

**Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey  
Reconnaissance Survey Final Report  
of  
Morrill County, Nebraska  
prepared for  
Nebraska State Historical Society  
State Historic Preservation Office**

by

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## **Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey**

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NEHBS) is an ongoing project of the State Historic Preservation Office. Since its beginnings in 1974 with limited fieldwork by staff and student interns, NEHBS has expanded from a few thousand sites in urban and rural areas to over 40,000 recorded properties in three-fourths of the state. By 1992, the office plans to cover the entire state.

Through its documentation of the state's historic and architectural resources, NEHBS provides a basis for historic preservation in Nebraska. Survey data is used to list buildings in the National Register, which in turn may result in recognition and preservation. NEHBS data is also used to determine needs for further documentation and planning for the state's historic places. A brief description of Historic Preservation Office programs follows.

Equally important, while contributing to the history of the entire state, the survey also promotes local and regional awareness of significant buildings and sites. County officials, historical societies, planning organizations, and individuals are encouraged to use the information for community development, tourism, and historic preservation in their own communities.

## **National Register**

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey, which documents historic buildings and places throughout the state, also identifies those that may qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Established in 1966, the National Register is America's official inventory of sites, buildings, and districts, recognized for their importance to national, state, and local history. To qualify for listing, properties must be at least

fifty (50) years old and have associations with one or more of the following: historic events, significant individuals, architecture, or future research potential.

### **Tax Incentive Program**

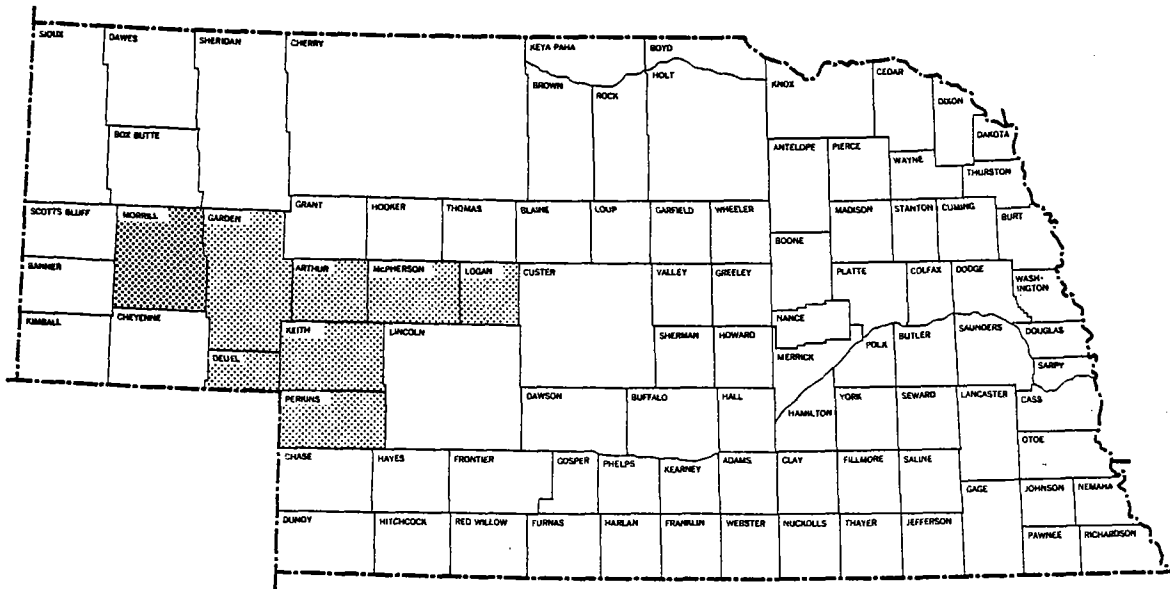
Inclusion in the National Register may enable income-producing properties to qualify for federal tax credits as certified rehabilitation projects. Designed to encourage the reuse and revitalization of historic buildings, neighborhoods, and "main street" districts, the tax incentives have been available since 1976. The program seeks to promote the reuse of historic buildings, including community redevelopment efforts and economic opportunities by retaining the distinctive qualities of buildings or districts.

### **Review and Compliance**

The Historic Buildings Survey is an important source of information for the State Historic Preservation Office and government agencies when complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Commonly referred to as "review and compliance," Section 106 was established to ensure the documentation and protection of buildings and sites which may be affected by any federally funded or licensed project, such as highway construction. NEHBS survey data enables preservation staff and federal agencies to evaluate potentially affected properties and upon evaluation, to seek methods to mitigate the effect of these projects on important resources.

These and other programs are administered in Nebraska by the State Historic Preservation Office. Additional information may be obtained by contacting the office.

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### Western Nebraska Sandhills and High Plains Survey Area

The architectural research firm of Save America's Heritage was selected by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NESHPO) and engaged in a contractual agreement to conduct the Western Nebraska Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey. The survey consisted of the completed preliminary fieldwork in eight western Nebraska counties: Morrill, Deuel, Perkins, Keith, Garden, Arthur, McPherson, and Logan. Initiated in September, 1989, the survey was completed in the summer of 1990. With the completion of the eight-county project, the Western Nebraska Sandhills and High Plains were the third region of the state to be completed under the NESHPO's plan for preliminary statewide coverage by 1991-92.

The primary objective of the survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic material resources extant in the western Nebraska region. Another primary objective of the survey was the identification of a definitive group of historic properties judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

(NRHP). The Historic Buildings Survey of Morrill County has accomplished this goal by identifying a total of 115 historic properties considered eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP. In addition to the completion of these primary goals, several of the survey's secondary goals were also satisfied. These include the identification of specific building types or construction methods which either related to or were unique to the historic built environment of Nebraska, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement and building technologies.

The following table outlines the numerical results of the Morrill County Historic Buildings Survey. The results included in parentheses indicate those properties previously surveyed by the NESHPO. The numbers are summarized according to the NEHBS number prefixes for rural and town locations.

Numerical Summary of Morrill County Reconnaissance Survey

MORRILL COUNTY	TOTAL PROPERTIES	CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS	CONTRIBUTING SITES	CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES	CONTRIBUTING OBJECTS
M000: Rural	158 (10)	510 (15)	4 (2)	3	122 (2)
M001: Angora	8	17	0	0	3
M003: Bayard	62	89	0	0	0
M004: Bridgeport	93 (2)	123 (2)	0	0	5
M005: Broadwater	31 (1)	42 (1)	0	1	5
M006: Northport	13	12	0	1	1
M007: Perrin	1	1	0	0	0
M008: Redington	3	0 (3)	0	0	0
<hr/>					
TOTAL NUMBER SURVEYED IN FY 1989-1990:	369 (13)	794 (21)	4 (2)	5	136 (2)
TOTAL NEHBS TO DATE:	382	815	6	5	138

Approximated Area of Survey Coverage: 416.9 square miles (266,800 acres).  
Numbers in parenthesis indicate previously surveyed properties



## HISTORIC OVERVIEW

### Physical Description

Morrill County is located in the southwest portion of the state in what is known as Nebraska's panhandle. It is bordered by Box Butte County to the north, Garden County to the east, Cheyenne County to the south and Banner and Scotts Bluff Counties to the west. The North Platte River flows through the county entering near Chimney Rock in the west-central portion of the county and flows southeast to where it leaves the county near the southeast border with Garden County. The land north of the North Platte River is classified as Sand Hills country and the land to the south of the river is High Plains country.

The High Plains geographic zone of Nebraska, of which the southern section of the county is a part, is characterized by flat lying land like the Central Plains zone, which is composed of sandstone or stream-deposited silts, sand, clay and gravel overlain with loess. The eastern section of the zone is also composed of scattered segments of sandhills which, unlike the Sand Hills zone, are stabilized by sandsage prairie grasses. High Plains vegetation is exclusively short grass prairie. Lodgepole Creek and the South Platte River transect the zone from east to west. Quantities of limestone of the White River formation outcrop along Lodgepole Creek and Sidney Draw.

The northern section of Morrill County is classified as Sand Hills. This zone is composed of hilly land of low to high sand dunes stabilized by grass cover. These dunes mantle stream deposited silt, sand, gravel and sandstone. The sandhills prairie and topography are unique to Nebraska and North America. The zone is drained by the Loup River system except along the northern edge which is drained by the Niobrara (NESHPO, 1989, "Historical Contexts in Nebraska, Topical Listing).

The most notable physical landmark in Morrill County is Chimney Rock, located approximately four miles south of Bayard. A slender spire which rises from a conical base, Chimney Rock is located in the south edge of the North Platte River valley. Chimney Rock rises 480 feet above the river valley and is an isolated erosional remnant of the bluffs at the edge of the Platte Valley to the south. A National Historic Site, Chimney Rock was a famous landmark for thousands of settlers who crossed the plains in the nineteenth century.

#### **Original Inhabitants**

Prior to nineteenth-century white settlement, the Pawnee and Sioux tribes claimed the land of the Sandhills as hunting grounds. The two tribes disputed various tracts between themselves. The Pawnee claimed the drainage area of the Loup River as their hunting grounds and camped near the mouth of the river. The Sioux claimed lands east to the forks of the Platte and north to the mouth of the White River in South Dakota as their hunting grounds. Both tribes depended on the bison, which roamed the sandhills in vast numbers, as their primary source of food and raw material.

Other Native American tribes in Nebraska included the Omahas, the Otoe and the Ponca, all of whom were more sedentary than the Sioux or Pawnee, and other tribes claimed had been acquired by the federal government either through treaty and/or coercion. The final treaty, in 1876, opened the sandhills region to settlement.

