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**Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey  
Saunders County**

*Prepared for:*

Nebraska State Historical Society



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The Nebraska State Historical Society (NSHS) contracted with Mead & Hunt, Inc., to conduct a Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NeHBS) of Saunders County. The survey was conducted in the fall of 2002 to document properties that possess historic or architectural significance. Saunders County was previously surveyed in 1980 and 550 properties were identified and recorded in the NeHBS. These properties were reevaluated as part of this project. In addition, 398 properties were newly identified and documented. A total of 948 properties were evaluated for the 2002 NeHBS survey of Saunders County.

Surveyed properties were evaluated for their potential to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). Twenty-five individual properties in Saunders County are recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register.

Within the report, when a surveyed building is mentioned, its NeHBS site number follows its reference in the text (SD01-001, for example). These site numbers begin with an abbreviation of the county, SD for Saunders, and a two-digit number referring to its location within the county. Each community has a number, for example Ashland is "01" and rural sites are numbered "00." The last three numbers refer to the specific building or structure within the NeHBS inventory.

Mead & Hunt would like to thank the following state and local organizations and individuals for assisting us with this study: Saunders County Museum and Historical Society (SCMHS), Erin Hauser, Troy Fedderson; Bill Callahan, Jill Ebers, Bob Puschendorf, and Stacy Stupka-Burda of the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NeSHPO); and the staff of the Nebraska State Historical Society Archives and Library.

Mead & Hunt prepared this report under contract to the NSHS. Architectural historians from Mead & Hunt who contributed to the survey and report include Jeremy Happel, Chad Moffett, Erin Pogany, Emily Schill, and Christina Slattery.

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Historic photographs within the report are used courtesy of the NSHS and the Saunders County Museum and Historical Society (SCMHS). Images shown in the glossary are adapted from Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, vol. 2, Architecture* (Madison, Wis.: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986). Other images are 2002 survey photographs taken by Mead & Hunt, Inc. Graphic layout and design of this report was completed by Kent A. Jacobson. Cover photograph: Fifth Street in Ashland looking east, c.1910, SCMHS, 57.23.1.



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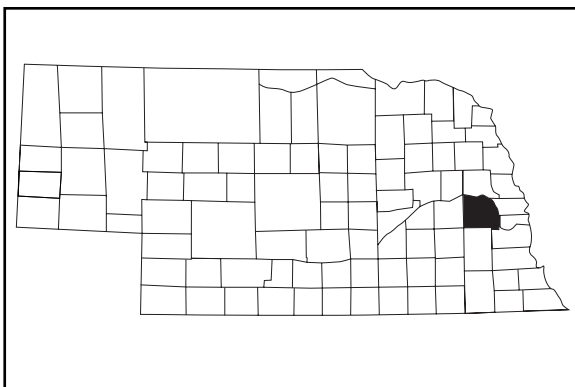
# Chapter 1

## Historic Overview

### Landscape and Environment

Saunders County is located in eastern Nebraska west of Omaha. The county has an area of 753 square miles. The landscape is characterized by rolling hills, plains, and river valleys. The Platte River Valley forms the county's northern and eastern boundaries. The Todd Valley forms a plain several miles wide in a line that runs northwest to southeast through the county marking the course of an old riverbed.<sup>1</sup>

Agriculture has made up much of Saunders County's economy from early settlement through the present. In 2001 the county had over four-hundred thousand acres in farmland consisting of crops such as soybeans, corn, and oats.<sup>2</sup>



*Map showing location of Saunders County*

### Saunders County

Thousands of people traveling west in the early and mid-nineteenth century crossed through parts of what is now southeast Saunders County. Military troops and shipments were routed through Saunders County on the Military Road, overland freighters traveled through the area on the Ox-Bow Trail, a branch of the Oregon Trail, and many other travelers such as California gold rushers and Colorado miners passed through what later became Saunders County.<sup>3</sup> With increasing numbers of settlers, the boundaries of Saunders County were formed in 1858. The county was originally named Calhoun County in honor of South Carolina Senator, John C. Calhoun. In 1862, in the midst of the Civil War, residents renamed the county after Alvin Saunders, fifth territorial governor of Nebraska. Saunders County was officially organized on October 8, 1866.<sup>4</sup>

In 1870 the railroad made its first appearance in Saunders County when the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad extended a line from Plattsmouth, in Cass County, to Ashland, in southeastern Saunders County. At this time, the population of the county was 4,547.<sup>5</sup> Early settlers included large concentrations of Czech, German, and Swedish immigrants. Over the following two decades, additional railroad companies constructed several lines in Saunders County, including the Omaha and Republican Valley

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Railroad, and the Fremont, Elkhorn, and Missouri Valley Railroad.<sup>6</sup> Saunders County developed rapidly after the rail lines were established. By 1890 most of the present-day communities were established and the population had grown to 21,577 residents.<sup>7</sup>



*School Days Parade on Fifth Street in Wahoo, 1930s  
(SCMHS, 303.268)*

In 1916 the federal government purchased several acres along the Platte River in southeastern Saunders County to establish a National Guard firing range. Known as Camp Ashland, the site became the first permanent National Guard facility in Nebraska.<sup>8</sup> Camp Ashland is still operated by the National Guard and contains numerous buildings constructed in the 1920s to serve the camp's needs.

In 1941, seventeen thousand acres near Mead and Ithaca were transferred to the U.S. Department of Defense for the construction of the Nebraska Ordnance Plant. The Nebraska Ordnance Plant operated during World War II and the Korean War, but closed in 1960. Currently, much of the property is used by the University of Nebraska for agricultural research purposes and by the Nebraska National Guard for training. The remainder of the property is owned by several private individuals and corporations.<sup>9</sup>

Between the 1960s and 1990s, many communities in Saunders County experienced new housing development due to the county's close proximity to Lincoln and Omaha. Many residents commute to work in one of these larger cities and return at the end of the day to one of the several communities that dot the rural landscape of Saunders County. In 2000 Saunders County had 19,830 residents.<sup>10</sup>

## Community Development<sup>11</sup>

### Ashland

The Ashland area was settled in the 1850s by families serving westward-bound travelers on the Ox-Bow Trail, Settler's Road, and Military Road. The community was originally part of Cass County and was named Saline Ford due to its geographical location. In Ashland, the Saline Ford over the Salt Creek provided a natural limestone bridge for travelers to cross on their journey. Later, a resident and admirer of Henry Clay renamed the settlement Ashland after Clay's hometown in Kentucky.

When Saunders County was established, Ashland was elected to serve as the first county seat. The town was platted in 1866 and a post office was established. By 1870 Ashland had a population of 653.<sup>12</sup> Ashland remained the county seat until 1873. In October of that year, an election to relocate the county seat resulted in a three-way tie between Ashland, Wahoo, and Mead. Two months later looters reportedly stole records from the Ashland courthouse in the middle of the night and moved them to Wahoo where the county seat remains.<sup>13</sup>

Despite losing the seat of government to Wahoo, Ashland grew rapidly in the 1870s when a line of the Burlington and Missouri Railroad was constructed between Plattsmouth and Lincoln. A second rail line, completed in 1887, connected Ashland to Schuyler. By the turn of the century, Ashland's population was more than double the 1870 number, having reached 1,477.<sup>14</sup>



*Silver Street in Ashland, c. 1900 (SCMHS, 105-17.767)*

A commercial area developed in the late 1800s and early 1900s with the construction of several buildings along Silver Street, including the National Bank of Ashland (SD01-059, listed in the National Register in 1983) and the Farmers and Merchants National Bank (SD01-058).



In 1911 the Detroit-Lincoln-Denver Highway was designated through Ashland. As the automobile grew in popularity in the 1920s and 1930s, residents took advantage of their location along this interstate highway and constructed highway-related facilities such as gas stations (Barnes Oil Company, SD01-084, listed in the National Register in 2002) and automobile dealerships (SD01-082).

In 1957 Ashland celebrated its 100th anniversary. From the time of the first settlers in the mid-eighteenth century, Ashland has continually developed through the construction of new businesses and homes. Today, Ashland's built environment includes a collection of historic and modern properties. In 2000 Ashland's population reached 2,262 residents.

### The Detroit-Lincoln-Denver Highway

In the early 1900s the automobile began to play an increasingly important role in society. The Omaha-Lincoln-Denver Highway (OLD), later the Detroit-Lincoln-Denver Highway (DLD), formed a portion of one of America's first transcontinental highways. Established in May of 1911, the DLD opened communities along the route to increased tourism and trade. In Saunders County, the highway connected Ashland to communities in neighboring counties.

Because the new transcontinental highway improved the volume of traffic and access, many communities benefited from their position to offer goods and services to travelers. Garages, hotels, motels, and eateries were established in communities along the route.

During 2001-02, Mead & Hunt conducted a survey for the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NeSHPO) of Nebraska's historic highways, including the DLD in Saunders County. For information on the history of highway development, or the properties surveyed along the DLD, contact the NeSHPO.



*Barnes Oil Company on the DLD in Ashland, SD01-084*

### Cedar Bluffs

In 1886 the Chicago and North Western Railroad purchased land owned by homesteader Joseph Johnson in northern Saunders County and platted the townsite of Cedar Bluffs. The town may have gained its name from the cedar trees growing on the bluffs near the Platte River.<sup>15</sup>

Early Cedar Bluffs' commercial development included a hardware store, drug store, and bank. In 1887 a post office was established and the town was incorporated.<sup>16</sup> Over the next decade, Cedar Bluffs' population grew rapidly, reaching a population of 371 residents in the early twentieth century.<sup>17</sup> At this time, several brick buildings were constructed in the commercial area such as Bank of Cedar Bluffs (SD02-008), erected in 1905. In 1936 the city auditorium (SD02-005), located on Main Street, was constructed with funding from the Public Works Administration.

Although Cedar Bluffs has remained a small community, it has continued to grow. In 2000 the community recorded 591 residents.

### Ceresco<sup>18</sup>

Settlers arrived in the Ceresco area in southern Saunders County in the 1860s and established a post office. The first postmaster named the town after his hometown of Ceresco, Michigan. In the 1880s the community moved one mile east to be on the newly established Fremont, Elkhorn, and Missouri Valley Railroad line.

By 1887 there were thirty businesses in Ceresco, including a hotel, meat market, confectionery, brick kiln, and hardware store. In 1895 a fire destroyed much of the commercial area. Despite this tragedy, Ceresco rebuilt and continued to grow. The Ford

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Motor Company dealership was opened in 1909, a medical care center opened in 1911, and a light and water plant opened in 1915. By 1940 Ceresco reached a population of 340 residents. Since that time, the community has continued to grow with new developments. In the 1970s nearly 100 new homes were constructed. Due to its location less than twenty miles north of Lincoln, Ceresco has continued to develop and grow. In 2000, 920 people lived in Ceresco.

### **Colon**<sup>19</sup>

Colon, located in northern Saunders County, was settled by Swedish homesteaders approximately three miles north of the current site. In 1886 the Chicago and North Western Railroad constructed a line south of the original site which prompted residents to move to a newly platted townsite on the railroad line. The town was reportedly named after one of the settlers' hometowns in Michigan.

The community grew during the 1890s. By 1900 the population reached 193 residents and the community had two grain elevators, a saloon, a livery stable, and a coal, grain, and livestock store. Colon continued to flourish until a fire in 1920 destroyed much of the original commercial area. Only two buildings survived the fire. In the following years, increased use of the automobile led to the discontinuation of passenger rail service to the area by 1940. By the early 1980s the rail line to Colon was abandoned altogether. The community has remained a small town with a population of 138 residents in 2000.

### **Ithaca**

Ithaca, in southeastern Saunders County, was settled in 1866 by William Dech and family. Early settler Fred Talbot named the town after his former home of Ithaca, New York. By 1871 a blacksmith shop and a flour mill were constructed along Wahoo Creek and, in 1886, the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad established a line through Ithaca and a steam-powered roller mill was constructed. In 1890 a grain elevator (SD05-003, listed in the National Register in 2001) was also constructed along the rail line. With growing industry, Ithaca's population reached 171 residents by the early twentieth century.<sup>20</sup>

At the start of World War II, the government purchased twenty-seven sections of land just east of town and constructed the Nebraska Ordnance Plant.

Similar to the community of Mead, Ithaca's population increased rapidly as workers raced to the area in search of employment. When the work at the plant was complete and it was closed in 1960, the town's population decreased quickly. By 1980 Ithaca had a population of 130 residents.<sup>21</sup>

Today, Ithaca is a small community consisting primarily of residential properties. The 2000 census reported that the population had grown to 168.



*West Ward School (nonextant) in Wahoo, 1920s  
(SCMHS, 295-9)*

### **Leshara**<sup>22</sup>

Leshara, the newest community in Saunders County, was platted in 1905 by the Great Northern Railroad. Located in northeast Saunders County, local history records the community was named after Pawnee Chief Pitaleshara who once resided in a nearby Pawnee village. Early business development in Leshara included a hardware store, a meat market, a shoe shop, a hotel, and a bank. Today, the community is primarily residential and there is only one business. In 2000 Leshara's population included approximately 120 residents.

### **Malmo**<sup>23</sup>

Malmo, located in central Saunders County, was settled in the 1880s by Swedish homesteaders. In 1886 the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad constructed a line near the settlement along the Cottonwood Creek. The village, first known as Edensburg, was platted the following year and later named Malmo, after a city in Sweden. By the early 1890s Malmo had a cigar factory, a cement block factory, furniture stores, and several doctor and dentist offices. Churches located in Malmo included the Evangelical Lutheran Edensburg Church (SD07-

007) and the Swedish Evangelical Mission Church (SD07-002). Malmo's population peaked with a high of approximately 400 residents in 1916.

Despite new growth and development in the late 1800s and early 1900s, Malmo has remained a small town throughout the twentieth century. Rail service was discontinued to Malmo in 1982. The population in 2000 included 109 residents.

### **Mead<sup>24</sup>**

Swedish homesteaders settled in eastern Saunders County beginning in 1867. The town of Mead rapidly developed when the Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad constructed a rail line through the area in 1877. The settlement was first named Saunders by the postmaster then renamed Alvin by the railroad company. When Union Pacific took over the line in 1880 the town's name was changed to Mead. By 1886 the population grew to over 200 people with businesses that included a lumberyard, hotel, saloon, and meat market.



*Nebraska Ordnance Plant near Mead, c. 1945  
(SCMHS, 76-14.249)*

Mead's population and businesses continued to grow through the first decades of the twentieth century until the onset of the Depression. The population increased once again during World War II when the Nebraska Ordnance Plant opened just south of Mead and workers flocked to the area. By 1950 the population reached nearly 400 residents. Mead had grown to a population of 564 in 2000.

