Historic Resources Survey
of
Colfax County

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HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

OF

COLFAX COUNTY

Prepared for:

Nebraska State Historical Society

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Nebraska State Historical Society (NSHS) contracted with Mead & Hunt, Inc. (Mead & Hunt) to conduct a Nebraska Historic Resources Survey & Inventory (NeHRSI) of Colfax County. The survey was conducted in the fall of 2016 to document properties that possess historic or architectural significance. Prior to this survey, 301 individual properties in Colfax County (excluding properties in the Schuyler Downtown Historic District) were identified and recorded in the NeHRSI. These properties were reevaluated as part of this project. In addition, 304 properties were newly identified and documented. A total of 606 individual properties were evaluated countywide and a total of 459 (excluding the Schuyler Downtown Historic District) were included in the 2016 NeHRSI of Colfax County.

Surveyed properties were evaluated for their potential eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). A total of 82 individual properties and two historic districts in Colfax County are recommended as potentially eligible for National Register designation.

Mead & Hunt would like to thank the following state and local organizations and individuals for assisting us with this study: Patrick Haynes, Jill Dolberg, and Bob Puschendorf of the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office; the staff of the Nebraska State Historical Society Archives and Library; the Schuyler Historical Society Museum; Schuyler Public Library; Clarkson Public Library; Howells Public Library; Howells Historical Society, Leigh Public Library, Glenn Cada, and Nathan Huegel.

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CHAPTER 1.
HISTORIC OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

This historic overview provides a context in which to examine the various types of resources researched and documented in this survey. Where possible, the overview presents information about specific resources in Colfax County. When a resource included in the survey is referenced in this overview, the Nebraska Historic Resources Survey and Inventory (NeHRSI) site number follows its reference in the text (e.g., CX00-001). These site numbers begin with an abbreviation of the county (CX for Colfax) and a two-digit number referring to its location within the county. Each community has been assigned a number in alphabetical order (e.g., 06 indicates Schuyler). Rural properties are numbered 00. The last three digits refer to the specific building or structure (e.g., CX06-001 refers to the first property surveyed in Schuyler).

THE LANDSCAPE AND ENVIRONMENT OF EAST-CENTRAL NEBRASKA

East-central Nebraska consists primarily of cropland and pasture for raising livestock. The Platte River is a major landscape feature in this part of the state and defines the southern boundary of Colfax County, which was created from Platte County in 1869.[1] Today the county is bordered by Stanton and Cuming Counties to the north, Dodge County to the east, the Platte River and Butler County to the south, and Platte County to the west. The city of Schuyler serves as the county seat.

Rolling Hills in northwestern Colfax County.

The landscape and terrain are consistent throughout all portions of Colfax County. Prominent landscape features include rolling hills, woodlands, and creeks. Rolling hills are found throughout the county but are slightly more pronounced in the western half. Woodlands make up the southernmost portion of the county near the Platte River and also line the county's numerous creeks that are scattered throughout. Several of the county's larger creeks, including Shell, Lost, and Taylor, flow southeast from the northern and western parts of the county and join the Platte River east of Rogers. Other prominent creeks, Dry and Maple, flow from the northern and eastern portions of the county east through adjacent Dodge County to the Elkhorn River. The abundance of creeks and consequent soil drainage contribute to the county's fertile land, making it ideal for agriculture. Agriculture activities, including raising livestock and growing crops, are

currently conducted throughout the county with the exception of the woodlands adjacent to the Platte River.

Colfax County

Prior to any permanent Euro-American settlement in Colfax County, the area was home to the Pawnee and Omaha Tribes.[2] Peaceful farmers, the Pawnee Tribe resided along the Platte River.[3] Locations associated with the Pawnee include the present-day Fuller Hill Indian site and the National Register of Historic Places-listed Wolfe and Grey archaeology sites (25-CX-02 and 25-CX-01) that are located north of Schuyler.[4] Beginning in 1818, the Pawnee agreed to a number of treaties that resulted in the cession of their lands and ultimate relocation to Oklahoma in 1875.[5] The Omaha, who lived in the northeast portion of the county, began the cession of lands west of the Missouri River in 1854.[6]

Early European Settlement

During the first half of the nineteenth century European explorers and travelers ventured across east-central Nebraska, including the current boundaries of Colfax County. These travelers created the initial trails that became the early overland transportation system in the area. The earliest permanent settlers came to present-day Colfax County in the 1850s; however, it was not until the 1860s that pioneers and land speculators settled in larger numbers. The Homestead Act, signed in 1862 by President Abraham Lincoln, spurred settlement as it guaranteed free land for those who lived on and improved it for five years.[7]

As settlers took advantage of the Homestead Act, the construction of railroad lines, including the Union Pacific, facilitated mobility throughout Nebraska and the rest of the country. As a result, settlement continued to increase. Railroad companies platted new communities along their routes and provided efficient transportation of goods and people to larger market centers in Lincoln and Omaha. The first line, the Union Pacific, extended through Rogers, Schuyler, and Richland in 1866. Two additional lines were constructed in the coun-

ty in 1886: the Ashland – Schuyler Branch of the Burlington Railroad that terminated in Schuyler and the Fremont, Elkhorn, & Missouri Valley Railroad, which was the catalyst in the development of Howells, Clarkson, and Leigh.[8]

An influx of immigrants, largely Czechs and Germans, settled in Colfax County during the 1870s and 1880s. In addition to bolstering town populations, immigrant groups established several small settlements and numerous rural parishes and cemeteries, such as Our Lady of Perpetual Help Catholic Church and Cemetery (CX00-024). Czech immigrants made up the largest ethnic group in Colfax County, with populations found in Schuyler, Clarkson, Howells, Richland, and Leigh, as well as former settlements of Heun, Dry Creek, Wilson, and Tabor.[9] Czechs established farms, businesses, and churches throughout the county, including the rural Zion Czech Presbyterian Church (CX00-012, listed in the National Register). The Czech population remained high in Colfax County throughout the twentieth century, with 1,100 Czech families as of 1996.[10] German immigrants also settled in the northern corners of the county near Howells and Leigh, as well as in the southwest.[11] Additionally, populations of Irish and Scots inhabited the southeast. Smaller populations of other immigrant groups were also scattered throughout the county.[12]

This undated photo is of the First Zion Presbyterian Church, constructed c.1890 six miles outside Clarkson (nonextant). It was the first Czech Presbyterian Church in Nebraska (photo courtesy of Clarkson History Blog: Our Town and Welcome To It, personal photo collection of Glenn and Phyllis Cada).

The 1883 Our Lady of Perpetual Help Catholic Church (CX00-024) represents the rural churches constructed by early immigrant groups in Colfax County.

Agriculture and Industry

Farming has been the primary economic activity since settlement of Colfax County began in the 1850s. The early principle crop was corn, but wheat and alfalfa were also widely grown. Additionally, early settlers grew fruits and vegetables in their gardens. The expansion of the railroads allowed for farmsteads to grow and become successful commercial endeavors in later years. During the 1870s agriculture was hit hard by drought and a grasshopper invasion, but the industry rebounded later in the decade.[13] Farming continued to prosper throughout the latter decades of the nineteenth century.

Historically, the hilly terrain of Colfax County also provided natural pastures for livestock production, predominately cattle and sheep.[14] Between 1869 and 1871 Schuyler featured prominent stockyards that cattlemen utilized for cattle transport on the Union Pacific Railroad to eastern markets. In 1870 alone Texas cattlemen brought 40,000 cattle to Schuyler's stockyards. The importance of livestock processing, however, was short-lived in Schuyler as cattlemen moved their cattle to other stockyards in 1871 due to increased settlement and quarantine regulations.[15] Livestock raising continued to be an important agricultural activity throughout the county.

During the twentieth century farms in Colfax County featured a combination of crop farming and livestock production. By 1910, 90 to 95 percent of land in the county was used for agriculture.[16] At that time more than 900 farms raised approximately 18,000 dairy cows and livestock and more than 3,900 goat and sheep. Farming activities continued to grow and prosper in the coming decades, during which the number of farms increased to over 1,300 by 1930.[17] Most farms at that time consisted of a farmhouse, large barn(s) for animals and storage, and a number of ancillary buildings such as corncribs, small animal barns, chicken coops, and storage sheds.

Farming northeast of Schuyler, c.1920 (photo courtesy of Clarkson History Blog: Our Town and Welcome To It, personal photo collection of Glenn and Phyllis Cada).

When the Great Depression hit the United States in 1929, agriculture nationwide and in Colfax County diminished as crop and livestock prices plummeted. By the post-World War II (postwar) years, however, Colfax County's agricultural economy

had stabilized. Although agriculture continued to be the county's primary economic activity, the number of farming operations declined in the ensuing decades to just over 1,000 by 1964; these farms continued to support a combination of livestock and crop production.[18] Since the mid-twentieth century, modern meat processing centers, such as the Spencer Foods Company near Schuyler, have spurred development of large-scale cattle feed lots. Such facilities are slightly more prominent in the eastern half of the county. The undulating hills and rich soil, well-suited for the production of crops such as corn and wheat, has continued to sustain agriculture in the area.

Industrial development in Colfax County has occurred largely in association with agricultural processing. The county's railroad towns were involved in the shipping of agricultural goods and products, evidenced by properties along the lines such as the grain elevators in Clarkson (CX01-092), Richland (CX04-017), and Leigh (CX03-042). Several large industrial facilities were also established in Schuyler beginning in 1870 with the Wells, Abbott & Nieman milling plant (nonextant) as well as the Clarkson Mill (nonextant). Additional properties were constructed or further developed throughout the twentieth century. Extant industrial facilities in Schuyler include the c.1945 Wagner Mills (CX06-157) and the c.1955 Western Alfalfa Corporation of Nebraska (CX06-063). Other small industries, such as creameries, were also found in the county's larger communities. In 1968 the Spencer Foods Company constructed a beef packing plant west of Schuyler. The modern facility is now owned and operated by Cargill Meat Solutions and is the largest employer in Colfax County with approximately 2,150 employees.[19]

Clarkson Mill in 1899 (photo courtesy of Clarkson History Blog: Our Town and Welcome To It, personal photo collection of Glenn and Phyllis Cada).

Livestock-raising was an important agricultural and economic activity in Colfax County as shown by this group of businessmen paying a visit to a Colfax County farm, undated (photo courtesy of Clarkson History Blog: Our Town and Welcome To It, personal photo collection of Glenn and Phyllis Cada).

Transportation

Colfax County has a rich transportation history with several transcontinental networks travelling across the county, including early overland trails, the transcontinental railroad, and the Lincoln Highway/U.S. Highway 30. From settlement to the present, these transportation corridors have influenced development and economic activity in the county. Early pioneers and settlers moved through Nebraska on a series of trails that facilitated westward expansion. The earliest trail through Colfax County was the Mormon Trail, which was forged by Brigham Young and his followers in 1847, through the south end of present-day Schuyler. That same trail later became known as the California Trail for those traveling to Oregon and California, and then served as a military trail.[20] Other important trails that extended through present-day Colfax County included the Denver Trail and the Nebraska City-Fort Kearny Trail.[21]

Another important component of the early transportation network was Shinn's Ferry (see sidebar). Pioneer Moses Shinn constructed the ferry across the Platte River in 1858 approximately 5 miles west of present-day Schuyler. The major trails in the area led to the ferry, which provided an important river crossing in the region. Not only did the ferry offer a link between Butler and Colfax Counties, but it was an important element in travel

from Omaha to Denver. The Shinn Ferry became obsolete after the construction of a wooden bridge in 1872.[22] Today a modern bridge crosses the Platte River south of Schuyler.

Travel on overland trails was usurped in the 1860s by the construction of railroad lines. Three railroad lines were established in Colfax County: the Union Pacific in 1866, the Ashland – Schuyler Branch of the Burlington Railroad in 1886, and the Fremont, Elkhorn, & Missouri Valley Railroad (later the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad) in 1886. The Union Pacific was part of the transcontinental railroad that was spurred into action by President Lincoln in 1862 with the signing of the Pacific Railroad Act. Construction of the UP Railroad in Nebraska started in Omaha in 1863 and was completed in 1867. The line extends east to west across southern Colfax County. The 1886 Fremont, Elkhorn, & Missouri Valley Railroad crossed the northern portion of the county.[23]

During the nineteenth century, all of Nebraska, including Colfax County, had a largely undeveloped road network, which led to the railroad as the preferred method of transportation. The initial system of roads developed haphazardly during the nineteenth century based on routine travel and continuous use. Farmers moving crops to market formed pathways from rural areas into communities. In 1879 the Nebraska Legislature passed legislation reserving section lines as public roads and granting individual counties the authority to build and maintain them.[24] These section-line roads continue to be the primary road network in Colfax County.

By 1915 the Union Pacific Railroad and Chicago & Northwestern Railroad criss-crossed Colfax County. However, the advent of the automobile led to increased popularity of vehicular roads. Steps were taken nationwide and across the state to formalize and support road construction. Although improvements were made to roads, Nebraska took an economical approach and often chose to retain its dirt roads instead of paving them. This practice was used in Colfax County, and most of its roads remain dirt.[25] In order to

facilitate wagon and vehicular traffic over the county's numerous creeks and small crossings, a number of small pony truss bridges were constructed in the early twentieth century, including over Maple Creek (CX00-099).
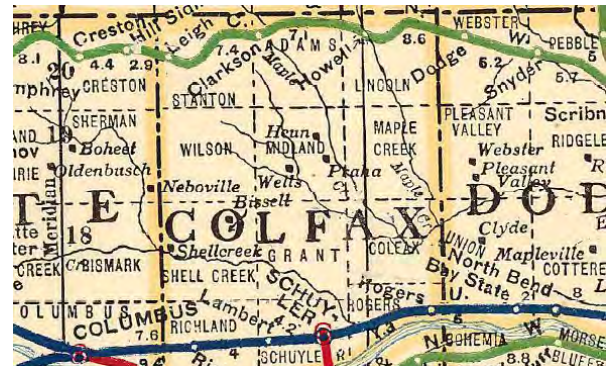
Railroad map of Colfax County, 1915 (Nebraska State Railway Commission, "Map of Nebraska").

c.1910 pony truss over Maple Creek (CX00-099).

During the early twentieth century additional transcontinental routes were also planned throughout the country. One of the earliest of those routes was the Lincoln Highway, which extended through southern Colfax County. Conceived in 1912 by Carl Graham Fisher, the Lincoln Highway was intended to be a paved, toll free, and direct route across the United States. The Lincoln Highway Association and community supporters along its route propelled the Lincoln Highway into national significance as a major east-west transcontinental route. In Nebraska, the route entered Omaha in the east, crossed 13 counties and 47 communities, and exited at Bushnell near the state's western border with Wyoming.[26]

The earliest alignment of the Lincoln Highway, designated in 1913, passed through Colfax County following section-line roads and extend-

OAK BALLROOM

Situated near the bank of Lost Creek in the city of Schuyler's Community Park is the Oak Ballroom (CX06-003). It was built as a WPA relief project between 1935 and 1937 at a cost of $37,000. The ballroom was designed by local architect Emiel Christensen to reflect the popular Period Revival and Rustic architectural styles of the time. It is constructed from native oak trees and stone from the ruins of the Wells & Abbott, Nieman Milling Company. The interior features a wood dance floor, band pit, dressing room, bar, and ticket and coat check rooms. A hand-painted mural depicting a wagon train on the Mormon Trail was added to the interior in 1960.

