

December 13, 2016

This was a survey project begun by Missouri's State Historic Preservation Office staff. Due to staff changes and time constraints it was not completed. However, the photographs are of a high quality and there is still a wealth of useful information provided. Thus we are posting the draft survey and report online for research purposes.

For some properties survey forms were not completed. However, photographs were taken and labeled with their addresses; for some property descriptions and dates of construction had also been noted. These photographs were therefore included and any additional information added as a PDF sticky note.

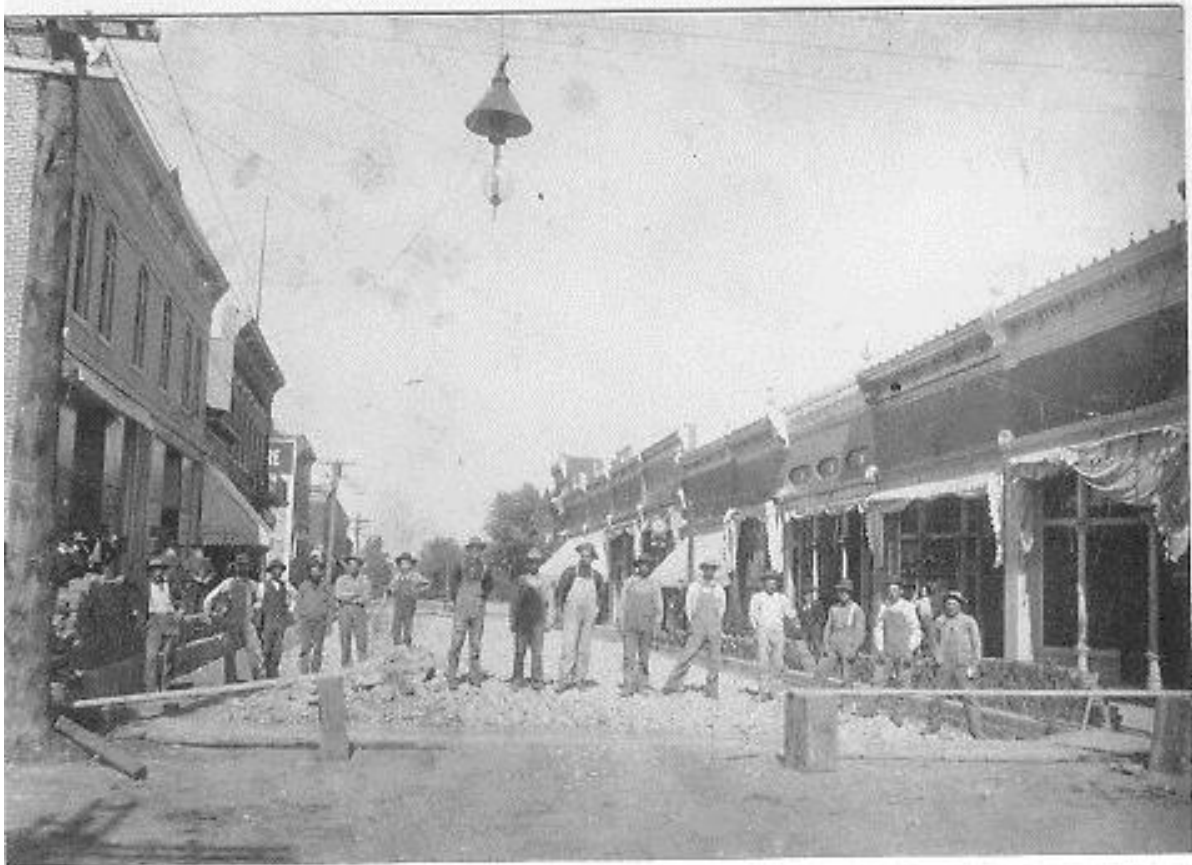
Streetscapes were also included at the end of the survey.

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Reconnaissance Survey Report DRAFT

Plattsburg, Clinton County, Missouri

CIAS002



Historic photo of downtown Plattsburg, Courtesy of the Clinton County Historical Society

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Note: Survey map and inventory forms are separate documents.

ABSTRACT

On February 2, 2012 Staff of the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office briefly visited Plattsburg, Clinton County. The site visit was unplanned and occurred only due to an evening meeting in a nearby community. Over the course of the hour long visit, however, staff was able to photograph approximately 170 historic commercial and residential resources. Plattsburg's wealth of historic resources engaged staff interest and this report and recommendations grew from that unplanned visit.

This survey and report are limited by the shortness of the visit and lack of ready access to historic records. Except for the brief site visit in February, the surveyor did not revisit Plattsburg for additional photography or research. The only area photographed was the courthouse square, and approximately seven blocks of Clay and Broadway Streets west of the square. Scattered resources on Birch and Locust Streets were also photographed. However, there are numerous additional historic resources that have not been identified. The historic background provided in this report was gleaned from resources available online, in the State Historic Preservation Office, or in the State Library in Jefferson City. Additional research and survey is highly recommended.

Introduction and Description of Project

As of the summer of 2012, Clinton is the only Missouri county with no listings in the National Register of Historic Places. This is certainly not due to a lack of historic properties. Clinton County and Plattsburg in particular, has a wealth of historically and architecturally significant properties. Investment in historic resources and interest in county history are evident in Plattsburg's historical society museum (located in a historic home) and the numerous well-maintained historic residences and commercial buildings.

There is also little architectural or historic survey data on the historic resources of Clinton County in the survey and county files held by the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office. In 1984, Nancy Sandehn with the Mo-Kan Regional Council of Governments conducted a limited survey of historic resources in the county. The survey included 226 historic buildings: 148 rural properties and 78 "town" properties. While a valuable "snap shot" of scattered historic resources, the survey did not provide a comprehensive inventory of the county's historic resources. Nor did it provide boundaries for potential historic districts or recommendations for future research. The survey, now nearly 30 years old, is also out of date. While some of the surveyed resources may still be extant, some have likely been demolished or significantly altered. When available, information from the 1984 survey has been included in this report or on the individual survey forms.

This report does not attempt to identify or evaluate all of the historic resources in the county, or even those in the county seat of Plattsburg. The survey focuses on two small sections of town: the courthouse square, and a residential district roughly along Broadway and Clay Streets between 2nd and 9th Streets. A few residential and institutional properties on Birch and Locust streets are also included. These two areas were chosen due to their concentration of historic buildings and their walkability. The surveyor covered as much ground as possible by foot in the hour or so available to her.

Tiffany Patterson of the State Historic Preservation Office conducted the limited fieldwork, research and preparation of survey forms and reports. All costs of the survey were incurred by the SHPO and include staff time and printing costs. A single site visit was made on February 2, 2012. Research and writing were conducted in spring and summer 2012.

Objectives

Objectives

The purpose of the survey was to provide a baseline of information on the historic resources of Plattsburg, Clinton County in hopes of identifying properties that might be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. To date, no properties in the county have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and the State Historic Preservation Office has little information on the town's historic resources.

Priorities

The survey priority was to photograph and identify as many historic resources in Plattsburg as possible in a limited time (approximately 1 to 1 ½ hours). Because courthouse squares have historically played an important role in the formation and development of counties, Plattsburg's downtown was the first area to be photographed. Clay Street has also long been a gateway to the city and has a concentration of historic homes, so this area was also photographed. Finally Broadway, as an important connector street to the courthouse square, developed early as a residential area with numerous historic homes. The courthouse square, Clay and Broadway were the focus of the reconnaissance survey both due to the number of historic resources in the area and to their close proximity and walkability.

Geographical Area

The two adjoining survey areas include the following rough boundaries in Plattsburg, Clinton County:

Courthouse Square and Central Business District: Roughly bounded by Maple (both sides) on the north, Second St. (Both sides) on the west, Broadway (both sides) on the south, and East St. (both sides) on the east.

Broadway and Clay Residential Neighborhood: Roughly bounded by Broadway (both sides) on the north, 9th St. on the west, Clay (both sides) on the south, and 2nd St. on the east. Also included are a portion of Birch between Clay and Grogan Streets, a block of Riley between 8th and Oak, and a scattering of residences on Locust.

Methodology

Background Research

The background research on Plattsburg was limited to general county histories and information readily available on-line, and limited information on scattered resources gathered by Nancy Sandehn during her 1984 survey of Clinton County. The objective of the survey was to provide a baseline of information on architectural resources in Plattsburg, so deep background on individual resources was not sought. When specific historic details were found in readily available sources, they were included on survey forms. Additional research and evaluation will be necessary to assess the significance of the buildings for association with important events or patterns of events (National Register Criterion A).

Fieldwork

Field work was conducted on the afternoon of February 2, 2012. Fieldwork consisted of walking the courthouse square and adjacent residential streets to the west and southwest (Clay and Broadway) and photographing properties visible from the public right-of-way. All photographs were taken from the street or sidewalk. If a resource was not visible from the road or sidewalk, the surveyor did not attempt to access it. There was also an attempt to photograph all buildings along a block despite their age, condition or architectural integrity. However, some buildings were missed or inadvertently excluded. Also, the surveyor acknowledges that some resources, notably garages, sheds and other outbuildings may have been missed due to their distance from the public right-of-way or dense vegetation.

