

Also in that same year, 1940, Sam T. Dickinson, an artist on the Building and Grounds Staff, painted the panorama in the main exhibit. Also special light diffusing glass was put into the main exhibit at this time. The cost for the new paint job was \$2,000 which was inclusive of a 550 foot painting.

Finally the end of an era was about to come. Dyche was beginning to take its shape and run a normal course. "The doors to one of the greatest shows in Kansas, a show closed for more than eight years will be swung open to admit visitors during the commencement week, 1941."

On December eight, 1949 still another misfortune befell the Museum. A fire broke out in the Museum tower. The damage was kept to a minimum due to the fine efforts of the Lawrence Fire Department, whose aerial fire equipment was extended to its fullest length for the first time ever. There was minor damage to some specimen boxes and skeletons.

Another innovation into the Panorama room was introduced in 1950. The system of silhouette labelling became a new feature thereby assisting visitors in recognizing and naming the various specimens in the exhibits. This labelling system was put in by S.T. Dickenson and Russel Camp. Shortly after this in 1951 yet another addition was made to the Panorama in the form of the Tropical setting depicting birds, plants, vegetation and other specimen in their natural tropical setting.

An addition of greater magnitude was undertaken in 1962. This was to be another structural change, the Museum was to add