Over the years the ballroom hosted several popular musicians such as Guy Lombardo and Lawrence Welk. The Oak Ballroom was listed in the National Register for its role in community entertainment and cultural development, as well as an intact example of a WPA-era building that displays a blend of Tudor Revival and Rustic architectural styles.

Oak Ballroom (CX06-003) in Schuyler, listed in the National Register in 1983.

[Schuyler Centennial Book Committee, Schuyler Nebraska Centennial 1870-1970 (Schuyler, Neb.: The Committee, 1970), 61; National Register of Historic Places, Oak Ballroom, Schuyler, Colfax County, Nebraska, National Register #8001082.]

ing through Rogers, Schuyler, and Richland. Buildings constructed to serve travelers along the Lincoln Highway that remain today include a garage in Rogers (CX05-015) and a service station in Schuyler (CX06-080). Although the Lincoln Highway alignment in Nebraska changed frequently, the route within Colfax County only had a few iterations over the years. For example, within the city of Schuyler it was rerouted several times during the route's heyday. With the creation of numbered national highway system in 1925, the Lincoln Highway in large part became part of U.S. Highway 30, which remains the major east-west route in Colfax County.[27]

In later decades of the twentieth century other major roads in the county were developed and paved. These roads include State Highway 15, which bisects the county from north to south, and State Highway 91, which runs east-west across the north portion of the county.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Schuyler

Located near the Platte River in the south-central part of the county, Schuyler is the largest city in Colfax County. Early development of the city corresponds in large part to the initial development of Colfax County. While the first European pioneers to the area arrived in 1856, the population did not increase substantially until after the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad in 1866. The town initially developed as Shell Creek Station, but was renamed Schuyler after Vice President Schuyler Colfax when Colfax County was created from Platte County in 1869.[28]

A large influx of immigrant settlers came to Schuyler between 1870 and 1890, and the population grew to over 2,100 by 1900.[29] At that time the city boasted over 100 businesses, which were concentrated in a business district of largely one- and two-story brick buildings (now listed in the National Register) centered on the intersections of B Street and 11th and 12th Streets.[30] The earliest residences, consisting of one- and two-story vernacular houses, were constructed around the

commercial district primarily to the south and west. Schuyler's early industry, such as the Wells, Abbott & Nieman milling plant (nonextant), was located near the railroad and early edges of town.[31] The growth of the city during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries prompted the development of civic services as well as educational and religious properties, including the Trinity Lutheran School (CX06-073), Trinity Lutheran Church (CX06-150), St. Mary's Church (CX06-048), and St. Augustine's Catholic Church (CX06-008).[32] Social groups, such as numerous fraternal organizations, also formed within the vibrant community.

Schuyler experienced sustained growth throughout the twentieth century. The population steadily rose throughout the decades to 2,500 by 1930 and exceeded 3,000 by 1960.[33] As the population increased, residential and commercial properties developed primarily to the south, west, and north of the original townsite and a concentration of new businesses developed along 16th Street (an alignment of the Lincoln Highway). Community growth also spurred the creation of several recreational properties during the 1930s, specifically several properties constructed in 1937, including the Oak Ballroom (CX06-003, see sidebar) constructed by the Works Progress Administration (WPA), a swimming pool and bath house (CX06-167), and golf course (now the Schuyler Golf Course, CX06-169).[34] Additional service properties, such as the 1953 Schuyler Hospital (later updated), provided medical services to residents in Schuyler as well as small communities and rural areas throughout the county.

Downtown Schuyler in 1953 (photo courtesy of City of Schuyler).

SHINN'S FERRY

The Platte River proved to be a difficult obstacle for pioneers traveling westward across Nebraska from Omaha to Fort Kearney in the 1800s. In 1859 Moses Shinn, a Methodist preacher, and his son began operating what was known as Shinn's Ferry across the Platte River. The ferry crossing was located approximately 4 miles southwest of present-day Schuyler and west of the current location of the Schuyler Bridge, which carries State Highway 15. As a land and business speculator, Shinn was looking for a good location along the Platte River to start a ferry business for pioneers traveling west. The original location was approximately a mile west of the current Schuyler Bridge; it was moved 2 miles further west in 1860. Passengers were transported across the Platte River between what is currently Butler and Colfax Counties for a fee. Aside from fording, the ferry was the only way to cross the Platte River between Omaha and Denver. Shinn's Ferry was also the location where the Mormon Trail, Denver Trail, and Military Road converged. It quickly became the preferred location for traveling across the river to avoid more challenging waterway crossings in Colfax County.

The ferry itself was essentially a log raft that was pulled across the river by a cable attached to trees. Poles were used to navigate around sandbars. In 1872 a wooden bridge connecting both counties was built and the need for the ferry waned until Shinn ceased operations all together. Aside from historic markers, no evidence of the ferry crossing remains.

[John Farris ed., Who's Who in Nebraska (Lincoln, Neb.: Nebraska Press Association, 1940), http://www.usgen-net.org/usa/ne/topic/resources/OLLibrary/who1940/whowho40.html, 180-181; Jim Reisdorff, "Shinn's Ferry Provided Passage to the West for Many Pioneers," Banner Press, February 23, 1995, 1995 Progress Edition 20, Nebraska State Historical Society, Nebraska State Historical Society.]

The construction of the Spencer Foods Company's beef packing plant in 1968 just west of Schuyler spurred growth in the city during the latter decades of the twentieth century. The plant, now owned by Cargill, became the largest employer in the county, and further increased Schuyler's population, which reached 4,151 by 1980 and exceeded 6,000 in 2010.[35] The continual increase in the city's population has led to more modern residential and commercial development at the north and south edges of the city. Today Schuyler remains a vibrant and growing city in Colfax County.

Clarkson

The village of Clarkson is located in north-central Colfax County in the Maple Creek Valley. The original Clarkson settlement, known as "Old Clarkson," was settled by a group of approximately 20 European pioneers in the early 1880s. The settlement was relocated after the Fremont, Elkhorn, & Missouri Valley Railroad was constructed in 1886 approximately 2 miles to the north. That same year Clarkson was platted by the Western Town Lot Company along the railroad line and boasted a population of 300.[36]

Settled largely by Czech immigrants, the village grew rapidly into the early twentieth century with a population over 900 by 1930.[37] During that time a vibrant downtown emerged along Pine Street. Early Clarkson businesses, including hardware stores, general stores, furniture stores, a drug store, blacksmith shops, a bank (CX01-001), a hotel, saloons, a creamery, and a flouring mill showcased the vitality of Clarkson and its importance in northern Colfax County. Vernacular one- and two-story residential properties developed adjacent to the downtown. A concentration of large high-style houses, including Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Neo-classical styles, developed on "Banker's Hill" along Cherry Street. The stable population also supported the development of civic services as well as recreational, educational, and religious properties throughout the village, such as the Opera House (CX01-017) and New Zion Presbyterian Church (CX01-039).[38]

Bank in Clarkson (CX01-001), c.1900 (photo courtesy of Clarkson History Blog: Our Town and Welcome To It, personal photo collection of Glenn and Phyllis Cada).

East side of Pine Street in Clarkson, with the Slama Building (CX01-009) at right, c.1910 (photo courtesy of Clarkson History Blog: Our Town and Welcome To It, personal photo collection of Glenn and Phyllis Cada).

Clarkson continued to grow and prosper into the mid-twentieth century, which resulted in the construction of additional properties throughout the community. Several buildings representing the community's mid-twentieth-century expansion include the St. John Neuman School (CX01-085), a service station (CX01-096), and pool and bath house within the city's park (CX01-102). The c.1955 grain elevator (CX01-092) located near the railroad supports the surrounding agricultural industry. In 1958 the Bluebird Nursery was established and has become an important business within Clarkson. Today, Clarkson remains a vibrant, largely Czech community in northern Colfax County.[39]

Howells

Located in the northeast corner of Colfax County, Howells developed on the banks of Maple Creek. The community initially developed under the name Buschville and was platted by George Nagengast north of the future Fremont, Elkhorn, & Missouri Valley Railroad right-of-way.[40] This settlement prospered and experienced substantial growth in the 1870s and early 1880s. In 1886, however, the railroad company purchased and platted the village of Howells south of the tracks. Due to Howell's close proximity to the railroad line, Buschville businesses relocated to Howells.[41] Soon after, the village was incorporated with an approximate population of 200.[42]

Howells developed into a flourishing village from the end of the nineteenth century into the twentieth century. Its vitality was exemplified by its numerous one- and two-story brick businesses, such as the Howells State Bank (CX02-020) and the Baumer and Bogner Hardware and Furniture store (CX02-23), which were centered on the intersection of 3rd and Center Streets. The town's industrial properties were and continue to be located along the railroad that ran along the east and north edges of town. Residential properties from that time developed on blocks adjacent to the downtown, primarily on 4th Street. As the population increased, Howell citizens developed municipal services and educational properties, such as the community's first school in 1888, as well as churches, such as Saints Peter and Paul's Catholic Church (CX02-005) and St. John Nepomucene Catholic Church (later rebuilt in 1964, CX02-045).[43] Howell's active population also developed its first park, now known as Memorial Park, in 1898, with a second created in 1930 on the north edge of the town. Memorial Park features a World War I memorial (CX02-058) that was constructed shortly after the war. In terms of social pastimes, several bands and orchestras formed during the town's earliest days and continued throughout its history, as were other forms of organized socialization such as organized clubs, fraternal orders, and sports.[44]

Howells' population continued to increase into the mid-twentieth century, nearing 800 in 1950.[45] At that time new residential properties developed primarily in the south and west areas of town. A few Mid-century Modern commercial buildings were also constructed in the downtown. The village updated its northern park through the construction of a pool and bath house (CX02-065) and tennis courts. Adjacent to the park, the Howell's Ballroom (CX02-066) provides a well-known local venue for the ongoing dance tradition. Today, Howells is a quiet community of 561 and exhibits modern infill development throughout the town.[46]
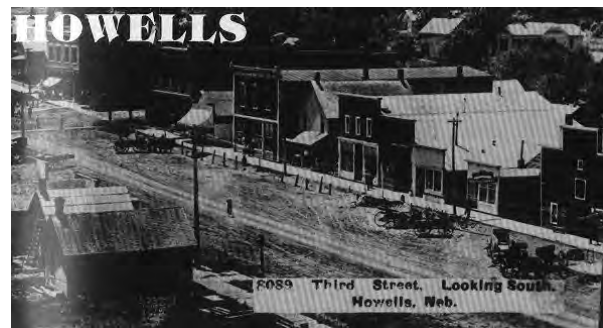
1880s view of downtown Howells (photo courtesy of University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Virtual Nebraska-Our Towns).

Leigh

Located in the northwest corner of Colfax County, Leigh's first settlers arrived in 1872. Originally known as Millersburg, the name was changed to Leigh in 1874 after one of the town's early inhabitants and the town's postmistress at the time, Leigh Walling.[47] Throughout the decade the village quickly grew and several businesses were established, including a general store/meeting hall in 1875 (now the House of Yesteryear, CX03-033). By 1880 the population reached 54 and included craftsman and mill workers. In 1886 the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad extended through Leigh. The line's position resulted in the relocation of several buildings to present-day Main Street for easier access to the important transportation line. After which, the downtown continued to expand on Main Street surrounded by vernacular residences. In 1887 Leigh became an incorporated village with 210 inhabitants.[48]

Leigh exhibited ongoing vitality into the early twentieth century with a growing population that steadily increased from 439 in 1900 to 567 in 1910. This growth resulted in the development of social services such as a water works system in 1905 (including a water tower, CX00-147) and a fire department in 1907. The population also supported numerous parishes throughout the community, including Zion Lutheran Church (CX03-003) and St. John's Lutheran Church (CX03-026), as well as a public school (CX03-027).[49] The 1898 Opera House (nonextant) provided an additional space for community and school events, such as dances.[50]

View of the c.1920 public school in Leigh (CX03-027), undated (courtesy of Nathan Huegel, Old Post Office Postcard Company in Hershey, Neb.).

The stability of Leigh continued throughout the twentieth century as illustrated by its built environment, which includes one-story Ranch houses and the 1968 St. Mary's Catholic Church (CX03-045). The newest development, primarily residences, is concentrated in the northwest corner of the village. Leigh remains a prosperous small village with a population of 405 as of 2010.[51]

Richland

Located in southwest Colfax County, Richland developed as an early shipping point on the Union Pacific Railroad line. The 1878 original townsite, initially named Spitley, consisted of four blocks on the south side of the railroad line. The 1885 Price Addition increased the village's size with an additional four blocks on the west end of the original plat.[52] The combination of these two plats made up the village of Richland, which was organized in 1877 and later incorporated in 1908.[53]

Richland's commercial development began in the 1870s and continued through Richland's heyday during the first two decades of the twentieth century, when construction of brick and frame commercial buildings (CX04-010 and CX04-006) occurred near the intersection of Tilden and Front Streets. Businesses from that time included a lumber yard, general merchandise store, hardware and farm machinery business, bank, garage, blacksmith, and saloon.[54] Industrial properties, like the c.1955 grain elevator (CX04-017), were placed on the northern edge of town along the railroad line. Residential development, consisting of a mix of early-twentieth-century vernacular and modern homes, occurred adjacent to the downtown. Although the population remained relatively small, peaking at 174 in 1930, the town supported civic, educational, and religious services during the early twentieth century, specifically a c.1920 school (CX04-003), a Methodist Church (nonextant), and a fire department. Today Richland is primarily residential with a population that has remained relatively stable.[55]

1907 brick bank (nonextant) constructed during a prosperous time in Richland (photo courtesy of University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Virtual Nebraska-Our Towns).

Rogers

Located north of the Platte River, Rogers is a small community in southeast Colfax County. An early settler in the area was Patrick Murphy, who owned and operated a large sheep-feeding ranch and hay-trading center on the east side of the future village.[56] In 1866 the Union Pacific Railroad extended through the area, and Rogers became an early shipping point on the line.[57] A railroad depot (CX05-004) remains adjacent to the north side of the tracks. As a result of the railroad, the settlement's population grew during the latter decades of the nineteenth century, which led to the incorporation of the village in 1894.[58]

Between 1900 and 1927 Rogers experienced significant growth within its 12-block townsite and supported numerous business. Surviving examples from that time are the post office (CX05-006), a utility building on Center Street (CX05-017), and a garage (CX05-015) located on the Lincoln Highway/U.S. Highway 30. Residential development occurred throughout the community during that period. The village gradually grew throughout the early to mid-twentieth century, growing to a peak population of 162 people in 1960.[59] In 1990 Rogers experienced a significant flood that enveloped the town and caused substantial damage to buildings, many of which had to be razed. Rebuilding and recovery work has helped the town rebound. The community had a population of 95 as of 2010.[60]

Kracl & Son Auto Garage (CX05-015) was established c.1925 along the Lincoln Highway in Rogers.