Historic Background

In 1833 General David Atchison, John Long and Howard Everett were tasked with locating a county seat for the newly formed Clinton County. The town's new plat was to be laid out "upon the same plan as the town of Liberty" in nearby Clay County. Both Plattsburg and Liberty have a similar street grid with a block set aside for a courthouse. An 1875 plat of Plattsburg shows that the intent of the plat was to focus commercial development on all four sides of the courthouse square in what geographers call a "Shelbyville Square." (See figure 1, below.) As the town developed, however, commercial development shifted to face Main Street and the square itself never formed the contiguous blocks of courthouse-facing commercial buildings.

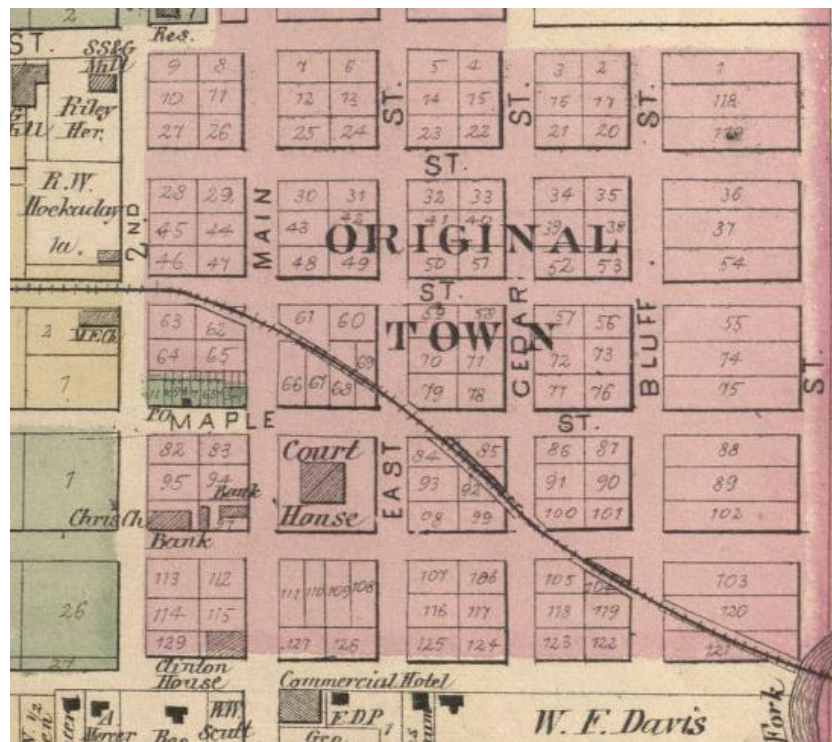


Figure 1: Portion of 1876 map of Plattsburg from
An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Clinton County, Missouri.

Known as Concord when founded, the town name changed to Springfield in 1834, and was changed again in 1835 to Plattsburg when it was found that a Springfield, Missouri already existed. Whatever its name, an early historian of the place aptly described its early days, noting:

At the time of the erection of the first court-house [1834] Plattsburg, then Springfield, was quite a small place, and a lonely-looking County seat surrounded, as it was, on three sides by dense forests and thick undergrowth and on the other by wild prairie.¹

¹ *An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Clinton County, Missouri* (Philadelphia: Edward Brothers, 1876), 10.

And, in its first two years of existence the town had little to boast of except a “pole cabin” constructed by John Livingston in 1833 and a log building used as a general store (1834) by Edward M. and George W. Samuels.²

Other than the general street grid from the original plat, little if anything remains of the earliest buildings in town. Most were crude log buildings soon replaced as the businesses prospered and population grew. As a county seat, Plattsburg had some advantages over competing towns in the county. Interactions with county government drew citizens from around the county, attracting business with it. In the mid-1830s several general merchandisers opened stores in town, as did blacksmiths, tailors, and hotel and tavern owners. While these earlier businesses and accompanying residential development brought some order to the new town, it was the coming of the railroad in the early 1870s that likely brought true prosperity.

The completion of the railroad lines through town was likely a needed shot in the arm for a town recently devastated by a fire. In January 1870, a fire broke out in the warehouse attached to C. W. Porter’s bank, laying to waste much of the block directly across from the courthouse. Despite thousands of dollars in losses, much of it uninsured, businessmen quickly took steps to both rebuild the downtown and protect it from future loss. In 1871, locals organized a fire department and entrepreneurs put the final touches on “as magnificent a row of two-story brick buildings as can be found in any city in the west.”³ The 1881 *History of Clinton County, Missouri* provides an extensive account, reprinted from an 1871 local news article, about these new buildings. The article lists owners, businesses, and the builders involved in their construction. Some building owners imported workmen from St. Joseph, though at least three of the five new buildings were constructed entirely by the “mechanics of our city.”⁴ Additional research is needed to link the buildings to lots in the block, but it is likely that at least two or three of the five buildings are still extant, if modified.

A brief overview of Plattsburg from the 1876 atlas of the county describes it as a community with two railroads, macadamized roads (the major ones at least), and a population of 1500. The town had seven churches, a brick seminary (private school), two public school buildings (segregated by race), and a variety of businesses and light industries. The town had flouring, woolen and saw mills, two newspapers, two banks, three hotels, twenty or so stores, and “a share of lawyers, doctors and preachers.”⁵ The 1881 *History of Clinton County* expands on the list, naming over twenty stores and their general locations. The list of stores and businesses included several grocery and dry goods businesses, clothing and furniture stores, a jeweler, lumber companies, and wagon repair/manufacturing buildings. A c. 1890 photograph shows a neat community of frame and brick buildings dominated by the tall cupola of the county courthouse (non-extant). (See figure 2)

² *The History of Clinton County, Missouri* (St. Joseph, MO: National Historical Co., 1881), 156.

³ *Ibid.*, 193.

⁴ *History of Clinton County, Missouri*, 192-194.

⁵ *An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Clinton County, Missouri*, 10.

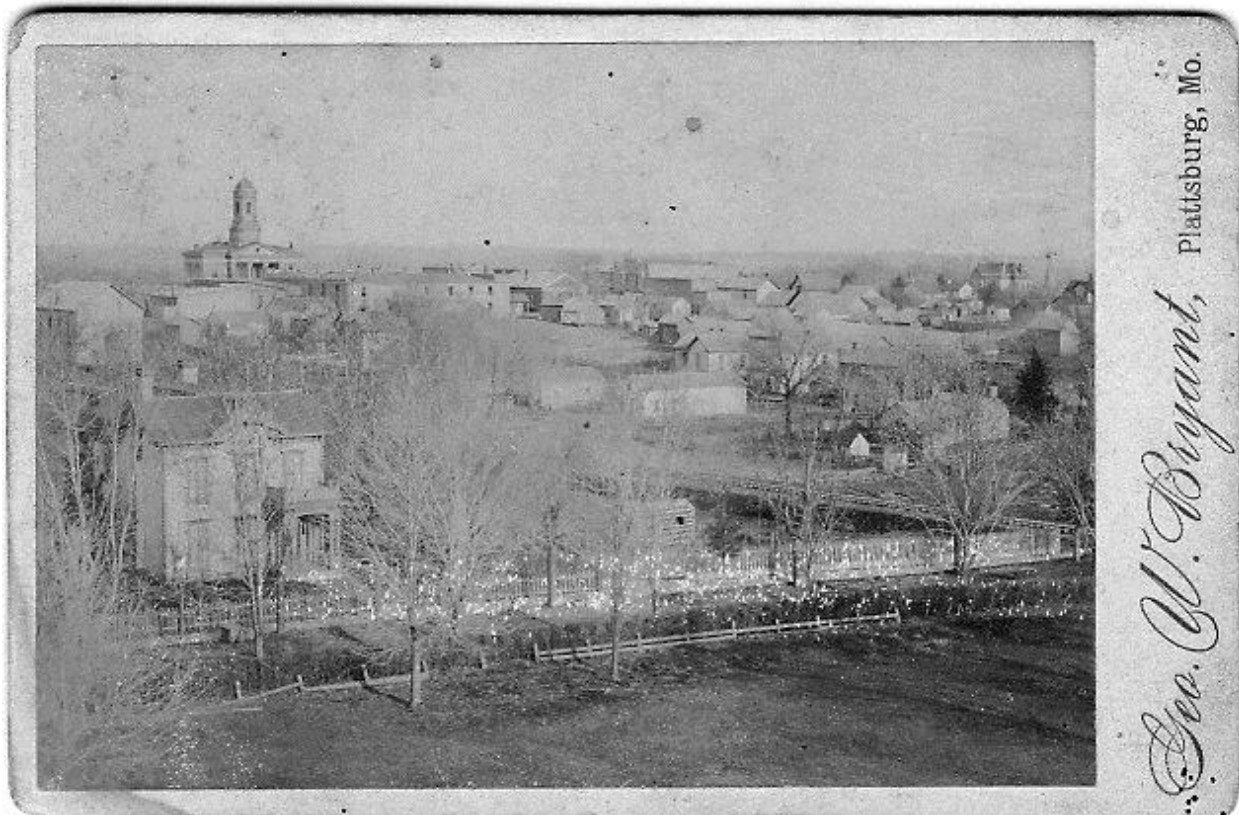


Figure 2: Historic photo of Plattsburg, c. 1890, looking west southwest from Third street (north of Maple), photo on file with the Clinton County Historical Society

County histories say much less about the residences in the growing community. Yet, the general prosperity of the town is reflected in the wealth and variety of its historic homes. Of note are several high style Late Victorian residences dating from c. 1885 to c. 1915. Even some of the more modest homes were enriched by mass-produced architectural details such as imbricated (fish scale) shingles, turned wood posts and balustrades, and decorative brackets. Based solely on the building stock in the survey area, the last quarter of the 19th century seems to have been a boom time for the city. After the turn of the new century, growth stabilized and architectural preferences turned away from the highly decorative Victorian period architecture to less elaborate styles—namely those influenced by Colonial Revival and Craftsman style architecture.