### **Memphis<sup>25</sup>**

In 1887 the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad purchased land in southeastern Saunders County, platted a townsite, and opened a railroad station. Many early settlers emigrated from Tennessee and the town was named Memphis. Early

businesses included the Armour and Company Icehouse. The company constructed a lake along Silver Creek in 1887 to produce ice in the winter. On a daily basis, the icehouse shipped out as many as twenty-four carloads of ice to meatpacking plants throughout the Midwest. A fire destroyed the icehouse in 1921. In 1930 the lake constructed by the ice company was sold to the state of Nebraska and became the Memphis State Park. Over the years the small community of Memphis has enjoyed activities such as camping, swimming, and picnicking at the park. In 2000 the population of Memphis included 106 residents.

### **Morse Bluff**

Morse Bluff, located in northwestern Saunders County, was platted when the Chicago and North Western Railroad constructed a branch line to the south of the Platte River in 1887. The townsite was platted on land owned by Chester Morse and was named after the early settler.<sup>26</sup> Morse Bluff's population grew and attracted a large Czech immigrant population. Lodge Plzen (SD10-006, listed in the National Register in 1986) stands as a reminder of Czech settlement in Morse Bluff. The lodge was organized in 1880 and the hall was constructed in 1910 as a fraternal gathering place.<sup>27</sup>

### **Behlen Manufacturing Company**

In 1936 Walter D. Behlen founded the Behlen Manufacturing Company in Columbus, Nebraska. Using his garage as the original factory, Behlen built his first products; steel toe caps for industrial shoes and clamps for wooden egg crates. Seeing potential in the business, Walter's father Fred and his brothers, Gib and Mike, joined the Behlen building industry. By 1950 Behlen began manufacturing a self-framing building technique that quickly grew in popularity and was used in recreational, commercial, industrial, and agricultural properties throughout Nebraska and the Midwest.

In Saunders County, Behlen's building system is primarily exhibited in the agricultural market, including livestock equipment, grain storage, and drying and handling systems. One Behlen property in Saunders County that is not an agricultural structure is St. George's Catholic Church (SD10-016) in Morse Bluff.

("Behlen History," *Behlen Mfg. Co.*, 2000  
<<http://www.behlenmfg.com/newaboutbehlen/history.htm>> 16  
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By the 1920s Morse Bluff had 216 residents and over thirty businesses, including a movie theater, a manufacturing plant, stockyards, a city jail, a bank (SD10-002), a post office, and a town hall.<sup>28</sup> The Morse Bluff School (SD10-011) was constructed in 1923 and St. George's Catholic Church was constructed in 1955. By 2000 the population of Morse Bluff had declined to 134 residents.



*St. George's Catholic Church in Morse Bluff, SD10-016*

### **Prague<sup>29</sup>**

Prague, located in northwestern Saunders County along a branch of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, was platted by the Lincoln Land Company in 1887. Due to its large Czech immigrant population, the community was named after the Czech capital. Within one year, the community was incorporated and the population reached 200 residents. The Prague Presbyterian Church (SD11-004) and St. John's Catholic Church (nonextant) in Prague conducted services in the Czech language.

Prague also had a hospital (SD11-011). Constructed in 1913 by Dr. Joseph Kaspar, the hospital was among the first medical centers in Saunders County and operated until 1921. Later, from 1921 to 1973, the building served as St. John the Baptist School. Currently, the building houses several apartment units. In 2000 Prague's population reached 282 residents.

### **Rescue<sup>30</sup>**

The former town of Rescue is located in northwestern Saunders County along a former line of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad. The town started when a post office was established during the 1870s. Reportedly, the town was named after a rescue in the area during the establishment of the

post office. At the turn of the twentieth century, Rescue's twenty-five residents supported two stores (SD12-002), a tavern (SD12-001), a post office, and a garage.

Today, the former townsite and the remaining buildings are located adjacent to a farmstead on private property.

### **Swedeburg<sup>31</sup>**

Swedeburg, located in south-central Saunders County, was settled in 1869 by families from Kristianstad Lan, Sweden. The townsite was platted by the Pioneer Site Company. Early businesses included two general stores, a hardware store, a cream station, a shoe store, and a blacksmith shop. In 1886 a branch of the Fremont, Elkhorn, and Missouri Valley Railroad was constructed through Swedeburg. The town continued to grow until a fire in 1929 destroyed many businesses in the commercial area. After 1930 the bank and depot closed and many residents moved to larger towns. In 1940 approximately 100 people resided in Swedeburg. By 1981 train service was discontinued. Today, a handful of homes and a church stand as a testament of Swedeburg's past.

### **Touhy<sup>32</sup>**

In 1877 the Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad extended a line west from Wahoo, through the area of Touhy in southwestern Saunders County. Access to the rail line brought increased population to the area and in 1892 a townsite was platted and was named after Union Pacific Railroad employee, Patrick Touhys. Several businesses were established, including a general store and a hardware store. St. Vitus Catholic Church (SD14-002) and District No. 111 School (SD14-004) were both constructed around the turn of the century and are still standing. Today, the small community of Touhy is largely residential.

### **Valparaiso<sup>33</sup>**

Homesteader Andrew Johnson and his family settled in southwestern Saunders County in the early 1860s. First called Raccoon Forks, Johnson renamed the community Valparaiso, claimed to mean "valley of paradise" in Spanish. By 1871 the community had a post office. In 1876 the Union Pacific Railroad constructed a rail line through the community. The arrival of the railroad attracted settlement and the construction of two hotels, a livery stable, a cobbler, and a furniture store. By 1900 Valparaiso's population had grown to over 600 residents.

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Commercial development continued in the twentieth century as evidenced by the brick commercial buildings along Second Street, including the Valparaiso Implement Company (SD15-013) and the building housing the Valparaiso Public Library (SD15-016).

Today, many of the rail lines that supported Valparaiso's early growth have been abandoned. However, one of the corridors on the west side of town is still in use as a twelve-mile recreational trail that travels across an overhead truss bridge (SD00-130). In 2000 Valparaiso had a population of 481 residents.



*Luther Academy in Wahoo (building shown is nonextant), c.1900 (SCMHS, 257-3)*

### **Wahoo**

Among Wahoo's first settlers was Moses Stocking who settled in central Saunders County in 1865. Four years later Stocking was joined by a group of speculators who invested in land in the area. By 1870 the townsite was platted and the first buildings were constructed.<sup>34</sup>

Wahoo became the county seat in 1873 when an election was held and looters reportedly stole records from the original courthouse in Ashland. Four years later a branch of the Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad reached Wahoo, spurring an increase in population. By 1878 the town had a population of approximately 500 residents.<sup>35</sup>

Population and developmental growth both continued between the 1880s and 1920s. In 1883 Luther Academy, later John F. Kennedy College (SD16-051 and 052), began offering classes. During this period, several buildings were constructed in

Wahoo's commercial district, including the OK Market (SD16-124, listed in the National Register 1991) and the Wigwam Café (SD16-115). In 1904 a new courthouse (SD16-012, listed in the National Register in 1990) was constructed to meet the needs of the growing community.

In the 1920s Wanahoo Park opened just east of Wahoo. The park offered activities such as swimming, boating, ice skating, and softball to area residents. The park was closed in 1963.<sup>36</sup>

Throughout the twentieth century, Wahoo continued to grow. Wahoo Airport (SD00-139) was constructed in the mid-1940s, Saunders County Community Hospital was constructed in 1950, and a National Guard armory was constructed in 1961.<sup>37</sup>

Wahoo gained fame in the 1990s as the fictitious "home office" of the Late Show with David Letterman. Although, the "office" has since been moved, Wahoo continues to serve as county seat and is currently Saunders County's largest community. Its built environment includes a collection of historic residential and commercial properties, post-war housing, new schools, and a new subdivision south of town. Wahoo's population in 2000 included 3,942 residents.



*Dr. Weber House in Wahoo, c.1900 (SCMHS, 22-37.35)*

### **Wann<sup>38</sup>**

Homesteader Andrew Wilson and family settled in Wann, in eastern Saunders County, during the 1860s. As the population of the area continued to expand with additional settlers over the next thirty years, the Sioux City and Western Railroad Company realized the potential business opportunities and purchased ten acres of land from Wilson for a rail right-of-way. In 1905 tracks were laid and the town was platted.

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The community continued to grow and a school (SD17-002) was constructed in 1907. During its early years, Wann's school had an enrollment of nearly 100 students. In the 1940s, with declining population, the school discontinued high school instruction. When instruction was discontinued altogether in 1990, only five students were enrolled. Today, Wann remains a small, primarily residential community.

### Weston<sup>39</sup>

Czech immigrants settled in Troy, located in central Saunders County, in the early 1870s. Residents relocated their homes in 1877 to be near the Union Pacific Railroad and a newly platted community. The community, platted at the western termini of that line, was named Weston by the railroad company.

By 1882 the community had a population of 100 people. Weston reached a peak population of 425 at the turn of the twentieth century. By 1920 Weston had a school (SD18-010), an opera house (SD18-027), a bank (SD18-025), and several other businesses along Elm Street. Today, Weston is largely a residential community with several small businesses. In 2000 Weston had a population of 310 residents.



*Weston Depot, c. 1900 (SCMHS)*

### Yutan<sup>40</sup>

Yutan, first named Cedar Creek, was platted in 1876 along a branch of the Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad in eastern Saunders County. Local history records that the community was named in honor of Chief Ietan, a local Native American chief.

Since it was first settled, Yutan has continued to grow and expand. St. John's Lutheran Church (SD19-003) was constructed in 1926 and the city auditorium (SD19-014) was constructed in 1939 with funding from the Public Works Administration. Yutan had its

largest population jump in the 1970s with the addition of a new housing development. In 2000 Yutan had a population of 1,216 residents. Today, Yutan is one of the larger communities in Saunders County with a large residential area and several businesses.

### Notes

<sup>1</sup>“Saunders County Economic Profile,” *Saunders County, Nebraska*, N.d., <[www.co.saunders.ne.us/sauecon2.htm](http://www.co.saunders.ne.us/sauecon2.htm)> (15 April 2002).

<sup>2</sup>“County Profiles,” *Nebraska Agricultural Statistics Service*, N.d., <[www.nass.usda.gov/ne/02profil/saline.pdf](http://www.nass.usda.gov/ne/02profil/saline.pdf)> (14 January 2003).

<sup>3</sup>Saunders County History, *Saunders County History* (N.p.: 1983), 44.

<sup>4</sup>Alice Gilkenson Graham and Ashland Arts Council, *Looking Over our Shoulders: The Saline Ford Saga* (Marceline, Mo.: Walsworth Publishing Co., 1984), 24; Lisa Brichacek, *Images of Saunders County* (Virginia Beach, Va.: The Donning Company, 2000), 12.

<sup>5</sup>*United States Historical Census Browser*, 21 February 2003, <<http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/census/>> (16 April 2003).

<sup>6</sup>Brichacek, *Images of Saunders County*, 11-13.

<sup>7</sup>*United States Historical Census Browser*.

<sup>8</sup>“Cultural Resource Document for Camp Ashland: National Guard Training Facility, Ashland, NE” (September 1992), 8-9.

<sup>9</sup>Brichacek, *Images of Saunders County*, 32-33.

<sup>10</sup>U.S. Bureau of Census, “Saunders County, Nebraska,” *U.S. Census Bureau, State and County QuickFacts*, 30 May 2002, <<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/31/3115.html>> (12 July 2002).

<sup>11</sup>All subsequent references to community population in 2000 from: *U.S. Census Bureau, State and County Quick Facts*.

<sup>12</sup>*Nebraska: Our Towns*, N.d., <[http://www.casde.unl.edu/history/search\\_frame.html](http://www.casde.unl.edu/history/search_frame.html)> (12 July 2002).

<sup>13</sup>Saunders County History, *Saunders County History*, 43.

<sup>14</sup>Brichacek, *Images of Saunders County*, 50.

<sup>15</sup>Saunders County History, *Saunders County History*, 50; *Nebraska: Our Towns*.

<sup>16</sup>Brichacek, *Images of Saunders County*, 58.

<sup>17</sup>“Cedar Bluffs Miscellaneous File” (N.p., N.d.).

<sup>18</sup>“The History of Ceresco, Nebraska, 1868-1977” (N.p., 1977); *Nebraska: Our Towns*; Brichacek, *Images of Saunders County*, 64-67.

<sup>19</sup>*Nebraska: Our Towns*; Brichacek, *Images of Saunders County*, 68-70.

<sup>20</sup>*Nebraska: Our Towns*; Saunders County History, *Saunders County History*, 153.

<sup>21</sup>Brichacek, *Images of Saunders County*, 72-73; *Nebraska: Our Towns*.

<sup>22</sup>*Nebraska: Our Towns*; Saunders County History, *Saunders County History*, 80.

<sup>23</sup>*Nebraska: Our Towns*; Saunders County History, *Saunders County History*, 89.

<sup>24</sup>*Nebraska: Our Towns*; Centennial Book Committee, “Mead Centennial, 1877-1977” (N.p., 1977), 5-6.

<sup>25</sup>*Nebraska: Our Towns*; Brichacek, *Images of Saunders County*, 94-95; Saunders County History, *Saunders County History*, 69.

<sup>26</sup>Brichacek, *Images of Saunders County*, 100-102.

<sup>27</sup>“Rad Plzen cis. 9 Z.C.B.J” (National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 20 March 1986).

<sup>28</sup>*Nebraska: Our Towns*.

<sup>29</sup>*Nebraska: Our Towns*; Brichacek, *Images of Saunders County*, 110-113; “The History of Prague: Saunders County, Nebraska” (N.p., N.p., 1937), 9-11.

<sup>30</sup>Saunders County History, *Saunders County History*, 64; Elton A. Perkey, “Perkey’s Names of Nebraska Locations,” *Nebraska History* 59, no.4 (1978): 469; Michael Hooper, “Only Rusty Remains, Memories Fill the Forgotten Town of Rescue,” *Fremont Tribune*, 20 May 1989.

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<sup>31</sup>Brichacek, *Images of Saunders County*, 116-117; Perkey, Elton A. "Perkey's Names of Nebraska Locations," 469; Saunders County History, *Saunders County History*, 118-119.

<sup>32</sup>Saunders County History, *Saunders County History*, 96.

<sup>33</sup>*Nebraska: Our Towns*; Brichacek, *Images of Saunders County*, 124-125.

<sup>34</sup>"Wahoo's Century Round-up, 1870-1970" (N.p., 1970), 6.

<sup>35</sup>*Nebraska: Our Towns*; Brichacek, *Images of Saunders County*, 132-151.

<sup>36</sup>"Wahoo's Century Round-up, 1870-1970," 45.