Former Communities

Colfax County also features several former townsites that no longer support populations. The first townsite in Colfax County, Buchanan, was located at the confluence of Shell Creek and the Platte River east of Schuyler and was a significant community of early settlers in the 1850s. The settlement never flourished and in 1869 the post office was moved to Schuyler. Oleyen, located northeast of Howells, supported a post office from 1895 until 1904, when it was moved. The settlement also had a German Catholic church as well as a cemetery, blacksmith shop, and two schools. The small community of Tabor, located southwest of Howells, at one time supported a church, cemetery (CX00-009), and dance hall. Centrally located within the county, Heun was known for its Catholic Church and cemetery (CX00-003). At one time, it also supported a post office, store, blacksmith shop, and social hall.[61]

A number of other places, such as Abington, Bissell, Bohemia, Curry, Donovan, Dublin, Eldorado, Fulton, Midland, Morian, Neenash, Olean, Praha, and Wells, supported a post office, school, business, or a few homes for several years without expanding beyond that. These rural communities were not located along railroad lines and did not experience the growth that the railroad brought to other communities. Therefore, they did not evolve into economic or cultural centers in the county.[62]

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CHAPTER 2.
SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the methods used to conduct the survey and the results of the survey. The Nebraska State Historical Society (NSHS) retained Mead & Hunt to identify and document significant historic and architectural properties within Colfax County. Architectural historians from Mead & Hunt conducted a NeHRSI field survey in October 2016. The survey builds upon previous survey efforts undertaken by the NSHS. For more information on the NeHRSI, refer to Chapter 4.

SURVEY METHODS

Objectives

The purpose of the survey was to identify and document significant properties that appear to retain sufficient historic integrity to meet NeHRSI survey criteria within Colfax County. Properties meeting survey criteria were evaluated to determine if they qualified as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register both individually and collectively as contributing properties within a potential historic district. This chapter highlights the results of the survey effort with a description of the types of historic properties within the survey area. Chapter 3 – Recommendations provides a discussion of properties that may qualify for National Register designation and other recommendations.

Survey Methodology

The purpose of a reconnaissance-level NeHRSI is to collect and provide data on properties of architectural and historical importance through research, evaluation, and documentation. Research is limited to a general review of the history of the development of the survey area. Properties that met NeHRSI survey criteria were identified and documented as outlined in the *Nebraska Historic Resources Survey & Inventory Manual* (2010 edition).

Survey Area and Research

The survey area included buildings, structures, sites, and objects within Colfax County that are visible from the public right-of-way.

Architectural historians investigated published information about the history, culture, and settlement of Colfax County and its communities at the following repositories: NSHS Archives and Library, Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NeSHPO), Wisconsin Historical Society, Schuyler Public Library, Clarkson Memorial Library, Howells Public Library, Howells Historical Museum, and the Leigh Public Library.

Identification and Evaluation

The survey verified the location and evaluated the status of previously surveyed properties, and identified additional properties that qualify for

inclusion in the NeHRSI. Properties that met NeHRSI survey criteria were documented with photographs, a basic physical description, and geographic location that is plotted on a survey map and in a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) database. The Mead & Hunt survey team examined the integrity and significance of each previously surveyed and newly identified property and its potential to qualify for listing in the National Register.

During the field survey, architectural historians from Mead & Hunt drove known public roads and streets in the county and identified properties that appeared to possess historic and architectural significance and retained historic integrity as outlined in the NeHRSI Manual. Generally, the NeHRSI Manual follows National Park Service (NPS) guidelines, which state that a property must:

- Be at least 50 years old, or less than 50 years in age but possess exceptional significance — following NeHRSI guidelines, properties that fell a few years outside the 50-year mark were included in the survey if they were significant or unusual property types, even though they did not possess exceptional significance.

- Be in its original location — generally, historical associations are absent when a property is moved from its original location.

- Retain its physical integrity — for a property to retain physical integrity, its present appearance must closely resemble its original appearance. Common alterations to buildings include the replacement of original features with modern ones (such as new windows or porches), the construction of additions, and the installation of modern siding materials. Historic siding materials include asphalt shingles and sheet rolls and asbestos shingles that have been applied during the historic period of the property or more than 50 years ago. Generally, asphalt siding was used prior to World War II and asbestos siding was popularized after World War II. For further discussion of historic siding materials, see the Glossary of Architectural Styles and Survey Terms. Properties that displayed many physical changes were excluded from the survey.

Because urban residences are the most common property type within countywide building surveys, evaluation of houses followed a strict integrity standard. Due to the large number of these properties in the survey area, only properties that displayed architectural interest and retained a high degree of physical integrity were documented.

Generally, the survey team evaluated farmsteads and complexes of agricultural buildings and structures as a whole. If the primary building(s) of the farmstead did not retain integrity or was of modern construction, but the associated buildings retained integrity as a farmstead, then the complex was included in the survey. If the primary building(s) of the farmstead and the associated buildings did not retain integrity as a farmstead, then the complex was not included in the survey. Farmhouses, primary barns, or other large outbuildings that retained integrity and held potential individual significance were surveyed. The survey included abandoned properties that pre-date 1900, represent a rare or unusual property type, or exhibit regional construction methods or use of materials such log.

Mead & Hunt evaluated commercial buildings individually and as potential contributing components of a commercial historic district. In accordance with NeHRSI guidelines, an altered first-floor storefront alone did not eliminate a building from the survey. NeHRSI guidelines acknowledge that the first-floor storefronts of commercial buildings are often modernized. If a commercial building retained historic wall surfaces, cornices, and second-level window openings, it was generally included in the survey.

Documentation

Architectural historians documented properties that met the survey criteria as outlined in the NeHRSI Manual and recorded information gathered in the field into the NeHRSI database. Property locations were recorded on a U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) county road and/or city map and in the database. Photographic documentation included a minimum of two

digital images for each surveyed property, with representative streetscape and landscape views to demonstrate notable features within the survey area. During the evaluation, the survey team related properties to historic contexts and property types developed by the NeSHPO and outlined in the NeHRSI Manual.

Property locations were digitized on-screen using an aerial image of the county and linked to attribute data. The image and data will be available to the NeSHPO. Individual properties such as bridges and residences were plotted as a point feature, while complexes of buildings and structures such as farmsteads and cemeteries were delineated with a polygon and linear properties, including highway segments. Surveyed resources within communities were delineated as polygons based on parcel boundaries.

Documentation products submitted to the NSHS included a survey report, digital survey images, digital GIS data layers, maps, a database, and research files.

Survey Limitations and Biases

Some properties in Colfax County were not visible from the public right-of-way due to dense shelterbelts or deep setbacks. The survey team attempted to view these properties; however, only those properties visible from the public right-of-way and not obscured by other buildings, foliage, or other obstructions were documented during field survey. Obscured properties were identified on survey maps. Properties were evaluated largely on design and architectural features.

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register is the official federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A property can be significant at the local, state, or national level. To qualify for listing in the National Register, properties generally must be at least 50 years old and possess historic significance and physical integrity.

To qualify for listing in the National Register, a property's significance must be demonstrated by one or more of the following criteria established by the NPS:

- *Criterion A* – Association with events or activities that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- *Criterion B* – Association with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- *Criterion C* – Association with the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- *Criterion D* – Holds the potential to provide important information about prehistory or history.

Cemeteries, birthplaces, grave sites, religious properties, moved buildings, reconstructed properties, commemorative properties, and properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years are considered ineligible for listing in the National Register. However, these properties may qualify if they fall into one of the following categories:

- Religious properties deriving significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.
- Moved properties that are significant for architectural value.
- Birthplaces or gravesites if there is no other appropriate site directly associated with a significant person's public life.
- Cemeteries that derive primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.
- Reconstructed buildings when built in a suitable environment.
- Commemorative properties with significant design, age, tradition, or symbolic value.
- Properties less than 50 years old that are of exceptional importance.

Integrity, meaning the ability of a property to convey its significance, is important in determining the eligibility of a property. A property's integrity must be evident through physical qualities, including:

- Location
- Design
- Setting
- Materials
- Workmanship
- Feeling
- Association

The Glossary of Architectural Styles and Survey Terms defines the seven elements of integrity. For more information on the National Register, refer to Chapter 4.

SURVEY RESULTS

The survey of Colfax County evaluated 605 individual properties. The survey team evaluated 301 previously surveyed properties, including nine buildings listed in the National Register. Mead & Hunt did not resurvey 137 previously surveyed properties that exhibited poor integrity or were nonextant. In total, the survey team identified and documented 459 properties, including 304 newly surveyed properties and 155 properties that were resurveyed and met NeHRSI survey criteria. See Tables 1 and 2 for a summary of surveyed properties by each community and in rural areas.

Illustrated Discussion of Significant Historic Contexts

Identified properties are related to 12 historic contexts developed by the NeSHPO and listed in the NeHRSI Manual. Each historic context outlines a particular theme in Nebraska history and includes a list of associated property types found in Nebraska related to each theme. Historic contexts, including examples of properties documented under the main historic contexts in the survey, are presented below. Properties recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register are discussed in Chapter 3.

Agriculture

The agriculture context addresses property types related to food production, including crops and livestock. Within Colfax County the survey results primarily identified farmsteads associated with this context. Farmsteads typically consisted of a farmhouse flanked by barns, garages, machine sheds, and other outbuildings. With the introduction of modern farming practices during the second half of the twentieth century, modern outbuildings and utility buildings, often constructed of metal, were commonly added to agricultural complexes. In some cases, farmsteads were located a distance from the public right-of-way or surrounded by dense shelterbelts, which may have precluded their evaluation and inclusion in the survey. Examples of agricultural properties include a gambrel roof barn (CX00-72) near Richland, corn crib (CX00-119) near Howells, and a farmstead (CX00-129) near Leigh.

Gambrel roof barn near Richland, CX00-072.

Corn crib near Howells, CX00-119.

Farmstead near Richland, CX00-129.

Association

Association relates to those social organizations that develop out of a mutual interest in science, trade, professions, sports, politics, and humanitarian efforts. Associations include fraternal and benevolent associations such as the Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, or Rotary; trade organizations; special interest organizations; educational organizations such as the 4-H, YMCA, or Boy and Girl Scouts; political organizations; professional organizations; business organizations; or even collegiate fraternities and sororities. An example of the property type is the Hespen-Mitchell V.F.W. Post 4846 (CX06-040) in Schuyler.

Hespen-Mitchell V.F.W. Post 4846 in Schuyler, CX06-040.

Commerce

The historic context of commerce is concerned with the buying and selling of commodities that are transported from one place to another. Associated property types include stores that provide a variety of products or services and grain elevators. Commercial buildings are often one or two stories, and consist of brick or false-front frame structures. Commercial Vernacular was the dominant architectural style reflected in commercial buildings, although Butler County also has some boomtown, Victorian, and Period Revival examples. Numerous commercial properties were documented, such as a commercial building (CX01-003) in Clarkson and a commercial building (CX03-044) in Leigh.

Commercial building in Clarkson, CX01-003.

Commercial building in Leigh, CX03-044.

Diversion

The diversion context relates to those activities designed for relaxation and amusement. Examples include the Mary Ellen Observatory (CX00-158), located between Schuyler and Clarkson, and a Dance Hall (CX06-142) in Schuyler.

Mary Ellen Observatory between Schuyler and Clarkson, CX00-158.

Dance Hall in Schuyler, CX06-142.

Education

The education context relates to the processes of teaching and learning. The survey identified public school and religious schools as related property types. Urban schools are typically one or two stories in height and of brick or frame construction. Rural schools are typically simple frame buildings with gable roofs and few architectural details; Colfax County has several rural schools of brick construction. Examples of educational buildings documented during the survey include a brick rural schoolhouse (CX00-162) near Richland, a frame rural schoolhouse (CX00-037) near Schuyler, and the 1960 St. John Neumann School (CX01-085) in Clarkson.

Rural schoolhouse near Richland, CX00-162.

Rural schoolhouse near Schuyler, CX00-037.

The St. John Neumann School in Schuyler was constructed in 1960, CX01-085.

Ethnic Heritage

The context of ethnic heritage relates to buildings associated with the history of immigrants or persons having a common ethnic or racial identity. Related property types identified during the survey include churches, cemeteries, and meeting halls with a direct association with Czech immigrants in Colfax County. Examples include the Z.C.B.J Opera House (CX01-017) in Clarkson and the Cesko-Narodni Hrbitov (Czech National Cemetery, CX00-049) near Howells.

Z.C.B.J. Opera House in Clarkson, CX01-017.

Cesko-Narodni Hrbitov (Czech National Cemetery) near Howells, CX00-049.

Government

The context of government includes public buildings used for governmental functions and services, such as administrative offices, courthouses, police and fire stations, and post offices. Colfax County has examples from c.1900 through the mid-twentieth century. The City Hall and Fire Station (CX03-011) in Leigh and the mid-twentieth-century post office (CX01-075) in Clarkson are examples of government-related properties.

City Hall and Fire Station in Leigh, CX03-011.

Post office in Clarkson, CX01-075.

Processing Industry

Processing Industry relates to the processing of extracted industrial products. Examples of associated property types include mills, canneries, stockyards, bakeries, breweries, lumber yards, and concrete plants. Related properties include a grain elevator (CX04-017) in Richland and the Western Alfalfa Corp Complex (CX06-063) in Schuyler.

Grain elevator in Richland, CX04-017.

Western Alfalfa Corp Complex in Schuyler, CX06-063.

Religion

The context of religion relates to the institution-alized belief in, and practice of, faith. Related property types identified during the survey include churches, cemeteries, and clergy residences. The churches identified in the survey were typically of frame or brick construction; some were modest vernacular buildings and others were large-scale examples with Gothic- and Romanesque Revival-inspired stylistic details.

Religious properties are not usually eligible for inclusion in the National Register unless the property derives its primary significance from architectural distinction or historical importance. Examples of religious properties recorded in the survey are the National Register-listed Zion Czech Presbyterian Church (CX00-012) near Clarkson and the Sousek Cemetery (CX00-047) near Clarkson.

Zion Czech Presbyterian Church near Clarkson, CX00-012.

Sousek Cemetery near Clarkson, CX00-047.

Settlement/Architecture

The historic context of settlement pertains to the division, acquisition, and ownership of land. Residential properties are the primary property type associated with settlement in the survey area, and represent the largest pool of buildings surveyed. Vernacular forms with stylized architectural details generally characterize the residential properties within the survey area and were documented if they retained a high degree of integrity. Vernacular forms consist of functional, often simplistic, buildings and structures. Vernacular buildings do not exhibit high-style architecture in their design and are generally designed and constructed by local builders and not by trained architects. For definitions of architectural styles and terms, refer to the Glossary of Architectural Styles and Survey Terms. A description of the residential architectural styles found within the survey area is presented below.

Examples of front gable, side gable, and gable ell houses were found throughout the survey area functioning as farmhouses and residences in communities. These houses commonly have a symmetrical fenestration pattern and modest architectural details.

Front gable vernacular

Front gable houses are among the most common house type in the survey area, and generally are one-and-one-half stories, rectangular square in plan, with a prominent front gable.

Front gable house in Howells, CX02-051.

Front gable house in Schuyler, CX06-166.

Side gable vernacular

Side gable houses are relatively common in the survey area, and generally are one-and-one-half stories in height.

Side gable house near Howells, CX00-198.

Side gable house in Clarkson, CX01-082.

Gable ell

Gable ell style houses are also found in the survey area. They are generally one-and-one-half stories and consist of two gabled wings that are perpendicular to each other in an "L" or "T" plan. The roof ridge of the front gable portion is typically higher than the adjacent wing.

