



APS NEWSLETTER | FEBRUARY 2025



PRESERVATION

The latest news from Missouri SHPO's
Architectural Preservation Services Team

Matters



February is Black History Month!

In honor of Black History Month, this issue looks at sites connected with African American experiences in Missouri, including both surviving buildings and those “legacy districts” that commemorate districts where many of the buildings are no longer standing. Such places – the physical survivals and the legacy districts – exist throughout Missouri, and this newsletter highlights only a small percentage of them.

This issue also recognizes historian Gary Kremer, whose work documenting African American experiences in Missouri has used many of the preservation tools SHPO offers, including cultural resource surveys and HPF grants to help fund them. Kremer, who is currently the executive director of the State Historical Society of Missouri (SHSMO), announced he will retire later this year, and in a recent public lecture he summarized his five decades writing about African American life in

Missouri. Many of the places discussed in this newsletter are listed on the National Register due, in part, to Kremer's work over the past 50 years.

– *Elizabeth Hornbeck, Section Chief, Architectural Preservation Services*

Historian Gary Kremer celebrates 50 years documenting African American experiences in Missouri

On Nov. 12, 2024, historian Gary Kremer delivered a lecture titled “Fifty Years of Published Works” as part of the African American Experience in Missouri lecture series. A graduate of Lincoln University (B.A.) in Jefferson City and American University (Ph.D.) in Washington, D.C., Kremer has written, coauthored and coedited 12 books, including *Missouri's Black Heritage* (1980, revised 1993), *James Milton Turner and the Promise of America* (1991), *Heartland History Vol. 1: Essays on the Cultural Heritage of the Central Missouri Region* (2000), *George Washington Carver: A Biography* (2011), *George Washington Carver: In His Own Words* (2nd ed., 2017), *Race and Meaning: The African American Experience in Missouri* (2016), and *This Place of Promise: A Historian's Perspective on 200 Years of Missouri History* (2021). Kremer is at work on a second revised edition of *Missouri's Black Heritage* to be published in 2026 by the University of Missouri Press.



Left: Pennytown Church, built in 1926, is the only remaining building from the historic Black community of Pennytown. At the time, according to Kremer, thousands of tile-block buildings like this one were appearing on the north and central Missouri landscape due to the economical tile block produced by the Missouri clay industries.



Right: Gary Kremer shown with a photo of Lorenzo Greene, Kremer's mentor at Lincoln University.

In his address Kremer paid tribute to one of the pioneers of African American history Lorenzo Greene, who was Kremer's mentor as an undergraduate at Lincoln University. Greene's passion for history influenced the young Kremer to dedicate his career to the same field, and after earning his Ph.D., Kremer returned to Lincoln University where he taught history from 1972-1987. The connection between Lincoln University and African American history and culture is a logical one, since Lincoln is a Historically Black University. Throughout the country, HBCUs (Historically Black Colleges and Universities) were founded for Black students after the Civil War when most institutions of higher learning excluded Blacks from their student bodies. In the Jim Crow era, HBCUs like Lincoln were vital centers of African American culture, history and racial uplift. In *Race and Meaning*, Kremer describes Lincoln University as the Black Cultural Mecca of the Midwest from 1921-1955 when president Nathan B. Young transformed it from a vocational school to a first-class institution of higher learning by attracting prominent, highly educated Black faculty like Lorenzo Greene.

As a young academician interested in the experiences of Black Americans during the decades of segregation, Gary Kremer taught classes on African American history both at Lincoln University and at the Missouri State Penitentiary during the

1970s. He wrote, “The desire to identify authentic African-American voices in history led me...to look for new approaches to the study of black history. I found a ‘new’ way in the form of the ‘cultural resource survey’ in 1978.” He launched the Lincoln University Black Historic Sites Project in 1978, the first effort to identify systematically Black Historic Sites throughout the state of Missouri. Kremer directed the project from 1978-1984.