<sup>37</sup>"Wahoo's Century Round-up, 1870-1970," 62-63.

<sup>38</sup>Brichacek, *Images of Saunders County*, 152; Saunders County History, *Saunders County History*, 80-81.

<sup>39</sup>*Nebraska: Our Towns*; Brichacek, *Images of Saunders County*, 160-161.

<sup>40</sup>Brichacek, *Images of Saunders County*, 172-173.



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# Chapter 2

## Survey Results

### Research Design

#### Objectives

The Nebraska State Historical Society (NSHS) retained Mead & Hunt to identify and document significant historic, architectural, and landscape resources within Saunders County. Architectural historians from Mead & Hunt conducted a Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NeHBS) in the fall of 2002. The survey builds upon the previous survey efforts undertaken by the NSHS in 1980. The survey verified the location and evaluated the current status of previously surveyed resources and identified additional resources that qualify for inclusion in the NeHBS. The Mead & Hunt survey team examined the integrity and significance of each previously surveyed and newly identified resource and its potential eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). The survey team also reviewed resources collectively to determine their potential to contribute to a National Register Historic District. For more information on the NeHBS refer to Chapter 5. Preservation in Nebraska.

#### Methodology

##### *Survey Area*

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

##### *Background Research*

Before beginning fieldwork, architectural historians from Mead & Hunt investigated published information about the history, culture, and settlement of Saunders County and its communities at the following repositories: Nebraska State Historical Society Library/Archives and the Saunders County Museum and Historical Society.

Mead & Hunt collected information on previously surveyed properties and National Register-listed properties at the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NeSHPO). NeSHPO staff and the Mead & Hunt survey team participated in a public meeting held in the fall of 2002 to provide local residents with information about the survey. NeSHPO and Mead & Hunt staff encouraged residents to share information about local history,

## Chapter 2. Survey Results

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sites that may gain significance from their association with an historic event or important person and sites that are not visible from the public right-of-way.

### *Field Survey*

During the field survey, architectural historians from Mead & Hunt drove all known public roads and streets to identify properties with historic and architectural significance. Properties that are included in the survey met the evaluation considerations outlined in the NeHBS Manual (February 9, 2002). Generally, the NeHBS uses the National Park Service guidelines, which state that a property must:

- Be at least fifty years old — Following NeHBS guidelines, Mead & Hunt included properties that fell a few years outside the fifty-year mark if they were significant or unusual property types.
- 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 fifty 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 Glossary of Architectural Styles and Survey Terms. Properties that display too many physical changes were excluded from the survey. Because urban residences are the most common resource within building surveys, evaluation of houses followed a strict integrity standard.

Generally, the survey team evaluated farmsteads and complexes of agricultural buildings and structures as a whole. If the primary building(s) of the farmstead or complex did not retain integrity, the associated buildings were not included in the survey. The survey team made exceptions for outbuildings or structures that held significance collectively or individually, even if the residence, main barn, or other

outbuildings did not retain sufficient integrity to qualify the collection of buildings for inclusion in the survey. The survey included abandoned properties that pre-date 1900, represent a rare or unusual property type, or exhibited regional construction methods or use of materials such as sod, stone, or log.

Mead & Hunt evaluated commercial buildings individually and as potential contributing components of a commercial historic district. In accordance with NeHBS guidelines an altered first-floor storefront alone did not eliminate a building from the survey. The NeHBS acknowledges 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.

Mead & Hunt personnel documented properties according to the NeHBS manual's procedures and requirements. Architectural historians from Mead & Hunt recorded information gathered in the field into the NeHBS database. Photographic documentation included two black-and-white photographs for each newly surveyed property, and color slides and digital images of potentially eligible properties and representative properties. During the evaluation, the survey team related properties to historic contexts and property types developed by the NeSHPO and outlined in the NeHBS manual. Property locations were recorded on an U.S. Geological Survey, county road, and/or city map and in the database. All surveyed properties were evaluated for potential eligibility according to the National Register criteria listed below.

Limitations and biases of the survey included a review of only those properties and resources identifiable from the public right-of-way and not obscured by foliage or other obstructions. Saunders County included a number of agricultural properties that are setback from the public right-of-way and the survey team attempted to view and assess these properties. However, in certain cases the survey team was unable to evaluate a property from the public right-of-way, which precluded it from inclusion in the survey.

Camp Ashland (SD00-076) and the former Nebraska Ordnance Plant (SD00-120) were both previously surveyed and were not documented as part of this survey.

### **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 as eligible for the National Register, properties generally must be at least fifty years old and possess historic significance and physical integrity.

To be listed in the National Register, a property's significance must be demonstrated by one or more of the following criteria established by the National Park Service:

- 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.

Generally, cemeteries, birthplaces, grave sites, religious properties, moved buildings, reconstructed properties, commemorative properties, and properties that have achieved significance within the last fifty 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 person's of transcendent importance, from age, or distinctive design features.

- Reconstructed buildings when built in a suitable environment.

- Commemorative properties with significant design, age, tradition, or symbolic value.

- Properties less than fifty years old that are of exceptional importance.

Important in determining the eligibility of a property is integrity. Integrity is defined as the ability of a property to convey its significance. A property's integrity must be evident through historic qualities, including:

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

The Glossary of Architectural Styles and Survey Terms define the seven elements of integrity. For more information on the National Register refer to Chapter 5. Preservation in Nebraska.

This report highlights the results of the survey conducted in the fall of 2002 including recommendations for potential National Register eligibility. Products submitted to the NSHS include the survey report, black-and-white photograph contact sheets, negatives, color slides and digital images, maps, an electronic database of the surveyed properties, and research files.

## Chapter 2. Survey Results

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### Survey Results

The 2002 NeHBS of Saunders County evaluated 948 properties including 550 previously surveyed properties (including Camp Ashland and the former Nebraska Ordnance Plant) and 398 newly surveyed properties. Mead & Hunt did not resurvey 301 previously surveyed properties that exhibited poor integrity or were nonextant. (see Table 1. Numerical Summary of 2002 Reconnaissance Survey Results).

### Illustrated Discussion of Significant Historic Contexts

The survey team identified properties that relate to historic contexts outlined by the NeSHPO in the NeHBS Manual. Each historic context contains distinct property types and outlines the history of a particular theme as it relates to the state of Nebraska. This survey identified seven significant historic contexts. The following discussion presents each of the historic contexts through an illustration of related properties identified in the reconnaissance survey. A list of potentially eligible properties associated with historic contexts can be found in Chapter 3. Recommendations.

#### *Agriculture*

The agriculture context addresses property types related to food production including crops and livestock. Within Saunders County, the survey results primarily identified farmsteads associated with this theme. Farmsteads typically contained a main house flanked by barns and smaller outbuildings, grain bins, machine sheds, garages, chicken coops, and windmills. With the introduction of modern farming practices and irrigation systems during the second half of the twentieth century, modern outbuildings and utility buildings, often constructed of metal, were commonly added to agricultural complexes.

Farmsteads in Saunders County, in some cases, were located a considerable distance from the public right-of-way or obscured by foliage, which may have precluded evaluation of these resources. Properties that were not evaluated are not included in the survey.



*Farmstead near Wahoo, SD00-164*



*Farmstead near Morse Bluff, SD00-149*

#### *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 providing a variety of products or services. Historic commercial buildings are often one- and two-story brick structures located in the community's central business district. Commercial buildings frequently display features of architectural styles and forms that include Italianate, Commercial Vernacular, and Neoclassical Revival.



*Wigwam Café in Wahoo, SD16-115*



*School near Wahoo, SD00-292*



*School near Weston, SD00-050*



*Commercial Building in Morse Bluff, SD10-018*

### ***Education***

The education context relates to the processes of teaching and learning. The reconnaissance survey identified public schools as related property types. Schools were typically one story in height and of frame or brick construction. Rural schools were simple frame buildings with gable roofs and few architectural details.

### ***Government***

The historic context of government pertains to properties related to governing at the federal, state, or local level.



*Wahoo Post Office, SD16-100*

## Chapter 2. Survey Results

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*Saunders County Courthouse in Wahoo, SD16-012*

### **Religion**

The historic context of religion relates to the institutionalized belief in, and practice of, faith. Related property types identified during the reconnaissance survey include churches, cemeteries, and clergy residences. The churches identified in the survey were typically of frame or brick construction and demonstrate elements of the Neo-Gothic style or were vernacular in form.

Generally, religious properties are not eligible for inclusion in the National Register unless the property derives its primary significance from architectural distinction or historical importance.



*First United Methodist Church in Wahoo, SD16-091*



*St. John's Church in Weston, SD18-009*

### **Services**

The theme of services relates to properties that contain support services for an area such as public utilities health care and banking. Related properties identified in the survey included banks, hospitals, and water towers. For examples of service properties identified in the survey, see Chapter 3.

### **Settlement/Architecture**

The historic context of settlement pertains to the division, acquisition, and ownership of land. Houses 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. For definitions of architectural styles and terms, refer to the Glossary of Architectural Styles and Survey Terms.

Vernacular forms consist of functional, often simplistic, buildings or 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.

- The front gable is one of the most common forms identified in the survey and generally consists of a one and one-half story house with the roof gable on the front facade.



*Front gable house in Wahoo, SD16-063*



*Front gable house in Cedar Bluffs, SD02-026*

•A side gable house is also commonly one-and-one-half stories with few architectural details and the roof gable is on the side elevation.



*Side gable house in Prague, SD11-035*

Examples of front and side gable houses were found throughout the survey area functioning as farmhouses and residences in communities. These houses commonly have a symmetrical fenestration pattern and have modest architectural details. Most commonly displayed details include side bay windows and dormers. Together, these forms represent much of the rural housing constructed by the ranch and farming community during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

•Four-square houses are generally two stories with a square plan; large massing; a hipped roof; and brick, clapboard, stucco, or concrete-block construction.



*Four-square in Ashland, SD01-107*



*Four-square in Wahoo, SD16-155*

Houses frequently exhibit a vernacular form with a mixture of elements borrowed from high-style architecture. Architectural styles featured in Saunders County include:

## Chapter 2. Survey Results

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•Queen Anne houses. 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 scroll work and spindles, turrets, and a variety of wall materials.



*F.J. Kirchman House in Wahoo, SD16-166 (National Register nomination pending)*



*Queen Anne house in Morse Bluff, SD10-015*

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



*Bungalow in Ashland, SD01-065*



*Bungalow in Wahoo, SD16-187*

•Tudor Revival houses. Houses constructed in this style often feature half-timbering, multi-gabled rooflines, decorative chimneys, and large window expanses subdivided by a multitude of mullions. Dating from the 1910s to 1930s, these houses typically display balloon-frame construction with stucco or brick veneer.



*Tudor Revival house near Ashland, SD00-286*



### Numerical Summary of Survey Results

The 2002 NeHBS of Saunders County evaluated 948 new and previously surveyed properties within the county. A 1980 NeHBS of Saunders County recorded 550 previously surveyed properties. Mead & Hunt resurveyed 249 of these properties and identified 398 new properties meeting NeHBS survey guidelines. Camp Ashland and the former Nebraska Ordnance Plant were excluded from this survey.



*Tudor Revival house in Ashland, SD01-045*

### Transportation

Transportation relates to the carrying, moving, or conveying of materials and people from one place to another. Examples of associated property types include trails, roads, gas stations, bridges, railroad stations and depots, and airport terminals.



*Bridge near Colon, SD00-184*



*Service station in Wahoo, SD16-209*

## Chapter 2. Survey Results

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**Table 1. Numerical Summary of 2002 Reconnaissance Survey Results**

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Total number of historic properties evaluated	948
Previously identified historic properties (including Camp Ashland, SD00-076, and the former Nebraska Ordnance Plant, SD00-120)	550
Previously identified historic properties that have lost historic integrity or nonextant	301
Previously identified historic properties with historic integrity	249
Newly identified properties with historic integrity	398
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<b>Total number of properties identified and documented</b>	<b>647</b>

**Table 2. Numerical Summary of 2002 Reconnaissance Survey  
By Historic Context**

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<b>Historic Context</b>	<b>Properties Surveyed</b>
Agriculture	129
Archaeology	5
Association	8
Commerce	57
Education	28
Government	8
Processing Industry	1
Religious	85
Services	14
Settlement/Architecture	224
Transportation	88
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<b>Total</b>	<b>647</b>

**Table 3. Numerical Summary of 2002 Reconnaissance Survey  
By Location**

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<b>Location</b>	<b>Properties Surveyed</b>
Community, NeHBS prefix no.	
Ashland (SD01)	57
Cedar Bluffs (SD02)	14
Ceresco (SD03)	10
Colon (SD04)	5
Ithaca (SD05)	3
Leshara (SD06)	1
Malmö (SD07)	13
Mead (SD08)	11
Memphis (SD09)	2
Morse Bluff (SD10)	12
Prague (SD11)	24
Rescue (SD12)	2
Swedeberg (SD13)	1
Touhy (SD14)	7
Valparaiso (SD15)	16
Wahoo (SD16)	150
Wann (SD17)	2
Weston (SD18)	30
Yutan (SD19)	9
Rural (SD00)	278
<b>Total</b>	<b>647</b>

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# Chapter 3

## Recommendations

### National Register of Historic Places Recommendations

One purpose of the 2002 Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NeHBS) of Saunders County is to identify properties potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (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.

Twelve properties in Saunders County are currently listed in the National Register for history or architecture and the nomination of one property is pending:

- Israel Beetison House near Ashland, SD00-002, listed in 1977
- St. Stephen's Episcopal Church in Ashland, SD01-039, listed in 1979
- Ashland Carnegie Library in Ashland, SD01-053, listed in 1983
- National Bank of Ashland (Lutton Law Office), SD01-059, listed in 1983
- Howard Hanson House in Wahoo, SD16-062, listed in 1983
- Wahoo Burlington Depot in Wahoo, SD16-005, listed in 1985
- Rad Plzen Cis. 9 Z.C.B.J. in Morse Bluff, SD10-006, listed in 1986
- Saunders County Courthouse in Wahoo, SD16-012, listed in 1990
- O.K. Market in Wahoo, SD16-124, listed in 1991
- Ashland Bridge in Ashland, SD01-079, listed in 1992
- Old Ithaca Grain Elevator in Ithaca, SD05-003, listed in 2001
- Barnes Oil Company in Ashland, SD01-084, listed in 2003
- F.J. Kirchman House in Wahoo, SD16-166, nomination pending, 2003

As a result of this survey, the survey team recommends twenty-five individual properties as potentially eligible for 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 on their architectural style and historic integrity. As a result, most properties are recommended for listing under

## Chapter 3. Recommendations

Criterion C: Architecture and demonstrate a significant architectural type or method of construction. Individual properties, such as religious properties, may also need to meet National Register Criteria Considerations to be eligible for listing. Additional intensive-level research and review by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NeSHPO) is necessary before a final decision is made on eligibility or in order to pursue National Register listing.

