner theater; however, that plan was shelved when the Liberty City Council denied them a special use permit needed to operate a dinner theater in a residential neighborhood. Instead the Kimbrells converted the building to a seven-room bed and breakfast that features a large common room with vaulted ceilings, hardwood floors, loft spaces in some rooms, Gothic windows, exposed brick interior walls, an exercise room, and outdoor jacuzzi; the facility is also handicapped accessible.

The project presents a number of interesting preservation design issues. With the exceptions of a handicap ramp, contemporary front doors (the historic doors were missing), and a

front entrance canvas canopy, the exterior of the church retains its historic appearance. Most of the church's art glass windows had been removed by previous owners; two remaining large windows with religious iconography were removed and returned to the current St. James parish. New windows were custom-built by Marvin Window Company, replicating the Gothic tracery window configuration of the originals, but holding clear insulated glass instead of colored glass and flooding the interior with light.

The front half of the church's sanctuary was converted to a large open common room; the back half of the sanctuary was converted to four bedrooms. The decisions to divide the sanctuary space into rooms and the removal of interior plaster to expose brick interior walls precluded the ability of the Kimbrells to take the federal historic tax credit on their rehabilitation expenses. Neither decision meets current National Park Service interpretation of the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation," a requirement for participation in the tax credit program.

The only religious iconography that remains in the building is a painting of the crucifixion that is the focus of the common room. Painted directly on plaster, the painting cannot be removed, although David Kimbrell has considered covering it with a fabric wall hanging. However, Kimbrell admires the beauty and fine craftsmanship of the painting and is hesitant to conceal it. His philosophy is that the painting's subject, interpreted by various artists, can be found in homes throughout the world; the James Inn painting is just a much larger version. - Beverly Fleming

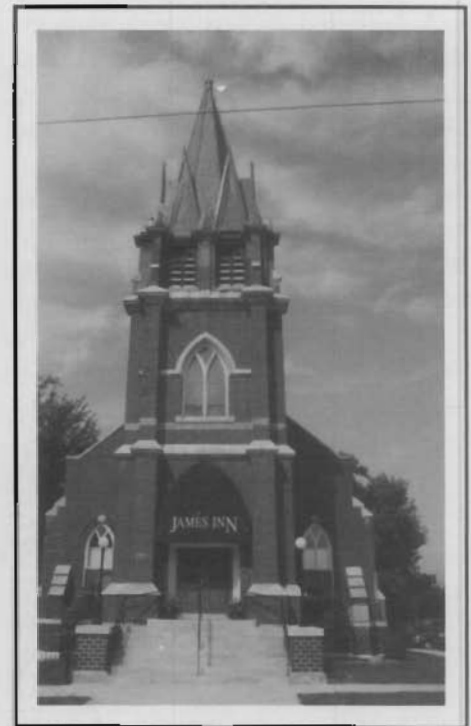


PHOTO BEVERLY FLEMING

The James Inn is open seven days a week and is available for small weddings and luncheons. It is located at 342 N. Water St. in Liberty; the telephone number is (816) 781-3677.

(CHURCHES, from Page 2)

Methodist Church was destroyed, while the foundations and cemetery of its predecessor, the ca 1851 Shiloh Methodist Church, were exposed. While preparing for the construction of a new church, and for removal and burial of her church's founders, whose remains were exposed by the floodwaters, pastor Jonna Lee O'Dell may have best addressed the question of recycling historic church buildings. Quoted in the **Columbia Daily Tribune**, O'Dell said, "The church is not static in the present. It takes what was with us in the past and moves it with us into the future. God is with us . . . and helps to lead us on to create something new." - Jane Beetem.

(ST. VINCENT'S, from Page 1)

contractual arrangement with the diocese whereby the status of St. Vincent's was changed from that of a parish church to a "center for promoting religious cultural values." While it continued as a place of worship, it was to be restored and preserved through the efforts of the friend's group. At that time, the firm of Murphy, Downey, Wofford & Richman, Architects, was engaged to develop the restoration concept and plans for the interior and to assist Sikeston architect Lenny Whitworth in the completion of the exterior restoration work.

An early drawing showed the church with an extremely tall and slender spire,

which was apparently never realized although several less ambitious spires were added - and subtracted by lightning in 1900, 1905, and 1912, when the present truncated form was constructed.