#### **Settlement of Nebraska**

The first Europeans to reach what would become Nebraska were Spanish soldiers in search of mythical Quivira (Olson, page 29). By the early 1700's the French had begun to

move into the Trans-Missouri country. In 1763 the Spanish, through that year's Treaty of Paris, had possession of all land west of the Mississippi. In 1800 the French took possession of the region under the Treaty of San Ildefonso. However, in 1803 the French, under Napoleon, sold this vast expanse of land to the Americans for about four cents and acre, or \$15,000,000 U.S. dollars. The Louisiana Purchase, as the exchange was called, included the territory that would become the state of Nebraska.

In 1803 the Americans began plans to initiate the exploration of their new possession with the famed Lewis and Clark Expedition. Undertaken "for purposes of extending the external commerce of the United States," Congress appropriated \$2,500.00 for the expedition (Olson, page 36). In the Spring of 1804 the members of the exploration team left the St. Louis area and by July, 1804 had made their first camp, in the area that would become Nebraska, near the mouth of the Little Nemaha River. The expedition passed through Nebraska and continued to the Pacific Ocean.

Although the area to become Nebraska was part of a vast expanse of land west of the Mississippi to be designated by an 1834 Act of Congress as land for Native Americans, the region was traversed by fur trappers and traders, missionaries and settlers headed further west between the years of 1804 and 1854, when the Territory of Nebraska was officially opened to settlement. Some of the early establishments of western culture in Nebraska included Fort Atkinson in the 1820's and the Merrill Mission in Bellevue.

Another aspect of settlement in Nebraska, both prior to official opening of the territory and after, were the famous Oregon, Mormon and California Trails, all of which passed through the southern half of the state. All of these trails passed westward along the Platte River and were used between 1841 and 1848.

The Territory of Nebraska was officially established in 1854, with the first

legislature convening in January, 1855. Between 1854 and 1862 the majority of settlement took place in the southeast and eastern sections of the state. In this period, settlement was done through either the provisions of the Pre-Emption Law of 1841, which allowed a settler to file a claim on 160 acres and pay \$1.25 per acre at time of sale, through the purchase of military bounty land warrants or through direct purchase. The Homestead Act of 1862 allowed for more liberal disbursement of the public domain. This act allowed settlers to acquire between 40 and 160 acres of land without the standard per acre fee if he/she remained on the claim for 5 years and meet a specified level of improvements (i.e. buildings, and land under cultivation). Settlement in the western reaches of the State occurred under this act, or later under the provisions of the 1904 Kinkaid Act.

Nebraska became a state in 1867 with its present borders defined. In the early 1860's the United States government began planning a transcontinental railway line for the transportation of people and goods which would unite the country. The railroad would extend through the territory, and then state, of Nebraska with a site near Omaha as the eastern terminus of the line. In 1867 the route was completed when the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Lines joined in Utah. The development of the line through Nebraska had a major impact on the settlement and growth of the small towns and communities throughout the western region of the state, and the state as a whole. Inland counties, without a railroad through their borders, generally developed at a slower rate and often did not achieve the kinds of settlement and sustained populations found in counties through which a line ran. In counties where the line did run, a town, or proposed town, could either prosper or fail depending on the decision made by the railroad company regarding the placement of depots or sidings.

While the eastern, northeastern, and central regions of the state had been settled by

the late 1880's, the Sandhills region of Nebraska was only just beginning to be settled. This region, encompassing a great portion of the western section of the state north of the Platte River, was generally not suitable for the kinds of agricultural activities pursued in the rest of the state. Since the 1870's, cattlemen had free-ranged vast herds in the area. In the late 1860's and early 1870's, Texas cattlemen began to drive their herds north on the Texas Trail to feed in Nebraska. These early ranchers would later come into conflict with settlers and federal government regarding the fencing of lands and free-range ranching. Although settlement had begun in the Sandhills region it had progressed at a slow pace. Railroads eventually entered the region however, and along the lines development was more marked.

In 1904 the Kinkaid Act was effected. Designed to encourage settlement in the Sandhills region, the act allowed homesteaders to file 640 acres claim, as opposed to the usual 160 acres. This act recognized that the arid Sandhills required that the settler possess a greater land area in order to be successful in either agriculture or ranching. The Kinkaid Act was of great importance to the settlement of the Sandhills region and was responsible for the largest recorded populations of the affected counties (1915-1930). Although many of the settlers eventually sold out to larger ranching endeavors, this act successfully disposed of the public domain in the area.

The success, in terms of social and economic development of the period between 1900 and 1930, came to an end with the drought and Depression of the 1930's. Many people left the western section of the state during this time and some towns ceased to exist. Populations declined in general, and much commercial development came to a halt. The end of the drought and the slow rebuilding of the economy, followed by the impact of World War II combined to stabilize not only this region but the country as a whole. Economically the

state benefited from the War in terms of new industry and increased motivation. The post-war years and the 1950's were ones of economic development and stability. This remained the case until the economic and farm crises of the 1970's and 1980's.

### County History

Although both the Mormon and Oregon Trails passed through the area that would become Morrill County it was during the Settlement and Expansion Period<sup>1</sup> that permanent settlement began in the county. Morrill County was originally a part of a vast Cheyenne County. Although Cheyenne County was divided in 1889 into Cheyenne and Deuel Counties, the further division creating Morrill County did not occur until 1908. In 1907 the citizens of Bayard and the newly formed community of Bridgeport began to petition for the division of Cheyenne County to create a new county. In November, 1908, an election was held with a majority voting for the division and the new county of Morrill.

As was usually the case in the beginning of a new county, the two or more major communities in the area would battle for the county seat. Bayard and Bridgeport vied for county seat designation and the 1908 election was won by Bridgeport. Two years later, in 1910, the first courthouse was built.

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<sup>1</sup> All Temporal Periods referred to in this text are derived from "Historical Contexts in Nebraska, Temporal Periods", NESHPO, 1989, and are specifically:

- 1) Pre-Territorial: 1804-1854,
- 2) Territorial Period: 1854-1867,
- 3) Settlement and Expansion: 1867-1890,
- 4) Development and Growth: 1890-1920,
- 5) Spurious Economic Growth: 1920-1929,
- 6) The Great Depression: 1929-1941,
- 7) World War II: 1941-1945,
- 8) Post-War Nebraska: 1946-Present.

### **Morrill County Towns**

Bridgeport is located on the south side of the North Platte River in the north-central region of the county. The earliest development in the Bridgeport area was the 1876 construction of a bridge over the North Platte River about three miles west from the present town of Bridgeport. Built by Henry T. Clarke to secure trade routes to the Black Hills, the bridge had sixty-one trusses and a span of about two thousand feet. During the campaigns of 1876-1877, the United States army constructed blockhouses near the site to protect the structure from Indian raids. Eventually, other buildings were constructed near the bridge by white settlers seeking commercial trade. Despite the influence of the bridge on settlement, the first significant growth of a community did not occur until the early 1900's. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad prompted much of the settlement by establishing a station in Bridgeport in 1900 during the construction of a line from Alliance to Sterling, Colorado. The growth of Bridgeport followed and by 1901, the settlement had incorporated into a village. The Camp Clarke bridge remained in use until it was closed in 1906. The period of Development and Growth was one of foundation building for the new town of Bridgeport. In 1910, the Morrill County Courthouse was dedicated in Bridgeport and the community became the governmental center of the county. Bridgeport was further bolstered by the arrival of the Union Pacific Railroad in 1911. The Union Pacific rail line in Morrill County generally followed the north bank of the North Platte River.

While Bridgeport has been the civic center of Morrill county with the county offices and supporting establishments, the community of Bayard has been the agricultural center of the county. Bayard was established in 1888 and its first bank opened in 1889. A newspaper, The Chimney Rock Transcript was in existence almost from the town's beginnings and was

later named The Bayard Transcript. The Development and Growth period saw the establishment of Bayard as a town. Although the Union Pacific railroad constructed in 1910 did not proceed directly through Bayard, the community continued to experience growth. The Great Western Sugar Company of Denver, Colorado constructed a sugar beet processing plant. Sugar beet sugar production has had a major effect on the growth and development of not only Bayard but also the entire county (see Agriculture Historic Contexts in Morrill County, p. 33). The sugar beet industry was further encouraged by the construction of a canal system for irrigation. Irrigation systems fed from water stored in dams to the west made this portion of the North Platte River valley a productive farming region. The local farm economy relies primarily upon the raising of beans, potatoes, sugar beets, and alfalfa, and the production of livestock.

The Chimney Public Power District (REA) established their headquarters in Bayard and implemented electrical service to the rural properties of the region. The Bayard grade school and high school were completed in 1917 and 1920, respectively. Various businesses, fraternal and social associations, and religious organizations were also formed in the early part of the century, adding cohesiveness to the fabric of the Bayard community.

The community of Broadwater in southeast Morrill County was also initiated by the establishment of the Union Pacific Depot which located there in 1909. Various businesses including the first bank, lumber yard, hardware and drug stores were constructed within two years of the arrival of the railroad. The first Broadwater Post Office was also opened in 1909. From this point on, Broadwater experienced growth until the Great Depression era. Primary factors contributing to the growth of Broadwater including the location of a beet dump in 1913, Farmer's Elevator in 1916. City services started with the first electric light system in 1916, a water system in 1921, gas lines in 1931, and sewer disposal in



1935. Transportation access to Broadwater was increased by the opening of State Highway #26, and the opening of a bridge over the North Platte River in 1925. The primary period of growth for Broadwater therefore, occurred between its founding in 1909 and the Depression of the 1930's.

Other communities located in Morrill County include: Redington, which serves the southwest portion of Morrill County including the Wildcat Hills; Northport, located on the North bank of the Platte River by Bridgeport; and Angora, a settlement in northwest Morrill County formed by the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad in 1900.