Gable ell near Clarkson, CX00-133.

Gable ell in Howells, CX02-042.

Examples of front gable, side gable, gable ell, and prairie cube houses were found throughout the survey area functioning as farmhouses and residences in communities. These houses commonly have a symmetrical fenestration pattern and modest architectural details. The most commonly displayed details include front porches with turned spindle or square columns and interior brick chimneys.

Houses frequently exhibit a vernacular form with a mixture of elements borrowed from high-style architecture. The most common architectural styles featured in Colfax County include Queen Anne, American Foursquare, Craftsman, Neoclassical Revival, Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch.

Queen Anne

These houses date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and display frame construction with an irregular form. Details include decorative shingle work, porches with scrollwork and spindles, turrets, and a variety of wall materials.

Queen Anne-style house near Rogers, CX00-178.

House in Leigh with Queen Anne stylistic influences, CX03-053.

American Foursquare

American Foursquare houses are generally two stories with boxy massing and a square plan. Architectural features typically include a hipped roof, often with a hipped dormer on one or more elevations, and a porch across the front facade.

American Foursquare near Leigh, CX00-032.

American Foursquare near Richland, CX00-138.

Craftsman

Houses constructed in this manner commonly exhibit low pitched or sweeping gable roofs with exposed rafters, one-and-one-half stories, and wood, brick, or stucco exteriors. This building style was common during the 1920s and 1930s for both rural and urban residences.

Craftsman-style house in Schuyler, CX06-074.

Craftsman-style residence in Schuyler, CX06-183.

Period Revival

The most common Period Revival styles include Neo-classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, and Tudor Revival. These styles were popular during the early decades of the twentieth century and reflect a variety of characteristics associated with the period revival movement.

Residence in Howells with modest Neo-classical Revival stylistic details, CX02-044.

House in Schuyler with modest Colonial Revival stylistic influences, CX06-172.

Dutch Colonial Revival house in Schuyler, CX06-199.

Residence with Tudor Revival stylistic influences in Howells, CX02-062.

Minimal Traditional

The Minimal Traditional form was one of the earliest of the modern styles to develop in the postwar period. Loosely based on the Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival style, Minimal Traditional homes typically have a side gable form with shallow eaves and a front gable entry vestibule. Minimal Traditional houses are typically small, unadorned cottage-sized structures with either brick or wood exterior cladding.

Minimal Traditional house in Schuyler, CX06-181.

Minimal Traditional house near Clarkson, CX00-102.

Ranch

The Ranch form is typically asymmetrical and consists of one story with a low-pitched roof and wide eaves. Exterior walls are typically wood or brick, sometimes in combination. A garage is nearly always incorporated into the main mass of the house. The Ranch became the dominant house type from 1950 to 1970.

Ranch house near Richland, CX00-081.

Services

The services context pertains to primary support services provided by the government and also includes private professional services. Examples of associated property types include banks, public utility buildings, hospitals, mortuaries, hotels, restaurants, and power plants. Examples of service-related properties included the Maplehurst Hotel (CX06-038) in Schuyler and the City Power Building (CX06-069) in Schuyler.

Maplehurst Hotel in Schuyler, CX06-038.

City Power Building in Schuyler, CX06-069.

Transportation

Transportation relates to the carrying, moving, or conveying of materials and people from one place to another. Examples of associated property types include roads, gas stations, bridges, railroad stations, and depots. Two examples of transportation-related properties included a service station (CX01-095) in Clarkson and the former Union Pacific Depot (CX05-004) in Rogers, which has been relocated.

Service station in Clarkson, CX01-095.

Former Union Pacific Depot in Rogers (relocated), CX05-004.
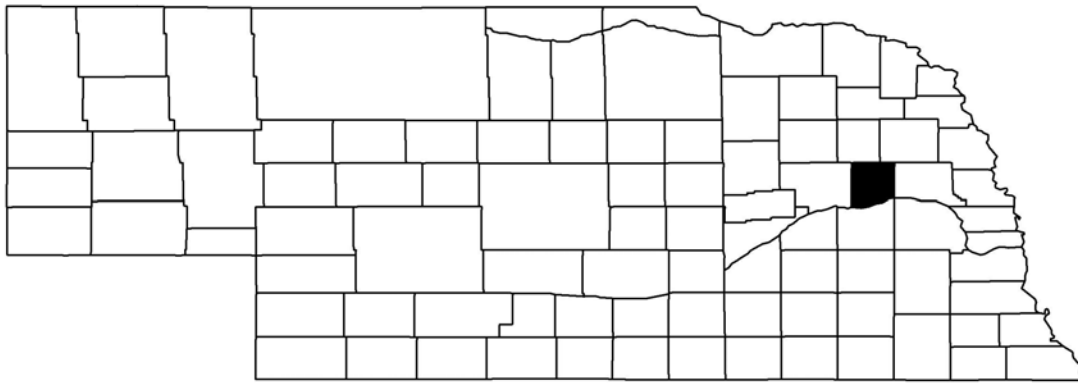
Figure 1. Map of Survey Area, Colfax County, Nebraska.

Table 1. Numerical Summary of Survey Results

Total number of historic properties evaluated	605
Previously identified historic properties	301
Previously identified historic properties that have lost historic integrity or are nonextant	137
Previously identified historic properties with historic integrity	155
Newly identified properties with historic integrity	304
Total number of properties identified and documented	**459**

Table 2. Numerical Summary of Survey by Location

Location	Properties Surveyed
CX00 - Rural	179
CX01 - Clarkson	66
CX02 - Howells	49
CX03 - Leigh	39
CX04 - Richland	15
CX05 - Rogers	8
CX06 - Schuyler	103
Total	**459**

CHAPTER 3.
RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

One purpose of the survey of Colfax County was to identify properties that may qualify for listing in the National Register. National Register listing is an honorific status given to properties that possess historic or architectural significance at the local, state, or national level.

Nine individual properties and one historic district in Colfax County are currently listed in the National Register:

- Zion Presbyterian Church, CX00-012, listed in 1988
- Our Lady of Perpetual Help Catholic Church and Cemetery, CX00-024, listed in 1982
- Z.C.B.J. Opera House, CX01-017, listed in 1988
- Colfax County Courthouse, CX06-001, listed in 1981
- Schuyler City Hall, CX06-002, listed in 1981
- Oak Ballroom, CX06-003, listed in 1983
- John Janecek House, CX06-004, listed in 1982
- Schuyler Carnegie Library, CX06-039, listed in 2001
- Schuyler United States Post Office, CX06-076, listed in 1992
- Schuyler Downtown Historic District, listed in 2016

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of this survey, Mead & Hunt recommends 82 individual properties and two historic districts as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. These properties retain good integrity and possess the characteristics and significance that may allow them to be listed in the National Register. During a reconnaissance-level survey, research efforts are limited and most properties are identified based solely on their architectural style and historic integrity. As a result, most properties are recommended for listing under Criterion C: Architecture and demonstrate a significant architectural style, property type, or method of construction. Some properties, such as religious or relocated properties, may also need to meet National Register Criteria Considerations to be eligible for listing. Additional intensive-level research on potentially eligible properties and review by the NeSHPO is necessary before a final decision is made on eligibility or in order to pursue National Register listing.

These recommendations are based on the condition of the properties during fieldwork activities, completed in the fall of 2016. Future demolition or exterior alterations, including revealing previously obscured storefronts, may impact future eligibility decisions.

Properties recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register are identified and illustrated below under their primary NeHRSI historic context. For a discussion of historic contexts, see Chapter 2 – Survey Methods and Results.

Agriculture

Farmstead near Schuyler, CX00-014.

Barn near Howells, CX00-064.

Farmstead near Schuyler, CX00-094.

Corn crib near Schuyler, CX00-095.

Barn near Clarkson, CX00-115.

Barn near Schuyler, CX00-124.

Barn near Schuyler, CX00-126.

Farmstead near Leigh, CX00-130.

Barn near Clarkson, CX00-131.

Farmstead near Rogers, CX00-155.

Barn near Clarkson, CX00-134.

Silo near Schuyler, CX00-166.

Barn near Leigh, CX00-141.

Farmstead near Schuyler, CX00-167.

Farmstead near Leigh, CX00-145.

Farmstead near Schuyler, CX00-167.

Barn near Clarkson, CX00-170.

Barn near Rogers, CX00-180.

Barn near Clarkson, CX00-172.

Barn near Howells, CX00-183.

Farmstead near Rogers, CX00-178.

Barn near Rogers, CX00-184.
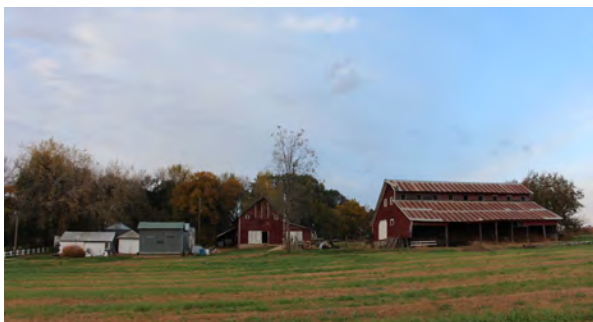
Farmstead near Rogers, CX00-178.

Barn near Howells, CX00-187.

Farmstead near Howells, CX00-190.

Barn near Howells, CX00-199.

Barn near Howells, CX00-202.

Association

Hespen-Mitchell V.F.W. Post 4846 in Schuyler, CX06-040.

Commerce

Commercial Building in Clarkson, CX01-010.

Commercial Building in Clarkson, CX01-020.

Commercial Block in Clarkson, CX02-019.

Farmers Union Co-op Association Building in Richland, CX04-010.

Education

School near Schuyler, CX00-002.

Public High School in Clarkson, CX01-022.

School near Richland, CX00-021.

Public School in Leigh, CX03-027.

School near Leigh, CX00-027.

School in Richland, CX04-003.

Fairview School District 54 near Clarkson, CX00-117.

Trinity Lutheran School in Schuyler, CX06-073.

Government

City Hall in Howells, CX02-027.

City Hall and Fire Station in Leigh, CX03-011.

Religion

Heun Holy Trinity Catholic Church between Schuyler and Howells, CX00-003.

Sacred Heart Catholic Church Complex near Howells, CX00-007.

New Zion Presbyterian Church in Clarkson, CX01-039.

Saints Peter & Paul Church in Howells, CX02-005.

Congregational Church/Howells Historical Museum in Howells, CX02-010.

St. John's Catholic Church Complex in Howells, CX02-038, -045, and -046.

St. Mary's Church in Leigh, CX03-045.

St. Augustine's Church and Rectory in Schuyler, CX06-008 and -009.

Early Methodist Church in Schuyler, CX06-046.

St. Mary's Church Complex in Schuyler, CX06-048.

Trinity Lutheran Church in Schuyler, CX06-150.

Services

Water tower near Leigh, CX00-147.

Clarkson State Bank in Clarkson, CX01-001.

Water Tower in Rogers, CX05-016.

Settlement Systems

House near Schuyler, CX00-022.

House near Leigh, CX00-078.

House near Clarkson, CX00-112.

House in Clarkson, CX01-100.

House in Clarkson, CX01-024.

House in Howells, CX02-007.

House in Clarkson, CX01-028.

House in Howells, CX02-032.

House in Clarkson, CX01-091.

House in Howells, CX02-049.

House in Howells, CX02-060.

House in Leigh, CX03-032.

House in Leigh, CX03-006.

House in Schuyler, CX06-005.

House in Leigh, CX03-021.

House in Schuyler, CX06-013.

House in Leigh, CX03-025.

House in Schuyler, CX06-074.

House in Schuyler, CX06-164.

House in Schuyler, CX06-192.

Lustron House in Schuyler, CX06-194.

Transportation

Service station in Clarkson, CX01-096.

Kracl & Son Garage in Rogers, CX05-015.

Service station in Schuyler, CX06-080.

Proposed Historic Districts

Summary of Proposed Clarkson Commercial Historic District

The proposed Clarkson Downtown Commercial Historic District is generally situated along Pine Street between 1st Street and 4th Street, comprising two full blocks. Contributing buildings within the district date from c.1900 to c.1960 and consist of one- and two-story commercial buildings of frame, brick, or concrete block construction, and include a bank, post office, office buildings, and the National Register-listed Z.C.B.J. Opera House. Most resources are primarily commercial vernacular with minimal decorative details, such as cornices, brick corbelling, and brick coursing; some buildings have modest Romanesque Revival influences. The proposed Clarkson Commercial Historic District is potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture as a collection of buildings that represent the evolution of Clarkson's downtown commercial architecture throughout the early-to-mid-twentieth century. The district possess significance under Criterion A: Commerce for its role in facilitating business and commercial activity in Clarkson between c.1900 and c.1960.

Proposed Clarkson Commercial Historic District.

Proposed Clarkson Commercial Historic District.

Summary of Proposed Schuyler Recreational Historic District

The proposed Schuyler Recreational Historic District is bound by Higgins Drive to the north, Colfax Street to the east, and South Park Road to the south and west. The district is comprised of a variety of recreation-related properties, including the Schuyler Golf Club (CX06-169), Community Park (CX06-082), a Boy Scout Cabin (CX06-170), Bath House and Swimming Pool (CX06-083), and the National Register-listed Oak Ballroom (CX06-003). Research indicates that the Oak Ballroom and Community Park were constructed by the Works Progress Administration (WPA); other resources may have also been constructed by the WPA or collectively as part of a city recreation project. Resources within the proposed historic district were constructed between c.1935 and c.1940.

Schuyler Golf Club, CX06-169.

Community Park in Schuyler, CX06-082.

Boy Scout Cabin in Schuyler, CX06-170.

Bath House and Swimming Pool in Schuyler, CX06-083.

National Register-listed Oak Ballroom in Schuyler, CX06-003.

Reevaluate When They Reach 50 Years of Age

One property included in the survey possesses a distinctive architectural style and retains a high degree of integrity, but was not old enough at the time of the survey to be considered eligible for the National Register. The following property should be reevaluated for eligibility under Criterion C: Architecture, applying Criteria Consideration A, when it reaches 50 years of age:

Christ United Methodist Church in Schuyler, CX06-153.

Future Study

The 2016 NeHRSI of Colfax County identified historic topics and resource types that would benefit from further study. The following research and survey activities would help to interpret Colfax County's unique history for local residents, the NSHS, and interested historians.

Intensive Research and Survey of Ethnic Architecture

The history of Colfax County is closely tied to the immigrant groups, including those of Czech and German descent, who settled here and established churches, cemeteries, meeting halls, and farmsteads, and built private homes. The architectural legacy of these ethnic groups is most evident in the community halls and ecclesiastical architecture found throughout the county, many examples of which feature Gothic-arched windows and doorways and adapted features such as castellated spires reminiscent of their European roots. Intensive research into how these immigrant groups adapted their European architectural heritage to their homes, churches, and agricultural outbuildings in Colfax County is recommended to assist in identifying the extent of these resources and developing a historic context.

Intensive Survey of Federal Work Relief-Related Resources

The reconnaissance survey and research identified several resources that were constructed under New Deal Programs, including the National Register-listed Oak Ballroom (CX06-003) as well as a swimming pool and bath house (CX06-083) and Community Park (CX06-082) in Schuyler. During the Great Depression, federal work-relief programs, including the Works Progress Administration (WPA), Project Works Administration (PWA), and Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC), were responsible for the construction of a variety of resource types throughout Nebraska. Further research and intensive survey of WPA, PWA, and CCC-related resources and projects would assist in assessing the extent of

work-relief efforts in Colfax County, and developing a historic context.