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

### Agriculture



*Farmstead near Malmo, SD00-041*

**Table 4. Individual Properties Recommended Potentially Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places**

NeHBS Site Number	Resource Name	NeHBS Historic Context	National Register Area of Significance
SD00-036	District # 54 Schoolhouse	Education	Architecture
SD00-041	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
SD00-043	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
SD00-047	Presbyterian Church	Religion	Architecture
SD00-053	Thomas Madigan Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
SD00-160	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
SD00-183	Farmhouse	Agriculture	Architecture
SD00-189	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
SD00-222	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
SD00-304	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
SD01-009	House	Settlement	Architecture
SD01-051	House	Settlement	Architecture
SD01-058	Farmers and Merchants National Bank	Services	Architecture
SD02-005	Auditorium	Government/Diversion	History/Architecture
SD02-008	Bank	Services	Architecture
SD02-015	House	Settlement	Architecture
SD04-009	Church of St. Joseph	Religion	Architecture
SD10-002	Bank	Services	Architecture
SD10-017	Gas Station	Transportation	Architecture
SD11-004	Prague Presbyterian Church	Religion	Architecture
SD11-011	Kaspar Hospital	Services	History/Architecture
SD16-071	Telephone Building	Services	Architecture
SD16-152	Wahoo Oil Company	Transportation	Architecture
SD16-194	House	Settlement	Architecture
SD18-010	School	Education	Architecture

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*Farmstead near Malmo, SD00-043*



*Farmhouse near Colon, SD00-183*



*Thomas Madigan Farmstead near Weston, SD00-053*



*Farmstead near Cedar Bluffs, SD00-189*



*Farmstead near Wahoo, SD00-160*



*Farmstead near Ceresco, SD00-222*

# Chapter 3. Recommendations

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## Services



*Farmstead near Wahoo, SD00-304*



*Farmers and Merchants National Bank in Ashland, SD01-058*

## Education



*District #54 Schoolhouse near Cedar Bluffs, SD00-036*



*Bank in Cedar Bluffs, SD02-008*



*School in Weston, SD18-010*



*Bank in Morse Bluff, SD10-002*





*Kaspar Hospital in Prague, SD11-011*



*House in Ashland, SD01-051*



*Telephone Building in Wahoo, SD16-071*



*House in Cedar Bluffs, SD02-015*

### Settlement/Architecture



*House in Ashland, SD01-009*



*House in Wahoo, SD16-194*

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### Transportation



*Gas Station in Morse Bluff, SD10-017*



*Wahoo Oil Company in Wahoo, SD16-152*

### Government/Diversion



*Auditorium in Cedar Bluffs, SD02-005*

### Religion



*Presbyterian Church near Weston, SD00-047*



*St. Wencelaus Catholic Church in Wahoo, SD16-128*



*Prague Presbyterian Church in Prague, SD11-004*

### Survey and Research Needs

The 2002 NeHBS of Saunders County identified historic topics and resource types that would benefit from further study. The following research and survey activities would help to interpret Saunders County's unique history for local residents, the NSHS, and interested historians.

#### **Ethnic Study in Saunders County**

Saunders County has a rich history of ethnic settlement. Some buildings and structures across the county may attest to the settlement patterns and building practices of Czech and Swedish immigrants. Survey efforts should focus on developing a historic context in which to identify and consider how built resources may reflect ethnic traditions. The survey should document resources found to exhibit good historic integrity and recommend those eligible for listing in the National Register.

#### **Nominate Camp Ashland to the National Register**

Camp Ashland (SD00-076) was determined eligible for listing in the National Register by the NeSHPO. Nominating Camp Ashland to the National Register will document an important resource in the history of the National Guard and in the state of Nebraska.

#### **Conduct Oral Histories of the Nebraska Ordnance Plant**

The government operated the Nebraska Ordnance Plant in Saunders County from 1941 to 1960. During this period, many landowners were displaced and laborers moved to the area to work at the plant. While little of the facility remains intact today, photo documentation exists that could be enriched with oral histories of the landowners, community leaders, and workers.

#### **Intensive Survey of Overhead Bridges in Saunders County**

Fourteen extant overhead truss bridges in Saunders County were constructed in the early twentieth century. This resource type is slowly disappearing from the rural landscape and the number identified in Saunders County is significant compared to other Nebraska counties. The overhead truss bridges in Saunders County should be researched and evaluated within a state and local context to determine their significance.

#### **Local Preservation Activities**

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

- Establishing locally designated landmarks and design guidelines. Currently, Saunders County and Ashland both have preservation ordinances that provide for the protection of historic properties. Both ordinances could be updated and the 2002 survey results could be used to identify local landmarks for designation.

- Participating in the Main Street program. The city of Ashland should continue to recognize their history and the economic opportunities it offers by implementing preservation planning activities. The city can choose to participate in the Main Street Program. The Main Street Program was initiated by the National Trust for Historic Preservation to stimulate

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economic development in small cities. The program bases its revitalization of downtowns on four principles – design, organization, promotion, and economic restructuring. Communities in Nebraska have established Main Street Programs with the support of the Nebraska Lied Main Street Program Partners. Ashland could join communities such as Alliance, Red Cloud, and Fremont by initiating its own Main Street Program. For more information about the Main Street Program, contact:

Nebraska Lied Main Street  
Nebraska Community Foundation  
1200 N Street, Suite 610  
Lincoln, NE 68508  
402.471.1015

- Establishing a Certified Local Government (CLG). CLGs are eligible for grants to assist in the implementation of local preservation programs. The grants can be used to fund various different preservation-related activities. Currently there are no CLGs in Saunders County, but having a historic preservation ordinance in place, such as Ashland, is an important first step. For more information about CLGs, see Chapter 4. Preservation Ordinances in Saunders County and Chapter 5. Preservation in Saunders County.

- Listing properties in the National Register

- 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 5. Preservation in Nebraska.

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# Chapter 4

## Preservation Ordinances in Saunders County

### Introduction

Mead & Hunt reviewed two existing preservation ordinances in Saunders County – Ashland and Saunders County – to identify their strengths and weaknesses and to make recommendations for their improvement. Recommendations are presented with the intent of better positioning the county and community to achieve their preservation goals. Each ordinance was compared to the *Nebraska Certified Local Government Procedures* (Nebraska State Historical Society, Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office, 2002 revision) prepared by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NeSHPO), which describe how a community can establish its own historic preservation commission and put in place a preservation program that meets federal and state standards and the Nebraska Statutes, which authorize the establishment of preservation ordinances and commissions. Ashland and Saunders County are not currently Certified Local Governments, but may wish to take advantage of this program in the future.



*Commercial properties located within area covered by  
Ashland preservation ordinance*

### Best Practices

Enacting an appropriate ordinance is the first step toward creating a local preservation program. Possessing a well-drafted local preservation ordinance can mean the difference between success and failure of any community preservation program. Working to promote and adopt (or amend) a thorough, carefully drafted preservation ordinance should be the top priority of every local preservation effort.

## Chapter 4. Preservation Ordinances in Saunders County

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The benefits of local government historic preservation programs are multi-faceted. Some of these benefits include improved property values of designated historic properties and properties within historic districts; increased private investments in downtown and neighborhood revitalization projects; development of community pride and commitment to community improvement; and an increased attractiveness to new businesses, new residents, and visitors. Implementation of a local historic preservation program requires community awareness of the value of preserving its cultural resources and a commitment to protecting them. Such a program requires the energy and time of community volunteers, the leadership of elected officials, the support of local government staff, and some modest financial resources.

The fundamental purpose of an ordinance is to create an environment where historic preservation is a shared community value and is used as a tool for community planning, economic development, and tourism. A preservation commission holds responsibility for recognizing and preserving districts, buildings, sites, and structures that contribute to a community's distinctive character and environment. A review of the best practices indicates that an ordinance should provide for the following:

- The historic preservation commission should have a sizable membership (five members are specified in *Nebraska's Certified Local Government Procedures*) with an interest in historic preservation that offers a broad range of expertise, such as architects, historians, and preservationists.
- The commission should have the power to designate local landmarks, for preservation purposes, those districts, buildings, sites, and structures within the community that have historical, prehistorical, architectural or cultural value and are consistent with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Registration*. The *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Registration* provides guidelines for conducting surveys and listing properties in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register).
- A public process should be followed when the commission considers whether or not to make a designation.

- The commission should be empowered to review proposed changes and requests for building permits and approve or disapprove, or at least delay, changes to the physical environment of locally designated buildings and districts. Changes to be reviewed should include new construction, demolition, and alteration of exterior architectural features.

- The ordinance should specify guidelines that the commission uses to determine if proposed changes are appropriate.

- The commission should assist with local preservation planning efforts, including conducting surveys to identify historic properties for designation and sponsoring educational activities in the community.

Typical components of a preservation ordinance are:

- statement of purpose
- definition of terms used in the ordinance
- guidelines setting composition of the commission and length of members' terms
- powers and duties of the commission
- criteria and procedures for designating properties and historic districts as local landmarks
- procedures for commenting on nominations to the National Register
- procedures for reviewing alteration, demolition, relocation, and new construction of historic properties within a designated historic district, or those individually designated as local landmarks
- provisions for marking designated properties and districts with signs

Though not ubiquitous, many community preservation ordinances also include a provision for granting waivers for economic hardship and requirements that property owners maintain resources designated under the ordinance.

Preservation ordinances give local commissions the power to designate properties as local landmarks that meet the criteria for recognition outlined in the ordinance. Local landmark designation is different

## Chapter 4. Preservation Ordinances in Saunders County

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than National Register designation. The National Register program is administered through the National Park Service by way of the State Historic Preservation Offices and is the official federal list of properties significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture that are important in the prehistory or history of their community, state, or nation. Properties listed in the National Register must meet the National Register criteria outlined by the National Park Service. Local landmark designation relies on criteria outlined in the local ordinance and often offers communities the opportunity to recognize locally significant properties that may not quite meet the National Register criteria.

Resources listed at the end of this section provide guidance to communities wishing to adopt or amend preservation ordinances.

### Background

Preservation ordinances have a foundation in Nebraska state law. Chapters 14, 15, and 19 of the Nebraska statutes allow for the creation of a preservation commission for the purpose of preserving buildings, districts, and other properties that are determined by the commission to possess historical, cultural, architectural or educational value. Further provisions of state law enable a city to:

- Establish historic preservation districts.
- Exercise its power of eminent domain to maintain or preserve buildings, lands, areas, or districts that have been designated by the commission. Similarly, a city is prohibited from exercising its power of eminent domain to acquire such properties for the purpose of demolition and reconveyance for private use.

Historic preservation must be included in a community's comprehensive plan in order for a local government to pass an historic preservation ordinance. Ordinances must also be incorporated into the city's zoning code.

### Certified Local Government Program

The Certified Local Government Program offers recommendations and guidelines for communities to follow when enacting a preservation ordinance. Once a community has enacted a preservation ordinance and met other requirements, the program

also offers recognition and benefits to local governments that have established local historic preservation programs. To participate in the Certified Local Government Program, a community must have in place a preservation ordinance that provides for the protection of historic properties and a preservation commission that oversees this ordinance. The goal of the program is to increase local preservation activities by making the local community a partner of the Nebraska State Historical Society (NSHS), SHPO. Certified Local Governments are eligible for grants to assist in the implementation of local preservation programs. These grants can be used to finance a variety of preservation-related activities, including survey work, preparing National Register nominations, education programs, publications, staff support, workshops, and preservation events. In addition, Certified Local Governments receive technical assistance and training from the State Historic Preservation Office about historic preservation.

Certified Local Government procedures require that a historic preservation commission include at least five members, all of whom have a demonstrated interest, competence, or knowledge in historic preservation. If available in the community, at least three members must be from the disciplines of history, architectural history, architecture, landscape architecture, archaeology, planning, urban design, folklore, curation, conservation, American studies, American civilization, cultural geography, cultural anthropology, or related fields. Recommendations are made as to the following profession of members, if available:

- architect
- curator or director of an art or other museum
- professional artist or historian
- three interested and qualified persons chosen from any existing historical society; preservation group; architectural, landscape architectural, interior design, or planning association; or cultural organization
- two laypersons
- owner or operator of a business or property within a preservation district

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There are provisions in the Certified Local Government procedures for communities who cannot meet the requirements outlined in the procedures. The SHPO may certify a Certified Local Government without the minimum number of members or required disciplines if they can demonstrate that a good-faith effort was made to fill the position(s), or that an alternative composition of the commission best meets the needs of the commission and the local government. The commission may be required to seek expertise in areas that are not represented in their membership for National Register nominations and other decisions that may affect properties.

The *Nebraska Certified Local Government Procedures* outlines that local ordinances should include the following provisions:

- Authorization of historic preservation under Nebraska Statutes.
- Statement of purpose.
- Establishment of an historic preservation commission, including membership, duties, and terms of appointment.
- Criteria and procedures for the designation of local landmarks and districts which are consistent with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Registration*.
- Procedures for commenting on nominations to the National Register.
- Procedures for review concerning alteration, demolition, relocation, and new construction of any structure within a locally designated historic district, or those that may be individually designated as local landmarks.
- Definition of actions that merit review by the historic preservation commission.

### Saunders County

Saunders County has a very minimalist preservation ordinance that is believed to have been enacted c. 1985, but has lapsed into an inactive state. The one-page ordinance describes its goal as preserving, protecting, and enhancing historic buildings and places throughout the county. A 1985 list includes

approximately forty-five historic sites in the county that are protected by the ordinance. Many of these are archaeological sites, such as former mills, cemeteries, trail remnants and Indian burials, mounds or villages. Some are cabins or homes, several of which were noted to be in poor condition at the time. Locations on the list are imprecise. It is unknown how many of the identified sites could be located today.

What the ordinance does:

- Provides for review of remodeling, structural alteration or new structures by County Board of Supervisors.
- Specifies that approvals may be granted by the County Board of Supervisors based on recommendations from the Planning Commission, when improvements conform to the historic significance of the site.
- Requires the Planning Commission, in making a recommendation, to consult with an individual or organization recognized as an authority on county history, such as the Saunders County Historical Society, and to consider this consultation as the prime-factor in its recommendation.

The ordinance does not:

- Meet approved Certified Local Government requirements.
- Create a preservation commission pursuant to approved Certified Local Government procedures.
- Provide a mechanism by which the County Board of Supervisors or Planning Commission becomes aware of remodeling, structural alterations, or new structures at a locally designated property.
- Clearly state that the proposed demolition of historic properties is subject to review.
- Promote preservation education and outreach in community.
- Provide mechanisms to identify and designate additional local landmarks.
- Provide a mechanism to identify local landmarks through completion of an historic buildings survey.