#### **Ethnic Groups and Population Trends**

The first federal census record for Morrill county was in 1910; prior to that period the area's population was recorded with Cheyenne County. In 1910 Morrill County had a total population of 4,584 with 336 of foreign birth. The majority of immigrants in the county in 1910 came from Germany (72), Austria (54), the British Isles (46), Sweden (39), Greece (37), Canada (26) and Russia (20). The 1920 census showed a large increase of population with 9,151 residents recorded with 1000 immigrants. The largest group of immigrants in 1920 were from Russia with 448 being listed on the census. Other immigrant groups included persons from Mexico (159), Germany (83), Sweden (65), Greece (60), the British Isles (49) and Canada (46).

Morrill County reached its peak population in 1930 with 9,950 people, 670 immigrants. Again, Russians made up the majority of immigrants with 320 listed. Other immigrants were from Germany (79); Greece (48); Sweden (45); the British Isles (26); and Canada (23). The 1940 population began to reflect a decline in total population with 9,436 residents recorded, 717 immigrants. The immigrant population again showed the majority from Russia.

Other immigrants hailed from Mexico (131); Greece (52); Germany (50); and Sweden (45). From 1950 to the present, the County's total population has decreased. In 1950 the census recorded 8,263 residents, in 1960 there were 7,057 listed, in 1970 a total of 5,813 were recorded. The most recent available census, that of 1980, showed a population of 6,085 residents in Morrill County.

### **Agriculture and Ranching**

Morrill County is primarily agricultural. The development of the sugar beet industry and the establishment of a processing plant at Bayard have contributed to the county's dependence on agricultural production. The development of a system of canals for irrigation in the first part of the century also encouraged this dependence on agriculture rather than ranching as in some of the neighboring counties. Center-pivot irrigation, as it was developed, has been implemented in some areas of the county. The improvements in agricultural implements and techniques combined have allowed and encouraged the consolidation of smaller farms into more sizable establishments, a trend which is reflected in the steady decline in the county's population. For a more detailed discussion of the agricultural makeup of Morrill County, see Agriculture Historic Contexts in Morrill County on page 33.

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## GENERAL SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

### Introduction

The primary objective of the Morrill County Historic Buildings Survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic resources extant within the county. In addition to this, several other objectives were identified in the Research Design which utilize the data collected by the survey and validate the need for its performance. First among these additional objectives was the contribution of information to the contextual setting of Nebraska's historic architecture. The performance of the Morrill County Historic Buildings Survey has generated information which contributes to a statewide knowledge and builds a background with which future survey information can be evaluated.

Secondly, it was the objective of the Morrill County Historic Buildings Survey to identify those properties within the county which are eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Additional objectives of the survey included: the identification of specific properties or geographic areas which, in the event of an intensive survey, would contribute useful information to the context of Nebraska's historic architecture; the identification of specific property types; the identification of construction methods which may relate to or are unique to those existing in the NEHBS database, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement, building technologies and architectural image.

In addition to these conceptual objectives, the Morrill County Historic Buildings Survey was intended to fulfill several numerical objectives as stated in the Research Design. These quantitative objectives consisted of:

- A. The recording of an estimated 300 properties in Morrill County at the completion of the survey.

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- B. The coverage of approximately 259,200 acres (405 square miles) in Morrill County. In addition, each street of the six extant Morrill County communities will be surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods.
  - C. Identification of at least 30 properties worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.
  - D. Identification of at least one possible Historic District or Multiple Property nomination eligible for National Register listing.
  - E. Evaluating by the following hierarchy those properties which are eligible (E) or potentially eligible (P) for listing in the National Register, and those properties which contribute (C) to the database of extant material resources in the county.

A post-survey evaluation of these goals reveals that the Morrill County Historic Buildings Survey has successfully satisfied its preliminary objectives. The satisfaction of these goals can be expressed in two quantifiable terms: numerical and geographic. Each street of the six Morrill County communities and nearly every rural road was surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods. The numbers produced by the survey are indicative of the comprehensive nature with which the survey was performed. A total of 939 contributing buildings, structures, objects and sites were documented on 369 individual properties. The survey canvassed approximately 266,800 acres (416.9 square miles) and identified 115 properties eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Morrill County has produced a diverse collection of historic material resources. This diversity of these resources is expressed in the broad range of Historic Contexts and Associated Property Types represented in the database of the

surveyed properties. The list of Historic Contexts recorded by the reconnaissance level survey includes the following themes as defined by the NESHPO (Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical Listing, 1989).

Historic Context	# of Properties
02.00. Religion: Religious/Ceremonial	3
02.06.07. Religion: United Methodist Church in Nebraska	1
03.13. Aesthetic Systems: Sculpture	1
03.13.02. Aesthetic Systems: Historic Trail Markers	3
04.02. Government: Local Government	2
04.03. Government: County Government	1
05.06. Association: Educational Organizations	1
06.01.01. Education: Rural Education	11
06.01.02. Education: Elementary Education	3
06.01.04. Education: High Schools and Secondary Education	2
07.01. Diversion: Sports	1
07.06. Diversion: Leisure and Recreation	2
07.07. Diversion: Entertainment	1
08.08. Agriculture: Sand Hills Range Livestock Production	12
08.10. Scotts Bluff Livestock, Cash Grain, and Root Crop Production	98
11.06. Processing: Sugar Beet Industry 1890-Present	1
12.02.10. Commerce: Retail Commerce in the Scotts Bluff Region	19
12.05.01. Commerce: Grain Handling and Storage	2
13.02. Transportation: Roads	8

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13.02.01.03.	Transportation: Sidney-Black Hills Trail	1
13.02.01.05.	Transportation: Oregon Trail, 1830; Pony Express Route, 1860	2
13.03.	Transportation: Rail	2
15.01.	Services: Public Utilities	4
15.03.	Services: Health Care	1
15.04.	Services: Professional	3
15.05.	Services: Financial	4
16.05.	Settlement: Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	187

## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

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### **A Topical Discussion and Preliminary Inventory of Morrill County Historic Properties**

The following discussion consists of a topical summary and Preliminary Inventory of the historic properties documented during the Morrill County Historic Buildings Survey. This discussion is arranged according to the Topical Listing of Historic Contexts developed by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NESHPO, 1989). It includes summaries only of those historic contexts associated with properties judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Included at the end of each context summary is a photographic inventory of properties which appear eligible or potentially eligible for National Register listing. The properties judged eligible generally precede those considered potentially eligible. The properties labeled "potentially eligible" are included in the inventory for purposes of defining those buildings that may lack the significance or integrity for NRHP listing but which help define the character of the historic built environment of Morrill County. In addition, those properties already listed on the NRHP are included in the inventory according to their respective context.

#### **Historic Context: Religion**

The contextual topic of Religion encompasses any cultural manifestation relative to the faithful devotion of an acknowledged deity. This includes any social entity relating to sacred organizations and rituals or considered a sacred place. In terms of historic buildings and structures, this includes churches, parsonage-rectories, cemeteries, fellowship halls, and schools.

The reconnaissance survey of Morrill County recorded a total of four (4) properties associated with the context of Religion. Of the four properties, only MO03-050 (House of



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Transfiguration, Bayard) is included in the Preliminary Inventory as eligible for National Register listing. The following table outlines the basic data regarding the four properties surveyed in Morrill County relating to the context of Religion.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS.	SITES	STRU. OBJ.		
MO00-050	C1918	ABANDONED CHURCH	02.00				02.4.1:1	C
MO00-107	C1890	CHIMNEY ROCK CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	0	02.3.1	C
MO03-050	C1925	HOUSE OF TRANSFIGURATION	02.00	1	0	0	02.4.1	E
MO03-027	C1900	UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	02.06.07	1	0	0	02.1.4	C

While a significantly larger number of religious properties exist within Morrill County, only the four properties listed above met the criteria necessary for reconnaissance level survey (see NESHPO Files: Research Design). Due to the nature of reconnaissance level survey, the association of the four properties with a specific denomination is difficult. For example, three of the properties (MO03-050, MO00-050, MO00-107) are not clearly linked with a specific sub-context without conducting further research. However, preliminary investigation does suggest that the United Methodist Church in Bayard (MO03-027) is associated with the historic context of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Nebraska (H.C.: 02.06.01). Although it was judged only as a contributing property, this frame hall-type church is representative of the Period of Urban Emphasis (1900-1938) defined in the Methodist Episcopal Church Historic Context Report.

Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

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NEHBS NUMBER: MO03-050 Bayard  
 DATE: C.1925  
 COMMON NAME: House of Transfiguration  
 HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02)  
 PROPERTY TYPE: Convent (02.4.1)  
 DOE: Eligible  
 U-Shaped convent important to the development of religious practice in Morrill County and as a regionally unique property type.



Historic Context: Aesthetic Systems

The Historic Context of Aesthetic Systems involves the application of skill to production according to aesthetic principles. Specific considerations within this context include: the performing arts of music, dance, theater, and oratory; the visual arts of sculpture, painting, and decorative arts; and various forms of literature such as myths, legends, and tales. The physical manifestation of the aforementioned aesthetic components can be quite broad and open-ended. In terms of the Morrill County Historic Buildings Survey, four (4) objects were recorded which exhibit association to the Aesthetic Systems context. The following table outlines the basic data of these four objects.