With colleague Donald H. Ewalt Jr., Kremer’s first Cultural Resource Survey focused on The Ville, a historically Black neighborhood in North St. Louis; it was filed with SHPO in 1979. Kremer’s second survey of Missouri’s Black Historic Sites was filed with SHPO in 1982, and documented sites in Jefferson City, Eldridge, Fulton, Keytesville, Versailles, and Warrensburg, as well as the Dalton Vocation School in Chariton County. Kremer and his colleague at William Woods University, Brett Rogers, conducted a survey of African American Schools in Rural and Small Town Missouri in 15 Missouri River counties; that survey was published in four phases between 1999-2002 as it grew to include schools in the Ozarks, Missouri’s Bootheel, northwest Missouri, northeast Missouri and counties in between. Countless schools in that survey have since been placed on the National Register, a process that was enabled by the original survey work by Kremer and his colleagues.

In writing the histories of African American places and spaces, Kremer also relied on oral histories as essential resources. Throughout his career, Kremer has paid tribute to the rich experiences and lives forged by African Americans in the face of racial segregation and Jim Crow laws. Kremer’s writings look at African American experiences from the perspective of those who lived them, and oral histories provide firsthand accounts of living in these once vibrant, thriving communities.

Kremer served as the state archivist of Missouri from 1987-1991. He taught at several institutions including William Woods University in Fulton (1991-2004) and is currently an adjunct professor of history at the University of Missouri in addition to serving as the executive director of the State Historical Society of Missouri. Kremer announced his plans to retire from SHSMO in late 2025, leaving behind a valuable legacy as a historian and an institutional leader.

Following are just a few of the African American sites that Kremer has researched during his long career:

The Ville, St. Louis City

The Ville, a neighborhood in North St. Louis, was originally known as Elleardsville after a prominent white citizen. When it was established in the late 1860s this was a rural area; it saw a lot of Black migration over the next 50 years, during which it was racially diverse and attracted wealthy white and Black residents.

Architecturally, buildings in the Ville reflected Missouri-German vernacular trends due to a high number of German masons and joiners working in St. Louis. Between 1900-1920, the Ville began to project an image as the elite area for the Black community. After 1910, race-restrictive housing agreements, or restrictive covenants, began reinforcing racial segregation, which had not previously been the case. By 1930 the population of the Ville became majority-nonwhite for the first time as Black citizens were being actively excluded from other parts of the city.

The Ville attracted Black-owned businesses and prominent Black St. Louis citizens, such as Annie Turnbo Malone and her Poro College of Beauty Culture. The relocation of Sumner High School, the only Black high school west of the Mississippi River, from downtown St. Louis to the Ville, further signaled the Ville's elite status. Kremer wrote that the Ville "represented a haven in a racially segregated society" during the period when exclusionary forces within the city prevented the departure of its middle-class, professional residents. When the U.S. Supreme Court struck down restrictive covenants in 1948 (*Shelley v. Kraemer*), though, the Ville began to be abandoned by the professional class, leading to declines in home ownership and the deterioration of properties.

History is a collaborative process, as is historic preservation. In 1978, Kremer and Ewalt received a grant from SHPO, matched by funds from Lincoln University, to conduct a survey of The Ville in St. Louis, which they wrote about in a 1981 article titled "The Historian as Preservationist: A Missouri Case Study." Their Cultural Resource Survey led to the Homer G. Phillips Hospital being listed on the National Register in 1982 and the Charles Sumner High School in 1988.

Their survey also led to a Multiple Property Documentation Form for the "Historic and Architectural Resources of The Ville, St. Louis," prepared and submitted by the

Landmarks Association of St. Louis in 1999 and amended in 2011 by the St. Louis Cultural Resources Office. Based on that MPDF, several important buildings in the Ville were individually listed on the National Register, including Antioch Baptist Church, the Charles Turner Open Air School, the Dr. Herman S. Dreer House, the Marshall School, the Simmons Colored School, Stowe Teachers College, Sumner High School, the St. Louis Colored Orphans Home (now the Annie Malone Center) and Tandy Community Center. Three historic districts in The Ville were also listed on the National Register under that MPDF: the Cote Brilliante Avenue, the Marshall School Neighborhood and St. Ferdinand Avenue.

Kremer and Ewalt's 1979 Cultural Resource Survey provided the basis for the 1999 MPDF (amended in 2011), which in turn became the cover document for countless National Register nominations of both individual listings and historic districts. Once buildings are listed on the National Register they then become eligible for rehabilitation under the federal and state HTC programs, so they can survive to tell their stories, the stories of their neighborhood and their city. This progression of steps in researching, writing and preserving history exemplifies the collaborative and cumulative process of history as a discipline.