When the architects first began their investigation of the interior, it soon became obvious that beneath the accumulation of many later remodelings was a textbook pure early English Gothic Revival church.

This powerful stylistic revival was given impetus and a new dimension as "true Christian" architecture as a result of the liberalizing of restraints on the construction of Roman Catholic churches in England in the early

19th century. Led by zealous architects such as A.W.N. Pugin and his followers, a style developed that combined a reinterpretation of the architectural and decorative elements of medieval architecture, aspects of the industrial revolution, and strong doses of zealously held moral and philosophical concepts. The architect of the 1851-53 St. Vincent's, Thomas Waryng Walsh, a young man in his early 20s, had arrived in St. Louis from his native Ireland in 1850, educated in and enthusiastic for the style. He almost immediately embarked on the design of St. Vincent's, which accounts for the unlikely appearance of so stylistically pure a design at so early a date and at so remote a location as south-east Missouri.

Very few churches of old St. Vincent's stylistic integrity survived at all, and of those that did, little of the rich decoration so basic to their design exists. The architects proposed, and the friend's group agreed, that the church be restored, not to the pastiche of late Victorian overlays evident in the earliest existing photos, but as authentically as possible to its original period.

Field investigation; historical research (especially the writings and wonderful color plates of Pugin and his peers, which gave clues to authentic color and decoration); study of the major churches of the movement in both England and the United States; local sources; the talents of many individuals, craftsmen, and firms; and the dedication of the friend's group - have combined to make possible the now nearly complete rehabilitation of this important and beautiful piece of Missouri history. - *Theodore Wofford*

Theodore Wofford is a restoration architect and a principal in the firm of Murphy, Downey, Wofford, & Richman, Architects of St. Louis. In addition to St. Vincent's and numerous Victorian Era churches, Wofford is the architect for the ongoing restoration of the Missouri Governor's Mansion in Jefferson City.

MISSOURI Historic Architecture

Romanesque Revival Churches Ca 1840-1950s

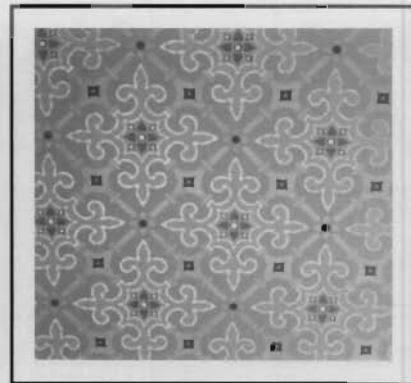
Characteristics:

- Arcaded or colonnaded entry, usually recessed.
- Semicircular arched fenestration openings and wall enrichment.
- Tile roof.
- Corner, square bell towers are topped with parapets or pyramidal roofs.
- Wall surfaces are broad and smooth.
- Commonly feature a facade rose (wheel) window or tympanum.
- Cruciform plan.
- Symmetrical or asymmetrical massing.
- Brick, stone, terra cotta building materials are often used in combination.



Built in 1922-23, Our Lady of Sorrows Catholic Church, Kansas City, was designed by Henry W. Brinkman of Emporia, Kansas. Brinkman specialized in church architecture and designed many religious structures in both Missouri and Kansas. Photo courtesy the Kansas City Landmarks Commission.

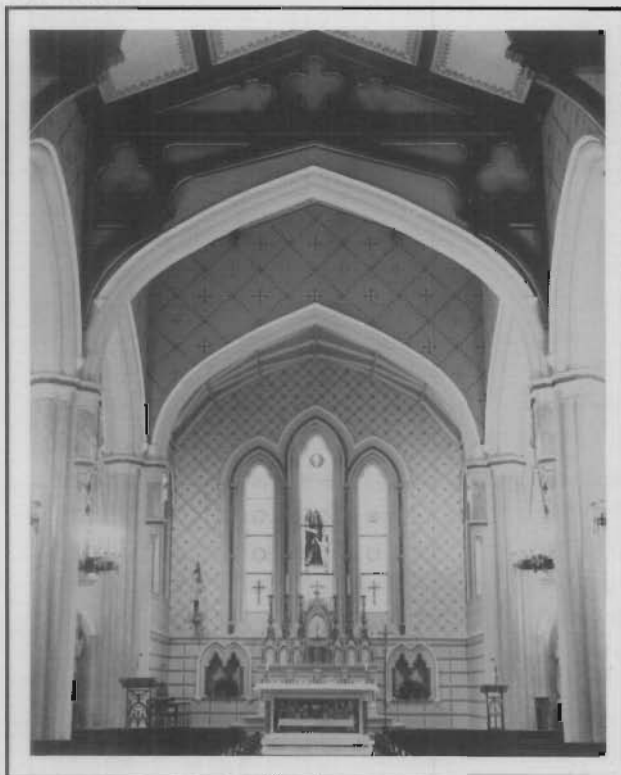
Photo right, a decorative painter from Artists and Decorators, St. Louis, stencils walls. Far right, completed work. Both the design and the monochromatic color scheme were based on early 19th century color plates by A. W.N. Pugin and confirmed by surviving evidence uncovered during the restoration.