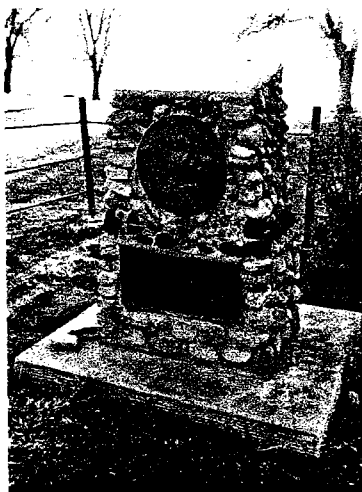
NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDGS.	SITES	CONTRIBUTING STRU.	OBJ.	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
MO00-127	1934	WAR MEMORIAL	03.13	0	0	1	0	07.5.1.2.5	C
MO00-146	C1939	PONY EXPRESS MARKER	03.13.02	0	1	0	1	07.5.1.2.5	E
MO06-013	1938	MORMON MARKER # 79	03.13.02	0	0	0	1	07.5.1.2.5	E
MO04-082	1939	TRAIL MARKER	03.13.02	0	0	0	1	07.5.1.2.5	E

The four Aesthetic System objects recorded in Morrill County have been preliminarily associated with the sub-context of Sculpture (H.C.: 03.13). Of the four objects recorded by

## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

the survey, three have been judged eligible for National Register listing and are included in the Preliminary Inventory which follows (MO00-146, MO06-013, & MO04-082). These objects consist of stone or masonry markers commemorating the routes of the Oregon, Mormon, and Sidney-Deadwood Trails and the Pony Express route. The location of these trails illustrates one of the more significant aspects of Morrill County history during the Pre-Territorial (1804-1854) and Territorial (1854-1867) periods in Nebraska. Prior to the official formation of the county boundaries, Morrill County was transected by the aforementioned trails. These trails were commemorated in the 1930's by various historical associations through the erection of the markers represented in this report.

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-146 Rural  
**DATE:** 1939  
**RESOURCE NAME:** Pony Express Marker  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Aesthetic Systems (03.13.02)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Monument (07.5.1.2.5)  
**DOE:** Eligible  
 Pony Express Marker presented by the Mud Springs Women's Club in 1939. The rubble pier with bronze plaque is one in a series of historic trail markers erected in the late 1930's.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO06-013 Northport  
**DATE:** 1938  
**RESOURCE NAME:** Mormon Trail Marker #79  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Aesthetic Systems (03.13.02)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Monument (07.5.1.2.5)  
**DOE:** Eligible  
 Marker #79 consists of a rubble pier with bronze plaque and is one in a series of trail monuments marking the historic path of the Mormons during 1846-1847.



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**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO04-082    Bridgeport  
**DATE:** 1939  
**COMMON NAME:** Trail Marker  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Aesthetic Systems (03.13.02)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Monument (07.5.1.2.5)  
**DOE:** Eligible  
 Rubble pier with bronze plaque commemorating the Pony Express, Oregon, Deadwood, and Mormon Trails through Nebraska. Dedicated by the Camp Clark Association in 1939.



**Historic Context: Government**

The contextual topic of Government encompasses the art or science of established government as well as competition between interest groups for leadership of local, state, or national government. Associated historic buildings include post offices, courthouses, community halls, and fire stations. Typically, the recording of buildings fitting this context has been somewhat low due presumably to the fact that it only takes one or two of these buildings to satisfy the governing needs of small communities. The Morrill County Historic Buildings Survey found two buildings (MO05-016, MO05-017) with association to the Government context which met the criteria for reconnaissance level survey. In addition to these two properties, the historic context of government in Morrill County also includes the Morrill County Courthouse (MO04-002) which was recently listed on the National Register as part of a multiple property nomination of county courthouses in Nebraska. Pertinent information regarding the three properties associated with government in Morrill County is outlined in the following table.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS.	SITES	STRU. OBJ.		
MO05-016	1919	CITY HALL	04.02	1	0	0	04.1.5.1	C
MO05-017	C1900	FORMER CITY HALL	04.02	1	0	0	04.1.5.1	P
MO04-002	1909	MORRILL COUNTY COURTHOUSE	04.03	1	0	0	04.1.7	NRHP

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The former Broadwater City Hall (MO05-017) has been judged potentially eligible for National Register listing based on its preliminary association with the historic context of Local Government (H.C.: 04.02) in Morrill County. The original use of this building as the early twentieth-century base of city government in Broadwater is derived from local oral sources and should be confirmed through further research.

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO04-002 Bridgeport  
**DATE:** 1909  
**RESOURCE NAME:** Morrill County Courthouse  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Government (04.03)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Courthouse (04.1.7)  
**DOE:** National Register, 1990  
 One of many recently listed to the National Register under the Multiple Property Nomination of Nebraska Courthouses. Important in the historic development of Morrill County Government.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO05-017 Broadwater  
**DATE:** C.1900  
**COMMON NAME:** Former City Hall  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Government (04.02)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** City Hall (4.1.5.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
 Constructed of concrete masonry units, this former city hall stands as a modest example of local government and represents past town development.



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### Historic Context: Education

The contextual topic of Education encompasses any act or process which imparts or aids in the acquisition of knowledge. The primary emphasis of this context is focused upon the components of schooling and enrichment. Historic buildings which fit this context include schools, libraries, and museums. Considerations include formal apprenticeship and enculturation; primary, elementary, junior, and senior high schools, colleges and universities; vocational, adult, continuing, specialty and professional education.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Morrill County recorded a total of sixteen (16) education related properties with three of these considered eligible and six potentially eligible for National Register listing. The sixteen properties surveyed relate to the sub-contexts of Schooling (H.C.: 06.01), Rural Education (H.C.: 06.01.01), Elementary Education (H.C.: 06.01.02), and High School Education (06.01.04). Consistent with the pattern established by previous historic buildings survey projects in Nebraska, the school buildings recorded in Morrill County fit into one of two distinct form types: a simple one-room frame hall-type building, and a larger-scale masonry building.

Predominantly found in the rural environs, Morrill County's one-room hall-type schools appear to have been constructed primarily between 1900 and 1910. These buildings are typically one-story rectangular-shaped structures with a gable-end entry and were protected by a gable roof placed in longitudinal orientation to the road. The school buildings recorded in Morrill County which fit this type are: MO00-012, MO00-020, MO00-036, MO00-043, MO00-067, MO00-080, MO00-086, MO00-135, MO00-145, and MO00-164.

The second type of school building identified in NEHBS projects is the "modern" school which generally consists of larger scale brick masonry buildings found primarily in town

## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

locations. These buildings were generally built between 1910 and 1930 and consist of a raised basement two-story masonry structure occupying the grounds of a single town block. Education properties recorded in Morrill County which portray the "modern" school characteristics include MO01-002, MO06-002, MO05-002, MO04-004, and MO03-056.

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO01-002 Angora  
**DATE:** C.1928  
**COMMON NAME:** Angora Public School  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Education (06.01)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Public School (06.3)  
**DOE:** Eligible

Angora's only school MO01-002 is a well preserved example of an small town educational facility. Influence of the Prairie Style can be observed in the wide eaves, band windows, and emphasis on the horizontal.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-026 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1900  
**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned School  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Education (06.01.01)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Hall Type School (06.3.1:1)  
**DOE:** Eligible

A well preserved example of the frame Hall type school building common in rural environs. The somewhat odd location of MO00-026 suggests that the school has been moved to its present site.



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**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-080 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1900  
**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned School  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Education (06.01.01)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Hall Type School (06.3.1:1)  
**DOE:** Eligible

One-story, frame school included in the Preliminary Inventory for its contribution to the context of Rural Education in Morrill County.



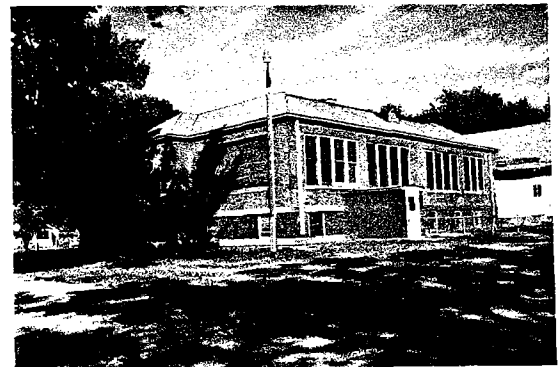
**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO06-002 Northport  
**DATE:** 1922  
**COMMON NAME:** Northport School  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Education (06.01)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Public School (06.3)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible

MO06-002 testifies to the importance placed upon education in Northport as exhibited by this dominating brick building. South facade has been altered by the addition of a garage door.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO05-002 Broadwater  
**DATE:** C.1910  
**COMMON NAME:** School  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Education (06.01)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Public School (06.3)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible

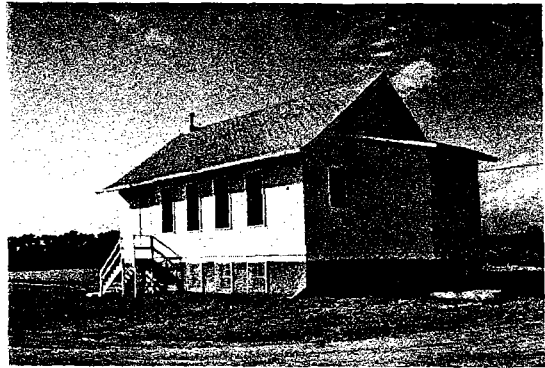
Built during the Development and Growth period (1890-1920). MO05-002 represents early town education despite alterations to the building.





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**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-067 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1912  
**COMMON NAME:** School  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Education (06.01.01)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Hall Type School (06.3.1:1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
 Rural-based schoolhouse selected for potential listing based on an association with the establishment of public education in Central Morrill County.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-086 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1920  
**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned School  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Education (06.01.01)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Hall Type School (06.3.1:1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
 Frame Hall type School potentially eligible to the National Register for its association to rural education during the early settlement of Morrill County.