For more information about MPDFs see the "Did You Know?" column at the end of this newsletter.

Pennytown, Saline County

In a 1985 article entitled "A New Way of Doing Black History: The Cultural Resource Survey," Kremer wrote, "sometimes a long-dead community can be reconstructed by means of the cultural resource survey." In the case of Pennytown, an historic free Black township founded in 1871 by Joseph Penny (a Kentucky-born ex enslaved person), Kremer found that "for at least two full generations, and part of a third one, Pennytown was home to a remarkably resourceful group of blacks who struggled to smooth the transition from slavery to freedom and to a fuller measure of equality in American society." Located 8 miles southeast of Marshall, Pennytown was once inhabited by approximately 40 families. The Free Will Baptist Church of Pennytown (1926) is the only surviving building from Pennytown, and it was placed on the National Register in 1988. Kremer's colleague Lynn Morrow took the lead on the National Register nomination.

The Finis Creek Negro Cemetery, dating back to the late 19th century, also survives. The cemetery did not belong to the Free Will Baptist Church of Pennytown, but that congregation used it, as did the rest of the local Black community.

Leeds, Kansas City

Kremer documented Leeds, an unincorporated part of Kansas City, which was also a destination for African Americans fleeing the South during the Great Migration. Kremer wrote, "Although the streets of Leeds were unpaved and water and sewer lines were often blocks away or nonexistent, the area's remoteness from the urban center allowed African Americans to replicate their southern lifestyle by raising their own gardens and livestock and hunting and fishing in nearby woods and streams." Kremer found that "the residents of Leeds overcame the negative impact of segregation and took control over their own lives," a story that is written in the historical record and in oral histories Kremer gathered.

Kinloch, St. Louis County

Kremer also documented the Kinloch area, an unincorporated region in St. Louis County, before it was demolished for the expansion of Lambert airport. Because Kinloch was not subject to local jurisdictions, its African American residents, most of whom had migrated from Mississippi or East St. Louis, were able to lead independent lives similar to the subsistence farming they had known before coming to Missouri.

Published Sources:

Ewalt, Jr., Donald H., and Gary R. Kremer. "The Historian as Preservationist: A Missouri Case Study," *The Public Historian* Vol. 3, no. 4 (Autumn 1981): 4-22.

Kremer, Gary R. "A New Way of Doing Black History: The Cultural Resource Survey," *Gateway Heritage: Quarterly Journal of the Missouri Historical Society*, Vol. 5, no. 4 (Spring 1985): 20-27.

Kremer, Gary R. *Race & Meaning: The African American Experience in Missouri*. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 2014.

Surveys on File with SHPO:

(Links to the surveys can be found at

<https://mostateparks.com/page/85671/sampling-architectural-surveys.>)

Kremer, Gary R., Donald H. Ewalt, Jr., and Darryl C. Cook. "The Ville." 1979. (Listed under St. Louis City)

Kremer, Gary R., and Ann Jenkins. "Missouri's Black Historic Sites: A View Over Time." 1982. (Listed under Statewide/Multiple County Surveys)

Kremer, Gary R., and Brett Rogers. "African American Schools in Rural and Small Town Missouri: The Missouri River Valley", a four-part multiple county survey conducted with the support of William Woods University and the State Historic Preservation Office, 1999-2002. (Listed under Statewide/Multiple County Surveys)

Neosho Colored School (Newton County)



Left: The Neosho Colored School, 1871; photo is ca. 2012.



Right: This drawing was made ca. 1939 by George Washington Carver and his assistant, Austin Curtis; the Neosho School is on the right, and Carver's Aunt Mariah's home is on the left.

The Neosho Colored School was built in 1871 to serve as a residence, and in 1872 it became the first school for African Americans in the town of Neosho. Its most famous early student was George Washington Carver. In 1893 the building was sold and returned to residential use. It was listed on the National Register in 2017 under Criterion A (sites associated with significant events) and Criterion B (associated with the lives of significant persons). In 2004 it was donated to the Carver Birthplace Association.

In 2024 the Carver Birthplace Association received an HPF grant from SHPO of \$38,000 to assist in the preparation of design documents for rehabilitation of the property. They also received a grant from the African American Cultural Heritage Action Fund to fund the construction phase of the rehabilitation project. The AACHAF is a nationwide grant program of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. (See <https://savingplaces.org/african-american-cultural-heritage> for more information about the AACHAF grant program.)