Survey Findings

The Plattsburg reconnaissance survey included the identification and photographing of 169 commercial, residential and institutional properties predominately dating from c. 1880 to c. 1930. Some buildings of more recent vintage were also included in the survey to give a broader picture of changes over time and a complete account of resources within the survey boundaries. As noted in the methodology overview some resources were inadvertently overlooked and others, primarily outbuildings, were inaccessible from the public right of way.

Residential resources were most common in the survey area. Some 120 residential buildings were identified along W. Broadway, W. Clay, W. Locust and Birch Streets. These houses represent a wide range of architectural styles, though Late Victorian styles dominated. Plattsburg has a wealth of richly decorated Eastlake and Queen Anne style houses, many of which might be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Also common were National Folk housing types, such as one and two-story gable & wing houses, with applied Victorian ornamentation. In these more vernacular forms, decorative elements were concentrated around fenestration, in gable ends and on porch elements.

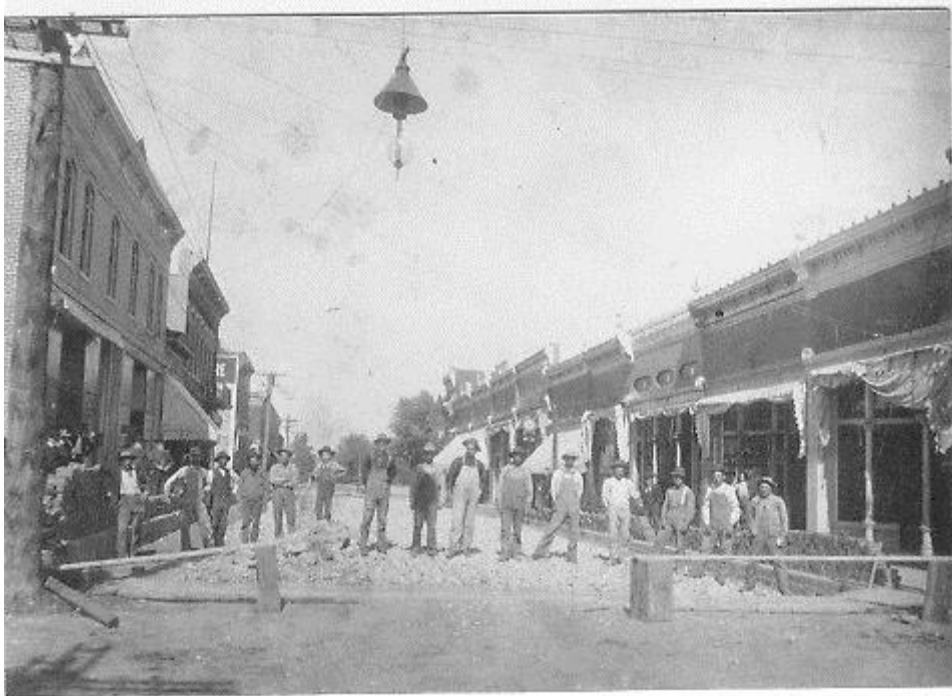
Frame construction in the residential area surveyed dominated throughout the period of development (c. 1885 to c. 1930). Brick Victorians were relatively uncommon the survey area, though the use of brick and stucco cladding was often used in later American Movement (American Foursquare, Craftsman bungalow) and Revival Style (Colonial and Tudor Revival) houses. The survey area also included a handful of stone and rusticated concrete block houses/outbuildings.

Unlike their residential counterparts, commercial and institutional buildings in the Plattsburg survey area were predominately of brick construction. The historic commercial centered along and around the Courthouse Square contains numerous one- and two-part brick commercial buildings. The area also contains one elaborately detailed pressed metal façade and some buildings with frame or concrete masonry unit walls and cladding. Five buildings in the survey area were constructed as churches, four of them still in use for their original purposes. The fifth, a small former Episcopalian church, has been converted to residential use, though its significant architectural features are intact. Gothic and Romanesque Revival ornamentation are found on all five churches.

Despite lack of research and need for additional survey, it is evident from the reconnaissance work completed to date that Plattsburg has a wealth of historic and architecturally significant resources. The town contains an extremely rich collection of Late Victorian architecture and has several examples that appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (see recommendations). Within the survey boundaries are at least two districts (one commercial, one residential) that also appear to be eligible for listing. Of these two, the historic commercial district has the most easily defined boundaries. Recommended boundaries for the North Main Commercial Historic District are outlined in the “Recommendations” subsection.

Boundaries for the residential historic district are more difficult to define. Walking down W. Clay and W. Broadway, it is evident that the district stretches along the 100 to 700 blocks of these streets. However, they may also extend along parallel streets such as Locust and W. Riley and on perpendicular areas along 2nd Street, Oak and others. The recommendations for residential districts are based solely on the boundaries of the reconnaissance survey. If National Register nomination is pursued for any district, additional research and survey should be conducted to better define areas and period of significance and district boundaries.

A list of all the properties included in the survey can be found in Appendix A.



North Main Street (100 block) looking north. Historic photo courtesy of the Clinton County Historical Society.

Recommendations

Architectural surveys provide an inventory of the built environment by systematically documenting intact structures by location or theme. They record construction dates, note architectural details, identify styles or types, note alterations, assess current conditions, and provide brief histories of properties. Reflecting the time they are conducted, surveys provide a “snapshot” of a given area and are often the first step in preservation projects. As the saying goes, “you have to know what there is to save before you can save it.”

Architectural surveys are tailored to fit the needs of a project. Commercial buildings, residences, military facilities, cemeteries and rural landscapes are all examples of the type of resources architectural surveys document. These surveys can be all-inclusive or narrowed to a specific period of build dates (pre-1940s construction, for example). They can be utilized in large cities, sparsely populated areas, or even a single site such as a rural farmhouse and its associated outbuildings.

For these reasons, architectural survey is useful in community development and planning projects. If a city is aware of its historic resources it is better equipped to plan sympathetically around those resources whose preservation may have both economic and environmental benefits.

Surveys are also used to evaluate resources that may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register of Historic Places is the official federal list of buildings, sites, objects and districts that have significance in American prehistory, history, or culture.

To be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a property must have two things: significance and integrity (authentic architectural character). The National Register Criteria for evaluating significance are designed to recognize events and people of importance at the local, state, and national level. The criteria are broad and divided into four general categories outlined below:

- Criteria A (Event): Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- Criteria B (Person): Association with the lives of significant persons in or past; or
- Criteria C (Architecture/Engineering): Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- Criteria D (Archeology): Properties that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.



Integrity is authentic historic character and/or the ability of a property to convey its significance. The National Register outlines seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. All seven aspects of integrity are not weighted equally.





Integrity must be evaluated with an understanding of *why* and *when* a property may have been significant.

Listing a property on the National Register has several outcomes. The National Register recognizes the property's significance to the Nation, State or community. Listing also causes the Federal government to consider the effects of actions on a property when planning Federal or federally assisted projects. In addition, listing on the National Register makes the property eligible for Federal tax benefits, and qualifies the property for Federal assistance for historic preservation, when funds are available. Be aware however, that listing on the National Register does not guarantee the preservation of the property. Under federal law, owners of private property listed in the National Register are free to maintain, manage, or dispose of their property as they choose provided that there is no Federal involvement.

The following recommendations include a brief list of properties that may be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. These are fine examples of their architectural style and type. This is an incomplete list and there may be others within the survey area that are individually eligible for architectural significance, or for association with a significant person or event. Additional research and evaluation is needed. Following this list are recommendations for two historic districts, the North Main Street Commercial Historic District and the Clay and Broadway Residential Historic District.

List of Buildings that may be individually eligible for listing in the National Register:

Address	Style	Photo
406 Birch	Prairie style	
501 Birch	Second Empire	

206 W. Broadway	American Movement, purportedly a Sears & Roebuck kit house	
301 W. Clay	Late Victorian/Eastlake	
501 W. Clay	First Christian Church, Romanesque Revival Steepled El Church	
517 W. Clay	Queen Anne Cottage	

800 W. Clay	Late Victorian/Eastlake	
103 S. Main	Revival Style Hotel	

North Main Commercial Historic District

North Main Street Commercial Historic District Significance:

The North Main Street Commercial Historic District may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and C in the areas of Commerce and Architecture. Centered near the Clinton County Courthouse, Plattsburg's historic central business district prospered in part due to county business conducted at the courthouse. Though eventually outstripped in population by Cameron on the county's northern border, Plattsburg's position as the county seat, its railroad connection, and the convenient central location secured the town's longevity and continued local significance in the county. Though slow to grow after its initial founding in 1833, by the mid-1880s the central business district was prospering and substantial brick buildings were taking the place of earlier frame storefronts. This transformation continued into the 20th Century, in part due to fires that destroyed earlier buildings (see Figure 3). Architecturally, the proposed district contains buildings typical of historic downtowns—predominantly one and two-part commercial blocks. Applied ornamentation varies from simple corbeled brick cornices and sign panels to the elaborate pressed metal façade seen on the former hardware store at 109 W. Locust. Buildings within the boundaries date from c. 1880 to c. 1930. The period of significance dates from the construction of the earliest extant building in the district in c. 1880 to c. 1963, the fifty year cut of used for periods of significance when no specific end date can be identified.