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### Recommendations

Saunders County should reactivate its ordinance with the establishment of a preservation commission to oversee the protection of historic properties. The commission should begin by updating the list of properties in the county that are subject to review, based on current condition and verification of locations. The results of the 2002 NeHBS should help determine the status of historic buildings, but this survey does not include information on or about archaeological sites. The county should sponsor discussions to encourage interested residents to define current preservation goals and to become engaged as volunteer commission members. An amended ordinance should be drafted that would more clearly articulate the historic properties deemed worthy of protection and guidelines to accomplish their preservation. The amended ordinance should incorporate provisions for local ordinances outlined in the *Nebraska Certified Local Governments Procedures*. To meet Certified Local Government standards, the Saunders County ordinance would need to include the following provisions:

- Authorization of historic preservation under Nebraska statutes.
- Establishment of an historic preservation commission, including membership, duties, and terms of appointment.
- Criteria and procedures for the designation of local landmarks and districts which are consistent with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Registration*.
- Procedures for commenting on nominations to the National Register.
- Procedures for review concerning alteration, demolition, relocation, and new construction of any structure within a locally designated historic district, or those that may be individually designated as local landmarks.

### Ashland

The Ashland Historic Preservation Ordinance was established as a component of the city's zoning ordinance in March 1998. The zoning ordinance formed an historic preservation overlay district and

established a preservation commission. In April 1999 an ordinance was passed to change the preservation overlay district boundaries and amend the city's official zoning map. The preservation district currently includes approximately ten blocks including the commercial downtown and is roughly the area between Twelfth and Seventeenth Streets and Adams to Ash Streets.



Commercial building (SD01-092) located in area covered by Ashland preservation ordinance

What the ordinance does:

- Provides for five-member Preservation Commission, including a member of the City Council or Planning Commission, historian, member from the local or county historical society, real-estate agent, and citizen-at-large.
- Specifies that the Preservation Commission is advisory to the Planning Commission.
- Provides for the review of alterations, new construction, signage, and other issues regarding buildings in the city's preservation overlay district.
- Calls for regularly scheduled public meetings to be held quarterly (in April 1999 ordinance).
- Assigns the Preservation Commission to review applications for building or demolition permits for their effect upon the district's architectural features.
- States that the Planning Commission may deny an application and require negotiations between applicant and Preservation Commission.
- Outlines guidelines, based on the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for*

## Chapter 4. Preservation Ordinances in Saunders County

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*Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*, that Preservation Commission uses in reviewing permit applications.

- Provides an opportunity for an applicant to appeal a decision to the City Council.

The ordinance does not:

- Explicitly promote preservation education and outreach in community.
- Provide mechanisms to designate additional local landmarks or overlay preservation districts.
- Currently meet Nebraska Certified Local Government requirements regarding designation of additional landmarks and providing comment on National Register nominations.

### Recommendations

The city of Ashland has taken the important first step by including preservation as part of its zoning ordinance. Additional efforts should be made to educate local citizens on the purpose and objectives of the preservation commission and the preservation overlay district. Results of the 2002 NeHBS of Saunders County, including Ashland, may suggest additional properties or areas that the commission could designate for protection under the local ordinance. Procedures should be established and included in the ordinance that provide for the recognition and designation of additional local landmarks or overlay districts. To meet Certified Local Government standards, the Saunders County ordinance would need to include the following provisions:

- Criteria and procedures for the designation of local landmarks and districts that are consistent with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Registration*.
- Procedures for commenting on nominations to the National Register.

### Conclusion

The communities of Ashland and Saunders County have taken the initiative to make historic preservation part of their overall community planning objectives. Current preservation programs can be strengthened by amending their ordinances to better align with Certified Local Government guidelines

and procedures, and best practices that have been identified for local historic preservation ordinances. Ashland and Saunders County can work with the Nebraska Historical Society to achieve Certified Local Government status, which positions them to qualify for grants and to receive technical assistance on historic preservation issues.

### Sources

In initiating an effort to amend their ordinances, these communities can benefit from referring to available assistance, source materials relating to preservation planning, and ordinance development. A selection of helpful publications and on-line information is provided below.

The NeSHPO has prepared *Nebraska Certified Local Government Procedures*, outlining how a community can establish its own historic preservation ordinance. NeSHPO staff can also offer guidance and assistance to community's planning to amend their ordinance or becoming a Certified Local Government. The State Historic Preservation staff can be reached at (402) 471-4787 or 1-800-833-6747. Information is also available at the NSHS web page at [www.nebraskahistory.org](http://www.nebraskahistory.org).

The cities of Omaha and Lincoln, Certified Local Governments, have in place historic preservation ordinances that meet the requirements of the *Nebraska Certified Local Government Procedures* and is working for the community. Omaha's ordinance can be used as a model by communities developing or amending a preservation ordinance. Copies of Omaha's preservation ordinance can be obtained by contacting the NeSHPO at (402) 471-4787 or 1-800-833-6747.

The American Planning Association has drafted model planning and zoning enabling statutes, including those related to historic preservation, and packaged them in the *Growing Smart Legislative Guidebook* (Stuart Neck, ed., American Planning Association, 2002).

The Wisconsin Historical Society prepared a model ordinance, *A Brief Model Historic Preservation Ordinance for Small Communities* (State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Division of Historic Preservation, 1993). A booklet that expands upon the legal basis and benefits of such ordinances is also available, *Historic Preservation Ordinances in*

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*Wisconsin: Protection of Historic Properties by Local Governments* (State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Division of Historic Preservation, 1995). Both documents provide advice that is broadly applicable to communities outside of Wisconsin.

The National Park Service, Heritage Preservation Services, provides online technical information to support the preservation of historic buildings. This information may help a community wishing to provide guidelines for owners of historic properties. It is available at <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/index.htm>.

Several collections of preservation ordinances are available online. Reviewing other communities' ordinances can show how different local governments have addressed issues such as commission powers, designation criteria, economic hardship waivers, etc. Many local preservation ordinances share similar features and elements. However, it should be noted that since no two communities are identical, a local government should not simply copy the preservation ordinance of another jurisdiction, even if preservation efforts have proven successful in that locality.

- Mary Washington College has catalogued and digitized preservation ordinances in the state of Virginia, which are available at:  
<http://departments.mwc.edu/chpr/www/vlprc/design/lpo.htm>.

- Historic preservation ordinances in Washington State are collected at:  
<http://www.mrsc.org/Subjects/Planning/historic/hispr.aspx>.

- Sample preservation ordinances from California can be found at:  
[http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?page\\_id=1243](http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?page_id=1243).



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# Chapter 5

## Preservation in Nebraska

Throughout much of Nebraska's history, historic preservation was the province of dedicated individuals and organizations working alone in local communities. Since the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, however, the governor of each state has been required to appoint a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) to oversee preservation efforts mandated by the Act. In Nebraska, the Director of the Nebraska State Historical Society (NSHS) serves as SHPO. The staff of the NSHS' Historic Preservation Division forms the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (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:

- Conducting and maintaining a statewide historic building survey.
- Administering the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) 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 description of NeSHPO programs, followed by a staff guide with telephone numbers. Though described separately, it is important to remember that NeSHPO programs often act in concert with other programs and should be considered elements of the NeSHPO mission and a part of the mission of the NSHS.

### **Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey**

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NeHBS) was begun in 1974. The survey is conducted on a county-by-county basis and currently includes more than 64,000 properties that reflect the rich architectural and historic heritage of Nebraska. The survey is conducted by researchers who drive every rural and urban public road in a county 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 history of the area to better understand their subject. The NeHBS often includes thematic subjects that may be unique to a certain county such as an historic highway or type of industry.

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The purpose of the NeHBS is to help local preservation advocates, elected officials, land-use planners, economic development coordinators, and tourism promoters understand the wealth of historic properties in their community. Properties included in the survey have no use restrictions placed on them, nor does the survey require any level of maintenance or accessibility by property owners. Rather, the survey provides a foundation for identifying properties that may be worthy of preservation, promotion, and recognition within a community.

The NeHBS provides a basis for preservation and planning at all levels of government and for individual groups or citizens. Generally, the NeHBS includes properties that convey a sense of architectural significance. When possible and known, NeHBS also describes properties that have historical significance. The survey is not intended to be a comprehensive history of a county, but a detailed “first look” at historic properties. Additionally, as the NeHBS is in part federally funded, the NeSHPO must use federal guidelines when evaluating and identifying historic properties. In short, the NeHBS is not an end in itself, but a beginning for public planners and individuals that value their community’s history.

For more information, please call the NeHBS Program Associate or the Survey Coordinator listed in Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office Contacts.

### National Register of Historic Places

One of the goals of the NeHBS 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 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 Mount Vernon 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, what it 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 an historic district over a majority of property owners’ objections.

•Require public access to private property.

Listing a property in 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.
- Help promote community development, tourism, and economic development.
- Provide basic eligibility for financial incentives, when available.

For more information, please call the National Register Coordinator listed in Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office Contacts.

### Certified Local Governments

An important goal 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 municipality, 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 (see below), without being listed in the National Register.
- Through the use of their landmarking and survey programs, CLGs have an additional tool when considering planning, zoning, and land-use issues 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, but not least, 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 National Park Service, and there are general rules to follow. A

community considering CLG status, however, is given broad flexibility within those rules when structuring its CLG program. The emphasis of the CLG program is local management of historic properties with technical and economic 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 a locally landmarked (by a CLG see above) historic district. An income-producing property may be a rental residential, office, commercial, or industrial property. Historic working barns or other agriculture-related outbuildings may also qualify.

A certified rehabilitation is one that conforms to the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*. 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 a community. The program is not necessarily intended to reconstruct or restore historic buildings to exact, as-built 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.

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- 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 National Park Service. 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 call the Review and Preservation Services Program Associate listed in Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office Contacts.

### Federal Project Review

Section 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), through the Nebraska Department of Roads, contemplates construction of a new highway, FHWA must contact the NeSHPO for assistance in determining whether any sites or structures located in the project area are listed in, or eligible for listing 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 process to allow for alternatives that would avoid adverse effects to historic properties; i.e., in the example above, the modification of a new highway's right-of-way could avoid an archaeological site or historic barn.

It is important to note that public participation in this process is vital. The Section 106 process requires the

federal agency to seek views of the public and interested parties if adverse effects to historic properties are discovered through consultation with the NeSHPO. The NeSHPO examines information provided by the federal agency, the NeHBS, and the National Register; but often the most valuable information comes from comments provided by the public. 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 a member of the Federal Agency Review staff of the NeSHPO listed in Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office Contacts.

### 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 spend considerable time conducting public meetings and workshops and disseminating information to the public.

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 above short 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 described above, please call (402) 471-4787 or 1-800-833-6747. Information is also available at the NSHS web page at [www.nebraskahistory.org](http://www.nebraskahistory.org).



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### Archaeology

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The NeSHPO personnel above, excluding Mr. Steinacher, may also be reached by dialing 1-800-833-6747.

### State of Nebraska Historic Preservation Board Members

Fred Alley, Vice Chair – North Platte  
Bill Chada – Grand Island  
Gloria Clark – Alliance  
Melissa Connor – Lincoln  
Walter Duda – Omaha  
Beverly Fleming, Chair – Lincoln  
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Jim McKee – Lincoln  
Jack Preston – Lyman, President of the Nebraska State Historical Society Board of Trustees  
Catherine Renschler – Hastings  
Marianne Simmons – Fremont  
Lawrence Sommer, Secretary – Lincoln



## Appendix A. Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NeHBS No.	Property Name	Address	Vicinity/City
<i>Rural</i>			
SD00-002	Beetison, Israel, House	Rural	Ashland
SD00-003	Oxbow Trail Ruts	Rural	Ashland
SD00-004	Oxbow Trail Ruts	Rural	Morse Bluff
SD00-006	House and Kiln	Rural	Leshara
SD00-008	SS Cyril & Methodius Catholic Church Complex	Rural	Prague
SD00-009	Farmhouse	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-013	Iliff Methodist Episcopal Church	Rural	Memphis
SD00-014	School, District No. 5	Rural	Memphis
SD00-015	School, District No. 3	Rural	Ashland
SD00-018	House	Rural	Ceresco
SD00-019	Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church Complex	Rural	Swedeburg
SD00-024	Farmstead	Rural	Cedar Bluffs
SD00-025	School, District No. 105	Rural	Cedar Bluffs
SD00-026	School, District No. 60	Rural	Cedar Bluffs
SD00-029	Williams Farmstead	Rural	Morse Bluff
SD00-030	Williams Farmstead	Rural	Morse Bluff
SD00-031	School, District No. 91	Rural	Morse Bluff
SD00-032	Barn	Rural	Morse Bluff
SD00-033	Barn	Rural	Morse Bluff
SD00-034	School, District No. 86	Rural	Morse Bluff
SD00-035	Bohemian-Slavonian Cemetery	Rural	Morse Bluff
SD00-036	School, District No. 54	Rural	Cedar Bluffs
SD00-041	Farmstead	Rural	Malmo
SD00-043	Jensen House	Rural	Malmo
SD00-047	Wahoo Czech Presbyterian Church	Rural	Weston
SD00-048	School, District No. 71	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-050	School	Rural	Weston
SD00-052	Madigan, Thomas, House	Rural	Weston
SD00-053	Old Madigan, Thomas, House	Rural	Weston
SD00-054	House	Rural	Weston
SD00-056	Elmwood School, District No. 19	Rural	Prague
SD00-058	Catholic Workmen Hall	Rural	Morse Bluff
SD00-059	Sacred Heart Catholic Church Complex	Rural	Malmo
SD00-060	School, District No. 70	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-061	School	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-064	House	Rural	Weston
SD00-065	Farmstead	Rural	Colon
SD00-067	House	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-068	Farmstead	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-069	North Star School, District No. 45	Rural	Valparaiso
SD00-071	Pohocco Cemetery	Rural	Cedar Bluffs
SD00-074	Walla Log House	Rural	Prague
SD00-076	Camp Ashland	Rural	Ashland
SD00-077	Kavan, Frantisek and Terezie Veleba House-Moved to Saunders County Historical Museum Grounds		Wahoo
SD00-080	Farmstead	Rural	Leshara