St. Vincent's reborn (below). The restored art glass windows, faux marble columns, cherry wood grained rafters, and a variety of stencil patterns painted on walls and ceiling were all part of the original church interior. When English encaustic floor tile proved too costly, quarry tile laid in a geometric pattern was substituted.



Before its interior rehabilitation (photos above and below) nearly every surface was painted in "salmon" pink.



Detail of recently installed replica chandeliers designed by Wofford and executed by Alan Lewis in iron and brass. Non-historic down lights were incorporated in the design to provide additional lighting for the congregation seated below.



All photos courtesy Murphy, Downey, Wofford & Richman, Architects.

Restoring Respect to the Dead A Civilized Solution

"The culture, refinement, and in fact, the civilization of a people can be measured by the respect paid its honored and distinguished dead." – Louis Houck, 1896

After nearly 50 years of debate, concern, and frustration, Old Lorimier Cemetery in Cape Girardeau finally has a degree of protection. The most historic place in the southeast Missouri city, Old Lorimier may contain as many as 5,000 burials of early citizens. Time and vandals have taken their toll. Only 1,219 monuments remain, with at least 500 of these damaged in some manner. A severe outbreak of vandalism in 1991 prompted the formation of a "Friends of Old Lorimier Cemetery" group, which raised funds and erected a six-foot security fence around the five-and-one-third-acre site, which was established in 1808 by a gift from Louis Lorimier, founder of the city.

Among those buried in "Old Lorimier" are Louis Lorimier; Louis Houck, the historian and railroad developer; Alexander Buckner, Missouri's third United States Senator; Lucius H. Cheney, first president of what is now Southeast Missouri State University; John D. Cook, a member of Missouri's first General Assembly and an original member of the State Supreme Court; Uriah Brock, a Revolutionary War soldier; and Joseph Lansmon, an architect who designed a number of significant buildings in the southeast portion of the state.

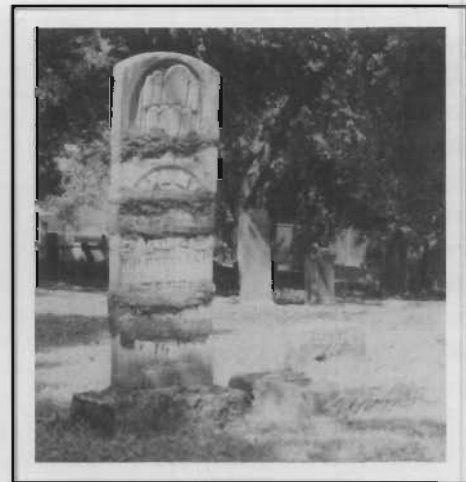
Located on the first large hill north of the downtown district, Old Lorimier, once outside the city, has become encircled by it. The establishment of a park on the southern boundary and apartment buildings on the north and

west placed many people near the site during the evening and nighttime hours. Without any fence or barrier, the quiet hilltop overlooking the Mississippi River became a gathering place for individuals who failed to understand or appreciate the significance of history or material culture. The result was chronic and often devastating vandalism, which seems to have emerged as a serious problem in the 1950s and culminated in massive destruction in 1984 and again in 1991. For half a century, concerned citizens wrote letters and urged collective action, to no avail.

The events of 1991 did, however, result in action. Serious vandalism and destruction in that year led to the creation of the friends' group. Headed by John Schneider, a retired professor from Southeast Missouri State University who had been previously involved in the successful drive to restore Cape Girardeau's historic St. Vincent's Church, the friends launched a high-profile fund-raising campaign that generated just over \$20,000 in five months. One donor contributed \$1,000, but most of the donations were in the \$25 to \$50 range. Mail and telephone solicitations were given an important boost by the local cable television company, which provided facilities and personnel for an evening telethon.