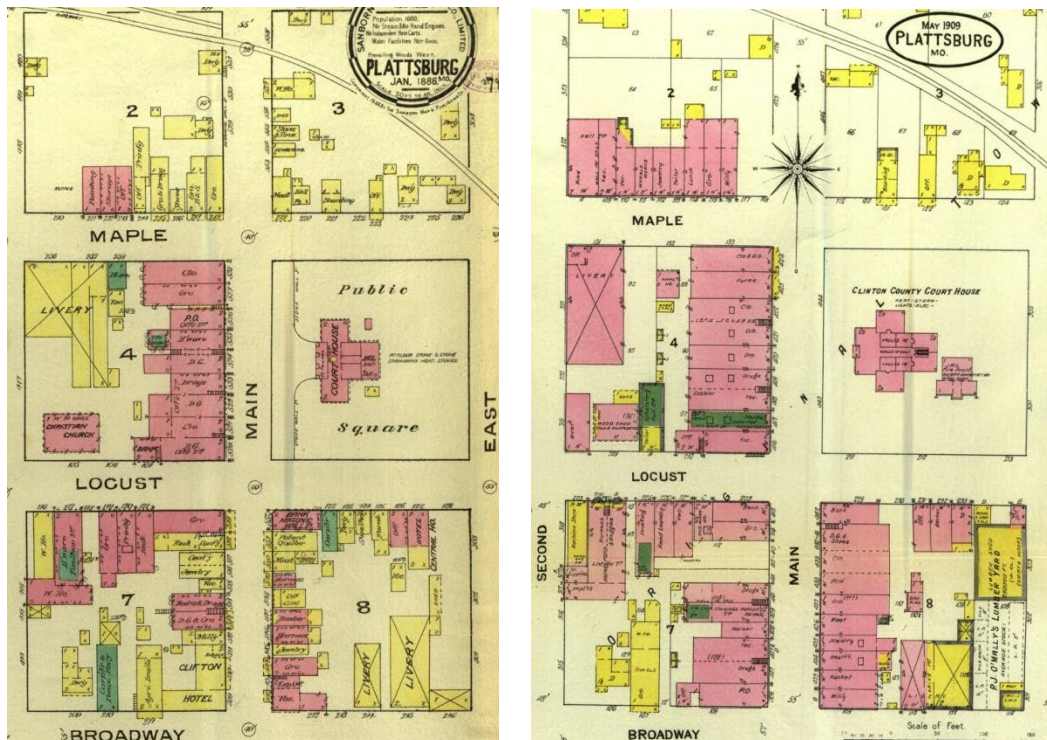
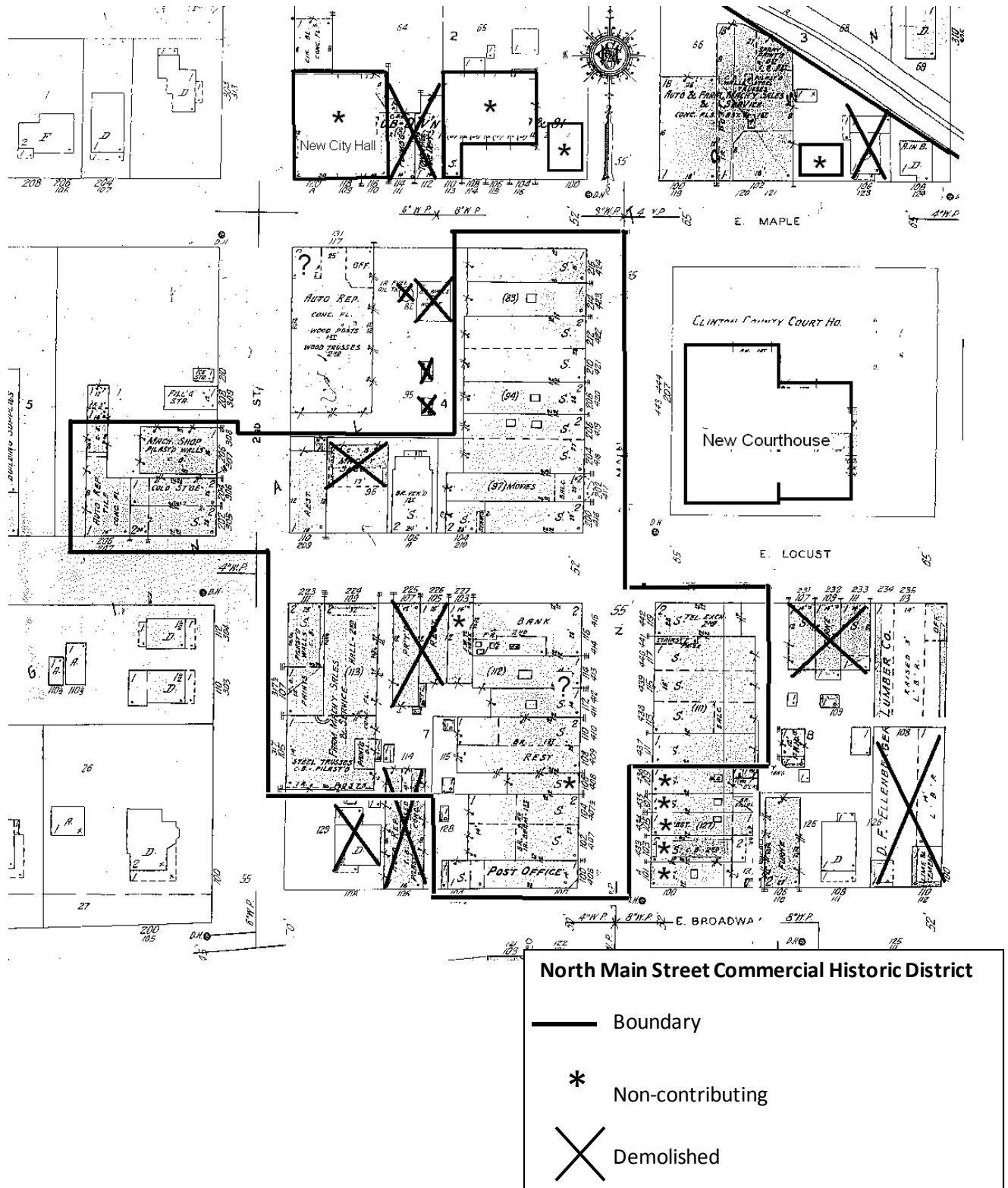


Figure 3: 1886 Sanborn Map (left) and 1909 Sanborn Map (right). Note change from frame (yellow) to brick (pink) construction and growth and replacement of smaller with larger buildings.

Figure 4: Proposed Boundary, North Main Street Commercial Historic District, 1949 Sanborn Map used as base map.



Resources and Boundaries:

Plattsburg has a vibrant downtown with very few vacancies, and there is much evidence of continued investment in downtown commerce and overall streetscape improvements. Economic vitality is extremely important to historic commercial districts and helps to secure their future. Like most historic downtowns, Plattsburg's central business district has seen a variety of approaches to improve or maintain its viability. Some property owners have played off the historic character of their properties, maintaining or restoring original architectural features. Others have modernized storefronts to give their businesses a fresh look to appeal to more modern tastes. Both approaches have their merits, though some building modifications have impacted the historic character of downtown and the ability of some of its resources to reflect their historic significance.

Historically, and currently, commercial development in Plattsburg's central business district focused on Main Street across from and immediately south of the Courthouse Square. All four sides of the courthouse square contain commercial buildings, though with less density than Main Street. Additional commercial development occurred on West Maple and more notably West Locust. The recommended boundaries for the North Main Commercial Historic District include only a portion of this larger commercial area. The boundaries exclude the Clinton County Courthouse due to its relatively recent construction (1976) after the previous courthouse (1895) burned. New construction on West Maple has replaced or significantly altered historic buildings, as have façade updates on buildings in the 100 block of North Main (east side). In some cases, removal of non-historic façade coverings might reveal historic material and architectural features. If this occurs, the proposed boundaries should be reevaluated. See figure 3 for a map of proposed boundaries.



105 N. Main: Hidden Possibilities

The buildings at 105 N. Main are prime examples of historic buildings altered to meet more modern tastes or commercial demands. These buildings are outside the proposed district boundaries but may be hidden treasures. Judicial removal of non-historic materials may expose intact historic facades. If so, proposed historic district boundaries could be expanded to include these resources.