## Appendix A. Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NeHBS No.	Property Name	Address	Vicinity/City
SD00-081	Prague Czech Presbyterian Cemetery	Rural	Prague
SD00-082	National Cemetery	Rural	Weston
SD00-083	Cemetery	Rural	Weston
SD00-084	Czech Presbyterian Cemetery	Rural	Weston
SD00-085	St. Wenceslaus Cemetery	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-086	Czech National Cemetery	Rural	Prague
SD00-087	St. John Cemetery	Rural	Prague
SD00-088	Noteware/Cedar Hill Cemetery	Rural	Cedar Bluffs
SD00-089	Sacred Heart Cemetery	Rural	Morse Bluff
SD00-090	Alma Lutheran Cemetery	Rural	Mead
SD00-091	Edenburg Cemetery	Rural	Malmo
SD00-092	St. Mary's Cemetery	Rural	Valparaiso
SD00-093	St. Francis Cemetery	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-094	Estina Swedish Baptist Cemetery	Rural	Mead
SD00-095	Bethesda Cemetery	Rural	Malmo
SD00-096	Fridhem Swedish Lutheran Cemetery	Rural	Ceresco
SD00-097	Bridge	Rural	Prague
SD00-099	Bridge	Rural	Ceresco
SD00-100	Bridge	Rural	Prague
SD00-101	Bridge	Rural	Prague
SD00-102	Bridge	Rural	Ithaca
SD00-103	Bridge	Rural	Valparaiso
SD00-104	Bridge	Rural	Memphis
SD00-106	Bridge	Rural	Ashland
SD00-107	Bridge	Rural	Weston
SD00-108	Bridge	Rural	Morse Bluff
SD00-109	Bridge	Rural	Prague
SD00-110	Bridge	Rural	Weston
SD00-111	Bridge	Rural	Prague
SD00-112	Bridge	Rural	Colon
SD00-113	Bridge	Rural	Memphis
SD00-114	Bridge	Rural	Memphis
SD00-115	Bridge	Rural	Leshara
SD00-116	Bridge	Rural	Yutan
SD00-120	Nebraska Ordnance Plant	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-121	Pokorny, Frantisek, Grave	Rural	Weston
SD00-122	Holy Rosary Cemetery	Rural	Prague
SD00-123	St. Mary's Cemetery	Rural	Cedar Bluffs
SD00-124	Ox Bow Trail Ruts	Rural	Weston
SD00-126	Dolezal, Frantisek, Farmstead	Rural	Weston
SD00-128	Erickson, Anton, Farmstead	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-129	Sutorie, James-Vech, James, Farmstead	Rural	Morse Bluff
SD00-130	Bridge	Rural	Valparaiso
SD00-131	Ox Bow Trail Ruts	Rural	Ashland
SD00-136	Lind Farmstead	Rural	Ashland
SD00-137	Bridge	Rural	Ashland
SD00-138	DLD Highway	Rural	Ashland
SD00-139	Wahoo Municipal Airport	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-140	Bridge	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-141	Farmstead	Rural	Wahoo

## Appendix A. Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NeHBS No.	Property Name	Address	Vicinity/City
SD00-142	Bridge	Rural	Weston
SD00-143	Farmstead	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-144	Farmstead	Rural	Prague
SD00-145	Farmstead	Rural	Prague
SD00-146	Farmstead	Rural	Prague
SD00-147	Bridge	Rural	Morse Bluff
SD00-148	Farmstead	Rural	Morse Bluff
SD00-149	Farmstead	Rural	Morse Bluff
SD00-150	School	Rural	Morse Bluff
SD00-151	Farmstead	Rural	Morse Bluff
SD00-152	Farmstead	Rural	Morse Bluff
SD00-153	Farmstead	Rural	Morse Bluff
SD00-154	Farmstead	Rural	Morse Bluff
SD00-155	Bridge	Rural	Cedar Bluffs
SD00-156	Bridge	Rural	Cedar Bluffs
SD00-157	Farmhouse	Rural	Cedar Bluffs
SD00-158	Farmstead	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-159	Farmstead	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-160	Farmstead	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-161	Farmstead	Rural	Malmo
SD00-162	Farmstead	Rural	Malmo
SD00-163	Farmstead	Rural	Malmo
SD00-164	Farmstead	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-165	Farmstead	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-166	Farmstead	Rural	Malmo
SD00-167	Farmstead	Rural	Malmo
SD00-168	Bridge	Rural	Malmo
SD00-169	Farmstead	Rural	Prague
SD00-170	Farmstead	Rural	Prague
SD00-171	Bridge	Rural	Morse Bluff
SD00-172	Farmhouse	Rural	Leshara
SD00-173	Farmstead	Rural	Cedar Bluffs
SD00-174	Farmstead	Rural	Cedar Bluffs
SD00-175	Farmstead	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-176	Farmhouse	Rural	Colon
SD00-177	Farmstead	Rural	Colon
SD00-178	Union Cemetery	Rural	Cedar Bluffs
SD00-179	Bridge	Rural	Cedar Bluffs
SD00-180	Bridge	Rural	Cedar Bluffs
SD00-181	Farmhouse	Rural	Cedar Bluffs
SD00-182	Farmstead	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-183	Farmstead	Rural	Colon
SD00-184	Bridge	Rural	Colon
SD00-185	Farmstead	Rural	Colon
SD00-186	Farmstead	Rural	Cedar Bluffs
SD00-187	Farmstead	Rural	Prague
SD00-188	Cemetery	Rural	Prague
SD00-189	Farmstead	Rural	Cedar Bluffs
SD00-190	Farmstead	Rural	Cedar Bluffs
SD00-191	Farmstead	Rural	Cedar Bluffs
SD00-192	Pohocco Lutheran Cemetery	Rural	Cedar Bluffs

## Appendix A. Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NeHBS No.	Property Name	Address	Vicinity/City
SD00-193	Farmstead	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-194	Farmstead	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-195	Farmstead	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-196	Farmstead	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-197	Farmstead	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-198	Bridge	Rural	Colon
SD00-199	Farmstead	Rural	Malmo
SD00-200	Farmstead	Rural	Malmo
SD00-201	Farmstead	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-202	Farmstead	Rural	Malmo
SD00-203	Bethel Cemetery	Rural	Weston
SD00-204	Farmstead	Rural	Cedar Bluffs
SD00-205	Farmstead	Rural	Weston
SD00-206	Bridge	Rural	Touhy
SD00-207	Bridge	Rural	Touhy
SD00-208	Farmstead	Rural	Touhy
SD00-209	Bridge	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-210	Farmstead	Rural	Weston
SD00-211	Bridge	Rural	Weston
SD00-212	Cemetery	Rural	Leshara
SD00-213	Farmstead	Rural	Ashland
SD00-214	Farmstead	Rural	Ithaca
SD00-215	Bridge	Rural	Malmo
SD00-216	Farmstead	Rural	Malmo
SD00-217	Union Cemetery	Rural	Malmo
SD00-218	Johannes Cemetery	Rural	Cedar Bluffs
SD00-219	Cemetery	Rural	Morse Bluff
SD00-220	Bridge	Rural	Prague
SD00-221	Farmstead	Rural	Ceresco
SD00-222	Farmstead	Rural	Ceresco
SD00-223	Farmstead	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-224	Bridge	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-225	Farmstead	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-226	Farmstead	Rural	Valparaiso
SD00-227	Farmstead	Rural	Weston
SD00-228	Farmstead	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-229	Farmstead	Rural	Ceresco
SD00-230	Rock Creek Mt. Zion Cemetery	Rural	Ceresco
SD00-231	Bridge	Rural	Ceresco
SD00-232	Bridge	Rural	Ceresco
SD00-233	Farmstead	Rural	Weston
SD00-234	Farmstead	Rural	Malmo
SD00-235	Bridge	Rural	Malmo
SD00-236	Bridge	Rural	Prague
SD00-237	Farmstead	Rural	Morse Bluff
SD00-238	Farmstead	Rural	Malmo
SD00-239	Bridge	Rural	Weston
SD00-240	Bridge	Rural	Valparaiso
SD00-241	Zion Evangelical Church Cemetery	Rural	Ithaca
SD00-242	Farmstead	Rural	Ceresco
SD00-243	Bridge	Rural	Touhy

## Appendix A. Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NeHBS No.	Property Name	Address	Vicinity/City
SD00-244	Bridge	Rural	Touhy
SD00-245	Farmstead	Rural	Colon
SD00-246	Bridge	Rural	Colon
SD00-247	Bridge	Rural	Weston
SD00-248	Bridge	Rural	Prague
SD00-249	Bridge	Rural	Prague
SD00-250	Farmhouse	Rural	Prague
SD00-251	Cemetery	Rural	Weston
SD00-252	Concrete Obelisk and Culvert	Rural	Weston
SD00-253	Farmstead	Rural	Ceresco
SD00-254	Bridge	Rural	Valparaiso
SD00-255	Cemetery	Rural	Valparaiso
SD00-256	School, District No. 45	Rural	Ceresco
SD00-257	Bridge	Rural	Ceresco
SD00-258	Pleasant Hill Cemetery	Rural	Ceresco
SD00-259	Farmhouse	Rural	Ashland
SD00-260	Farmstead	Rural	Swedeburg
SD00-261	Bridge	Rural	Valparaiso
SD00-262	Farmstead	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-263	Farmstead	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-264	Bridge	Rural	Ceresco
SD00-265	Bridge	Rural	Ceresco
SD00-266	Cemetery	Rural	Ceresco
SD00-267	Farmstead	Rural	Ceresco
SD00-268	Farmstead	Rural	Ithaca
SD00-269	Farmstead	Rural	Cedar Bluffs
SD00-270	Cemetery	Rural	Cedar Bluffs
SD00-271	Farmstead	Rural	Cedar Bluffs
SD00-272	Farmstead	Rural	Colon
SD00-273	Farmstead	Rural	Colon
SD00-274	Farmhouse	Rural	Leshara
SD00-275	House	Rural	Leshara
SD00-276	Farmstead	Rural	Cedar Bluffs
SD00-277	Platteville Cemetery	Rural	Cedar Bluffs
SD00-278	Farmhouse	Rural	Cedar Bluffs
SD00-279	Farmstead	Rural	Ithaca
SD00-280	Farmstead	Rural	Valparaiso
SD00-281	Farmstead	Rural	Valparaiso
SD00-282	Bridge	Rural	Ashland
SD00-283	Bridge	Rural	Ashland
SD00-284	Farmstead	Rural	Ashland
SD00-285	Farmstead	Rural	Ashland
SD00-286	Farmstead	Rural	Ashland
SD00-287	Farmstead	Rural	Swedeburg
SD00-288	Farmstead	Rural	Mead
SD00-289	Farmstead	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-290	Farmstead	Rural	Mead
SD00-291	Bill's Wahoo Motel	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-292	School, District No. 23	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-293	Farmstead	Rural	Mead

## Appendix A. Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NeHBS No.	Property Name	Address	Vicinity/City
SD00-294	Bridge	Rural	Yutan
SD00-295	Farmstead	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-296	Bridge	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-297	Farmstead	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-298	Farmstead	Rural	Malmo
SD00-299	Zion Lutheran Cemetery	Rural	Memphis
SD00-300	Bridge	Rural	Ceresco
SD00-301	Farmstead	Rural	Memphis
SD00-302	Cemetery	Rural	Ashland
SD00-303	House	Rural	Ashland
SD00-304	Farmstead	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-305	Green Mound Cemetery	Rural	Wahoo
SD00-306	Farmstead	Rural	Leshara
SD00-307	Pleasantview Cemetery	Rural	Leshara
SD00-308	Farmstead	Rural	Mead
SD00-309	Bridge	Rural	Mead
SD00-310	Marietta Cemetery	Rural	Mead
SD00-311	Bridge	Rural	Leshara
SD00-312	Bridge	Rural	Leshara
SD00-313	Farmstead	Rural	Yutan
SD00-314	Cemetery	Rural	Yutan
SD00-315	Farmstead	Rural	Wann
SD00-316	Farmstead	Rural	Mead
SD00-317	Bridge	Rural	Memphis
SD00-318	Maple Grove Cemetery	Rural	Cedar Bluffs
SD00-319	St. James Catholic Cemetery	Rural	Mead
SD00-320	Hollst-Lawn Cemetery	Rural	Mead
SD00-321	Farmstead	Rural	Leshara
SD00-322	Bridge	Rural	Leshara
SD00-323	Camp Cedars	Rural	Cedar Bluffs
SD00-324	Camp Eagle	Rural	Cedar Bluffs
<b><i>Ashland</i></b>			
SD01-006	House	208 North Twentieth St.	Ashland
SD01-009	House	NW corner Nineteenth St. and Adams St.	Ashland
SD01-013	House	1842 Silver St.	Ashland
SD01-021	House	408 North Eighteenth St.	Ashland
SD01-022	House	SW corner Seventeenth St. and Euclid St.	Ashland
SD01-026	House	1625 Boyd St.	Ashland
SD01-029	House	SW corner Seventeenth St. and Silver St.	Ashland
SD01-030	House	1701 Silver St.	Ashland
SD01-033	House	Ash St., south side between Fourteenth St. and Fifteenth St.	Ashland
SD01-039	St. Stevens Episcopal Church	NW corner Sixteenth St. and Adams St.	Ashland
SD01-042	First Congregational Church	NE corner Sixteenth St. and Boyd St.	Ashland



## Appendix A. Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NeHBS No.	Property Name	Address	Vicinity/City
SD01-045	House	1542 Clay St.	Ashland
SD01-051	House	1442 Clay St.	Ashland
SD01-053	Ashland Public (Carnegie) Library	207 North Fifteenth St.	Ashland
SD01-055	Methodist Episcopal Church	NE corner Fifteenth St. and Adams St.	Ashland
SD01-057	A.F. and A.M. Building	NW corner Fifteenth St. and Silver St.	Ashland
SD01-058	Farmers and Merchants National Bank	SW corner Fifteenth St. and Silver St.	Ashland
SD01-059	National Bank of Ashland	1442 Silver St.	Ashland
SD01-061	Carriage House	Alley between Fourteenth St. and Fifteenth St., Boyd St. and Dawes St.	Ashland
SD01-063	House	1326 Dawes St.	Ashland
SD01-064	House	1302 Dawes St.	Ashland
SD01-065	House	407 North Thirteenth St.	Ashland
SD01-068	House	NE corner Thirteenth and Silver St.	Ashland
SD01-069	House	407 North Twelfth St.	Ashland
SD01-072	Old Saline Ford across Salt Creek	Tenth St. and Birch St., E end of Old Main St. at Salt Creek	Ashland
SD01-075	House	201 South Eighth St.	Ashland
SD01-079	Ashland Bridge (Silver Street Bridge)	Silver St. over Salt Creek	Ashland
SD01-080	Gas Station	SW corner of Highway 63 and Adams St.	Ashland
SD01-081	Urch Auto Company	South side 1500 block Silver St.	Ashland
SD01-082	Auto Dealership	NW corner of Silver St. and Sixteenth St.	Ashland
SD01-083	Auto Garage	NE corner Silver St. and Eighteenth St.	Ashland
SD01-084	Service Station	Highway 6, west side near Silver St.	Ashland
SD01-085	House	1602 Euclid St.	Ashland
SD01-086	House	1718 Clay St.	Ashland
SD01-087	House	1702 Clay St.	Ashland
SD01-088	House	1802 Boyd St.	Ashland
SD01-089	House	1302 Boyd St.	Ashland
SD01-090	Commercial Building	1526 Silver St.	Ashland
SD01-091	Commercial Building	Silver St., south side between Fifteenth St. and Sixteenth St.	Ashland
SD01-092	Commercial Building	1427 Silver St.	Ashland
SD01-093	Commercial Building	1419 Silver St.	Ashland
SD01-094	Commercial Building	1417 Silver St.	Ashland
SD01-095	Commercial Building	c.1434 Silver St.	Ashland
SD01-096	Commercial Building	Silver St., north side between Fourteenth St. and Fifteenth St.	Ashland
SD01-097	Commercial Building	Silver St., north side between Fourteenth St. and Fifteenth St.	Ashland
SD01-098	Hoffman Building	SE corner Fourteenth St. and Silver St.	Ashland
SD01-099	Commercial Building	1331 Silver St.	Ashland