Douglass School, Higginville (Lafayette County)



Douglass School in Higginville was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2023. This two-story Prairie Style school was built in 1925 with public funds for the education of Black students during the period of segregation. **In 2024 it was awarded an African American Civil Rights Preservation Grant by the National Park Service.**

Shady Grove Cemetery, (Cape Girardeau County)



Shady Grove Cemetery was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2023. It is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of ETHNIC HERITAGE: BLACK. It also meets special requirements for Criterion Consideration D due to its position as the last remaining evidence of the rural Black community that existed around Shady Grove in the eras of Reconstruction and Jim Crow segregation and discrimination.

Lincoln School, Sikeston (Scott County)



The Lincoln School in Sikeston was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2024 as a significant example of a school for Black students in the Sikeston area during segregation.

Legacy Districts

Legacy Districts, as they are commonly known, have become a frequently used tool for local history and preservation. Legacy Districts often recognize intangible sites, like buildings that have been demolished, often due to urban renewal. Legacy Districts are not eligible to be listed on the National Register, but they are local designations that play an important role in preserving history. Only tangible resources may be listed on the National Register. Often a Legacy District will include some surviving resources that are NR-listed along with many intangible ones.

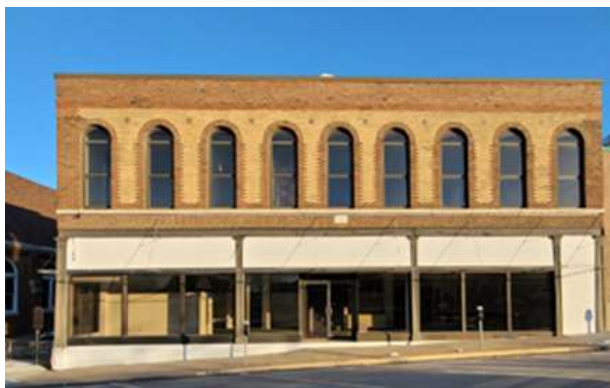
Legacy Districts can tell the stories of groups that are underrepresented on the National Register. Designation and treatment of historic places have often emphasized architecture and materials over cultural heritage and people's needs. According to the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Preservation Priorities Task Force, only 10% of nationally recognized historic places tell the stories of most Americans: Black, Indigenous, Asian American, Latino/a/e/x, and LGBTQIA+ communities; women; people with disabilities; and people with low incomes. In light of this critique, efforts by historians like Gary Kremer to document sites that have played an important role in African American history are necessary to make the National Register more representative of all Americans. Below are three examples of Legacy Districts in Missouri.

Columbia's African American Heritage Trail

The African American Heritage Trail in Columbia, Missouri, is an urban walking trail covering a 2-mile circuit downtown, with one additional marker located 2.5 miles away at Miles Manor. The trail and the markers are the result of years of hard work by local residents belonging to the Sharp End Heritage Committee, named for the once-thriving Black business district that centered on the 500 block of E. Walnut Street. The Sharp End was demolished during urban renewal; today the block is occupied by the downtown post office and a parking structure. Douglass Park in Columbia is also on the walking trail, and it stands where countless Black-owned private residences once stood.



Above: One marker on the African American Heritage Trail in Columbia commemorates Cemetery Hill, a largely Black neighborhood that fell victim to urban renewal in the late 1950s. The photo on the left, which appears on the marker, shows houses that originally stood in the area which is now a large commercial development. Some 450 people, many of them homeowners, were displaced with few options due to the segregated housing conditions of the time.



Left: The McKinney Building, Columbia, 1917, built by Black businessman Fred McKinney.

Right: The African-American Heritage Trail marker explains that the second floor was known as McKinney Hall, “the hottest spot in town for black musicians” in the 1920s-1940s. Legends such as Ella Fitzgerald, Dizzy Gillespie, Louis Armstrong and Billie Holiday performed there.



Above: Another marker on the African American Heritage Trail in Columbia commemorates Miles Manor, which still survives. This small subdivision of 10 single-family ranch houses just south of Stadium Boulevard was completed in 1962 by local civil rights leader Clara Miles, whose dream was for local African American families to have a place to call their own. These homes are typical of suburban houses of the period.