With leadership from Schneider and strong support from the Cape Girardeau Parks and Recreation Advisory Board, the city's Historic Preservation Commission, and the Cape Girardeau Historical Association, plans for a security fence were developed and estimates solicited before all of the pledged money was collected. By the end of 1992, the fence was up and paid for.

Old Lorimier is now completely fenced and locked daily from sunset to 6 a.m. The sides and back of the cemetery are enclosed with 1,330 feet of



PHOTOS FRANK NICKELL

Permanent repairs to cemetery monuments are best undertaken by a professional art conservator. Repairs done with metal rods or brackets, shown in photo above, or with cement, below, can actually cause additional damage to the grave markers.



six-foot chain-link fence topped with three strands of barbed wire. To make the site as aesthetically pleasing as possible, a black, six-foot steel picket fence with spear points stands across the 366 foot front. The total cost for all of the fencing was \$19,721.

While the fence will not prevent deterioration due to weathering, falling tree limbs, and lawn mowers, it is hoped that it will discourage the destructive vandalism of the past several decades. – Frank Nickell

Frank Nickell, Ph.D., is a professor of history at Southeast Missouri State University in Cape Girardeau.

PHOTO FRANK NICKELL

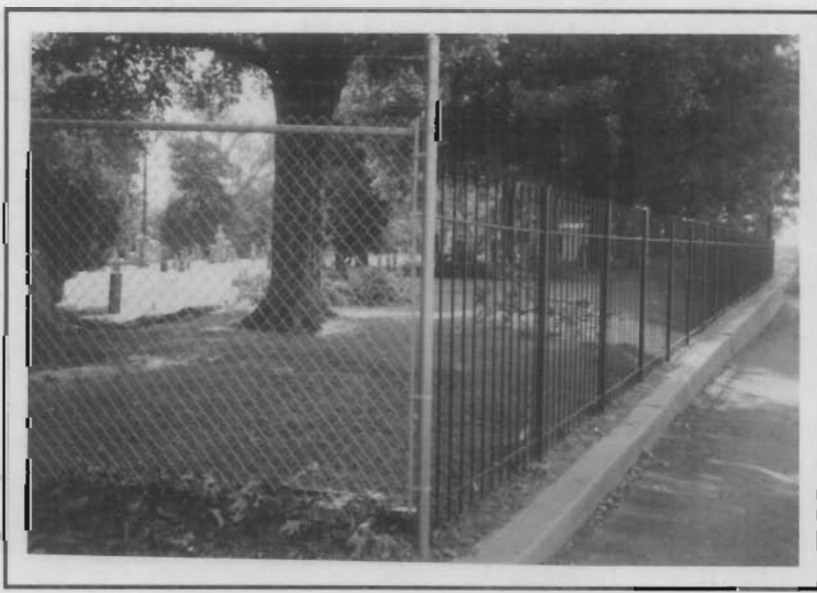


Lorimier Cemetery in Cape Girardeau is the final resting place for many early inhabitants including town founder Louis Lorimier.



Although cemetery vandalism was reported beginning in 1949, the most serious damage occurred in 1984, when 45 tombstones were damaged (left), and again in 1991 (right), when as many as 80 were damaged. Photos courtesy Southeast Missourian.

PHOTO FRANK NICKELL



The severity of the damage in 1991 led to the formation of a "friends" group, which launched a successful fund-raising campaign to install a fence around the perimeter of the historic cemetery.

Cemetery preservationists recommend "open" fencing materials; solid fences or walls may conceal vandals. Signs and lighting are also good deterrents to vandalism.

Society of Architectural Historians Revived

The Missouri Valley Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians has announced its rebirth; the once active group fell to the wayside in the late 1980s, but was revived last spring by a group of interested persons in Kansas City. The mission of the group is to build public awareness of our architectural heritage. The group has scheduled a series of educational programs for 1993-94 in both St. Louis and Kansas City.

In Kansas City, David Sachs will speak on the architectural practice of Kivett and Myers on Nov. 30, 1993. Other presentations will focus on landscape architecture, St. Joseph architect E. J. Eckel and Harvey Ellis, and a bus tour of St. Joseph. Scheduled in St. Louis are a Landmarks Association presentation on St. Louis' historic churches, Dec. 12, 1993, and a presentation on the Kansas City parks system, March 6, 1994, by Cydney Millstein.