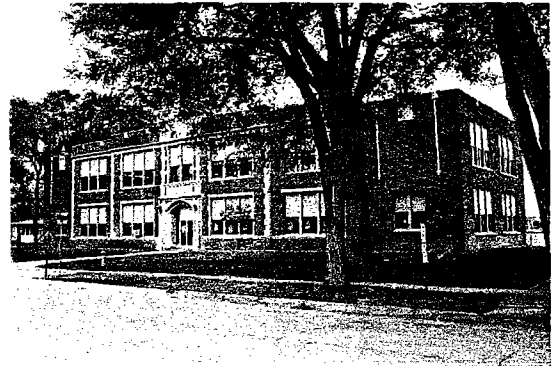


**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-135 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1890  
**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned Log School  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Education (06.01.01)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Hall Type School (06.3.1:1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
 Significant as a rare, extant example of a log school. Altered by a north frame addition with lap siding, MO00-135 is still an important resource in the study of rural educational facilities to this region.



## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO04-004 Bridgeport  
**DATE:** 1927  
**COMMON NAME:** Bridgeport High School  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Education (06.01.04)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** High School (06.3.4)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
 Selected as a well preserved example of the "modern" type school of the twentieth-century advancement in educational facilities despite altered windows.



**Historic Context: Diversion**

The context of diversion encompasses any activity which relaxes and amuses. Considerations include recreation and entertainment; sport and travel; participating and spectating. A broad range of properties fall under this context from cultural centers and theaters to nightclubs and houses of ill-repute.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Morrill County found four (4) properties associated with the context of Diversion which met the criteria for reconnaissance level survey. Among the four surveyed properties, only the former movie theater building in Bridgeport (MO04-078) was considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The four properties surveyed relate to the sub-contexts of Sports (H.C.: 07.01), Leisure and Recreation (H.C.: 07.06), and Entertainment (H.C.: 07.07). Pertinent information regarding the four surveyed properties associated with Diversion in Morrill County is outlined in the following table.

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NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS.	SITES	STRU. OBJ.		
MO00-126	C1920	HUNTING LODGE	07.01	3	0	0	09.4	C
MO05-014	1935	COMMUNITY HALL	07.06	1	0	0	07.1.2	C
MO04-075	C1935	BATH HOUSE	07.06	1	0	1	07.6.3	C
MO04-078	C1920	MOVIE THEATER	07.07	1	0	0	07.1.5	P

Typically, the number of Diversion related properties documented in a reconnaissance survey are relatively low. This is attributed to the fact that, unlike houses or commercial buildings, a community of smaller population only required one or two entertainment related buildings. These were most commonly either theaters, opera houses or bars. Compounding the infrequent survey of these buildings is the fact that often times they occupied the second floor of a two-story "Main Street" commercial building thus disguising their dual function to the uninformed surveyor.

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO04-078 Bridgeport

**DATE:** C.1920

**COMMON NAME:** Movie Theater

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Diversion (07.07)

**PROPERTY TYPE:** Movie Theater (07.1.5)

**DOE:** Potentially Eligible

Two-story movie house with quarter-round lap siding on the facade. Important in the study of early twentieth-century movie houses and entertainment in Western Nebraska.



### Historic Context: Agriculture

The historic contexts relating to the theme of agriculture will obviously be of great variety and importance to Nebraska. As a predominantly agrarian-based society, the economic well-being of the state is, in part, dependent upon the production of crops and

## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

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livestock. Like other Nebraska counties, the settlement of Morrill County was correspondent to the agricultural success of the early permanent settlers. Consequently, the documentation of historic agricultural properties in Morrill County was an important and numerically significant task. Bearing this out is the fact that a total of 106 individual properties associated with the agriculture context were documented by the Historic Buildings Survey of Morrill County. These 106 properties accounted for 505 contributing buildings and objects. In addition, four rural properties with association to the agriculture context were previously surveyed by the NESHPO (MO00-002, MO00-006, MO00-007, and MO00-009). Of the 110 total agriculture related properties in the Morrill County database, twenty-one have been judged eligible for National Register listing with an additional nine properties considered potentially eligible for such listing. These judgements are based on reconnaissance survey observations and must be confirmed by the NESHPO staff pending further research.

The farmsteads documented by the survey are collectively viewed as important material resources for the state of Nebraska. They portray the raw materials of a people and an industry responsible for the settlement of a vast portion of our state. The continued existence of some of the farmsteads documented in Morrill County is, however, doubtful. In fact, over one-third (35%) of the 106 agriculture properties recorded by the survey consisted of abandoned farms or farm houses. The majority of these farms range in their era of construction from approximately 1890 to 1930. They contain the basic buildings necessary for crop and animal production such as livestock barns, loafing sheds, granaries, cribs, implement sheds, root crop cellars, and hay barns.

Particular emphasis was placed on the observance of farm properties relating to Scotts Bluff Livestock, Cash Grain and Root Crop Production (H.C.: 08.10), and Sand Hills Range

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Livestock Production agriculture (H.C.: 08.08). These two farming types were identified by the NESHPO as the predominant types of agriculture practised in Morrill County (see Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical Listing, 1989). In consideration of their importance to the material resources found in Morrill County, the aforementioned agriculture historic contexts are discussed in greater detail in the following summary.

### AGRICULTURE HISTORIC CONTEXTS IN MORRILL COUNTY

#### Introduction

Nebraska is a state of great diversity. Diversities exist among its people, its lands, its topography and, of more immediate concern to this discussion, its agriculture. The agricultural diversity of the state of Nebraska has been forged through one hundred years of adaptation and evolution in a land once labeled the "Great American Desert." During this time, the "desert" waste of Nebraska has been transformed into some of the most productive farm and ranch land in the United States.

The diversity of the agricultural industry in Nebraska is evident not only in geographic location but in historical development as well. The study of the various agricultural practises in Nebraska was first addressed in the 1930's by scientists from the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture. Their efforts focused upon defining a conceptual framework which would represent agriculture throughout the state. The result was the identification of type-of-farming, or system-of-farming areas which characterize regions by cropping and livestock systems. The publication of the type-of-farming

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definitions appeared in Research Bulletins issued by the College of Agriculture Experiment Station.

The term "type-of-farming" is used to describe a group of farms which are similar in size and enterprise combination. In this way, a group of farms having the same kind, quantity, and proportion of crops and livestock may be said to be following the same type of farming (Hedges and Elliott, p. 3). Likewise, the term type-of-farming area, refers to a region which contains a high degree of uniformity in agricultural production and in the physical and economic conditions under which production takes place.

The boundaries of the type areas do not conform to imposed government boundaries. In most cases, the transition from one region to another is gradual. The differences between the regions lie mainly in the dominant enterprises and their relative importance in the farming systems. In addition, variations within specific regions may differ as a result of terrain, soil types, and relative size of farms. In these cases, the definition of each type-of-farming area identifies the dominant farm system and the significant variations of that system within the region.

The boundaries delineated by the Agriculture College Research Bulletins (No. 244, Hedges and Elliott, May 1930; & No. 299, L.F. Garey, May 1936) were modified by the NESHPO to incorporate the regions into a framework suitable for preservation planning and historic context development. The framework developed by the NESHPO uses the characterization of agricultural activity in Nebraska as a tool in identifying, evaluating, and nominating significant historic resources to the National Register of Historic Places. Using the Research Bulletins as a basis, the NESHPO developed a ten region agricultural and geographic definition of the state. The ten areas redefined by the NESHPO and incorporated



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As evidenced by the Regions Map in Figure 1 (p. 35), the Morrill County Historic Building survey area contains two type-of-farming regions: the Scotts Bluff Livestock, Cash Grain and Root Crop Production area and the Sand Hills Range Livestock Production area. Due to their importance within the survey area, each of these farming types is characterized in the following separate discussions.

Scotts Bluff Livestock, Cash Grain and Root Crop Production

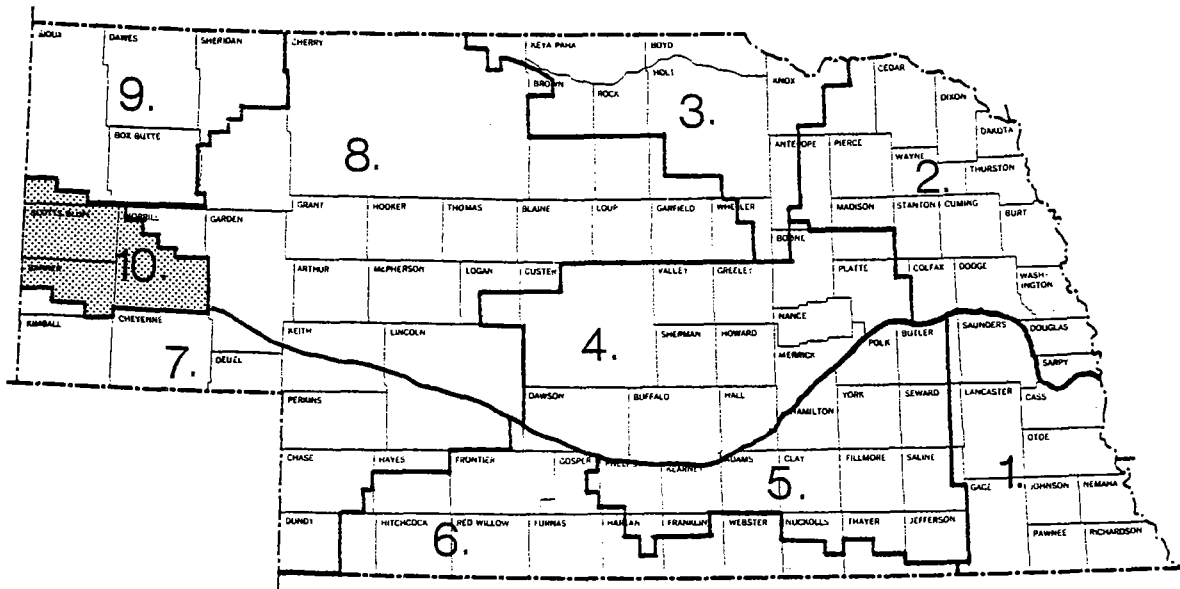


Fig. 2: The Scotts Bluff Livestock, Cash Grain and Root Crop Production Area.