Bath house (CX06-083) in Schuyler.
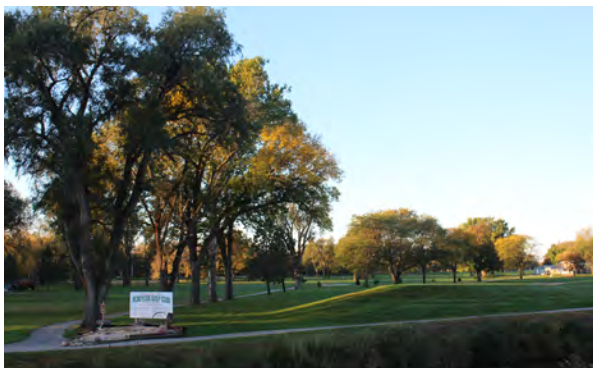
Schuyler Golf Course, CX06-169.

Agricultural Context

Colfax County contains an extensive number of intact farmsteads and agricultural property types that collectively tell the story of the types of agricultural activities undertaken by Colfax County residents over the past century and a half. The development of a historic context for agriculture would assist in identifying the important agricultural practices in the county and related extant property types.

Further study of Mary Ellen Observatory

The Mary Ellen Observatory (CX00-158) was included in the survey and is located in a rural area between Schuyler and Clarkson. Access and views of the property were limited during the reconnaissance survey. The property appears to consist of three buildings: a one-story, front gable, brick building with "Mary Ellen Observatory, 1968, A.M.D.G." inscribed on a nameplate above the front door; a large frame and brick ancillary building; and a small brick privy or storage shed. Research did not reveal much information about the history of this property but it appears to be a distinctive property type for Nebraska, especially in a rural area. The buildings are thought to have been constructed and used by Joseph McNulty, a local astronomer, who had a close encounter as a child and spent his life searching for another and studying the stars. His wife's name was Mary Ellen and the presumptuous inspiration for the observatory's name. The A.M.D.G. above the door is likely an abbreviation for Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam, a Latin motto used by the Society of Jesus (Jesuits) that means "for the greater glory of God." Further research and intensive survey would enable a more robust evaluation for potential National Register eligibility.

Mary Ellen Observatory (CX00-158) at left and large ancillary building at right.

Large ancillary building associated with the Mary Ellen Observatory, CX00-158.

Local Preservation Activities

Colfax County has a significant amount of historic preservation potential. The continuing goal of historic preservation is to instill preservation as a community value and to consider the county's historic resources in future planning activities. The NSHS, together with the Colfax County Historical Society and other local preservation advocates, can increase public education of the county's and state's historic resources and preservation issues and initiate local preservation activities. Examples of activities include:

- Listing properties in the National Register

- Establishing locally designated landmarks and design guidelines

- Promoting Heritage Tourism

- Strengthening county and regional preservation by partnering with neighboring counties and communities on projects such as interpretive driving tours, oral histories, and other projects to heighten public awareness. For more information about the National Register and local preservation activities, see Chapter 4 – Preservation in Nebraska.

CHAPTER 4.
THE NEBRASKA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

INTRODUCTION

Throughout much of Nebraska's history, preservation was the province of dedicated individuals and organizations working alone in local communities. However, since the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the governor of each state has been required to appoint a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) to oversee preservation efforts. In Nebraska, the Director of the NSHS serves as SHPO. Staff of the NSHS Historic Preservation Division forms the NeSHPO.

The NeSHPO administers a wide range of preservation programs. The duties of the NeSHPO relating to programs called for by the National Historic Preservation Act include the following:

- Conducting and maintaining a statewide historic resources survey.
- Administering the National Register of Historic Places program.
- Assisting local governments in the development of historic preservation programs and certification of qualifying governments.
- Administering a federal tax incentives program for the preservation of historic buildings.
- Assisting federal agencies in their responsibility to identify and protect historic properties that may be affected by their projects.
- Providing preservation education, training, and technical assistance to individuals and groups and local, state, and federal agencies.

What follows is a brief discussion of NeSHPO programs, followed with our contact information. Though described individually, it is important to note that NeSHPO programs often act in concert with other programs and should be considered elements of the NeSHPO mission and a part of the overall mission of the NSHS.

NEBRASKA HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY AND INVENTORY (NeHRSI)

Originally called the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NeHBS), survey activity has been a part of the Nebraska State Historical Society since 1961. Surveys are typically conducted on a county-by-county basis or by individual cities. Information from these surveys and survey conducted by other government agencies and the public contribute to the statewide inventory of historic resources which currently stands at 73,000 documented sites, reflecting Nebraska's rich architectural and historic heritage. Surveys funded by the NeSHPO are conducted by researchers who drive every rural and urban public road in a county/city and record each property that meets certain historic requirements. Surveyors do not enter private property without permission. In addition to this fieldwork, surveyors research the area's history to better understand the region. Survey projects often include thematic or statewide subjects that may be unique to a certain location, such as a specific structure or type of industry.

The purpose of NeHRSI is to help local preservation advocates, elected officials, land-use planners, economic development coordinators, and tourism promoters understand the value of historic properties in their communities. Properties included in the survey have no use restrictions placed on them and survey inclusion does not require any type of special maintenance. Rather, the survey provides a foundation for identifying properties that may be worthy of preservation, promotion, and recognition within a community.

NeHRSI provides a basis for preservation and planning at all levels of government and for individual groups or citizens. The survey normally includes properties that convey a sense of architectural significance. When possible and known, NeHRSI also documents properties that have historical significance. The survey is not intended to be a comprehensive history of a county, but a detailed examination of historic properties. Additionally, as NeHRSI is in part federally funded, the NeSHPO must use federal guidelines when evaluating and identifying historic properties. The survey is not the end result, but a starting point for public planners and individuals who value their community's history.

The NeHRSI is funded in part with the assistance of a federal grant from the U. S. Department of the Interior, NPS. For more information, please contact the NeSHPO.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

One of the goals of NeHRSI is to help identify properties that may be eligible for listing in the National Register. The National Register is our nation's official list of significant historic properties. Created by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register includes buildings, structures, districts, objects, and sites that are significant in our history or prehistory. These properties and objects may reflect a historically significant pattern, event, person, architectural style, or archaeological site. National Register properties may be significant at the local, state, or national levels.

Properties need not be as historic as Fort Robinson or architecturally spectacular as the Nebraska State Capitol to be listed in the National Register. Local properties that retain their physical integrity and convey local historic significance may also be listed. It is important to note what listing a property in the National Register means, or perhaps more importantly, does not mean.

The National Register does not:
- Restrict, in any way, a private property owner's ability to alter, manage or dispose of a property.
- Require that properties be maintained, repaired, or restored.
- Invoke special zoning or local landmark designation.
- Allow the listing of an individual private property over an owner's objection.
- Allow the listing of a historic district over a majority of property owners' objections.

Listing a property on the National Register does:
- Provide prestigious recognition to significant properties.
- Encourage the preservation of historic properties.
- Provide information about historic properties for local and statewide planning purposes.
- Promote community development, tourism, and economic development.
- Provide basic eligibility for financial incentives, when available.

For more information, please contact the National Register Coordinator at the NeSHPO.

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

An important objective of the NeSHPO is to translate the federal preservation program, as embodied by the National Historic Preservation Act, to the local level. One element of this goal is to link local governments with a nationwide network of federal, state, and local organizations. One of the most effective tools for this purpose is the Certified Local Government (CLG) program. A CLG is a local government, either a county or municipal-

ity, that has adopted preservation as a priority. To become a CLG a local government must:

- Establish a preservation ordinance that includes protection for historic properties at a level the community decides is appropriate.

- Promote preservation education and outreach.

- Conduct and maintain some level of a historic building survey.

- Establish a mechanism to designate local landmarks.

- Create a preservation commission to oversee the preservation ordinance and the CLG program.

The advantages of achieving CLG status include:

- A CLG is eligible to receive matching funds from the NeSHPO that are unavailable to non-CLGs.

- Contributing buildings within local landmark districts may be eligible for preservation tax incentives without being listed in the National Register.

- Through the use of their landmark and survey programs, CLGs have an additional tool when considering planning, zoning, and land-use regulations relating to historic properties.

- CLGs have the ability to monitor and preserve structures that reflect the community's heritage.

- CLGs have access to a nationwide information network of local, state, federal, and private preservation institutions.

- Finally, a CLG through its ordinance and commission has a built-in mechanism to promote pride in, and understanding of, a community's history.

Certification of a local government for CLG status comes from the NeSHPO and the NPS, and there are general rules to follow. A community considering CLG status is given broad flexibility with those guidelines when structuring its CLG program. The emphasis of the CLG program is local management of historic properties with technical and grants assistance from the NeSHPO.

PRESERVATION TAX INCENTIVES

Since 1976 the Internal Revenue Code has contained provisions offering tax credits for the certified rehabilitation of income-producing historic properties. Historic properties are defined as those listed in the National Register, or as buildings that contribute to the significance of a National Register or Local Landmark historic district. An income-producing property may be a rental residential, office, commercial, or industrial property. Historic working barns or other agricultural outbuildings may also qualify.

A certified rehabilitation is one that conforms to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The standards are a common sense approach to the adaptive reuse of historic buildings. It is important to remember that this program promotes the rehabilitation of historic properties so that they may be used to the benefit and enjoyment of the property owner and the community. The program is not necessarily intended to reconstruct or restore historic buildings to exact/original specifications.

The tax incentive program in Nebraska has been responsible for:

- Reinvesting millions of dollars for the preservation of historic buildings.

- Establishing thousands of low- and moderate-income housing units and upper-income units.

- Encouraging the adaptive reuse of previously under or unutilized historic properties in older downtown commercial areas.

- Helping to broaden the tax base.

- Giving real estate developers and city planners the incentive to consider projects in older, historic neighborhoods.

- Helping stabilize older, historic neighborhoods.

Certification of the historic character of the income-producing property—usually by listing the property in the National Register—and certification of the historic rehabilitation is made by both the NeSHPO and the NPS. Before initiating any

activity for a project that anticipates the use of preservation tax credits, owners should contact the NeSHPO and a professional tax advisor, legal counsel, or appropriate local Internal Revenue Service office. For more information, please contact the Tax Incentive Coordinator at the NeSHPO.

Nebraska Historic Tax Credit (NHTC)

In 2014 the Nebraska State Legislature passed the Nebraska Job Creation and Mainstreet Redevelopment Act. This program offers a total of $15 million in state historic preservation tax credits for each calendar year from 2015 to 2018. It is administered jointly by the NSHS and the Nebraska Department of Revenue. This program provides a twenty percent (20%) Nebraska tax credit for eligible expenditures made to rehabilitate, restore, or preserve historic buildings. This is a dollar-for-dollar reduction in state tax liability, which can be transferred with limitations. The minimum project investment must equal or exceed $25,000, with a maximum of $1 million in credits allowed per project.

To qualify, rehabilitation work must meet generally accepted preservation standards, and the historic property must be:

- Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places or is in the process of nomination/listing;
- Located within a district listed in the National Register of Historic Places or part of a pending district nomination/listing;
- Listed individually under a certified local preservation ordinance or is pending designation; or
- Located within a historic district designated under a certified local preservation ordinance or located within a district that is pending designation.

A historic property must NOT be:

- A detached, single-family residences.

For more information about NHTC, please contact the Tax Incentive Coordinator at the NeSHPO.

Valuation Incentive Program

The Valuation Incentive Program (VIP) is a property tax incentive that assists in the preservation of Nebraska's historic buildings. Through the valuation preference, the assessed valuation of a historic property is frozen for eight years at the year rehabilitation started. The valuation then rises to its market level over a four-year period. To be eligible for this state tax incentive, a building must:

- Be a qualified historic structure, either by listing in the National Register or by local landmark designation through an approved local government ordinance.
- Be substantially rehabilitated, which means the project must be worth at least 25 percent of the property's base-year assessed value.
- Be rehabilitated in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings.*

Buildings must be a qualified historic structure and the NeSHPO must approve the rehabilitation before construction work starts in order to qualify for the tax freeze benefits. The tax freeze benefits the owners of the historic properties and the community by:

- Providing a real economic incentive to rehabilitate historic buildings.
- Increasing the long-term tax base of a community.
- Helping stabilize older, historic neighborhoods and commercial areas.
- Encouraging the promotion, recognition, and designation of historic buildings.
- Allowing participation by local governments that enact approved historic preservation ordinances.

For more information about VIP, please contact the Tax Incentive Coordinator at the NeSHPO.

FEDERAL PROJECT REVIEW

SSection 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires that federal agencies take into account the effect of their undertakings on historic properties; develop and evaluate alternatives that could avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects their projects may have on historic properties; and afford the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on the project and its effects on historic properties. The regulations that govern the Section 106 process, as it is known, also require that the federal agency consult with the NeSHPO when conducting these activities.

For example, if the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), via the Nebraska Department of Roads, contemplates construction of a new highway, the FHWA must contact the NeSHPO for assistance in determining whether any sites or structures located in the project area are listed or eligible for inclusion in the National Register. If properties that meet this criteria are found, the FHWA must consult with the NeSHPO to avoid or reduce any harm the highway might cause the property. Note that a property need not actually be listed in the National Register to be considered for protection, only to have been determined eligible for listing. This process is to take place early enough in the planning effort to allow for alternatives that would avoid adverse effects to historic properties.

It is important to note that public participation in this process is critical. The Section 106 process requires the federal agency to seek public input if adverse effects to historic properties are discovered through consultation with the NeSHPO. The NeSHPO examines information provided by the federal agency, the NeHRSI, and the National Register, although often the most useful information comes from public comments. Section 106 was included in the National Historic Preservation Act to protect locally significant historic properties from unwitting federal action. It is truly a law that gives the public a voice in an unwieldy bureaucratic system. For more information about Section 106 review, please contact the Review and Compliance Coordinator at the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office.

PUBLIC OUTREACH AND EDUCATION

The primary function of the NeSHPO is to assist communities in preserving significant buildings, sites, and structures that convey a sense of community history. The most powerful tool available to the NeSHPO in this regard is public education. For this reason, NeSHPO staff spends considerable time conducting public meetings and workshops and disseminating information to the public. Additionally, NeSHPO staff is frequently looking for ways to assist teachers as they incorporate Nebraska's heritage into classroom lessons. Please visit our website at www.nebraskahistory.org for more information on NeSHPO public outreach and education.

The NeSHPO's goal is to assist local individuals, groups, and governments understand, promote, and preserve historic properties. The NeSHPO advocates not only the self-evident aesthetic advantages of historic preservation, but also the potential for preservation to help promote economic development, community planning, tourism, environmental sensitivity, and land-use planning.

The aforementioned descriptions are meant to orient the reader to the NeSHPO programs within the larger mission of the NSHS. As all NeSHPO programs originate from a common source—the National Historic Preservation Act—they work best when they work together, either in whole or in part. For the programs to function at all, they require the interest and participation of the people they are meant to serve: the public.