## Appendix A. Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NeHBS No.	Property Name	Address	Vicinity/City
SD01-100	Service Garage	1302 Silver St.	Ashland
SD01-101	House	SW corner Eighteenth St. and Furnas St.	Ashland
SD01-102	House	1926 Ash St.	Ashland
SD01-103	House	SW corner Twenty-First St. and Adams St.	Ashland
SD01-104	St. Mary's Catholic Church	SE corner Adams St. and Seventeenth St.	Ashland
SD01-105	Commercial Building	East side Fourteenth St. between Silver St. and Adams St.	Ashland
SD01-106	Automobile Showroom	NW corner Adams St. and Fourteenth St.	Ashland
SD01-107	House	408 North Thirteenth St.	Ashland
SD01-108	Ashland Cemetery	Silver St., south side at end of Twenty-Sixth St.	Ashland
SD01-109	Brick Streets	Ashland	Ashland
<b><i>Cedar Bluffs</i></b>			
SD02-003	House	205 Elm St.	Cedar Bluffs
SD02-005	Auditorium	Main St., north side between First St. and Second St.	Cedar Bluffs
SD02-008	Bank of Cedar Bluffs	Main St., north side between First St. and Second St.	Cedar Bluffs
SD02-009	Commercial Building	122 Main St.	Cedar Bluffs
SD02-010	Commercial Building	NE corner Second St. and Main St.	Cedar Bluffs
SD02-012	St. Mary's Catholic Church	NW corner Third St. and Pine St.	Cedar Bluffs
SD02-015	House	302 West Cedar St.	Cedar Bluffs
SD02-020	House	NW corner First St. and Pine St.	Cedar Bluffs
SD02-021	House	37 Second St.	Cedar Bluffs
SD02-022	Grain Elevator	First St., east side, north of Pine St.	Cedar Bluffs
SD02-023	House	102 Elm St.	Cedar Bluffs
SD02-024	House	103 Main St.	Cedar Bluffs
SD02-025	House	105 Main St.	Cedar Bluffs
SD02-026	House	307 Main St.	Cedar Bluffs
<b><i>Ceresco</i></b>			
SD03-001	House	321 Pine St.	Ceresco
SD03-008	Turney House	Second St., east side between Main St. and Spruce St.	Ceresco
SD03-013	Veterans Memorial Hall	Elm St., south side between First St. and Second St.	Ceresco
SD03-014	House	104 Main St.	Ceresco
SD03-015	House	Beech St., south side between First St. and Second St.	Ceresco
SD03-016	House	117 Pine St.	Ceresco
SD03-017	House	228 Pine St.	Ceresco
SD03-018	House	Second St., west side between Oak St. and Ash St.	Ceresco
SD03-019	House	220 Second St.	Ceresco
SD03-020	House	116 Third St.	Ceresco

## Appendix A. Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NeHBS No.	Property Name	Address	Vicinity/City
<b><i>Colon</i></b>			
SD04-005	Colon Grain Elevator	First St., west side between Spruce St. and Pine St.	Colon
SD04-006	Colon School, District No. 117	Oak St., north side between First St. and Second St.	Colon
SD04-009	St. Josephs Catholic Church	NW corner Cherry St. and Second St.	Colon
SD04-010	Garage	SW corner Spruce St. and Second St.	Colon
SD04-011	House	NW corner Cherry St. and Third St.	Colon
<b><i>Ithaca</i></b>			
SD05-003	Old Ithaca Grain Elevator	One block south of Fourth St. on north side of railroad tracks	Ithaca
SD05-006	Indian Mound Cemetery	Ninth St., south side, north end of town	Ithaca
SD05-007	United Methodist Church	NE corner Seventh St. and Church St.	Ithaca
<b><i>Leshara</i></b>			
SD06-001	Longbranch Saloon	212 Main St.	Leshara
<b><i>Malmo</i></b>			
SD07-002	Swedish Evangelical Mission Church	Dawson St., north side, east of Bowen Ave.	Malmo
SD07-003	Parsonage of the Swedish Evangelical Mission Church	Dawson St., north side, east of Bowen Ave.	Malmo
SD07-007	Evangelical Lutheran Edensburg Church	SW corner Rutland Ave. and Dawson St.	Malmo
SD07-009	Evangelical Lutheran Edensburg Church Parsonage	235 Rutland Ave.	Malmo
SD07-010	House	236 Rutland Ave.	Malmo
SD07-020	House	SW corner Center Ave. and Dawson St.	Malmo
SD07-022	House	Ridgewood Ave., east side between Dawson St. and Eckley St.	Malmo
SD07-026	Grain Elevator Office and Weight Station	300 Railroad St.	Malmo
SD07-027	House	Ridgewood Ave., east side between Dawson St. and Concord St.	Malmo
SD07-028	House	Rutland Ave., east side between Eckley St. and Dawson St.	Malmo
SD07-029	House	224 Dawson St.	Malmo
SD07-030	Malmo Fire Co.	Eckley St., north side between Rutland St. and Center Ave.	Malmo
SD07-031	House	Ridgewood Ave., west side between Malmo Dawson St. and Eckley St.	Malmo

## Appendix A. Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NeHBS No.	Property Name	Address	Vicinity/City
<b>Mead</b>			
SD08-001	House	SE corner Fifth St. and Oak St.	Mead
SD08-002	House	410 Oak St.	Mead
SD08-003	Mead Public School	Elm St., west side, north end of town	Mead
SD08-004	House	SW corner First St. and Elm St.	Mead
SD08-015	Bank of Mead	NE corner Fourth St. and Vine St.	Mead
SD08-020	Water Tower	SW corner Spruce St. and Fourth St.	Mead
SD08-021	House	619 Cedar St.	Mead
SD08-022	House	317 Cedar St.	Mead
SD08-023	House	SW corner Third St. and Cedar St.	Mead
SD08-024	House	NW corner Elm St. and Seventh St.	Mead
SD08-025	House	405 Vine St.	Mead
<b>Memphis</b>			
SD09-001	School	SW corner Galena St. and Natchez St.	Memphis
SD09-003	Post Office	Davenport St., north side between Cairo St. and Memphis St.	Memphis
<b>Morse Bluff</b>			
SD10-002	Bank	251 Second St.	Morse Bluff
SD10-005	Morse Bluff Town Hall	200 Ann St.	Morse Bluff
SD10-006	ZCBJ Hall	240 Ann St.	Morse Bluff
SD10-011	Morse Bluff School, District No. 14	Third St., south side between Kate St. and Maud St.	Morse Bluff
SD10-012	House	NW corner Third St. and Maud St.	Morse Bluff
SD10-013	House	Victoria St., west side between Second St. and Third St.	Morse Bluff
SD10-016	St. George's Catholic Church	Short St., east side between Second St. and Third St.	Morse Bluff
SD10-017	Ladenburger Oil Station	NE corner Second St. and Ann St.	Morse Bluff
SD10-018	Commercial Building	Second St., north side between Ann St. and Victoria St.	Morse Bluff
SD10-019	House	261 Short St.	Morse Bluff
SD10-020	House	121 Maud St.	Morse Bluff
SD10-021	House	130 Kate St.	Morse Bluff
<b>Prague</b>			
SD11-001	House	Highway Ave., south side, southeast end of town	Prague
SD11-003	Comenius School, District No. 104	Moldau St., west side between Moravia Ave. and Pribram Ave.	Prague
SD11-004	Prague Presbyterian Church	NW corner Center Ave. and Moldau St.	Prague
SD11-011	Kaspar Hospital	SW corner Center Ave. and Danube St.	Prague
SD11-014	Kaspar Building	Center Ave., south side between Railway St. and Elba St.	Prague

## Appendix A. Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NeHBS No.	Property Name	Address	Vicinity/City
SD11-015	National Hall	Center Ave., south side between Elba St. and Railway St.	Prague
SD11-018	House	NW corner Moravia Ave. and Moldau St.	Prague
SD11-020	House	112 Highway Ave.	Prague
SD11-021	House	Highway Ave., north side, east of Moldau St.	Prague
SD11-022	House	104 Highway Ave.	Prague
SD11-023	House	101 Highway Ave.	Prague
SD11-024	House	Danube St., west side, south of Highway Ave.	Prague
SD11-025	House	NE corner Highway Ave. and Railway St.	Prague
SD11-026	House	NE corner Pribram Ave. and Moldau St.	Prague
SD11-027	House	SW corner Center Ave. and Moldau St.	Prague
SD11-028	House	SE corner Moldau St. and Lusatia Ave.	Prague
SD11-029	House	NW corner Moldau St. and Waldstein St.	Prague
SD11-030	House	Railway St., east side, north end of town	Prague
SD11-031	House	Waldstein St., north side, east of Railway St.	Prague
SD11-032	House	208 Moldau St.	Prague
SD11-033	House	NE corner Railway St. and Pribram Ave.	Prague
SD11-034	House	304 Waldstein Ave.	Prague
SD11-035	House	Lusatia Ave., north side, east of Elba St.	Prague
SD11-036	House	203 West Lusatia Ave.	Prague
<b><i>Rescue</i></b>			
SD12-001	Saloon	Main St., west side, north of railroad line	Rescue
SD12-002	Commercial Building	Main St., east side, north of railroad line	Rescue
<b><i>Swedeburg</i></b>			
SD13-002	Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Mission Parsonage	Spruce St., north side between Second St. and Third St.	Swedeburg
<b><i>Touhy</i></b>			
SD14-002	St. Vitus Catholic Church	Main St., north end of town	Touhy
SD14-003	St. Vitus Cemetery	Main St., east side, north of town	Touhy
SD14-004	School, District No. 111	Green St., north side, east end of town	Touhy
SD14-005	Nebraska Elevator	Railroad tracks, west of Touhy	Touhy
SD14-006	House	Third St., north side between Main St. and railroad tracks	Touhy

## Appendix A. Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NeHBS No.	Property Name	Address	Vicinity/City
SD14-007	House	104 Second St.	Touhy
SD14-008	House	Main St., west side between Green St. and Second St.	Touhy
<i>Valparaiso</i>			
SD15-002	House	NE corner Fifth St. and South Pine St.	Valparaiso
SD15-007	Commercial Building	Second St., north side between Maple St. and Oak St.	Valparaiso
SD15-009	Church of Christ	SW corner First St. and Iver St.	Valparaiso
SD15-010	House	414 A St.	Valparaiso
SD15-012	Elevator	SW corner Maple St. and Second St.	Valparaiso
SD15-013	Valparaiso Implement Company	NE corner Oak St. and Second St.	Valparaiso
SD15-014	Commercial Building	Second St., north side between Oak St. and Pine St.	Valparaiso
SD15-015	Commercial Building	Second St., north side between Oak St. and Pine St.	Valparaiso
SD15-016	Valparaiso Public Library	NW corner Second St. and Pine St.	Valparaiso
SD15-017	House	637 South Oak St.	Valparaiso
SD15-018	House	646 South Pine St.	Valparaiso
SD15-019	House	Spruce St., east side between Fifth St. and Sixth St.	Valparaiso
SD15-020	House	NE corner Fourth St. and Pine St.	Valparaiso
SD15-021	House	NE corner Sixth St. and Blaine St.	Valparaiso
SD15-022	House	317 Iver St.	Valparaiso
SD15-023	Jensen Cemetery	Cedar Street, east side, north end of town	Valparaiso
<i>Wahoo</i>			
SD16-005	Burlington Depot	431 West Third St.	Wahoo
SD16-007	House	NE corner First St. and Locust St.	Wahoo
SD16-008	House	First St., north side between Sycamore St. and Walnut St.	Wahoo
SD16-009	House	NW corner First St. and Walnut St.	Wahoo
SD16-012	Saunders County Courthouse and Jail	SE corner Fifth St. and Chestnut St.	Wahoo
SD16-013	House	351 West Fourth St.	Wahoo
SD16-017	House	526 West Fourth St.	Wahoo
SD16-019	House	654 West Fifth St.	Wahoo
SD16-022	House	Fifth St., south side between Locust St. and Sycamore St.	Wahoo
SD16-023	House	459 Sycamore St.	Wahoo
SD16-029	Tharp House	615 Locust St.	Wahoo
SD16-035	House	659 West Seventh St.	Wahoo
SD16-039	House	344 West Eighth St.	Wahoo
SD16-045	House	911 West Eighth St.	Wahoo
SD16-046	House	585 West Ninth St.	Wahoo
SD16-050	House	316 West Eleventh St.	Wahoo
SD16-051	Luther College Rectory	1335 Locust St.	Wahoo