The composition of the Scotts Bluff Livestock, Cash Grain and Root Crop Production area in Morrill County is very reflective of the diverse nature of agriculture throughout the state of Nebraska. There is no dominant individual farming system within the county.



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Instead, the area is characterized by a combination of three different types of farming: the grazing of beef cattle, the cultivation of small grains, and the production of root crops.

This area is somewhat triangular in shape and is located in the extreme western end of the state. It contains a significant portion of the North Platte River and the adjacent table lands extending approximately 30 miles on each side of the river valley. This region is one of the smallest agricultural areas identified by the NESHPO and is limited to Scotts Bluff County, a small portion of southwest Sioux County, and large areas of Banner and Morrill counties. A large part of the area consists of bottomlands and benches adjacent the North branch of the Platte River. The remaining outlying area consists of some heavy soils suitable for cultivation and other sandy soils best adapted to cattle grazing.

Generalizations regarding the primary composition of the Scotts Bluff Livestock, Cash Grain and Root Crop Production region are difficult to construct. The utilization of land for livestock and crops varies according to individual locations within the overall region.

Therefore, the discussion of the agriculture in this region is inseparable from the geographic setting. The major farm systems comprising this region consist of the grazing of beef cattle, the cultivation of small grains such as wheat or corn, and the production of root crops--primarily sugar beets and potatoes. Each of these systems has its own pocket of dominance within the region. The irrigated area of the North Platte River valley in west-central Morrill County provides a good setting for the intensive production of sugar beets and potatoes. The availability of water through extensive irrigation systems has diminished the hazard of minimal rainfall. This allowed the selection of crops which yield large volumes of products. Primarily, the large yield crop of choice for the North Platte River valley was sugar beets.

Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

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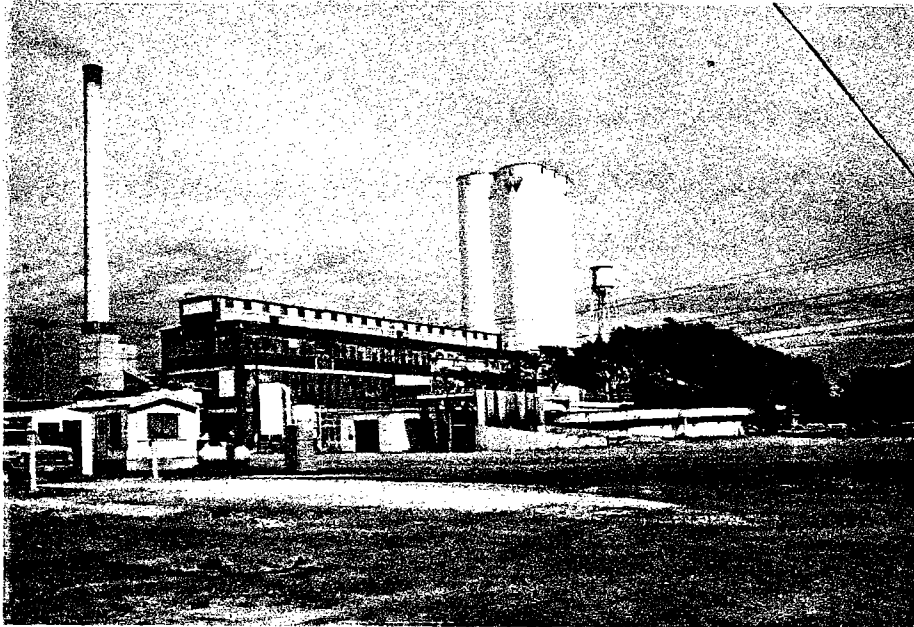
The development of the sugar beet industry was an important factor in the economic survival of western Nebraska. The first interest in sugar beets occurred in the late 1880's when they were viewed as a means of diversifying agriculture and increasing industrial potential within the state (Olson, p. 252). Sugar beet factories, however were first established in the eastern part of the state-in Grand Island (1890), Ames (Dodge County), and Norfolk (Madison County). The sugar beet industry was promoted by the state through a bounty system which rewarded the production of beet sugar (Olson, p.252). The raising of sugar beets however, proved to be a high cost labor-intensive process and resulted in a general failure of these factories.

Despite its failure elsewhere in the state, sugar beet production had proved viable in the western portion of the North Platte River valley. In 1910, sugar beets comprised 10% of the cultivated land in the region. By 1915, this figure had jumped to 24% and by 1928, despite fluctuations in the interim, the percentage of cultivated crops in sugar beets alone reached 32% (Hedges and Elliott, p. 37). The most important source of farm income from 1920 until the depression of the 1930's within the irrigated area was based on the selling of sugar beets. during this time, sugar beets comprised the largest percentage of crop for cultivated acres in the region.

In Gareys' 1936 studies it was determined that at least 50% of all farms 240 acres or less within the irrigated area were classified as sugar beet farms. This is reinforced by the fact that in 1936 sugar beets, in combination with potatoes and other crops, provided 90% of the total farm income in the irrigated North Platte River valley. (Garey, p. 41).

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**Fig. 3:** Great Western Sugar Factory, Bayard (MO00-005, c.1917).

The large quantity of sugar beet by-products resulted in the introduction of large scale commercial cattle-feeding. The development of cattle-feeding in the irrigated area has advanced rapidly in the last thirty years and now plays an important role in the agricultural success of the region. However, the primary emphasis for cattle production in the region has been traditionally centered upon the grazing of cattle on the grasses of the table lands.

The predominance of sugar beet production in the Scotts Bluff Livestock, Cash Grain and Root Crop Production area is confined primarily to the North Platte River valley and is therefore only one of the farming types important to this region. The remaining lands outside the irrigated river valley display a greater emphasis on a synthesis of cattle grazing and multiple crop production. In general, the agriculture of the non-irrigated

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area may be characterized as consisting of small grains, corn and cattle grazing (Hedges and Elliott, p. 60).

Cattle are the principal livestock found in this area of the Scotts Bluff Livestock, Cash Grain and Root Crop Production region. This is not surprising considering the proximity of the area to the Sand Hills Range Livestock Production region. The high proportion of farm land outside the irrigated area that is devoted to pasture indicates cattle grazing was an important source of income. Equally important to the economy was the sale of cash grains--primarily wheat--and the sale of feed grains (corn, barley). Commercial potato growing was also a major enterprise in both the irrigated North Platte River valley and outlying areas of the region. Between 1910 and 1928, corn, wheat, potatoes, barley, rye and oats constituted the primary crops among cultivated acres. Most of the corn is found in the eastern portion of the area where it is grown principally on the sandier type of soils (Hedges and Elliott, p. 60).

### **Property Types of the Scotts Bluff Livestock, Cash Grain, and Root Crop Production Region**

The Scotts Bluff Livestock, Cash Grain and Root Crop farming system requires a variety of buildings and skills necessary for the successful management of cattle and the production of crops. Farmsteads which have retained their pre-mechanization buildings had a variety of structures important to the reconnaissance level survey. The buildings found on these farmsteads have been defined as component property types by the NESHPO and share broadly-defined physical characteristics with other farm buildings in the state.

The component property types of Scotts Bluff Livestock, Cash Grain and Root Crop Production fall into two general categories--commercially-related types and domestic types. Commercial-related buildings are considered those structures which contribute to the

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commercial economy of the farm enterprise. In contrast, domestic buildings are comprised of those structures related to non-income producing activities and exist primarily for the subsistence of human occupants.



**Fig. 4:** General view of Morrill County farmstead depicting commercial and domestic building types.

The buildings associated with the Scotts Bluff Livestock, Cash Grain, and Root Crop Production area reflect the variable character of the region. The farmsteads of this region contained commercial and domestic building types necessary for crop cultivation and storage, cattle production, and human shelter. The major commercial property types associated with this farming system were: barns (horse, hay and cattle), granaries, corn cribs, combination crib-granaries, implement sheds, root crop cellars and windbreaks. Commercial property types of secondary importance included fencing systems, loafing sheds, pump houses, tool sheds, and stock tank systems. The major domestic property types associated with this context include the ranch or farm house, wash house, cellar, summer

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kitchen, smokehouse, outhouse, chicken house, brooder house, vegetable garden, garage, cob house, cistern, orchard, and miscellaneous sheds.

The farmsteads of the region did not generally contain all of the domestic and commercial property types listed above. Instead, a significant number of these types were found in various combinations based on the particular emphasis of the respective farmstead. Among the possible combinations of property types evident in the region, the highest priority in terms of reconnaissance level documentation went to those properties exhibiting complete farmstead units. A complete farmstead unit was defined as a property comprised of a significant collection of both commercial and domestic component property types.