List of resources within proposed North Main Street Commercial Historic District:

C = Historic/contributing to historic character of district

NC = Non-contributing to the historic character of district due to age or alterations **CHECKSURVENOS!!!!!!**

Survey #	Address	Street	Type	Style	Date of Construction	C or NC
001	202	2 nd (North)	Commercial	Two-part commercial block	c. 1886/c. 1905	C
014	104	Broadway (W)	Commercial	One-Part commercial block	c. 1920	C
123	101	Locust (W)	Commercial	One-part commercial block	c. 1920	NC
124	104	Locust (W)	Commercial	Two-part commercial block/Italianate	c. 1890	C
125	106	Locust (W)	Commercial	Two-part commercial block	c. 1915	C
126	109	Locust (W)	Commercial	Two-art commercial Block/Gothic	1890	C
127	110	Locust (W)	Commercial	One-part commercial block	c. 1910	C
128	111	Locust (W)	Commercial	One-part commercial block	c. 1920	C?
134	100	Main (N)	Commercial	One-part commercial block	c. 1910	C
135	102-104	Main (N)	Commercial	Two-part commercial block	c. 1900	C
137	106	Main (N)	Commercial	One-part Commercial block	c. 2000	NC
139	108-110	Main (N)	Commercial	Two-part commercial block	c. 1890	C
141	111	Main (N)	Commercial	One-part commercial block	c. 1920	C
142	112-114	Main (N)	Commercial	One-part commercial block	c. 1920	C
143	113-115	Main (N)	Commercial	One-part commercial block	c. 1900	C
144	116	Main (N)	Commercial	Two-part commercial block	c. 1930?	C
145	119	Main (N)	Commercial	Two-part commercial block	c. 1900	C
146	200	Main (N)	Commercial	Two-part commercial block	c. 1880	C
147	204	Main (N)	Commercial	Two-part commercial block	c. 1900	C
148	206	Main (N)	Commercial	Two-part commercial block	c. 1885	C
149	208	Main (N)	Commercial	Two-part commercial block	c. 1885	C
150	210-212	Main (N)	Commercial	Two-part commercial block	c. 1885	C
151	214	Main (N)	Commercial	One-part commercial block	c. 1890	C
152	216	Main (N)	Commercial	One-part commercial block	c. 1910	C



100 Block N. Main, looking southwest



200 Block N. Main, looking southwest

Clay and Broadway Residential Historic District

Clay and Broadway Residential Historic District Significance:

The Clay and Broadway Residential Historic District stretches along West Clay and West Broadway west of downtown, and includes segments of Birch and West Riley. The district appears to be significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The boundaries of the district contain approximately 114 residential and church buildings. Late Victorian styles dominate the district, and many of the houses are richly detailed with imbricated shingles, turned posts and spindles, and carved wood panels and verge boards. Though fewer in number, the district also contains a variety of Revival style and American Movement property types including Colonial and Tudor Revival, American Foursquare and Craftsman bungalows. The district reflects a period of local prosperity and development from roughly 1880 to c. 1930, the proposed period of significance for the district.



Historic photo of West Clay. Courtesy of the Clinton County Historical Society.

Clay and Broadway Residential Historic District Resources and Boundaries:

The reconnaissance survey provides only a broad sense of the history of Plattsburg and a current “snapshot” of many of its historic resources. So, recommendations for significance and assessments of integrity are based on the question, “Is this building or district a significant example of a type, period, or method of construction?” In other words, is it architecturally significant? Other areas of significance such as community planning and development for districts or Criterion B (association with a significant person) for individual properties might also be explored. Though architecturally significant properties should be held to a higher standard of integrity for design, materials and workmanship, the following general integrity guidelines were followed to assess district boundaries and whether or not a resource within the boundaries contributes to the character and significance. A sense of time and place and association with historic events or periods is critical no matter the criterion or area of significance.

Assessing integrity in districts is difficult. Both the historic components of individual properties and the cumulative effects of alterations within the district as a whole must be considered. For example, replacement siding on a building may not make a building “non-contributing” to a potential district if other historic features remain intact. However, if the majority of buildings on a street or block have undergone siding replacement then the potential district loses the “sense of time and place” that defines districts eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. For the purposes of these recommendations, the following integrity guidelines were followed:

Buildings within proposed districts

- The building must convey strong associations with the period of significance of the district.
- Replacement siding is acceptable provided that it generally replicates the pattern of original siding and does not obscure important character defining features of the building style or property type. For example, replacing or covering historic clapboard siding with vinyl, asbestos, Masonite or aluminum/steel siding may be acceptable because it replicates the horizontal lines of the original material.
- Replacement siding over stucco or masonry, or siding that alters the historic lines of the original material (i.e. vertically oriented siding over clapboards) is not acceptable because such materials dramatically alter the exterior appearance of the building.
- Replacement windows may be acceptable provided that original exterior wall cladding and other historic features (i.e. porches, window trim, etc.) are intact.
- Porch alterations may be acceptable provided that historic exterior wall cladding and windows are intact.
- Additions are acceptable providing they do not obscure the primary elevation and are in scale with the original block of the building.

- Buildings that have experienced two or more of the above (i.e. window and siding replacement, or siding replacement combined with porch alterations) are considered “non-contributing.”

Proposed Districts

- To be considered as “retaining” integrity, a significant majority of the buildings within the proposed district must be contiguous at their original locations and a significant concentration and majority must retain historic exterior materials (siding, windows, and porch configurations/materials).
- Setting in historic districts is also important, so features such as road and sidewalk patterns, drives and alleys, historic retaining walls, etc. should also be considered.

See figure 4 for proposed Clay and Broadway Residential District boundaries.



Historic Photo, West Clay Ave. Courtesy of the Clinton County Historical Society.

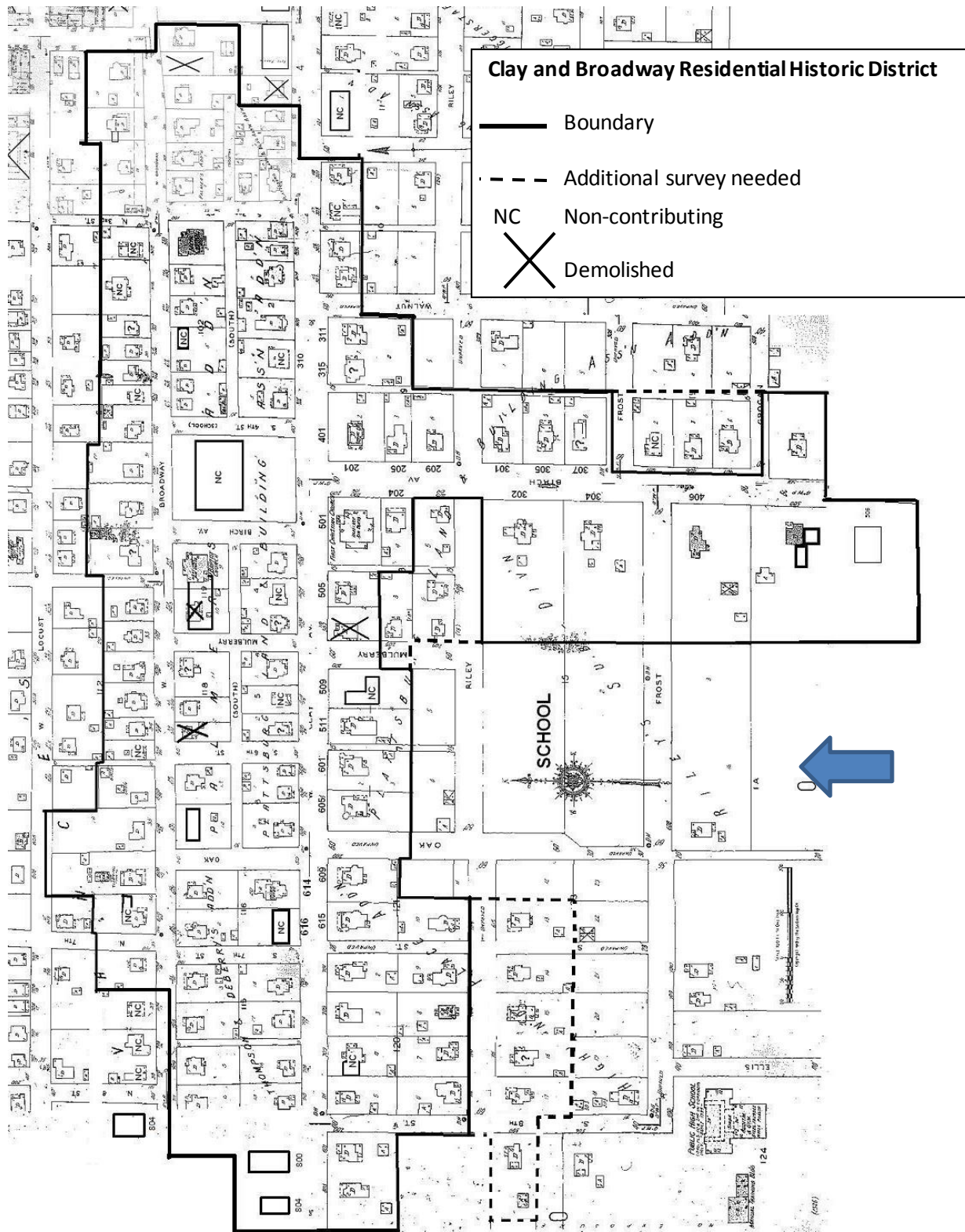


Figure 4: Proposed Boundary, Clay & Broadway Residential Historic District, 1949 Sanborn Map used as base map.