For more information about the NeSHPO or the programs discussed, call (402) 471-4787 or (800) 833-6747. Additional information is available at the Nebraska State Historical Society web page at http://www.nebraskahistory.org.

ORGANIZATIONAL CONTACTS

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Mark Hertig – Scottsbluff

Barry Jurgensen – Omaha, Chair of Historic
Preservation Board

John Kay – Lincoln

Chris Lemke – Lincoln

Nicole Malone – Omaha

Betty Mapes – Merriman

Trevor Jones – Lincoln, Secretary

Tom Theissen – Pleasant Dale

Jinny Turman – Kearney

APPENDIX A.
LIST OF SURVEYED PROPERTIES

NeHRSI #	Name	Address	City
CX00-001	Farmhouse	Rural	Schuyler
CX00-002	District 28 School	Rural	Schuyler
CX00-003	Heun Holy Trinity Catholic Church and Cemetery	Rural	Howells
CX00-005	Site of St. Patrick's Dublin Catholic Church, Marker Only	Rural	Rogers
CX00-006	SS Peter & Paul Cemetery	Rural	Howells
CX00-007	Sacred Heart Catholic Church III Complex (Sites I, II)	Rural	Howells
CX00-009	Osada Tabor Cemetery	Rural	Howells
CX00-010	Farmhouse	Rural	Howells
CX00-011	Pleasant Hill School	Rural	Schuyler
CX00-013	Farmstead	Rural	Schuyler
CX00-014	Fuller Ranch	Rural	Schuyler
CX00-017	Farmhouse	Rural	Rogers
CX00-018	Farmhouse	Rural	Rogers
CX00-021	School	Rural	Richland
CX00-022	Farmhouse	Rural	Schuyler
CX00-025	Immanual Lutheran Church	Rural	Richland
CX00-027	Langley School	Rural	Leigh
CX00-030	Farmhouse	Rural	Leigh
CX00-032	Farmhouse	Rural	Leigh
CX00-033	Farmstead	Rural	Leigh
CX00-035	Chicago & Northwestern Depot	Rural	Leigh
CX00-036	Barn	Rural	Schuyler
CX00-037	School	Rural	Schuyler
CX00-040	Bohemian Catholic (Slavonian) Cemetery	Rural	Clarkson
CX00-041	Cesko-Katolicky Hrbitov V SS Cyrilla A Metodej	Rural	Clarkson
CX00-045	Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Cemetery (Church Site I)	Rural	Schuyler
CX00-047	Svobodna Obec Hrbitov (Sousek) (Cemetery)	Rural	Clarkson
CX00-049	Cesko-Narodni Hrbitov (Czech National Cemetery)	Rural	Howells
CX00-050	Emmanuel Cemetery	Rural	Schuyler

CX00-051	Lincoln Highway	Rural	Schuyler
CX00-053	Bridge	Rural	Schuyler
CX00-054	Bridge	Rural	Rogers
CX00-055	Cemetery	Rural	Schuyler
CX00-056	House	Rural	Schuyler
CX00-057	Bridge	Rural	Schuyler
CX00-058	Leigh Cemetery	Rural	Leigh
CX00-059	District No. 18 Standard School	Rural	Rogers
CX00-060	Bridge	Rural	Rogers
CX00-061	St Mary's Cemetery	Rural	Leigh
CX00-062	House	Rural	Rogers
CX00-063	Bridge	Rural	Rogers
CX00-064	Barn	Rural	Clarkson
CX00-065	Zion Lutheran Cemetery	Rural	Leigh
CX00-067	Bridge	Rural	Schuyler
CX00-068	Barn	Rural	Schuyler
CX00-069	Farmstead	Rural	Richland
CX00-070	Barn	Rural	Richland
CX00-071	Midwest Prairie Barn	Rural	Richland
CX00-072	Barn	Rural	Richland
CX00-073	Barn	Rural	Leigh
CX00-074	Barn	Rural	Leigh
CX00-075	Monitor Roof Barn	Rural	Leigh
CX00-076	Farmhouse	Rural	Leigh
CX00-077	Farmstead	Rural	Leigh
CX00-078	Farmstead	Rural	Leigh
CX00-079	Barn	Rural	Leigh
CX00-080	Richland Cemetery	Rural	Richland
CX00-081	Farmstead	Rural	Richland
CX00-082	Farmstead	Rural	Richland
CX00-083	House	Rural	Richland
CX00-084	House	Rural	Richland
CX00-085	Barn	Rural	Richland
CX00-086	Farmstead	Rural	Richland
CX00-087	Farmhouse	Rural	Richland
CX00-088	Farmstead	Rural	Richland
CX00-089	Outbuildings	Rural	Leigh
CX00-090	Farmstead	Rural	Leigh
CX00-091	Farmstead	Rural	Leigh
CX00-092	Farmstead	Rural	Leigh
CX00-093	Farmstead	Rural	Leigh
CX00-094	Farmstead	Rural	Schuyler
CX00-095	Farmstead	Rural	Schuyler
CX00-096	Farmstead	Rural	Schuyler
CX00-097	Farmstead	Rural	Schuyler

CX00-099	Bridge	Rural	Clarkson
CX00-100	Farmstead	Rural	Clarkson
CX00-101	Farmstead	Rural	Clarkson
CX00-102	House	Rural	Schuyler
CX00-103	Bridge	Rural	Schuyler
CX00-104	Farmstead	Rural	Schuyler
CX00-105	Holy Cross Cemetery	Rural	Schuyler
CX00-106	St. Johns Cemetery	Rural	Schuyler
CX00-107	Farmstead	Rural	Clarkson
CX00-108	Farmstead	Rural	Clarkson
CX00-109	Farmstead	Rural	Clarkson
CX00-110	Farmstead	Rural	Clarkson
CX00-111	Barn	Rural	Clarkson
CX00-112	House	Rural	Clarkson
CX00-113	Outbuildings	Rural	Clarkson
CX00-114	Farmstead	Rural	Clarkson
CX00-115	Farmstead	Rural	Clarkson
CX00-116	Outbuildings	Rural	Clarkson
CX00-117	Fairview School Dist. No.54	Rural	Leigh
CX00-118	Barn	Rural	Howells
CX00-119	Corn crib	Rural	Howells
CX00-120	Bridge	Rural	Schuyler
CX00-121	Grandview Cemetery	Rural	Schuyler
CX00-122	House	Rural	Schuyler
CX00-123	Farmhouse	Rural	Howells
CX00-124	Barn	Rural	Richland
CX00-125	Farmstead	Rural	Richland
CX00-126	Barn	Rural	Schuyler
CX00-127	Farmhouse	Rural	Leigh
CX00-128	Farmhouse	Rural	Leigh
CX00-129	Farmstead	Rural	Leigh
CX00-130	Farmstead	Rural	Leigh
CX00-131	Barn	Rural	Clarkson
CX00-132	Barn	Rural	Leigh
CX00-133	Farmhouse	Rural	Clarkson
CX00-134	Barn	Rural	Clarkson
CX00-135	Outbuildings	Rural	Richland
CX00-136	Farmstead	Rural	Richland
CX00-137	Outbuildings	Rural	Richland
CX00-138	Farmstead	Rural	Richland
CX00-139	Outbuildings	Rural	Richland
CX00-140	Schoolhouse	Rural	Leigh
CX00-141	Farmstead	Rural	Clarkson
CX00-142	Farmstead	Rural	Leigh

CX00-143	Farmhouse	Rural	Clarkson
CX00-144	Barn	Rural	Clarkson
CX00-145	Farmstead	Rural	Leigh
CX00-146	Outbuilding	Rural	Leigh
CX00-147	Leigh Water Tower	Rural	Leigh
CX00-148	Barn	Rural	Leigh
CX00-149	Farmstead	Rural	Clarkson
CX00-150	Farmstead	Rural	Schuyler
CX00-151	Barn	Rural	Leigh
CX00-152	Farmhouse	Rural	Schuyler
CX00-153	Collection of outbuildings	Rural	Schuyler
CX00-154	Barn	Rural	Howells
CX00-155	Farmstead	Rural	Rogers
CX00-156	School	Rural	Howells
CX00-157	Farmstead	Rural	Leigh
CX00-158	Mary Ellen Observatory	Rural	Schuyler
CX00-159	Farmstead	Rural	Leigh
CX00-160	Barn	Rural	Richland
CX00-161	Bridge	Rural	Richland
CX00-162	School	Rural	Richland
CX00-163	Tollman Cemetery	Rural	Richland
CX00-164	House	Rural	Richland
CX00-165	Farmhouse	Rural	Schuyler
CX00-166	Farmstead	Rural	Schuyler
CX00-167	Farmstead	Rural	Schuyler
CX00-168	Barn	Rural	Howells
CX00-169	Barn	Rural	Howells
CX00-170	Barn	Rural	Howells
CX00-171	Bridge	Rural	Howells
CX00-172	Barn	Rural	Howells
CX00-173	Farmstead	Rural	Clarkson
CX00-174	Farmstead	Rural	Howells
CX00-175	Farmhouse	Rural	Howells
CX00-176	Bridge	Rural	Howells
CX00-177	Farmhouse	Rural	Howells
CX00-178	Farmstead	Rural	Rogers
CX00-179	Outbuildings	Rural	Howells
CX00-180	Barn	Rural	Rogers
CX00-181	Farmhouse	Rural	Rogers
CX00-182	Outbuildings	Rural	Rogers
CX00-183	Barn	Rural	Howells
CX00-184	Barn	Rural	Rogers
CX00-185	Farmhouse	Rural	Rogers
CX00-186	Bethlehem Chapel Presbyterian Church Marker	Rural	Rogers

CX00-187	Barn	Rural	Howells
CX00-188	Farmstead	Rural	Howells
CX00-189	Farmstead	Rural	Howells
CX00-190	Farmstead	Rural	Howells
CX00-191	Farmhouse	Rural	Howells
CX00-192	Bridge	Rural	Howells
CX00-193	Grove Hill Cemetery	Rural	Howells
CX00-194	Barn	Rural	Howells
CX00-195	Bridge	Rural	Howells
CX00-196	Bridge	Rural	Howells
CX00-197	Barn	Rural	Howells
CX00-198	House	Rural	Howells
CX00-199	Barn	Rural	Howells
CX00-200	Farmhouse	Rural	Howells
CX00-201	Bridge	Rural	Howells
CX00-202	Barn	Rural	Howells
CX00-203	Bridge	Rural	Howells
CX01-001	Bank	210 Pine St.	Clarkson
CX01-002	Commercial building	216 Pine St.	Clarkson
CX01-003	Commercial building	220 and 222 Pine St.	Clarkson
CX01-004	Commercial building	228 Pine St.	Clarkson
CX01-005	Commercial building	West side Pine St., between Second St. and 3rd St.	Clarkson
CX01-006	Commercial building	West side Pine St., between Second St. and 3rd St.	Clarkson
CX01-007	Odvarka Brothers Building	240-242 Pine St.	Clarkson
CX01-008	Farmers State Bank	244 Pine St.	Clarkson
CX01-009	Slama Building	Northeast corner 3rd St. and Pine St.	Clarkson
CX01-010	Commercial building	East side Pine St., between Second St. and 3rd St.	Clarkson
CX01-011	Commercial building	255 Pine St.	Clarkson
CX01-012	Commercial building	227 Pine St.	Clarkson
CX01-013	Commercial building	221,223,225 Pine St.	Clarkson
CX01-014	Commercial building	East side Pine St. between Second St. and 3rd St.	Clarkson
CX01-018	Commercial building	Southeast corner Pine St. and 3rd St.	Clarkson
CX01-019	Clarkson Motor Co.	East side Pine St., between 3rd St. and Fourth St.	Clarkson
CX01-020	Commercial building	East side Pine St., between 3rd St. and Fourth St.	Clarkson
CX01-021	Commercial building	East side Pine St., between 3rd St. and Fourth St.	Clarkson
CX01-022	High School	Northeast corner Fourth St. and Cherry St.	Clarkson
CX01-024	House	220 Third St.	Clarkson

CX01-027	House	West side Cherry St. between Third St. and Fourth St.	Clarkson
CX01-028	House	218 Cherry St.	Clarkson
CX01-031	Kostel SS Cyrilla A Methodej II (Site I)	Northwest corner Second St. and Cherry St.	Clarkson
CX01-033	House	216 Second St.	Clarkson
CX01-034	House	116 Cherry St.	Clarkson
CX01-036	Spruce Allee - Landscaping	East side Linden St., between Third St. and Fourth St.	Clarkson
CX01-039	New Zion Presbyterian Church	Northwest corner Fourth St. and Maple St.	Clarkson
CX01-043	Lumber Yard	West side Oak St., between First St. and Third St.	Clarkson
CX01-049	House	414 Oak St.	Clarkson
CX01-055	House	West side Bryan St., between Third St. and Fourth St.	Clarkson
CX01-058	Louis Faltys, - Vaclav Prazek, et.al House	211 Elm St.	Clarkson
CX01-059	Marie Lacina House	314 E. Third St.	Clarkson
CX01-060	House	521 Bryan St.	Clarkson
CX01-064	House	315 E. Fourth St.	Clarkson
CX01-067	House	317 E. Fourth St.	Clarkson
CX01-069	Josef Suchy House	115 W Fifth St.	Clarkson
CX01-073	Anton J. Vlach House	119 W Fourth St.	Clarkson
CX01-074	Auto Garage	Pine St., between Third St. and Fourth St.	Clarkson
CX01-075	United States Post Office	East side Pine St., between Third St. and Fourth St.	Clarkson
CX01-076	House	110 Spruce St.	Clarkson
CX01-077	House	412 Oak St.	Clarkson
CX01-078	House	418 Oak St.	Clarkson
CX01-079	House	418 Elm St.	Clarkson
CX01-080	House	322 Elm St.	Clarkson
CX01-081	House	318 Elm St.	Clarkson
CX01-082	House	218 Elm St.	Clarkson
CX01-083	Farmstead	217 Sixth St.	Clarkson
CX01-084	Water tower	East side of Pine St., between Sixth St. and Eighth St.	Clarkson
CX01-085	St. John Neumann School	420 Cherry St.	Clarkson
CX01-086	House	113 E. Fifth St.	Clarkson
CX01-087	House	311 Fourth St.	Clarkson
CX01-088	War Memorial	Northeast corner Maple and Fourth St.	Clarkson
CX01-089	Garage/Service Station	South side Second St., west of of Maple St.	Clarkson
CX01-090	Office Building	West side of Pine St., between Third St. and Fourth St.	Clarkson