While the complete farmstead unit was considered the most significant resource associated with this context, a large number of other properties were surveyed. These other properties include farmsteads with only a portion of their commercial or domestic buildings extant as well as individually significant buildings on otherwise non-contributing properties. Examples which fall into this category include buildings which possess architectural distinction based on technical or artistic merits and those buildings associated with ethnic cultures. In addition, individual buildings noteworthy for their regional association with the predominant system-of-farming were also considered significant

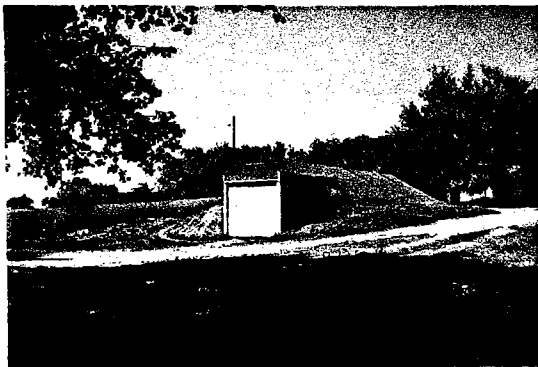


Fig. 5: Root Crop Cellar, MO00-077



Root Crop Cellar, MO00-100

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A particular example from the Scotts Bluff region is the root crop cellar. These buildings were an integral component of the farmsteads in this region and were used for large-scale storage of root crops--primarily sugar beets and potatoes. These buildings generally were rectangular in shape and partially bermed on the two longest external walls. They were typically constructed of wood frame materials and could visually dominate the farm landscape though their immense scale. They were generally accessed through a central drive entry located on the narrow end of the building and provided an exceptionally cool and dark storage facility for the root crops. These structures were considered particularly significant for their regional association with the Scotts Bluff Livestock, Cash Grain, and Root Crop Production area.

Sand Hills Range Livestock Production

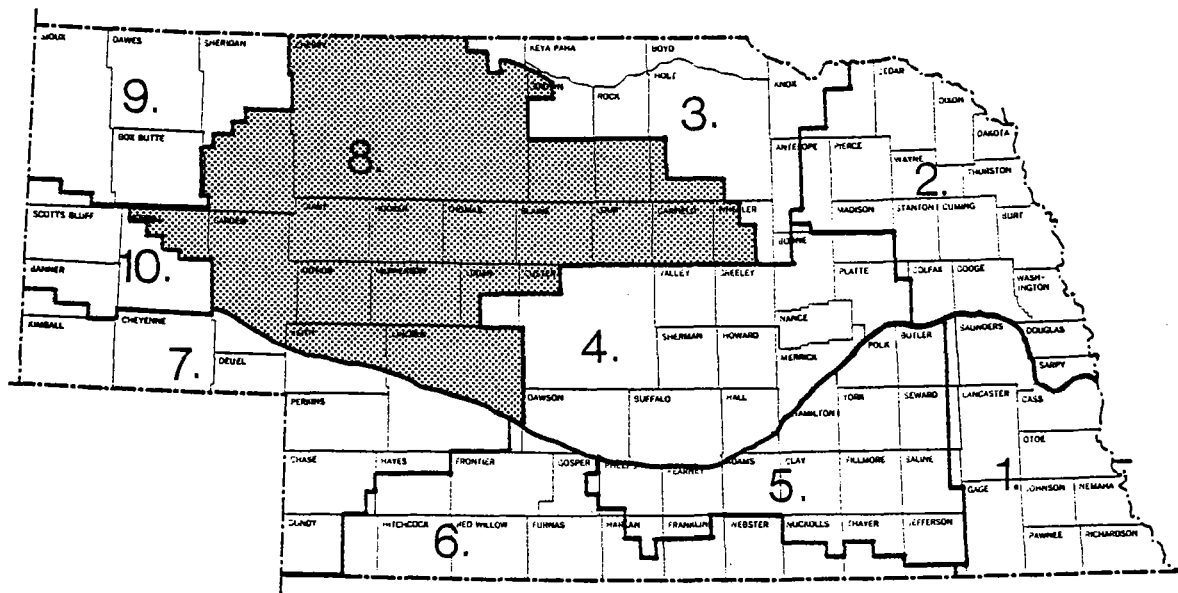


Fig. 6: The Sand Hills Range Livestock Production Area.

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The Sand Hills Range Livestock Production region, in the north-central and northwest portions of the state, extends north from the Platte River Valley to the South Dakota border and varies in width from 100 to 200 miles. This region is the largest agricultural area identified by the NESHPO and includes Cherry, Grant, Hooker, Thomas, Blaine, Loup, Garfield, Arthur and McPherson Counties. In addition to this, large portions of Brown, Rock, Holt, Wheeler, Morrill, Garden, Keith, Lincoln, Sheridan and Logan Counties also lie within the Sand Hills Range Livestock Production region.

One of the fundamental characteristics of this area is the extremely large proportion of land devoted to the grazing of cattle. True to its name, the area includes the Nebraska Sand Hills region, the largest soil and topographic region in the state (Garey 1936, p. 27). A distinctive geographic region, the Sand Hills cover approximately one-fourth of the state and comprise the most extensive dune formation in the western hemisphere (Madson 1978, p. 493). Characterized by low-lying sand dunes covered by native grasses, the Sand Hills are predominantly rangeland. There is little surface drainage due to the porous nature of the sandy soil, and beneath the vast dunes of the Sand hills are large aquifers which can reach a depth of one-thousand feet. Between the hills are numerous basins which sometimes widen into larger valleys. In many of these valleys the high water table has risen above the surface of the land and formed marshes, ponds, and lakes. The effect of the high water table is most evident by the presence of the 13,000 lakes scattered on the landscape of the north and west regions of the Sand Hills (Madson 1978, p. 499).

The soils of the Sand Hills region are exceptionally fine in texture and extremely susceptible to blowing. For this reason, it is the goal of the cattle producers to maintain the native grass covers to prevent "blow-outs" of the dune tops and provide the



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necessary supplements for grazing. Due to the presence of the sandy soils, the Sand Hills Range Livestock Production area is not conducive to the production of cultivated crops. In 1936, only eight-percent of the area was deemed suitable for cultivation (Garey 1936, p. 49). Only four-percent of the entire region was classified as containing good soils and much of those areas were located along the river and streambeds (Garey 1936, p. 49).

Given such environmental conditions it is easy to understand why the land is utilized principally for the grazing of cattle. With more than 75 percent of the land in pasture and the majority of the remaining lands utilized for hay production, the cattle enterprise is the logical choice as the farming type in this region (Hedges and Elliott, p. 27). Hay, in combination with limited amounts of other grains provides the winter feed necessary for breeding herds. Since the grasses of the Sand Hills are not primarily suitable for the production of grass-fat cattle, these herds are maintained and the young cattle from the area are typically sent to the corn belt region prior to final shipment to market (Hedges and Elliott, p. 59).

The Sand Hills Cattle Ranching Area, therefore, is essentially a cattle-raising area. The economic base of this region, today and historically, is almost entirely from the sale of cattle with a small proportion coming from crop and dairy products (see Table 2).

**Table 2: Utilization of Land in the Sand Hills Cattle Ranching Area, 1899-1928.**

Land Utilization	1899	1909	1919	1924	1928
Cultivated Area	.5%	2.0%	3.9%	4.1%	4.2%
Wild Hay	3.9%	8.3%	10.5%	10.5%	11.0%
Pastures	11.3%	42.2%	63.2%	66.4%	80.3%
Land not in farms	84.3%	47.5%	22.4%	19.0%	4.5%

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In reviewing this table, we see that the predominant trend among ranches in the Sand Hills was the increase of pasture land for the grazing of cattle. The only region to display a dominance in a singular agricultural type (in this case cattle) was the Sand Hills Range Livestock Production area. Therefore, comparatively speaking, no other single agricultural type is as important to its respective region as the cattle industry is to the Sand Hills ranching area.

### **Property Types of the Sand Hills Range Livestock Production Area**

In the property type discussions previously generated for the NESHPO regarding ethnic-related contexts, the buildings of discussion were organized according to the separation of Old World and New World traditions. Unfortunately, the study of buildings associated with Sand Hills cattle ranching do not lend themselves to this conceptual separation. While it is acknowledged that the design and arrangement of farm buildings elsewhere in Nebraska may have been influenced considerably by cultural traditions, the buildings of the Sand Hills Range Livestock Production area are generally without a significant ethnic influence. This is in part due to the minimal influx of foreign-born immigrants as well as the overall lack of a population base capable of transferring ethnically-associated building characteristics. Even if the potential for variances in cultural design proves a valid concept in the Sand Hills ranching area, the nature of cattle production required a basic group of animal and human-related structures which were built with scarce materials and not a source for ethnic expression. The following property type discussion then, will focus upon the basic structures associated with Sand Hills Range Livestock Production.

The sand hills ranching system requires a variety of buildings and skills necessary

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for the successful management of significant numbers of cattle. Ranches which have retained their pre-mechanization buildings had a variety of structures important to the reconnaissance level survey. The buildings found on the Sand Hills cattle ranches are similar in some respects to those found on the Intensive Livestock Production farms of northeast Nebraska: cattle barns, cattle loafing sheds, implement sheds, cattle fencing systems, windmills, windbreaks and the occasional small-scale corn crib. In addition to these animal-related structures, domestic buildings included the ranch or farm house, wash houses, privies, cellars, milk houses, smoke houses, tool sheds, and chicken houses.



Fig. 4: Cedar Creek Ranch stone barn and stock pen (MO00-160).

Another group of buildings however, were found to be exclusive to the Nebraska Sand Hills Range Livestock Production area. These buildings were constructed to either meet the needs of the cattle themselves or to shelter the activities of the ranch hands employed in

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handling the herds. The buildings associated with the labor force include bunkhouses, saddle sheds, cookhouses, and commissaries. The specific structures or objects created exclusively for the handling of cattle include dipping stations for the cleaning and health maintenance of cattle, vaccination/branding stanchions for the immunization and identification of stock, breaking pens for the implementation of working stock, sorting pens for the management and separation of bulls, calves and heifers, holding corrals usually located in outlying pasture land, and loading chutes for the eventual shipping of sale-bound cattle.