List of resources within proposed Clay & Broadway Residential Historic District Historic District

C = Historic/contributing to historic character of district

NC = Non-contributing to the historic character of district due to age or alterations

Survey #	Address	Street	Type	Style	Date of Construction	C or NC
002	300	8 th (South)	Residential	Tudor Revival	c. 1929	C
003	204	Birch	Residential	Prairie/American Foursquare	c. 1910	C
004	205	Birch	Residential	Late Victorian/Eastlake	c. 1890	C
005	302	Birch	Residential	Italian Renaissance Revival	c. 1887/1932	C
006	304	Birch	Residential	Late Victorian/Eastlake	c. 1887	C
007	305	Birch	Residential	Late Victorian	c. 1885	C
008	307	Birch	Residential	I-House/ Tudoresque	c. 1885/c.1940	?
010	406	Birch	Residential	Prairie	1918-1921	C (Ind)
011	500	Birch	Residential	I-House/Late Victorian	c. 1878	C
012	501	Birch	Residential	Second Empire	1892	C (Ind)
013	506	Birch	Residential	Late Victorian/ Italianate	c. 1838/c. 1870s/c. 1890	C
014	104	Broadway (W)	Commercial	One-Part commercial block	c. 1920	C
015	107	Broadway (W)	Residential	Late Victorian	c. 1885	C
016	200	Broadway (W)	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1915	C
017	203	Broadway (W)	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1945	C
018	205	Broadway (W)	Residential	Gable & wing	c. 1900	NC
019	206	Broadway (W)	Residential	American Foursquare/Prairie	1921	C
020	209	Broadway (W)	Residential	Late Victorian/ Queen Anne Cottage	c. 1900	?
021	210	Broadway (W)	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1940	C
022	211	Broadway (W)	Residential	Late Victorian/ Colonial Revival	c. 1915	C
023	214	Broadway (W)	Church (orig) Residential	Gothic Revival	c. 1900	C
024	301	Broadway (W)	Church	Gothic Revival	1894	C
025	304	Broadway (W)	Residential	Gable front	c. 1900/c.2000	NC
026	305	Broadway (W)	Residential	Late Victorian/Colonial Revival	c. 1915	C
027	306	Broadway (W)	Residential	I-House/Greek Revival	c. 1875	NC
028	307	Broadway (W)	Residential	American Foursquare/ Craftsman	c. 1915	C
029	310	Broadway (W)	Residential	Gable Front/Late Victorian	c. 1900	?
030	311	Broadway (W)	Residential	Ranch	c. 1960	NC
031	313	Broadway (W)	Residential	American Foursquare	c. 1915	C
032	314	Broadway (W)	Residential	Gambrel Front/ Colonial Revival	c. 1909	C
033						
034	316	Broadway (W)	Residential	Gable & wing	c. 1900	C
035	317	Broadway (W)	Residential	American Foursquare/	c. 1915	C

				Craftsman		
036	320	Broadway (W)	Residential	Gable front	c. 1900	NC
037	400	Broadway (W)	Residential	Queen Ann/Free classic	c. 1915	C
038	404	Broadway (W)	Residential	Gable Front/Late Victorian	c. 1930?	C
039	408	Broadway (W)	Residential	Queen Anne Cottage	c. 1900	C
040	410	Broadway (W)	Residential	Gable & wing	c. 1900	NC
041	500	Broadway (W)	Residential	Folk Victorian	c. 1900	C
042	501	Broadway (W)	Church	Steepled El/ Romanesque	1854/c. 1880s	C
043	504	Broadway (W)	Residential	American Foursquare/ Colonial Revival	c. 1920	C
044	505	Broadway (W)	Residential	Gable & wing	c. 1900	NC
045	506	Broadway (W)	Residential	Late Victorian	c. 1890	C?
046	509	Broadway (W)	Residential	Gable front/Craftsman	c. 1920	C?
047	510	Broadway (W)	Residential	Queen Ann Cottage	c. 1900	C
048	512	Broadway (W)	Residential	Craftsman Bungalow	c. 1920	C
049	514	Broadway (W)	Residential	Gable front	c. 2000	NC
050	517	Broadway (W)	Residential	Gable & wing/Late Victorian	c. 1900	C
051	602	Broadway (W)	Residential	Gable & wing	c. 1900/c. 1950	NC
052	604	Broadway (W)	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1940	C?
053	606	Broadway (W)	Residential	Late Victorian	c. 1900	NC
054	608	Broadway (W)	Residential	Late Victorian	c. 1890	C
055	609	Broadway (W)	Residential	Ranch	c. 1960	NC
056	611	Broadway (W)	Residential	Craftsman/Prairie	c. 1925	C
057	700	Broadway (W)	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1915	C
058	703	Broadway (W)	Residential	Gable & wing?	c. 1890	C?
060	705	Broadway (W)	Residential	Late Victorian	c. 1900	NC
062	707	Broadway (W)	Residential	Queen Ann Cottage	c. 1900	C?
063	709	Broadway (W)	Residential	Queen Ann Cottage	c. 1900	C
065	711	Broadway (W)	Residential	Queen Anne Cottage	c. 1890	C
070	210	Clay (W)	Residential	Colonial Revival/bungalow	c. 1920	C
071	211	Clay (W)	Residential	Eclectic	Unknown	NC
072	212	Clay (W)	Residential	Queen Anne Cottage	c. 1910	NC
073	214	Clay (W)	Residential	Tudor	c. 1940	C
074	300	Clay (W)	Residential	Side gable	c. 1900	C
075	301	Clay (W)	Residential	Late Victorian/Eastlake	1883	C (Ind)
076	302	Clay (W)	Residential	Late Victorian/Gable front	c. 1900	C
077	303	Clay (W)	Residential	Gable & wing	c. 1900	NC
078	304	Clay (W)	Residential	Late Victorian/Eastlake	1893	C
079	305	Clay (W)	Residential	Queen Anne/Free Classic	c. 1890	C
080	306	Clay (W)	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1910	C
081	307	Clay (W)	Residential	Gable & wing/Italianate	c. 1890	C?
082	310	Clay (W)	Residential	Gable & wing	c. 1910	C?
083	311	Clay (W)	Residential	Gable & wing/Italianate	c. 1890	C
084	312	Clay (W)	Residential	Tudoresque	c. 1925	C
085	315	Clay (W)	Residential	Hipped roof cottage	c. ?	?
086	400	Clay (W)	Commercial	Modern	c. 1970	NC

			/Institution			
087	401	Clay (W)	Residential	Craftsman	1913	C (Ind?)
088	500	Clay (W)	Residential	Queen Anne Cottage	c. 1890	C
089	501	Clay (W)	Church	Steepled El/Romanesque	1891	C
090	504	Clay (W)	Residential	Minimal traditional	c. 1940	NC
091	508	Clay (W)	Residential	Late Victorian	c. 1890	NC
092	509	Clay (W)	Residential	Ranch	c. 1960	NC
093	512	Clay (W)	Residential	Queen Anne Cottage	c. 1900	C
094	514	Clay (W)	Residential	Late Victorian	c. 1890	NC
095	516	Clay (W)	Residential	Queen Anne Cottage	c. 1900	C?
096	517	Clay (W)	Residential	Queen Anne Cottage	c. 1900	C
097	600	Clay (W)	Residential	American Foursquare	c. 1920	C
098	601	Clay (W)	Residential	Late Victorian	1891/1909	C
099	604	Clay (W)	Residential	Gable front/Craftsman	c. 1920	C
100	605	Clay (W)	Residential	Late Victorian/Eastlake	1896	C
101	608	Clay (W)	Residential	Late Victorian	c. 1890	C
102	609	Clay (W)	Residential	Queen Anne Cottage	c. 1910	C
103	614	Clay (W)	Residential (orig) Commercial	Late Victorian	c. 1890	NC
104	615	Clay (W)	Residential	Queen Anne	1906	C
105	616	Clay (W)	Residential	Ranch	c. 1965	NC
106	700	Clay (W)	Residential	Queen Anne Cottage	c. 1900	C
107	701	Clay (W)	Residential	Queen Anne Cottage	1901	C
108	703	Clay (W)	Residential	Traditional	Unknown	?
109	704	Clay (W)	Residential	Transitional Late Victorian/Colonial Revival	c. 1910	C?
110	708	Clay (W)	Residential	Gable & wing	c. 1900	C
111	709	Clay (W)	Residential	American Foursquare	c. 1925	C?
112	710	Clay (W)	Residential	Gable & Wing	c. 1915	C?
113	800	Clay (W)	Residential	Late Victorian	1903	C (Ind)
114	801	Clay (W)	Residential	Late Victorian	c. 1900	C
115	803	Clay (W)	Residential	Late Victorian	c. 1910	C
116	804	Clay (W)	Residential	Victorian Cottage	c. 1910	C
117	806?	Clay (W)	Residential	Late Victorian	c. 1915	C?
162	614	Riley (W)	Residential	Queen Anne Cottage	c. 1900	C
164	700	Riley (W)	Residential	Colonial Revival	1908	C
165	704	Riley (W)	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1910	C
166	710	Riley (W)	Residential	American Foursquare	c. 1910	C
168	714	Riley (W)	Residential	Queen Anne Cottage	c. 1910	C?



300 Block W. Broadway, looking southeast



300 Block W. Clay, looking northwest



Intersection of W. Clay & Birch, looking southwest.