CX01-091	House	East side Pine St., south of Fifth St.	Clarkson
CX01-092	Grain elevator	North side First St., between Oak St. and Elm St.	Clarkson
CX01-093	City Hall	South side First St., between Maple St. and Pine St.	Clarkson
CX01-094	Commercial building	211 Pine St.	Clarkson
CX01-095	Service Station	South side First St., west of City Hall	Clarkson
CX01-096	Service Station	East side Pine St., south of First St.	Clarkson
CX01-097	House	319 Linden St.	Clarkson
CX01-098	Clarkson Public School	649 Cherry St.	Clarkson
CX01-099	House	c.109 Eighth St.	Clarkson
CX01-100	House	419 Maple St.	Clarkson
CX01-101	House	314 Maple St.	Clarkson
CX01-102	Bath House and Swimming Pool	211 Bryan St.	Clarkson
CX02-002	House	225 Sixth St.	Howells
CX02-003	House	223 Sixth St.	Howells
CX02-004	House	226 Sixth St.	Howells
CX02-005	SS. Peter & Paul Catholic Church Complex	Northwest corner Sixth St. and Center St.	Howells
CX02-007	Wragge House	510 Center St.	Howells
CX02-010	Congregational Church	Northwest corner Fourth St. and Center St.	Howells
CX02-013	Commercial building	Northeast corner Third St. and Center St.	Howells
CX02-014	Commercial building	North side Center St. between Second St. and Third St.	Howells
CX02-015	Mestl Brothers Hardware	North side Center St. between Second St. and Third St.	Howells
CX02-016	Cihacek Building	North side Center St. between Second St. and Third St.	Howells
CX02-018	Commercial building	North side Center St. between Second St. and Third St.	Howells
CX02-019	Commercial block	Northwest corner Center St. and Second St.	Howells
CX02-020	Bank	Southeast corner Third St. and Center St.	Howells
CX02-022	Commercial building	223 and 227 Center St.	Howells
CX02-023	Baumert & Bogner Building	South side Center St., between Second St. and Third St.	Howells
CX02-024	Commercial building	South side Center St., between Second St. and Third St.	Howells
CX02-027	Howells City Hall	East side Third St., between Ann St. and Center St.	Howells
CX02-032	House	West side Third St., between May St. and Grace St.	Howells

CX02-038	Kostel SV Jana Nepumuckeho I (Site)	West side Second St., between Grace St. and Marion St.	Howells
CX02-039	House	116 N Fourth St.	Howells
CX02-040	House	514 Third St.	Howells
CX02-041	House	411 Third St.	Howells
CX02-042	House	415 Second St.	Howells
CX02-043	House	417 Second St.	Howells
CX02-044	House	416 Second St	Howells
CX02-045	St. John Catholic Church Rectory	324 Second St.	Howells
CX02-046	St. John School	320 Second St.	Howells
CX02-047	House	325 Second St.	Howells
CX02-048	House	319 Second St.	Howells
CX02-049	House	223 Second St.	Howells
CX02-050	House	c.225 Second St.	Howells
CX02-051	House	222 Second St.	Howells
CX02-052	Albin Folda Post 155 American Legion	122 Second St.	Howells
CX02-053	Commercial building	Southwest corner Center St. and Second St.	Howells
CX02-054	House	16 Center St.	Howells
CX02-055	Howells Community Catholic School	114 Sixth St.	Howells
CX02-056	St. Peter and Paul Catholic Church Rectory	614 Center St.	Howells
CX02-057	House	416 Ann St.	Howells
CX02-058	War War I Veteran's Memorial	North side Ann St., between Third St. and Fourth St.	Howells
CX02-059	House	c.110 Fourth St.	Howells
CX02-060	House	119 Fourth St.	Howells
CX02-061	House	219 Fourth St.	Howells
CX02-062	House	222 Fourth St.	Howells
CX02-063	House	c.316 Fourth St.	Howells
CX02-064	House	318 Fourth St.	Howells
CX02-065	Bath house and swimming pool	Howells Community Park	Howells
CX02-066	Ballroom	Howells Community Park	Howells
CX02-067	House	c.319 First St.	Howells
CX02-068	Howells ROW Marker	East Side Fifth St., between Laura St. and Jospehine St.	Howells
CX03-001	Evangelical Lutheran Zion School	West side of Main St., north of Fourth St.	Leigh
CX03-003	Evangelical Lutheran Zion Church	405 Main St.	Leigh
CX03-004	House	238 Second St.	Leigh
CX03-006	House	319 Main St.	Leigh
CX03-007	House	325 Main St.	Leigh
CX03-011	City Hall and Fire Station	Northeast corner Second St. and Main St.	Leigh
CX03-012	Commercial building/Bank	Northeast corner Short St. and Main St.	Leigh

CX03-013	Commercial building	Northwest corner Second St. and Elm St.	Leigh
CX03-014	House	123 Second St.	Leigh
CX03-015	House	137 Second St	Leigh
CX03-020	Commercial building	North side Second between Main St. and Elm St.	Leigh
CX03-021	Ed Wurdenman House	236 Ash St.	Leigh
CX03-022	House	West side of Ash St., between Third St. and Second St.	Leigh
CX03-023	House	230 Ash St.	Leigh
CX03-025	House	North side Short St., between Elm St. and Ash St.	Leigh
CX03-026	St. John's Lutheran Church and Parsonage	Southeast corner Ash St. and Short St.	Leigh
CX03-027	Public School	North side Short St., between Ash St. and Beech St.	Leigh
CX03-032	House	115 Beech St.	Leigh
CX03-033	House (Old Overstreet House) a barn	123 Beech St.	Leigh
CX03-036	House	314 Third St.	Leigh
CX03-037	House	238 Beech St.	Leigh
CX03-038	House	234 Beech St.	Leigh
CX03-039	House	228 Beech St.	Leigh
CX03-040	House	233 Beech St.	Leigh
CX03-041	House	225 Elm St.	Leigh
CX03-042	Maple Valley Feed Mill	West side Main St., between First St. and Railroad Ave.	Leigh
CX03-043	Commercial Building	139 Main St.	Leigh
CX03-044	Commercial building	c.141 Main St.	Leigh
CX03-045	St. Mary's Church	West side of Oak St., north of Third St.	Leigh
CX03-046	House	138 Second St.	Leigh
CX03-047	House	127 Oak St.	Leigh
CX03-048	House	c.124 Oak St.	Leigh
CX03-049	House	North side Second St., between Oak St. and Main St.	Leigh
CX03-050	House	336 Second St	Leigh
CX03-051	House	314 Third St.	Leigh
CX03-052	House	247 Pine St	Leigh
CX03-053	House	c.325 Short St.	Leigh
CX03-054	House	418 Finch St.	Leigh
CX03-055	Lumber/Railroad Building	West side Main St., between First St. and Railroad Ave.	Leigh
CX04-003	School	205 Tilden St.	Richland
CX04-004	Commercial building	West side Tilden St. between Front St. and Fisk St.	Richland
CX04-005	Garage	East side Tilden St between Front St. and Fisk St.	Richland

CX04-006	Commercial building	Northwest corner Tilden St. and Front St.	Richland
CX04-007	House	South side of Front St., east of Center St.	Richland
CX04-008	Commercial garage	East side Tilden St., between Front St. and Fisk St.	Richland
CX04-009	House	West dead end on Front St.	Richland
CX04-010	Farmers Union Co-op Association	Northeast corner Tilden St. and Front St.	Richland
CX04-011	House	316 Tilden St.	Richland
CX04-012	House	315 Tilden St.	Richland
CX04-013	House	372 Tilden St.	Richland
CX04-014	House	394 Center St.	Richland
CX04-015	House	205 Center St.	Richland
CX04-016	House	286 Tilden St.	Richland
CX04-017	Grain Elevator	North side E. Front St.	Richland
CX05-002	House	Northwest corner First St. and Hamilton St.	Rogers
CX05-004	Rogers Union Pacific Depot	South side First St., between Western St. and Hamilton St.	Rogers
CX05-006	Post Office	Northeast corner First St. and Center St.	Rogers
CX05-011	"Standard" School	North side Third St., between Hamilton St. and Center St.	Rogers
CX05-015	Kracl & Son Garage	Southeast corner Center St. and Hwy 30	Rogers
CX05-016	Water tower	West side Center St., between First St. and Second St.	Rogers
CX05-017	Utility building	Northwest corner First St. and Center St.	Rogers
CX05-018	House	West side Center St. S. of Hwy 30	Rogers
CX06-005	House	703 W. 6th St.	Schuyler
CX06-007	House	604 Banner St.	Schuyler
CX06-008	St. Augustine Catholic Church Complex	Northwest corner W. 6th St. and Banner St.	Schuyler
CX06-009	St. Augustine Catholic Church Rectory	West side Banner St., between W. 6th St. and W. 7th St.	Schuyler
CX06-010	House	123 W. 6th St.	Schuyler
CX06-013	House	227 E. 7th St.	Schuyler
CX06-015	House	212 E. 7th St.	Schuyler
CX06-016	House	219 E. 7th St.	Schuyler
CX06-017	House	South side E. 7th St., between Colfax St. and B St.	Schuyler
CX06-018	House	113 E. 7th St.	Schuyler
CX06-019	House	114 E. 7th St.	Schuyler
CX06-022	House	522 W. 7th St.	Schuyler
CX06-023	House	221 W. 8th St.	Schuyler

CX06-028	House	Northwest corner E. 9th St. and D St.	Schuyler
CX06-031	House	902 C St.	Schuyler
CX06-036	House	204 W. 10th St.	Schuyler
CX06-038	MapleHurst Hotel	923 B St.	Schuyler
CX06-040	Hespen-Mitchell V.F.W. Post 4846	Southwest corner E. 10th St. and C St.	Schuyler
CX06-041	House	404 E. 10th St.	Schuyler
CX06-046	Church	Southwest corner E. 11th St. and Adam St.	Schuyler
CX06-048	St. Mary's Catholic Church Complex	Southwest corner W. 11th St. and Banner St.	Schuyler
CX06-063	Western Alfalfa Corp Complex	East side Colfax St., between W. 14th St. and railroad tracks	Schuyler
CX06-067	House	204 E. 14th St.	Schuyler
CX06-069	City Power Building	West side B St., between W. 14th St. and railroad tracks	Schuyler
CX06-070	House	404 E. 14th St.	Schuyler
CX06-072	House	422 E. 15th St.	Schuyler
CX06-073	Trinity Lutheran School	West side Colfax Street, between W. 14th St. and W. 15th St.	Schuyler
CX06-074	Jaroslav Folda House	905 Chicago St.	Schuyler
CX06-077	Brick street	East 10th St.	Schuyler
CX06-080	Service Station	Southeast corner "B" St. and Hwy 30	Schuyler
CX06-081	Johnnies Motel	North and south side of Hwy 30 between Banner St. and Adam St.	Schuyler
CX06-082	Community Park	West side Colfax St., between Windmill Cove Rd. and Higgins Dr.	Schuyler
CX06-083	Swimming pool and bath house	Community Park	Schuyler
CX06-099	Commercial/industrial building	410 E. 12th St.	Schuyler
CX06-137	House	515 W. 13th St.	Schuyler
CX06-138	House	1713 Denver St.	Schuyler
CX06-139	House	1709 Denver St.	Schuyler
CX06-140	House	1623 Denver St.	Schuyler
CX06-141	House	1622 Denver St.	Schuyler
CX06-142	Dance Hall	Southwest corner W. 16th St. and Denver St.	Schuyler
CX06-143	House	1710 Fort St.	Schuyler
CX06-144	House	1424 Fort St.	Schuyler
CX06-145	Commercial building	Colfax St. and W. 13th St.	Schuyler
CX06-146	House	104 W. 14th St.	Schuyler
CX06-147	House	c.106 W. 14th St.	Schuyler
CX06-148	House	203 W. 14th St.	Schuyler
CX06-149	House	1617 Banner St.	Schuyler
CX06-150	Trinity Lutheran Church	West side Colfax St., north of W. 16th St.	Schuyler

CX06-151	Schuyler Water Tower	South side E. 14th St., between A St. and B St.	Schuyler
CX06-152	Farmstead	West side Colfax St., south of Highway 30	Schuyler
CX06-153	Christ United Methodist Church	East side Colfax St., south of 20th St.	Schuyler
CX06-154	House	1621 Adam St.	Schuyler
CX06-155	House	1718 Colfax St.	Schuyler
CX06-156	House	1624 Colfax St.	Schuyler
CX06-157	Wagner Mills Complex	South side W. 16th St., between Gold St. and Rd. 10	Schuyler
CX06-158	Schuyler Water Tower	West end of W. 22nd St., northeast corner of Schuyler	Schuyler
CX06-159	Schuyler Cemetery	South end of Idaho St., south of W. 8th St.	Schuyler
CX06-160	House	c.115 E. 14th St.	Schuyler
CX06-161	House	504 E. 14th St.	Schuyler
CX06-162	House	204 E. 15th St.	Schuyler
CX06-163	House	1011 C St.	Schuyler
CX06-164	House	1322 B St.	Schuyler
CX06-165	Brick road	B St. south of E. 14th St.	Schuyler
CX06-166	House	605 E. 16th St.	Schuyler
CX06-167	House	West side of A St., between E. 10th St. and E. 11th St.	Schuyler
CX06-168	House	602 Higgins Dr.	Schuyler
CX06-169	Schuyler Golf Club	295 Higgins Dr.	Schuyler
CX06-170	Boy Scout Cabin	East side Colfax St., between Higgins Dr. and Park Rd.	Schuyler
CX06-171	House	603 Adam St.	Schuyler
CX06-172	House	703 Adam St.	Schuyler
CX06-173	House	719 Banner St.	Schuyler
CX06-174	House	1009 Chicago St.	Schuyler
CX06-175	House	1019 Chicago St.	Schuyler
CX06-176	House	1105 Banner St.	Schuyler
CX06-177	House	114 W. 11th St.	Schuyler
CX06-178	Gas Station	Northwest corner of 11th St. and Colfax St.	Schuyler
CX06-179	House	621 Colfax St.	Schuyler
CX06-180	House	209 E. 8th St.	Schuyler
CX06-181	House	117 W. 8th St.	Schuyler
CX06-182	House	116 W. 8th St.	Schuyler
CX06-183	House	122 W. 8th St.	Schuyler
CX06-184	House	222 W. 8th St.	Schuyler
CX06-185	House	612 W. 9th St.	Schuyler
CX06-186	House	522 W. 9th St.	Schuyler
CX06-187	House	104 E. 9th St.	Schuyler
CX06-188	House	c.109 E. 9th St.	Schuyler

CX06-189	House	523 E. 9th St.	Schuyler
CX06-190	House	503 Denver St.	Schuyler
CX06-191	Homestead Bank	South side of W. 16th St., between Gold St. and Fort St.	Schuyler
CX06-192	House	1019 Fort St.	Schuyler
CX06-193	House	804 D St.	Schuyler
CX06-194	Lustron House	611 C St.	Schuyler
CX06-195	House	409 W. 10th St.	Schuyler
CX06-196	House	403 W. 10th St.	Schuyler
CX06-197	House	411 W. 10th St.	Schuyler
CX06-198	House	421 W. 10th St.	Schuyler
CX06-199	House	404 W. 10th St.	Schuyler
CX06-200	House	420 W.10th St.	Schuyler
CX06-201	House	504 W. 10th St.	Schuyler
CX06-202	House	610 W. 10th St.	Schuyler
CX06-203	House	404 W. 11th St.	Schuyler
CX06-204	House	Northwest corner E. 11th St. and D St.	Schuyler
CX06-205	Duplex	622 E. 11th St.	Schuyler

APPENDIX B.
PROPERTIES RECOMMENDED POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