A professional degree in architectural history is not a membership requirement; a love and appreciation of fine architecture is. For more information, contact David Sachs in Kansas City at (816) 235-1726. For information about St. Louis' events, contact Mary Gass at (314) 725-0317.

- Beverly Fleming

preservation issues

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102

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Recommended Reading for Caretakers of Historic Religious Properties

Books from the American Association of State and Local History (AASLH):
Places of Worship by James P. Wind is Vol. 4 of the AASLH's **Nearby History Series**.

A Graveyard Preservation Primer by Lynette Strangstad.

Call the AASLH at (615) 255-2971 for current price and shipping information.

Booklets from the National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) Information Series:

The Preservation of Churches, Synagogues, and Other Religious Structures by Richard S. Armstrong.

Conservation of Urban Religious Properties by Diane Cohen, Holly Fiala, Bob Jaeger, and Fred Milligan.

Call the NTHP at (202) 673-4296 for current price and shipping information.

Newsletters from religious property preservation organizations:

Common Bond is a quarterly publication of the New York Landmarks Conservancy's (NYLC) Sacred Sites Program on maintenance and preservation for caretakers of historic religious buildings. Send \$25 annual subscription fee to NYLC, 141 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10010.

Inspired is a quarterly publication devoted to the preservation of historic religious properties. Send \$20 for an annual subscription to Philadelphia Historic Properties Program, 1616 Walnut St., Philadelphia, PA 19103.

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LANDMARK LISTINGS

Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Historic Preservation Program

★ PREMIERE ★

Commercial Hotel for Sale



The historic Commercial Hotel, in Boonville, also known as the Ballantine House, is being offered for sale by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Historic Preservation Revolving Fund. The sale of the National Register-listed property will be subject to preservation covenants aimed at protecting the property into the future.

The Commercial Hotel evokes the 19th-century development of Boonville from a stopping-off point on the way west to a thriving river port. Erected in a series of phases, the earliest section dates to the 1820s when the hotel served as a tavern and an inn for travelers on the Santa Fe Trail. This section is located just west of the main entry to the building. The hotel's three-story central section was constructed in the 1840s at a time when the community of Boonville was rapidly growing and developing as a key trading center along the Missouri River. As river and rail traffic continued and expanded in the years after the Civil War, additions were added to the rear of the building. This extended period of development illustrates a steady evo-

lution of architectural styles. The hotel has been known by a variety of names over the years, including Bailey's Mansion House, Pierce's Mansion House, the Ballantine House, the Santa Fe Hotel, and the Commercial Hotel.

Initial stabilization by the Historic Preservation Revolving Fund is complete, and the property awaits a new owner to develop its more than 7,400 square feet of space. Overlooking the Missouri River, the hotel is less than one block from the current and proposed new bridge bringing Katy Trail State Park users in front of the property. The hotel sits at the edge of downtown Boonville, which has completed one million dollars in streetscape improvements as part of its Main Street program. Just 25 minutes west of Columbia, this unusual property is well suited to a variety of potential uses including residential, bed and breakfast, or apartments. Possible com-

mercial uses include development as antique shops, professional offices, or as a restaurant. If rehabilitated for commercial use, the property could qualify for a 20 percent federal Investment Tax Credit.

The Commercial Hotel is located at 409 E. High St., half a block west of Main Street and the downtown area. The lot has 85 feet of frontage on the north side of High Street and extends 150 feet north to the alley. The adjacent house, recently rehabilitated, is currently for sale by private owners. Land to the north and east of the hotel may also be purchased from private owners. The hotel is zoned Commercial C-2.

Price: \$65,000

Square feet: 7,400 (approximate)

Lot size: .30-acre site (12,750 square feet)

Contact: Jane Beetem, Revolving Fund Coordinator, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102, (314) 751-5373.

Historic Opportunities in St. Louis



Continental Building - Splendid example of an Art Deco style office building designed in 1928 by nationally prominent architect William B. Itner. Outstanding terra cotta ornamentation; 22 stories tall with commanding views of metropolitan area. Located in National Register Historic District.