Many of the buildings on the trail are still standing, such as the five buildings in the “Social Institutions of Columbia’s Black Community” NR nomination: St. Paul’s Church (1891), Second Baptist Church (1894), the “Blind” Boone Home (1890s), Frederick Douglass School (1917) and Second Christian Church (1927). Another one, McKinney Hall, is NR-listed as part of the Downtown Columbia Historic District, which was listed under the “Historic Resources of Downtown Columbia, Missouri” Multiple Property Documentation Form. Antonio (Tony) Holland, Gary Kremer’s colleague at Lincoln University, took the lead on the MPDF and the National Register nomination.

The Foot, Jefferson City



Left: Lafayette Street prior to urban renewal.



Right: The historic marker erected in 2022 commemorating the Legacy District.

In Gary Kremer’s MPDF on “Black Historic Sites” he documented research on many parts of Jefferson City, including the area known as The Foot, which was located at the foot of the hill where Lincoln University stands. Once a Black business and social focal point, it had boasted the only Black-operated hotel in town, a barber and beauty shop, a restaurant and more Black-owned businesses. In the 1960s, all the homes, businesses and other monuments in the three-block district were demolished as part of the Campus View Urban Renewal Project. “Urban planners,” Kremer wrote, “ignored the psychological and social worth of these buildings to the Black community, razed them all, and replaced them with tennis courts, a basketball court, and a softball field.” As a result, “an entire generation of Black Jefferson Citians have grown up without an appreciation of what pre-urban renewal Black community life was like.”

In December 2022 the Jefferson City council members recognized The Foot as a Historic Legacy District and erected a historic marker.

Sources:

Kremer, Gary R., and Ann Jenkins. “Missouri’s Black Historic Sites: A View Over Time.” 1982. (Listed under Statewide/Multiple County Surveys)

Tate, Ciara. “Local area is recognized as a historic legacy district by Jefferson City council,” Dec. 6, 2022, KRCGtv.com.

Kansas City's African American Heritage Trail



Left: The West Bottoms Freedom Trail Memorial; **Right:** The Eblon Theater (1922)

Comprising some 115 sites, the African American Heritage Trail of Kansas City (<https://aahtkc.org/aahtkc-sites>) is a virtual trail because the number and land area of sites along the Trail are too large to walk. This impressive website is a well-researched and thoroughly documented history of the city, and its contributors include UMKC, the Black Archives of Mid-America and the Kansas City Public Library.

Some of these sites are individual buildings, many of which – like the Isis Theater (1918) and the Municipal Stadium (1923) – have been demolished. Other sites are entire districts, like 18th & Vine, the Leeds/Dunbar neighborhood and the Steptoe neighborhood. Other sites honor significant Black residents of Kansas City like Count Basie, Lucile Bluford and Willie Lanier. Still others recognize cultural institutions including KPRS AM, the Green Book guides for African American motorists and Lincoln Electric Park. Several sites mark important events in the Civil Rights movement, such as the Municipal Auditorium, where Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. spoke on Nov. 4, 1962.

National Park Service Awards \$45,000 to Kansas City through the Underrepresented Communities Grant Program

The City of Kansas City was one of only 20 recipients in 17 states and the District of Columbia to receive a 2025 grant from NPS for the survey and nomination of places and properties associated with groups that are underrepresented on the National Register of Historic Places. The grant will fund a survey of historic resources as well as National Register nominations related to Hispanic heritage in Kansas City, Missouri. For more information and a complete list of this year's award recipients, see

<https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1207/2025underrepresentedcommunitiesgrants.htm>

The grants are supported through the Historic Preservation Fund, which has provided more than \$2 billion in historic preservation grants to states, Tribes, local governments and nonprofit organizations since its creation in 1977. The HPF, which uses revenue from federal offshore oil and gas leases, supports a broad range of preservation projects without spending tax dollars. The intent behind the HPF is to mitigate the loss of nonrenewable resources through the preservation of other irreplaceable resources.

Historic Preservation in Columbia, Missouri

We occasionally feature preservation efforts in Missouri cities and towns, and this month we focus on Columbia because of their preservation workshop Feb. 8, which is free and open to the public.