## Appendix A. Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NeHBS No.	Property Name	Address	Vicinity/City
SD16-052	Academy Monument	Kennedy College Campus between Oak St. and Sycamore St.	Wahoo
SD16-055	Marietta Presbyterian Church	Sycamore St., west side between Thirteenth St. and Fourteenth St.	Wahoo
SD16-059	House	1258 Linden Ave.	Wahoo
SD16-061	House	214 East Twelfth St.	Wahoo
SD16-062	Hanson, Howard, House	1149 Linden Ave.	Wahoo
SD16-063	House	1146 Linden Ave.	Wahoo
SD16-071	Telephone Building	666 Broadway St.	Wahoo
SD16-075	House	807 Broadway St.	Wahoo
SD16-081	House	1226 Beech St.	Wahoo
SD16-085	Kirchman, Frank, House	957 Beech St.	Wahoo
SD16-086	House	906 Beech St.	Wahoo
SD16-091	First United Methodist Church	NE corner Seventh St. and Beech St.	Wahoo
SD16-094	House	Eighth St., north side between Beech St. and Elm St.	Wahoo
SD16-097	House	1359 Pine St.	Wahoo
SD16-099	Fullerton Lumber	Sixth St., south side between Orange St. and Elm St.	Wahoo
SD16-100	Wahoo Post Office	134 East Sixth St.	Wahoo
SD16-104	Commercial Building	Fifth St., south side between Maple St. and Broadway St.	Wahoo
SD16-106	S.H.A. Company Building - Fred E. Anderson Building	SW Corner Fifth St. and Broadway St.	Wahoo
SD16-108	Commercial Building	Fifth St., north side, 100 block between Maple St. and Broadway St.	Wahoo
SD16-109	Commercial Building	513-527 Broadway St.	Wahoo
SD16-110	Commercial Building	535 Broadway St.	Wahoo
SD16-111	Commercial Building	543 Broadway St.	Wahoo
SD16-112	Commercial Building	120 East Fifth St.	Wahoo
SD16-113	Commercial Building	Fifth St., north side between Broadway St. and Linden Ave.	Wahoo
SD16-114	Commercial Building	142 East Fifth St.	Wahoo
SD16-115	Wigwam Café	146-150 East Fifth St.	Wahoo
SD16-117	Commercial Building	Fifth St., south side between Broadway St. and Linden Ave.	Wahoo
SD16-118	Commercial Building	125-127 East Fifth St.	Wahoo
SD16-120	First National Bank	SE corner Fifth St. and Linden Ave.	Wahoo
SD16-121	Masonic Temple	SW corner Fifth St. and Linden Ave.	Wahoo
SD16-122	Commercial Building	523-525 Linden Ave.	Wahoo
SD16-123	Commercial Building	536 Linden Ave.	Wahoo
SD16-124	OK Market	Linden Ave., east side between Fifth St. and Sixth St.	Wahoo
SD16-128	St. Wenceslaus Catholic Church	SE corner Second St. and Linden Ave.	Wahoo
SD16-139	St. Petri Norwegian-Danish Church Site	NE corner Seventh St. and Maple St.	Wahoo

## Appendix A. Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NeHBS No.	Property Name	Address	Vicinity/City
SD16-140	Swedish Baptist Church Site	NE corner Seventh St. and Linden St.	Wahoo
SD16-141	Commercial Building	547-555 Broadway St.	Wahoo
SD16-142	Commercial Building	569-577 Broadway St.	Wahoo
SD16-143	Commercial Building	SE corner of Broadway St. and Sixth St.	Wahoo
SD16-144	Commercial Building	Broadway St., east side between Fifth St. and Sixth St.	Wahoo
SD16-145	Commercial Building	550 Broadway St.	Wahoo
SD16-146	Commercial Building	240 East Fifth St.	Wahoo
SD16-147	Commercial Building	127 East Sixth St.	Wahoo
SD16-148	Commercial Building	514 Linden Ave.	Wahoo
SD16-149	Commercial Building	Linden Ave., east side between Fifth St. and Sixth St.	Wahoo
SD16-150	Commercial Building	Linden Ave., east side between Fifth St. and Sixth St.	Wahoo
SD16-151	Commercial Building	556 Linden Ave.	Wahoo
SD16-152	Wahoo Oil Company	SE corner Linden Ave. and Sixth St.	Wahoo
SD16-153	Auto Garage	Sixth St., south side between Linden Ave. and Beech St.	Wahoo
SD16-154	House	307 East Seventh St.	Wahoo
SD16-155	House	456 East Seventh St.	Wahoo
SD16-156	House	Seventh St., north side between Orange St. and Elm St.	Wahoo
SD16-157	City of Wahoo Utilities	Seventh St., east end of town	Wahoo
SD16-158	House	818 Elm St.	Wahoo
SD16-159	House	1025 Broadway St.	Wahoo
SD16-160	House	1009 Broadway St.	Wahoo
SD16-161	House	824 Broadway St.	Wahoo
SD16-162	House	759 Broadway St.	Wahoo
SD16-163	House	743 Broadway St.	Wahoo
SD16-164	House	NW corner Broadway St. and Seventh St.	Wahoo
SD16-165	House	128 East Seventh St.	Wahoo
SD16-166	Kirchman, F. J. House	946 Beech St.	Wahoo
SD16-167	House	SE corner Beech St. and Tenth St.	Wahoo
SD16-168	House	535 West Fourth St.	Wahoo
SD16-169	House	Fourth St., north side between Sycamore St. and Walnut St.	Wahoo
SD16-170	House	320 West Fifth St.	Wahoo
SD16-171	House	350 West Fifth St.	Wahoo
SD16-172	House	323 West Sixth St.	Wahoo
SD16-173	House	353 West Eighth St.	Wahoo
SD16-174	House	805 Walnut St.	Wahoo
SD16-175	House	563 West Eighth St.	Wahoo
SD16-176	House	462 West First St.	Wahoo
SD16-177	House	757 Sycamore	Wahoo
SD16-178	School	Locust St., east side south of JFK Campus	Wahoo



## Appendix A. Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NeHBS No.	Property Name	Address	Vicinity/City
SD16-179	House	511 Locust St.	Wahoo
SD16-180	House	739 Walnut St.	Wahoo
SD16-181	House	755 Walnut St.	Wahoo
SD16-182	House	456 West Ninth St.	Wahoo
SD16-183	House	344 West Ninth St.	Wahoo
SD16-184	House	314 West Ninth St.	Wahoo
SD16-185	House	235 East Ninth St.	Wahoo
SD16-186	House	1209 Sycamore St.	Wahoo
SD16-187	House	1426 Sycamore St.	Wahoo
SD16-188	House	1363 Walnut St.	Wahoo
SD16-189	Greenwood Cemetery	Chestnut St., east side north of Eighteenth St.	Wahoo
SD16-190	House	NE corner Sycamore St. and Fifteenth St.	Wahoo
SD16-191	House	722 West Ninth St.	Wahoo
SD16-192	House	NE corner Beech St. and Second St.	Wahoo
SD16-193	House	745 Elm St.	Wahoo
SD16-194	House	656 Elm St.	Wahoo
SD16-195	House	458 East Sixth St.	Wahoo
SD16-196	House	232 East Eighth St.	Wahoo
SD16-197	House	NE corner Tenth St. and Elm St.	Wahoo
SD16-198	House	926 Orange St.	Wahoo
SD16-199	House	133 West Fourth St.	Wahoo
SD16-200	Service Station	NE corner Fourth St. and Broadway St.	Wahoo
SD16-201	Commercial Building	NE corner Fourth St. and Linden Ave.	Wahoo
SD16-202	House	108 West First St.	Wahoo
SD16-203	House	260 West First St.	Wahoo
SD16-204	House	NE corner Second St. and Chestnut St.	Wahoo
SD16-205	House	119 Broadway St.	Wahoo
SD16-206	House	227 Broadway St.	Wahoo
SD16-207	House	328 Broadway St.	Wahoo
SD16-208	Grain Elevator	Maple St., west side between Fifth and Sixth St.	Wahoo
SD16-209	Service Station	662 Linden Ave.	Wahoo
SD16-210	House	935 Linden Ave.	Wahoo
SD16-211	House	1357 Linden Ave.	Wahoo
SD16-212	House	1459 Linden Ave.	Wahoo
SD16-213	House	1543 Linden Ave.	Wahoo
SD16-214	House	SW corner Sixteenth St. and Linden Ave.	Wahoo
SD16-215	House	NW corner Sixteenth St. and Linden Ave.	Wahoo
SD16-216	House	1357 Beech St.	Wahoo
SD16-217	House	1045 Elm St.	Wahoo
SD16-218	House	1244 Elm St.	Wahoo
SD16-219	House	478 East Fifteenth St.	Wahoo

## Appendix A. Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NeHBS No.	Property Name	Address	Vicinity/City
SD16-220	House	1357 Orange St.	Wahoo
SD16-221	House	1343 Orange St.	Wahoo
SD16-222	House	1448 Pine St.	Wahoo
SD16-223	House	250 East Eleventh St.	Wahoo
SD16-224	House	Eleventh St., north side between Broadway St. and Linden Ave.	Wahoo
SD16-225	House	1136 Desnay St.	Wahoo
SD16-226	House	1150 Desnay St.	Wahoo
SD16-227	Service Station	SW corner Chestnut St. and Tenth St.	Wahoo
SD16-228	House	1043 Chestnut St.	Wahoo
SD16-229	House	975 Sycamore St.	Wahoo
SD16-230	House	1030 Sycamore St.	Wahoo
SD16-231	House	958 Sycamore St.	Wahoo
SD16-232	House	946 Walnut St.	Wahoo
SD16-233	House	110 East Twelfth St.	Wahoo
SD16-234	House	462 East Thirteenth St.	Wahoo
SD16-235	House	142 East Thirteenth St.	Wahoo
SD16-236	House	1223 Broadway St.	Wahoo
SD16-237	Brick Streets	Wahoo	Wahoo
<b>Wann</b>			
SD17-001	Church	SW corner Platte St. and Wilson St.	Wann
SD17-002	School	Wilson St., east side between Nebraska St. and Main St.	Wann
<b>Weston</b>			
SD18-001	Methodist Church - Kostel Nadeje	NE corner Second St. and Arbor St., Saunders County Museum	Weston
SD18-002	House	550 Third St.	Weston
SD18-003	First Baptist Church	Third St., north side between Erie St. and Princeton St.	Weston
SD18-004	House	NW corner of Pike St. and Plum St.	Weston
SD18-005	House	310 Pike St.	Weston
SD18-006	House	Pike St., north side between Third St. and Plum St.	Weston
SD18-009	St. John's Catholic Church	NE corner Pine St. and Saylor St.	Weston
SD18-010	Public School	School St., south side at end of Elm St.	Weston
SD18-013	Commercial Building	Pike St., north side between Elm St. and Pine St.	Weston
SD18-016	Commercial Garage	Pike St., north side, between Ash St. and Elm St.	Weston
SD18-020	Weston Lumber & Building Center	SW corner of Oak St. and Race St.	Weston
SD18-022	House	Vine St., north side, between Elm St. and Ash St.	Weston
SD18-025	Bank	SE corner of Elm St. and Race St.	Weston
SD18-026	Bank	Elm St., west side between Pike St. and Race St.	Weston

## Appendix A. Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NeHBS No.	Property Name	Address	Vicinity/City
SD18-027	Kovanda's Opera House	Elm St., west side, between Pike St. and Race St.	Weston
SD18-028	Louis Kovanda Saloon	NW corner of Elm St. and Pike St.	Weston
SD18-030	St. John's Cemetery	Princeton St., east side between First St. and Saylor St.	Weston
SD18-031	Bohemian Lutheran Church Site	NW corner Elm St. and Main St.	Weston
SD18-032	House	240 Vine St.	Weston
SD18-033	House	140 Vine St.	Weston
SD18-034	House	110 Vine St.	Weston
SD18-035	House	235 Pike St.	Weston
SD18-036	House	150 Pike St.	Weston
SD18-037	House	410 Third St.	Weston
SD18-038	House	440 Erie St.	Weston
SD18-039	House	Princeton St., East side between Second St. and Third St.	Weston
SD18-040	Weston Water Tower	Princeton St., east side between First St. and Second St.	Weston
SD18-041	Pony Truss Bridge	School St., west end of town over Wahoo Creek	Weston
SD18-042	House	110 South St.	Weston
SD18-043	House	445 Second St.	Weston
<b><i>Yutan</i></b>			
SD19-003	St. John's Lutheran Church	NW corner Fourth St. and Vine St.	Yutan
SD19-008	House	801 Second St.	Yutan
SD19-009	House	308 Maple St.	Yutan
SD19-010	House	306 Maple St.	Yutan
SD19-011	House	407 Fourth St.	Yutan
SD19-012	House	101 Third St.	Yutan
SD19-013	House	101 Fourth St.	Yutan
SD19-014	Auditorium	Second St., east side between Vine St. and Maple St.	Yutan
SD19-015	Apartment Building	602 Second St.	Yutan



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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.

**Column.** A circular or square vertical support member.

## Glossary

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**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.

**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.



*Example of Commercial Vernacular Style*

**Contributing** (NeHBS definition). A building, site, structure, object, or collection of buildings such as a farmstead that meets the NeHBS criteria of integrity, historic association, historic architectural qualities, and was present during the period of significance. A property that contributes to the NeHBS 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.

**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.



*Example of Cross Gable building form*



*Example of Dormer*

**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.

**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.

**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.



*Example of Gabled Ell building form*



*Example of Front Gable building form*

### Historic siding materials

As asphalt building materials became more popular, companies such as Flinkote, Johns-Manville, Ruberiod, and Pabco began creating siding materials in addition to roof shingles. The asphalt roofing industry developed between 1903 and 1920, creating varied shingle sizes and shapes. The siding shingles were typically similar in color and design to the roofing shingles, but were larger in size. During the 1930s, the Flintkote Company offered a siding pattern that imitated bricks. During World War II the use of asbestos-cement siding and roofing materials rose to new levels, primarily as a result of the need to enclose munitions supplies with an easy assembled, inexpensive, fireproof material. The material became a popular residential building material following the war. Asbestos-cement siding shingles, also referred to as slate siding, came in a wide variety of colors, sizes, and textures. During production, asbestos fibers were typically bound with cement, causing the asbestos to be unable to breathe, and therefore limiting the health risk. The material proved popular because of building material shortages caused by the war, the efficient price, and the benefit of being fireproof. Companies that produced asphalt building materials, such as Johns-Manville, Ruberoid, and Pabco also produced asbestos materials. Advertisements from the 1950s show how popular these products were, and claimed that they could modernize a home, add fireproof protection, and were a permanent, no maintenance product. Production began during World War II, and some companies produced siding into the 1980s, although rising health concerns about the materials in the 1960s curtailed popularity.

-- Discussion adapted from Thomas C. Jester, ed., *Twentieth-Century Building Materials* (Washington D.C.: The McGraw-Hill Companies, 1995), 42, 250.

## Glossary

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**Integrity.** Authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic period. (See Chapter 3, Research Design.)

**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.

**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 (see Chapter 1, Introduction of this report).

**National Register of Historic Places Criteria.** Established criteria for evaluating the eligibility of properties for inclusion in the National Register. See Chapter 3, Research Design.

**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.



*Example of One Story Cube building form*

**Noncontributing** (NeHBS definition). A building, site, structure, object, or collection of buildings such as a farmstead that does not meet the NeHBS 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 NeHBS 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.

**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.



*Example of Side Gable building form*

**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.

**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.

**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.

## Glossary

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**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.

All 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).