NeHRSI #	Name	Historic Context	NR Area of Significance
CX00-002	District 28 School	Education	Architecture
CX00-003	Heun Holy Trinity Catholic Church and Cemetery	Religion	Architecture*
CX00-007	Sacred Heart Catholic Church III Complex (Sites I, II)	Religion	Architecture*
CX00-014	Fuller Ranch	Agriculture	Architecture; Agriculture
CX00-021	School	Education	Architecture
CX00-022	Farmhouse	Settlement Systems	Architecture
CX00-027	Langley School	Education	Architecture; Education
CX00-064	Barn	Agriculture	Architecture
CX00-078	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
CX00-094	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
CX00-095	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
CX00-112	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
CX00-115	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
CX00-117	Fairview School Dist. No.54	Education	Architecture
CX00-124	Barn	Agriculture	Architecture
CX00-126	Barn	Agriculture	Architecture
CX00-130	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
CX00-131	Barn	Agriculture	Architecture
CX00-134	Barn	Agriculture	Architecture
CX00-141	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
CX00-145	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
CX00-147	Leigh Water Tower	Services	Architecture
CX00-155	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
CX00-166	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
CX00-167	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
CX00-170	Barn	Agriculture	Architecture
CX00-172	Barn	Agriculture	Architecture
CX00-178	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
CX00-180	Barn	Agriculture	Architecture
CX00-183	Barn	Agriculture	Architecture
CX00-184	Barn	Agriculture	Architecture
CX00-187	Barn	Agriculture	Architecture
CX00-190	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture

CX00-199	Barn	Agriculture	Architecture
CX00-202	Barn	Agriculture	Architecture
CX01-001	Bank	Services	Architecture
CX01-010	Commercial building	Commerce	Architecture
CX01-020	Commercial building	Commerce	Architecture; Commerce
CX01-022	High School	Education	Architecture; Education
CX01-024	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
CX01-028	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
CX01-039	New Zion Presbyterian Church	Religion	Architecture*
CX01-091	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
CX01-096	Service Station	Settlement Systems	Architecture
CX01-100	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
CX02-005	SS. Peter & Paul Catholic Church Complex	Religion	Architecture*
CX02-007	Wragge House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
CX02-010	Congregational Church	Religion	Architecture*
CX02-019	Commercial block	Commerce	Architecture, Commerce
CX02-027	Howells City Hall	Government	Architecture, Politics and Government
CX02-032	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
CX02-038	Kostel SV Jana Nepumuckeho I (Site)	Religion	Architecture*
CX02-045	St. John Catholic Church Rectory	Religion	Architecture*
CX02-046	St. John School	Education, Religion	Architecture
CX02-049	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
CX02-060	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
CX03-006	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
CX03-011	City Hall and Fire Station	Government	Politics and Government
CX03-021	Ed Wurdenman House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
CX03-025	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
CX03-027	Public School	Education	Architecture, Education
CX03-032	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
CX03-045	St. Mary's Church	Religion	Architecture*
CX04-003	School	Education	Education
CX04-010	Farmers Union Co-op Association	Commerce	Commerce
CX05-015	Kracl & Son Garage	Transportation	Transportation
CX05-016	Water tower	Services	Community Planning and Development
CX06-005	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
CX06-008	St. Augustine Catholic Church Complex	Religion	Architecture*
CX06-009	St. Augustine Catholic Church Rectory	Religion	Architecture*
CX06-013	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
CX06-040	Hespen-Mitchell V.F.W. Post 4846	Association	Ethnic Heritage
CX06-046	Church	Religion	Architecture*

CX06-048	St. Mary's Catholic Church Complex	Religion	Architecture*
CX06-073	Trinity Lutheran School	Education	Architecture, Education
CX06-074	Jaroslav Folda House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
CX06-080	Service Station	Transportation	Architecture
CX06-150	Trinity Lutheran Church	Religion	Architecture*
CX06-153	Christ United Methodist Church	Religion	Architecture*
CX06-164	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
CX06-192	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
CX06-194	Lustron House	Settlement Systems	Architecture

* Applying *Criterion Consideration A* for religious properties

** Reevaluate for eligibility under *Criterion C: Architecture* once reaches 50 years of age

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GLOSSARY

Art Moderne Style (circa 1930-1950). An architectural style featuring industrial technology and streamlined simplicity. Features include smooth, rounded corners, horizontal massing, details in concrete, glass block, aluminum, and stainless steel.

Association. Link of a historic property with a historic event, activity, or person. Also, the quality of integrity through which a historic property is linked to a particular past time and place.

Balloon frame. A type of support for wood-frame buildings that utilizes vertical studs that extend the full height of the wall and floor joists fastened to the studs with nails. Balloon-frame buildings in Nebraska became popular with the expansion of the railroad when milled lumber could be shipped to the plains for relatively low cost.

Bay window. A decorative window that projects out from the flat surface of an exterior wall, often polygonal in design. Bay windows are often seen on Queen Anne style buildings.

Boom-Town (circa 1850-1880). See false-front.

Brackets. Support members used under overhanging eaves of a roof, usually decorative in nature.

Building. A building is erected to house activities performed by people.

Bungalow/Craftsman Style (circa 1890-1940). An architectural style characterized by overhanging eaves, modest size, open porches with large piers and low-pitched roofs.

Circa, Ca., or c. At, in, or of approximately, used especially with dates.

Clapboard. Relatively long, thin boards that have a thick lower edge and a feathered, or tapered upper edge. The shape of the boards permits them to be overlapped horizontally. Clapboard is most commonly used as cladding material on vernacular form houses and their secondary buildings.

Colonial Revival (circa 1900-1940). An architectural style that relies heavily on a simple, classically derived entrance to indicate the style's architectural heritage. Colonial Revival houses often feature symmetrical forms and elevations, side gable roofs with dormers, columns, and shutters.

Column. A circular or square vertical support member.

Example of Commercial
Vernacular Style

Commercial Vernacular Style (circa 1860-1930). A form of building used to describe simply designed commercial buildings of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, which usually display large retail windows and recessed entrances on the first floor.

Contemporary (circa 1950-1980). A style that relies on minimal architectural detail and harmony with nature, through the integration of the building into the landscape. Contemporary architecture often features large expanses of glass, geometrical and angular shapes, and flat roofs. In some cases, Contemporary houses are modified Ranch and Split-level forms.

Contributing (National Register definition). A building, site, structure, or object that adds to the historic associations, historic architectural qualities for which a property is significant. The resource was present during the period of significance, relates to the documented significance of the property, and possesses historic integrity, or is capable of yielding important information about the period.

Contributing (NeHRSI definition). A building, site, structure, object, or collection of buildings such as a farmstead that meets the NeHRSI criteria of integrity, historic association, historic architectural qualities, and was present during the period of significance. A property that contributes to the NeHRSI is generally evaluated with less strictness than for an individual listing on the National Register, yet more strictness than a building which may "contribute" to a proposed National Register district.

Cross-Gable (circa 1860-1910). A vernacular building form typically two stories and square in plan with two identical roofs whose ridges intersect to produce a cruciform.

Design. Quality of integrity applying to the elements that create the physical form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

Example of Cross Cable
building form

Example of Dormer

Dormer. A vertical window projecting from the roof. Variations of dormer types can be based on the dormer's roof form, for example shed dormer, gable dormers, and hipped dormers.

Dutch Colonial Revival Style (circa 1900-1940). A residential architectural style based on the more formal Georgian Revival style. This style is identified by its gambrel roof and symmetrical facade.

Eclectic Style (circa 1890-1910). An eclectic building displays a combination of architectural elements from various styles. It commonly resulted when a house designed in one architectural style was remodeled into another.

Elevation. Any single side of a building or structure.

Eligible. Properties that meet the National Park Service Criteria for nomination and listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Evaluation. Process by which the significance and integrity of a historic property are judged and eligibility for National Register of Historic Places (National Register) listing is determined.

Extant. Still standing or existing (as in a building, structure, site, and/or object).

False-front (circa 1850-1880). A vernacular building form, which is typically a one-and-one-half story front gable frame building with a square facade that extends vertically in front of the front-facing gable. This gives an entering visitor the sense of approaching a larger building. This form is often used in the construction of a first-generation commercial building, thus is also known as "boom-town."

Feeling. Quality of integrity through which a historic property evokes the aesthetic or historic sense of past time and place.

Fenestration. The arrangement of windows and other exterior openings on a building.

Foursquare Style (circa 1900-1930). Popularized by mail-order catalogues and speculative builders in the early twentieth century, this style is typified by its box-like massing, two-stories, hipped roof, wide overhanging eaves, central dormers, and one-story porch spanning the front facade.

Example of Front Gable building form

Front Gable (circa 1860-1910). The vernacular form of a building, generally a house, in which the triangular end of the roof faces the street.

Gable. The vertical triangular end of a building from cornice or eaves to ridge.

Gabled Ell (circa 1860-1910). The vernacular form of a building, generally a house, in which two gabled wings are perpendicular to one another in order to form an "L"-shaped plan.

Example of Gabled Ell building form

Gable end. The triangular end of an exterior wall.

Gable roof. A roof type formed by the meeting of two sloping roof surfaces.

Gambrel roof. A roof type with two slopes on each side.

High Victorian Gothic (circa 1865-1900). This architectural style drew upon varied European medieval sources and employed pointed arches and polychromatic details. The heavier detailing and more complex massing made this style popular for public and institutional buildings.

Hipped roof. A roof type formed by the meeting of four sloping roof surfaces.

Historic context. The concept used to group related historic properties based upon a theme, a chronological period, and/or a geographic area.

Integrity. Authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic period.

Italianate Style (circa 1870-1890). A popular style for houses, these square, rectangular, or L-shaped, two-story buildings have low-pitched, hip roofs, with wide eaves usually supported by heavy brackets, tall narrow windows, and front porches. In some cases, the roof may be topped with a cupola.

Keystone. A wedge-shaped piece at the crown of an arch that locks the other pieces in place. It is seen most often over arched doors and window openings and is sometimes of a different material than the opening itself.

Late Gothic Revival Style (circa 1880-1920). A later version of the Gothic style, these buildings are generally larger and use heavy masonry construction. In churches, masonry is sometimes used throughout the structure. The pointed-arch window openings remain a key feature; however, designs are more subdued than those of the earlier period.

Location. Quality of integrity retained by a historic property existing in the same place as it did during the period of significance.

Materials. Quality of integrity applying to the physical elements that were combined or deposited in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

Mediterranean Revival (circa 1900-1940). These buildings are characterized by flat wall surfaces, often plastered, broken by a series of arches with terra cotta, plaster, or tile ornamentation. Details such as red tile roofs and heavy brackets are also commonly seen.

Minimal Traditional (circa 1935-1950). Loosely based on the Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival style, Minimal Traditional homes are small, unadorned cottage-sized structures characterized by a side gable form with shallow eaves and a front-gable entry vestibule.

Multiple Property Nomination. The National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property documentation form nominates groups of related significant properties. The themes, trends, and patterns of history shared by the properties are organized into historic contexts. Property types that represent those historic contexts are defined within the nomination.

National Register of Historic Places (National Register). The official federal list of districts, buildings, sites, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture that are important in the prehistory or history of their community, state, or nation. The program is administered through the National Park Service by way of State Historic Preservation Offices.

National Register of Historic Places Criteria. Established criteria for evaluating the eligibility of properties for inclusion in the National Register. See Chapter 2, Survey Methods and Results.

Neo-Classical Style (circa 1900-1920). An architectural style characterized by a symmetrical facade and usually includes a pediment portico with classical columns.

Noncontributing (National Register definition). A building, site, structure, or object that does not add to the historic architectural qualities or historic associations for which a property is significant. The resource was not present during the period of significance; does not relate to the documented significance of the property; or due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity nor is capable of yielding important information about the period.

Noncontributing (NeHRSI definition). A building, site, structure, object, or collection of buildings such as a farmstead that does not meet the NeHRSI criteria of integrity, historic association, historic architectural qualities, or was not present during the period of significance. Noncontributing properties are not generally entered into, nor kept in, the NeHRSI inventory; however, exceptions do exist.

Object. An artistic, simple, and/or small-scale construction not identified as a building or structure; i.e. historic signs, markers, and monuments.

One-story Cube (circa 1870-1930). The vernacular form of a house, which is one-story and box-like in massing. Features generally include a low-hipped roof, a full front porch recessed under the roof, little ornamentation, and simple cladding, such as clapboard, brick, or stucco. Also known as a Prairie Cube.

Period of Significance. Span of time in which a property attained the significance for which it meets the National Register criteria.

Example of One Story Cube building form

Pony truss bridge (circa 1880-1920). A low iron or steel truss, approximately 5 to 7 feet in height, located alongside and above the roadway surface. Pony truss bridges often range in span lengths of 20 to 100 feet.

Portico. A covered walk or porch supported by columns or pillars.

Potentially eligible. Properties that may be eligible for listing on the National Register pending further research and investigation.

Property. A building, site, structure, and/or object situated within a delineated boundary.

Property type. A classification for a building, structure, site, or object based on its historic use or function.

Queen Anne Style (circa 1880-1900). A style that enjoyed widespread popularity, particularly in the eastern portion of Nebraska. These houses are typically two stories tall, have asymmetrical facades, and steeply pitched rooflines of irregular shape. Characteristics include a variety of surface textures on walls, prominent towers, tall chimneys, and porches with gingerbread trim.

Ranch (circa 1945-1970). An architectural form that was the dominant postwar house type throughout the country. These houses have a one-story elongated main mass, asymmetrical facade, and low-pitched roof with wide eaves. Additional characteristic features include a large picture window on the facade, elevated windows, integrated planters, wrought-iron porch supports, wide chimneys, roof cutouts, and an attached garage or carport.

Example of Ranch building form

Example of Side Gable building form

Setting. Quality of integrity applying to the physical environment of a historic property.

Shed roof. A roof consisting of one inclined plane.

Side Gable (circa 1860-1940). The vernacular form of a building, generally a house, in which the gable end of the roof is perpendicular to the street.

Significance. Importance of a historic property as defined by the National Register criteria in one or more areas of significance.

Site. The location of a prehistoric or historic event.

Spanish Colonial Revival Style (circa 1900-1920). These buildings, which have a southwestern flavor, show masonry construction usually covered with plaster or stucco, red clay tiled hipped roofs, and arcaded porches. Some facades are enriched with curvilinear and decorated roof lines.

Structure. Practical constructions not used to shelter human activities.

Split-level (circa 1955-1975). A house form that is characterized by a one-story main mass resting on a raised foundation and connected to a two-story mass partially below grade, thus resulting in three floor levels of divided living space. Influenced by the Ranch, Split-level houses often feature horizontal lines, low-pitched roofs, overhanging eaves, and attached garages.

Stucco. A material usually made of Portland cement, sand, and a small percentage of lime and applied in a plastic state to form a hard covering for exterior walls.

Tudor Revival Style (circa 1920-1940). A style that reflects a blend of a variety of elements from late English medieval styles. It is identified by steep gables, half-timbering, and mixes of stone, stucco, and wood.

Turret. A little tower that is an ornamental structure and projects at an angle from a larger structure. Two-story Cube (circa 1860-1890). The vernacular form, generally for a house, which is a two-story building, box-like in massing, with a hipped roof, near absence of surface ornament, and simple exterior cladding such as brick, clapboard, or stucco.

Vernacular. A functional, simplistic building or structure without stylistic details. Vernacular form buildings were usually designed by the builder, not by an architect.

Workmanship. Quality of integrity applying to the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture, people, or artisan.

Images shown in glossary adapted from Barbara Wyatt, ed., Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, vol. 2, Architecture (Madison, Wis.:State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986).