The **City of Columbia** became a Certified Local Government in 1999, establishing their Historic Preservation Commission as a city commission responsible for identifying and documenting historically, archaeologically and architecturally significant properties in Columbia; drafting ordinances to designate local notable properties, landmarks and historic districts; and advising and assisting owners of such properties on the physical and financial aspects of preservation, renovation, rehabilitation and reuse. Columbia's HPC is a seven-member board appointed by the city council. The HPC's Establishing Legislation as well as additional information about the commission, the Most Notable Properties program, the Brick Streets policy resolution, and various grant projects including reports and surveys

may be found on their website, <https://www.como.gov/boards/historic-preservation-commission/>

CoMo Preservation (<https://www.comopreservation.org>), the local nonprofit organization in Columbia, was founded in 2022 and incorporated in 2023 to promote the importance and benefits of historic preservation; celebrate the history of Columbia's historic properties; empower others to advocate for historic preservation in Columbia; and provide resources to support historic property owners. At their monthly meetings they bring in speakers on a wide range of topics, like "Enslaved Labor's Role in Mizzou's Construction" by Zachary Dowdle in November 2024. They host on-site meetings in historic properties such as a recent event in the newly restored former 1901 City Hall turned eatery. CoMo Preservation offers a variety of walking tours throughout the year, like the "Wells, Springs, and Industry of Early Columbia," "Movie Theaters through Time," the "Brick Streets Tour," and October's "Haunted History Tour."

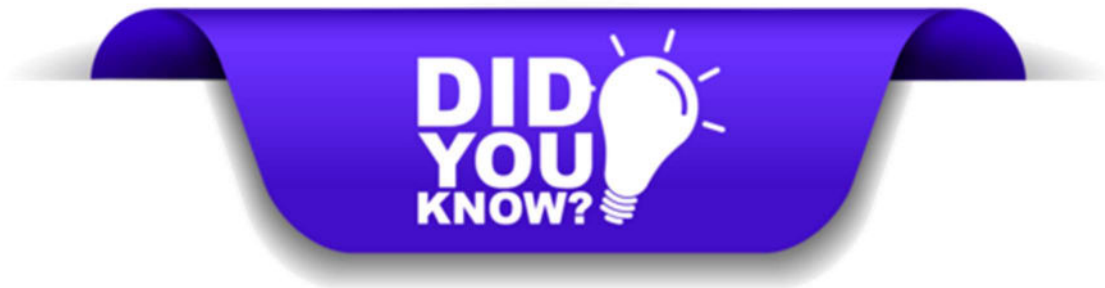
Fond Farewells

- In January, **Cathy Wade** left DED and moved to the Missouri Department of Social Services. Before joining DED in July 2022, Cathy worked in Social Services for 13 years, and she returns to Social Services as a Finance Manager for the Institutional Reimbursement Unit. As the Redevelopment Finance Manager at DED, Cathy managed 15 programs including Historic Tax Credits, the Neighborhood Preservation Act, Brownfield, Tax Incentive Financing, and Amateur Sports. Users of the Missouri HTC program know Cathy well from her 2 1/2 years, during which she led the HTC Improvement Initiative including numerous listening sessions with HTC stakeholders from across the state, resulting in the rule changes that went into effect on July 1, 2024. HTC program users as well as the SHPO and DED teams will miss Cathy very much; she has been a great colleague and partner in SHPO's preservation work.
- **Christopher Stone**, architectural historian and tax credit reviewer in the APS Section of SHPO, is leaving us to join the North Carolina SHPO. Chris and his wife Olivia moved to Missouri from North Carolina in February 2024, and the move back to North Carolina will allow them to be closer to family. Prior to coming to Missouri SHPO, Chris had his own business restoring

windows, doors, and historic houses in the Charlotte area. Chris has made invaluable contributions to SHPO, as every consultant and tax credit applicant who has worked with him can attest. His expertise, his speed and thoroughness as a reviewer have helped APS achieve a review window far less than 30 days. He has been a wonderful colleague, and everyone at SHPO will miss working with him. Chris' last day in the office will be Feb. 7.

SHPO is Hiring!!