Price: \$1.00
 Square feet: 330,000
 Contact: Michele Duffe, St. Louis Land Reutilization Authority, 330 North 15th Street, St. Louis, MO 63103 or call (314) 622-3400



Cordage Mill - Formerly a rope mill, the mid-19th century three-story commercial warehouse, in the LaSalle Park National Register Historic District, provides excellent potential for loft units. Located within easy access to downtown.

Price: \$10,000
 Square feet: 100,000
 Contact: Michele Duffe, St. Louis Land Reutilization Authority, 330 North 15th Street, St. Louis, MO 63103 or call (314) 622-3400



Lafayette Square National Register Historic District: 1209 Missouri Ave. - Successful rehabilitations abound in this historic district just south of downtown, and this house could be next. The ca 1875 Second Empire residence stands two-and-one-half stories tall, and retains its original slate mansard roof and bracketed cornice. Complete rehabilitation needed.

Price: \$1.00
 Lot size: 37 feet x 125 feet
 Contact: Michele Duffe, St. Louis Land Reutilization Authority, 330 North 15th Street, St. Louis, MO 63103 or call (314) 622-3400



Lafayette Square National Register Historic District: 1213 Missouri Ave. - Why stop with just one? Rehabilitate a second house on the same block as a rental unit - or possibly extra bed and breakfast space. This 1910 two-story, two-family residence features Arts and Crafts style detailing, including variegated brick and metal cornice. Could be converted to single family residence. Needs rehabilitation.

Price: \$2,500
 Lot size: 37 feet x 125 feet
 Contact: Michele Duffe, St. Louis Land Reutilization Authority, 330 North 15th Street, St. Louis, MO 63103 or call (314) 622-3400



Compton Hill Certified Local Historic District: 2638 Accomac Ave. - Classic Revival style early 20th century, two-story, two-family flat. Substantially intact, yet needs some rehabilitation. Great investment property - or live in one unit and rent the other.

Price: \$3,500
 Contact: Michele Duffe, St. Louis Land Reutilization Authority, 330 North 15th Street, St. Louis, MO 63103 or call (314) 622-3400



Compton Hill Certified Local Historic District: 2750 Russell Blvd. - Imposing two-and-one-half story brick residence was built ca 1910. Queen Anne style details - front gable, decorative brickwork and windows. Needs some rehabilitation before moving in.

Price: \$6,500
 Contact: Michele Duffe, St. Louis Land Reutilization Authority, 330 North 15th Street, St. Louis, MO 63103 or call (314) 622-3400



St. Louis City Hospital - Located within one-half mile of downtown, adjacent to both I-44 and I-55, this former hospital complex of Classic Revival buildings is packed with potential. Determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the buildings feature fine limestone detailing, and range in size from four to five stories.

Price: \$1.00
 Lot size: 10 acres
 Contact: Michele Duffe, St. Louis Land Reutilization Authority, 330 North 15th Street, St. Louis, MO 63103 or call (314) 622-3400

Landmark Listings is a publication of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Historic Preservation Program (HPP). HPP edits all ads for length, grammar, and spelling. The department is not responsible for the content of ads for properties not owned by the department.

Historic Houses for Sale

The Missouri Highway and Transportation Department (MHTD) is offering two Missouri-German brick farmhouses in northcentral St. Charles County for relocation. These National Register-eligible residences, as well as their outbuildings, were built by the Richterkessing family in a formerly rural area that is now experiencing widespread commercial development.

The Ralph Richterkessing house, constructed ca 1905, is an intact example of the Missouri-German building tradition. The vernacular house incorporates Gothic Revival influences and features paired front doors, arched windows, and decorative porch details. The Ralph Richterkessing house and that of his cousin on the adjacent farm illustrate the German families' consistent attention to quality craftsmanship. Both are one-and-one-half story

brick houses on stone foundations, with approximately 2,450 square feet of finished floor space.

To record and preserve the buildings, the MHTD has completed Historic American Building Survey level documentation that includes property histories, detailed architectural descriptions, quality line drawings, and site plans. This documentation will be submitted to the National Park Service and the Library of Congress, ensuring a permanent record of the two farmsteads. MHTD is soliciting parties interested in acquiring and relocating one or both of these historic houses and any of the outbuildings, including a stone smokehouse and a barn with hand-hewn timbers. Preservation covenants will be associated with their relocation.

Contact: Stacy Sone, Missouri Highway and Transportation Department, (314) 526-3599.