W. Clay, looking southeast.

Appendix A: List of Surveyed Resources

C = Historic/contributing to historic character of district

NC = Non-contributing to the historic character of district due to age or alterations

Survey #	Address	Street	Type	Style	Date of Construction	C or NC
001	202	2 nd (N)	Commercial	Two-part commercial block	c. 1886/c. 1905	C
002	300	8 th (S)	Residential	Tudor Revival	c. 1929	C
003	204	Birch	Residential	Prairie/American Foursquare	c. 1910	C
004	205	Birch	Residential	Late Victorian/Eastlake	c. 1890	C
005	302	Birch	Residential	Italian Renaissance Revival	c. 1887/1932	C
006	304	Birch	Residential	Late Victorian/Eastlake	c. 1887	C
007	305	Birch	Residential	Late Victorian	c. 1885	C
008	307	Birch	Residential	I-House/ Tudoresque	c. 1885/c.1940	?
009	401	Birch	Residential	Gable & wing	c. 1900	NC
010	406	Birch	Residential	Prairie	1918-1921	C (Ind)
011	500	Birch	Residential	I-House/Late Victorian	c. 1878	C
012	501	Birch	Residential	Second Empire	1892	C (Ind)
013	506	Birch	Residential	Late Victorian/ Italianate	c. 1838/c. 1870s/c. 1890	C
014	104	Broadway (W)	Commercial	One-Part commercial block	c. 1920	C
015	107	Broadway (W)	Residential	Late Victorian	c. 1885	C
016	200	Broadway (W)	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1915	C
017	203	Broadway (W)	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1945	C
018	205	Broadway (W)	Residential	Gable & wing	c. 1900	NC
019	206	Broadway (W)	Residential	American Foursquare/Prairie	1921	C
020	209	Broadway (W)	Residential	Late Victorian/ Queen Anne Cottage	c. 1900	?
021	210	Broadway (W)	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1940	C
022	211	Broadway (W)	Residential	Late Victorian/ Colonial Revival	c. 1915	C
023	214	Broadway (W)	Church (orig)/ Residential	Gothic Revival	c. 1900	C
024	301	Broadway (W)	Church	Gothic Revival	1894	C
025	304	Broadway (W)	Residential	Gable front	c. 1900/c.2000	NC
026	305	Broadway (W)	Residential	Late Victorian/Colonial Revival	c. 1915	C
027	306	Broadway (W)	Residential	I-House/Greek Revival	c. 1875	NC
028	307	Broadway (W)	Residential	American Foursquare/ Craftsman	c. 1915	C
029	310	Broadway (W)	Residential	Gable Front/Late Victorian	c. 1900	?
030	311	Broadway (W)	Residential	Ranch	c. 1960	NC
031	313	Broadway (W)	Residential	American Foursquare	c. 1915	C
032	314	Broadway (W)	Residential	Gambrel Front/ Colonial Revival	c. 1909	C

033	315	Broadway (W)	Residential	American Foursquare/ Craftsman	c. 1915	C
034	316	Broadway (W)	Residential	Gable & wing	c. 1900	C
035	317	Broadway (W)	Residential	American Foursquare/ Craftsman	c. 1915	C
036	320	Broadway (W)	Residential	Gable front	c. 1900	NC
037	400	Broadway (W)	Residential	Queen Ann/Free classic	c. 1915	C
038	404	Broadway (W)	Residential	Gable Front/Late Victorian	c. 1930?	C
039	408	Broadway (W)	Residential	Queen Anne Cottage	c. 1900	C
040	410	Broadway (W)	Residential	Gable & wing	c. 1900	NC
041	500	Broadway (W)	Residential	Folk Victorian	c. 1900	C
042	501	Broadway (W)	Church	Steepled El/ Romanesque	1854/c. 1880s	C
043	504	Broadway (W)	Residential	American Foursquare/ Colonial Revival	c. 1920	C
044	505	Broadway (W)	Residential	Gable & wing	c. 1900	NC
045	506	Broadway (W)	Residential	Late Victorian	c. 1890	C?
046	509	Broadway (W)	Residential	Gable front/Craftsman	c. 1920	C?
047	510	Broadway (W)	Residential	Queen Ann Cottage	c. 1900	C
048	512	Broadway (W)	Residential	Craftsman Bungalow	c. 1920	C
049	514	Broadway (W)	Residential	Gable front	c. 2000	NC
050	517	Broadway (W)	Residential	Gable & wing/Late Victorian	c. 1900	C
051	602	Broadway (W)	Residential	Gable & wing	c. 1900/c. 1950	NC
052	604	Broadway (W)	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1940	C?
053	606	Broadway (W)	Residential	Late Victorian	c. 1900	NC
054	608	Broadway (W)	Residential	Late Victorian	c. 1890	C
055	609	Broadway (W)	Residential	Ranch	c. 1960	NC
056	611	Broadway (W)	Residential	Craftsman/Prairie	c. 1925	C
057	700	Broadway (W)	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1915	C
058	703	Broadway (W)	Residential	Gable & wing?	c. 1890	C?
059	704	Broadway (W)	Residential	Craftsman Bungalow	c. 1920	NC
060	705	Broadway (W)	Residential	Late Victorian	c. 1900	NC
061	706	Broadway (W)	Residential	Gable & wing	c. 1900	NC
062	707	Broadway (W)	Residential	Queen Ann Cottage	c. 1900	C?
063	709	Broadway (W)	Residential	Queen Ann Cottage	c. 1900	C
064	710	Broadway (W)	Residential	Gable & wing	c. 1915	NC
065	711	Broadway (W)	Residential	Queen Anne Cottage	c. 1890	C
066	804	Broadway (W)	Residential	Gable & Wing	c. 1890	?
067	115	Clay (W)	Residential	Queen Ann Cottage	c. 1915	C
068	119	Clay (W)	Residential	Gable Front	c. 2000	NC
069	200-02	Clay (W)	Commercial	Modern Commercial	c. 2000	NC
070	210	Clay (W)	Residential	Colonial Revival/bungalow	c. 1920	C
071	211	Clay (W)	Residential	Eclectic	Unknown	NC
072	212	Clay (W)	Residential	Queen Anne Cottage	c. 1910	NC
073	214	Clay (W)	Residential	Tudor	c. 1940	C
074	300	Clay (W)	Residential	Side gable	c. 1900	C
075	301	Clay (W)	Residential	Late Victorian/Eastlake	1883	C (Ind)
076	302	Clay (W)	Residential	Late Victorian/Gable front	c. 1900	C

077	303	Clay (W)	Residential	Gable & wing	c. 1900	NC
078	304	Clay (W)	Residential	Late Victorian/Eastlake	1893	C
079	305	Clay (W)	Residential	Queen Anne/Free Classic	c. 1890	C
080	306	Clay (W)	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1910	C
081	307	Clay (W)	Residential	Gable & wing/Italianate	c. 1890	C?
082	310	Clay (W)	Residential	Gable & wing	c. 1910	C?
083	311	Clay (W)	Residential	Gable & wing/Italianate	c. 1890	C
084	312	Clay (W)	Residential	Tudoresque	c. 1925	C
085	315	Clay (W)	Residential	Hipped roof cottage	c. ?	?
086	400	Clay (W)	Commercial /Institution	Modern	c. 1970	NC
087	401	Clay (W)	Residential	Craftsman	1913	C (Ind?)
088	500	Clay (W)	Residential	Queen Anne Cottage	c. 1890	C
089	501	Clay (W)	Church	Steepled El/Romanesque	1891	C
090	504	Clay (W)	Residential	Minimal traditional	c. 1940	NC
091	508	Clay (W)	Residential	Late Victorian	c. 1890	NC
092	509	Clay (W)	Residential	Ranch	c. 1960	NC
093	512	Clay (W)	Residential	Queen Anne Cottage	c. 1900	C
094	514	Clay (W)	Residential	Late Victorian	c. 1890	NC
095	516	Clay (W)	Residential	Queen Anne Cottage	c. 1900	C?
096	517	Clay (W)	Residential	Queen Anne Cottage	c. 1900	C
097	600	Clay (W)	Residential	American Foursquare	c. 1920	C
098	601	Clay (W)	Residential	Late Victorian	1891/1909	C
099	604	Clay (W)	Residential	Gable front/Craftsman	c. 1920	C
100	605	Clay (W)	Residential	Late Victorian/Eastlake	1896	C
101	608	Clay (W)	Residential	Late Victorian	c. 1890	C
102	609	Clay (W)	Residential	Queen Anne Cottage	c. 1910	C
103	614	Clay (W)	Residential (orig) Commercial	Late Victorian	c. 1890	NC
104	615	Clay (W)	Residential	Queen Anne	1906	C
105	616	Clay (W)	Residential	Ranch	c. 1965	NC
106	700	Clay (W)	Residential	Queen Anne Cottage	c. 1900	C
107	701	Clay (W)	Residential	Queen Anne Cottage	1901	C
108	703	Clay (W)	Residential	Traditional	Unknown	?
109	704	Clay (W)	Residential	Transitional Late Victorian/Colonial Revival	c. 1910	C?
110	708	Clay (W)	Residential	Gable & wing	c. 1900	C
111	709	Clay (W)	Residential	American Foursquare	c. 1925	C?
112	710	Clay (W)	Residential	Gable & Wing	c. 1915	C?
113	800	Clay (W)	Residential	Late Victorian	1903	C (Ind)
114	801	Clay (W)	Residential	Late Victorian	c. 1900	C
115	803	Clay (W)	Residential	Late Victorian	c. 1910	C
116	804	Clay (W)	Residential	Victorian Cottage	c. 1910	C
117	806?	Clay (W)	Residential	Late Victorian	c. 1915	C?
118	103	East (N)	Commercial	Modern	c. 1970	NC
119	201	East (N)	Commercial	Two-part commercial block	c. 1920	C
120	203	East (N)	Commercial	False front	c. 2000	NC