SHPO is looking for architectural historians to join our team of professionals dedicated to historic preservation in Missouri. An open position in the Architectural Preservation Services section for a tax credit reviewer has been posted to MOCareers (<https://mocareers.mo.gov/hiretrue/mo/mocareers/index.html>) - **Architectural Historian – 7010301**. Additional positions for architectural historians in the National Register section and the Community Services section will be posted soon. Please spread the word!



Do you know about the **Multiple Property Documentation Form**? An MPDF nominates groups of related significant properties, although it is not in itself a National Register nomination. On an MPDF the themes, trends and patterns of history shared by a group of properties are organized into **historic contexts**; and the **property types** that represent those historic contexts are defined. The MPDF is a cover document for NR nominations that serves as a basis for evaluating the National Register eligibility of related properties. It may be used to nominate and register thematically related historic properties simultaneously, or to establish the registration requirements for properties that may be nominated in the future.

An MPDF is helpful in nominating properties to the National Register because it provides additional background context for a chosen topic. The context can focus

on topics as broad as the historical and architectural development of an entire city or as narrow as a specific cultural group, architectural type or any other area of significance under which a property could be nominated. There are other components of an MPDF that also provide guidelines for associated property types, their significance and registration requirements. When a nomination is written for a property associated with a particular MPDF, the added context can enhance the nomination, making it more likely to get listed.

Also see:

“Best Practices Review: Evaluating Common Resources,” NPS publication, Issue 4, July 2023 (https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/BPR_common-resources-2023-07-27-REV.pdf)

“How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form,” *National Register Bulletin* 16B, 1991, rev. 1999 (<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB16B-Complete.pdf>)



On the SHPO Calendar



Historic Preservation Workshop, Columbia

CoMo Preservation and the Columbia Historic Preservation Commission are hosting a historic preservation workshop that will include in-depth talks on grants, the National Register and the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation. It will be held in the Columbia Public Library at 100 W. Broadway from 1 to 4 p.m. on Saturday, Feb. 8. For more information go to www.comopreservation.org.



67th Annual Missouri Conference on History, Blue Springs

The Missouri Conference on History, sponsored by the State Historical Society of Missouri and hosted by Park University, will take place at the Adams Pointe Conference Center in Blue Springs. The conference will feature two full days of concurrent sessions with approximately 30 panels and a keynote talk by Gary Kremer. SHPO will present a panel on the resources and records held by SHPO that provide a rich source for researchers interested in the history of Missouri, and SHPO team member Ethan Starr will speak on “Building the Excavated City: Material Extraction and the Making of Kansas City, Missouri.” An evening reception at the Harry S. Truman Presidential Library and Museum is planned for conference attendees. Early Bird registration (\$55) ends Feb. 10; Standard registration (\$65) is Feb. 11-24; and Late registration (\$75) is Feb. 25 or later. Go to <https://shsmo.org/mch> for registration and the full schedule.



Preservation Symposium, Jefferson City

Mark your calendars for the second annual Missouri Preservation Symposium, cohosted this year by Jefferson City, SHPO and Missouri Preservation. The theme will be “Historic Preservation as a Tool for Economic Development,” and will run from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; a catered lunch will be provided. The event will take place at the Lewis & Clark State Office Building, 1101 Riverside Drive, in Jefferson City. Attendees will be able to register online starting March 15.



VAF Annual Conference, Wilmington, Delaware

The Vernacular Architecture Forum annual conference takes place this year in Wilmington, Delaware, with the theme “From New Castle to Sussex: Big Stories from a Small State.” The conference will offer multiple themed bus tours of local vernacular architecture ranging from the 17th century through the 20th centuries.

Registration opens on Feb. 1; see

<https://www.vafweb.org/page-1821964>

The goal of *Preservation Matters* – *The latest news from Missouri SHPO’s Architectural Preservation Services Team* is to increase communication and transparency between SHPO’s historic tax credit reviewers, the users of the program, and any other stakeholders or members of the public.

Comments? Questions? Suggestions? Please let us know! If there’s anything you’d like to see covered, or any questions that we can explain, we will be happy to include those in a future issue of *Preservation Matters*.

To be added to or removed from the Architectural Preservation Services mailing list for this newsletter and other announcements, please send an email to Elizabeth.Hornbeck@dnr.mo.gov.

State Historic Preservation Office

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Architectural Preservation Services
573-751-7860

<https://mostateparks.com/historic-preservation-tax-credits>