121	205	East (N)	Commercial	One-part Commercial block	c. 1990	NC
122	113	Locust (E)	Commercial	One-part commercial block	c. 1940?	C
123	101	Locust (W)	Commercial	One-part commercial block	c. 1920	NC
124	104	Locust (W)	Commercial	Two-part commercial block/Italianate	c. 1890	C
125	106	Locust (W)	Commercial	Two-part commercial block	c. 1915	C
126	109	Locust (W)	Commercial	Two-art Commercial Block/Gothic	1890	C
127	110	Locust (W)	Commercial	One-part Commercial block	c. 1910	C
128	111	Locust (W)	Commercial	One-part Commercial block	c. 1920	C?
129	215	Locust (W)	Residential	Italian Renaissance	c. 1920	C
130	217	Locust (W)	Residential	Crafts man	c. 1920	C
131	301?	Locust (W)	Residential	Victorian Cottage	c. 1900	C
132	415	Locust (W)	Residential	Crafts man bungalow	c. 1915	C
133	418	Locust (W)	Church	Gothic Revival	c. 1861? c. 1910	C
134	100	Main (N)	Commercial	One-part commercial block	c. 1910	C
135	102-104	Main (N)	Commercial	Two-part commercial block	c. 1900	C
136	105	Main (N)	Commercial	One- and two- part commercial blocks	c. 1900	NC
137	106	Main (N)	Commercial	One-part Commercial block	c. 2000	NC
138	107	Main (N)	Commercial	One-part commercial block	c. 2000	NC
139	108-110	Main (N)	Commercial	Two-part Commercial block	c. 1890	C
140	109	Main (N)	Commercial	One-part Commercial block	c. 2000	NC
141	111	Main (N)	Commercial	One-part Commercial block	c. 1920	C
142	112-114	Main (N)	Commercial	One-part Commercial block	c. 1920	C
143	113-115	Main (N)	Commercial	One-part Commercial block	c. 1900	C
144	116	Main (N)	Commercial	Two-part Commercial block	c. 1930?	C
145	119	Main (N)	Commercial	Two-part Commercial block	c. 1900	C
146	200	Main (N)	Commercial	Two-part Commercial block	c. 1880	C
147	204	Main (N)	Commercial	Two-part Commercial block	c. 1900	C
148	206	Main (N)	Commercial	Two-part Commercial block	c. 1885	C
149	207	Main (N)	Government	Modern	c. 1970	NC

			al			
150	208	Main (N)	Commercial	Two-part Commercial 2block	c. 1885	C
151	210-212	Main (N)	Commercial	Two-part Commercial block	c. 1885	C
152	214	Main (N)	Commercial	One-part Commercial block	c. 1890	C
153	216	Main (N)	Commercial	One-part Commercial block	c. 1910	C
154	100	Main (S)	Commercial	Two-part commercial block	c. 1940	C
155	101	Main (S)	Office	Gable front	c. 1970	NC
156	103	Main (S)	Hotel	Hotel	c. 1910	C (Ind)
157	100	Maple (E)	Commercial	One-part Commercial block	c. 1915	C
158	102	Maple (E)	Commercial	One-part Commercial block	c. 1925	C
159	104	Maple (E)	Commercial	One-part Commercial block	c. 1990	NC
160	106	Maple (E)	Residential	Pyramidal	c. 1920	C
162	614	Riley (W)	Residential	Queen Anne Cottage	c. 1900	C
163	615	Riley (W)	Residential	American Foursquare	c. 1910	C
164	700	Riley (W)	Residential	Colonial Revival	1908	C
165	704	Riley (W)	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1910	C
166	710	Riley (W)	Residential	American Foursquare	c. 1910	C
167	711	Riley (W)	Residential	American Foursquare/Prairie	c. 1920	C?
168	714	Riley (W)	Residential	Queen Anne Cottage	c. 1910	C?

Appendix B: Missouri State Historic Preservation Office Contacts

The state historic preservation office is the agency in each state authorized to carry out the responsibilities of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Missouri's preservation office is located in the Missouri Department of Natural Resources. The department director is also the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).

Many Missourians were interested in historic preservation long before the establishment of the state historic preservation office, but it was not until the enactment of the 1966 Act that provided federal grant funding that the state became actively involved in a program to identify, evaluate, register, and protect the broad range of cultural resources representing Missouri's history and development.

Established in 1968, the State Historic Preservation Office today administers a variety of state and federal preservation programs and provides diverse services to an ever-expanding preservation community. We welcome you to that community and invite you to share your needs and ideas with us.

Statewide Survey

The SHPO coordinates a statewide effort to identify historic and prehistoric resources. Matching grants are provided to assist in the completion of neighborhood, community, county, regional, and thematic surveys. Information obtained from the surveys forms the basis for evaluating the significance of the resources and developing strategies for long-term protection.

Contact: Michelle Diedrich (573) 526-1680 or michelle.diedrich@dnr.mo.gov

Tiffany Patterson (573) 751-7800 or tiffany.patterson@dnr.mo.gov

Roger Maserang (573) 522-4641 or roger.maserang@dnr.mo.gov

National Register of Historic Places

The SHPO is responsible for nominating Missouri's most significant cultural resources to the National Register of Historic Places--the federal honor roll of buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts important in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture that are worthy of preservation.

Contact: Tiffany Patterson (573) 751-7800 or tiffany.patterson@dnr.mo.gov

Roger Maserang (573) 522-4641 or roger.maserang@dnr.mo.gov

Michelle Diedrich (573) 526-1680 or michelle.diedrich@dnr.mo.gov

Review and Compliance

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act directs federal agencies and their designees to consider the impact of their undertakings on cultural resources. The SHPO reviews federally funded, licensed, or assisted projects and comments on the National Register eligibility of affected cultural resources. Where significant cultural resources are affected, the program also reviews the projects to evaluate their impact and to recommend alternatives where necessary to protect the resources.

Contact: Judith Deel (573) 751-7862 or judith.deel@dnr.mo.gov

Rebecca Rost (573) 751-7958 or rebecca.rost@dnr.mo.gov

Cultural Resource Inventory

Over 100,000 Missouri resources of historic, architectural, archaeological, or engineering significance have been identified and information on these cultural resources is housed in the Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory (CRI). The database is useful to state and federal agencies, local governments, private organizations, and individuals involved in planning for the preservation of the state's significant cultural resources. The Inventory is open during normal business hours. We encourage users to call in advance to ensure that staff assistance is available. The Inventory is located at 1101 Riverside Drive, Jefferson City, Mo.

Contact: Kerry Nichols (573) 751-7861 or kerry.nichols@dnr.mo.gov

Certified Local Government

The National Historic Preservation Act was amended in 1980 to expand the state-federal partnership to the local level through the establishment of a Certified Local Government (CLG) program. Missouri local governments must enact preservation legislation and establish preservation commissions to achieve CLG status. Once certified, CLGs are eligible for an earmarked pool of federal grant funds and special assistance is provided by program staff.

Contact: Jo Ann Radetic (573) 522-2473 or jo.ann.radetic@dnr.mo.gov

Rehabilitation Tax Incentives

Since 1976, federal tax law has provided tax incentives for historic preservation. A 20% investment tax credit is currently available for the approved rehabilitation of certified historic structures for income-producing use. A 25% state rehabilitation credit is now available for the rehabilitation of income-producing or residential properties. The SHPO works actively with property owners, developers, and architects to promote the incentives and provide advice on

appropriate rehabilitation. Program staff review applications for tax certification and make recommendations for approval.

Contact: Lance Carlson (573) 751-7859 or lance.carlson@dnr.mo.gov
Angelo Logan (573) 522-1472 or angelo.logan@dnr.mo.gov
Elizabeth Freese (573) 526-4241 or elizabeth.freese@dnr.mo.gov

Technical Assistance

The SHPO staff provides technical assistance to all owners of historic properties, upon request, as to property preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration techniques. The program maintains extensive files of detailed technical information suitable for architects, professional craftsmen, and do-it-your-selves. Site visits and SHPO office consultations may also be arranged.

Contact: Lance Carlson (573) 751-7859 or lance.carlson@dnr.mo.gov
Angelo Logan (573) 522-1472 or angelo.logan@dnr.mo.gov
Elizabeth Freese (573) 526-4241 or elizabeth.freese@dnr.mo.gov

Archaeological Assistance

The SHPO also provides archaeological assistance for the administration of the Missouri Unmarked Human Burials Act and the Abandoned Shipwrecks Act.

Contact: Judith Deel (573) 751-7862 or judith.deel@dnr.mo.gov
Kerry Nichols (573) 751-7861 or kerry.nichols@dnr.mo.gov

St. Louis Urban Outreach Office

The St. Louis Urban Outreach Office provides SHPO services to the residents of the greater St. Louis area.

Contact: Kris Zapalac (314) 416-2960 or kristen.zapalac@dnr.mo.gov