In addition to the fact that there exists a unique set of structures exclusive to Sand Hills cattle ranching, it is also important to note that the visual characteristics of a Sand Hills ranch are also unique in comparison with other type-of-farming areas in Nebraska. The overpowering presence of the Sand Hills landscape immediately imparts a mentality of no-nonsense survival tempered by intriguing beauty. A description of a Sand Hills ranch is found in John Madson's trip to the Abbott Ranch in west-central Cherry County (National Geographic, Oct., 1978).

From the main highway the road back to the ranch is nine tough miles of ruts and sand traps. The farther you go, the more you wonder where you made the wrong turn. Suddenly, around the shoulder of a high ridge, there is ranch headquarters. The main house, in a grove of cottonwoods and box elders, is 67 years old, high-ceilinged and spacious. Nearby stand the bunkhouse and cookhouse, and set into the side of the ridge is a combination butcher shop, creamery, and commissary that can feed the ranch crew for two months if blizzards close the road.

Across the ranch yard, a blacksmith forge and machine shop are equipped to serve either horse or tractor. Beyond the pens, corrals, loading chutes, and dipping tanks lies a broad, sheltered valley with herds of wintering cattle. There is a

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certain quality about a working ranch like this; it is a window into yesterday, with something unchanged since before the ranges were fenced.

And it is indeed true that the appearance of a Sand Hills ranch nestled among billowing hills imparts an ageless "old west" quality. A quality perhaps derived in part from its early beginnings as an outgrowth of the Texas cattle industry.

**Agriculture Preliminary Inventory**

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-007 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1900  
**COMMON NAME:** Stone House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.10)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Farmstead (08.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible  
 This farmstead was previously surveyed in 1981 and is significant primarily for the small stone house remains.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-009 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1888  
**RESOURCE NAME:** Billy Mitchell Ranch  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.08)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Ranch (08.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible  
 Previously surveyed by the NESHPO in 1987 for uniqueness and quality of construction. Ranch remains in fair condition and exhibits a hand-made auto gate, square wooden stock tank, and garage foundation in addition to the cabin.

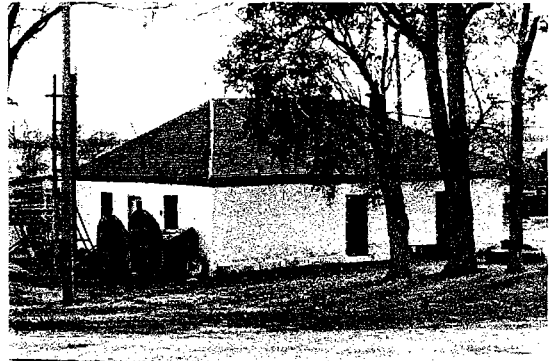


## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-034 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1905  
**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned Ranch  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.10)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Ranch (08.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible  
 Identified as eligible for the construction method of concrete block used in the house and garage. All four buildings retain original integrity and contribute to the context.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-068 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1910  
**COMMON NAME:** House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.10)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible  
 Well preserved example of an potentially early sod house. MO00-068 is a strong contributor to the multiple property study of sod houses in Nebraska.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-084 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1912  
**COMMON NAME:** Ranch  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.10)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Ranch (08.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible  
 Eligible to the National Register primarily for the sod house with later frame addition. Part of a multiple property study on sod houses in western Nebraska (See Sod House Article p. 95).



## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-006 Rural

**DATE:** C.1920

**COMMON NAME:** Ranch

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.10)

**PROPERTY TYPE:** Ranch (08.1)

**DOE:** Eligible

One-and-a-half story log house originally used as a smoke house and presently used as a storage shed. Previously surveyed by NESHPO in 1982 for its unique construction method.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-131 Rural

**DATE:** C.1915

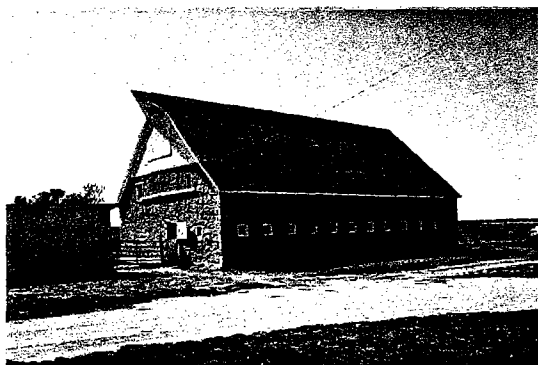
**COMMON NAME:** Ranch

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.10)

**PROPERTY TYPE:** Ranch (08.1)

**DOE:** Eligible

An excellent example of a large scale ranch including 7 contributing buildings and 3 contributing objects. Concrete block barn with quoins was built to house calvary horses. Concrete blocks for the house and barn were made on site.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-133 Rural

**DATE:** C.1922

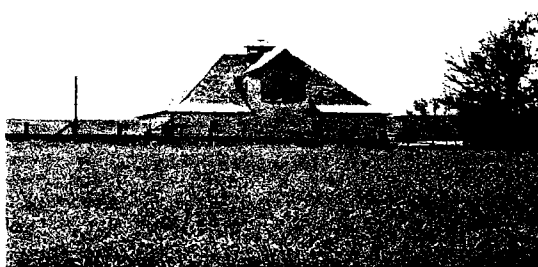
**COMMON NAME:** Ranch

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.10)

**PROPERTY TYPE:** Ranch (08.1)

**DOE:** Eligible

Included primarily for the frame barn with flared eaves which dominates this ranch. Symmetrical plan with focal point on the north facade hay mow and cupola.



## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-140 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1908  
**COMMON NAME:** Ranch  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.10)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Ranch (08.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible

Though sheathed in stucco, the thick walls and the low-to-the ground massing of this ranch house identifies its construction as sod or baled hay. MO00-140 is a well-preserved example of this unique construction type.



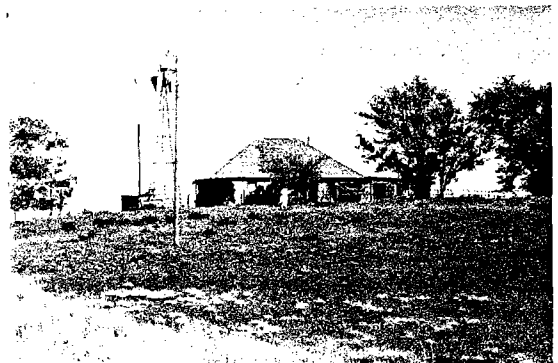
**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-143 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1910  
**RESOURCE NAME:** Greenwood Ranch  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.10)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Ranch (08.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible

Deemed eligible to the National Register for contributions to the context of Agriculture and for the construction methods executed in stone, frame and sod exhibited in the eight contributing buildings.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-148 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1905  
**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned Ranch  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.10)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Ranch (08.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible

Stucco-sheathed sod house built during the turn of the century. Significant as a contributor to the multiple property study of sod houses despite the recent collapse of the southwest corner.





## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-150 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1890  
**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned Ranch  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.10)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Ranch (08.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible

Primarily significant for the use of rock and grout in the construction of the house and collapsed outbuilding. Representative of early ranching in Morrill County.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-156 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1895  
**COMMON NAME:** Ranch  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.10)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Ranch (08.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible

Well preserved one-story sod house with later east addition consisting of a one-and-one-half story frame structure circa 1910. Shows the evolution from sod to frame house commonly practiced during the early settlement years.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-160 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1880  
**RESOURCE NAME:** Cedar Creek Ranch  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.10)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Ranch (08.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible

An excellent example of a large scale ranching operation. Homesteaded in 1880, MO00-160 contains five contributing buildings including a log house, and large stone barn in addition to two contributing objects.



## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-165 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1911  
**COMMON NAME:** Ranch  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.10)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Ranch (08.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible

Significant contributor to the context of Ranching as represented by the large cement and frame barn. Collapsed sod house is included in the multiple study of sod houses (See Sod House Article).



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-166 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1903  
**COMMON NAME:** Ranch  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.10)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Ranch (08.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible

Stone house plus seven additional contributing buildings qualifies this property as a potentially significant Settlement and/or Agriculture related property.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-168 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1920  
**COMMON NAME:** Ranch  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.10)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Ranch (08.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible

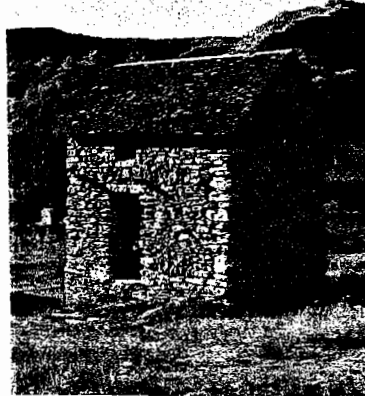
Large-scale ranch containing a two story stone house with double internal chimneys. Seven additional contributing buildings reflect the growth and prosperity known to this region during the 1920's.



## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-002 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1897  
**RESOURCE NAME:** Adam Waggy Ranch  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.10)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Ranch (08.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible

Three-story house built of native stone by Adam Waggy in 1900. Important to the study of early settlement in western Nebraska. Photodocumentation and field notes conducted in 1978 by the NESHPO.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-056 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1910  
**COMMON NAME:** House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.10), (16)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Ranch (08.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible

Stuccoed sod house with cornerboards potentially eligible to the National Register for associations with the sod house multiple property study of western Nebraska. House retains a high degree of historic integrity.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-073 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1910  
**COMMON NAME:** Sod House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.10), (16)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Ranch (08.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible

Seven notable buildings including a extant sod house contribute to the integrity of this ranch. Important to the development of agriculture and settlement in Morrill County.



## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-094 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1908  
**COMMON NAME:** Sod House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.10), (16)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Ranch (08.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible  
 Included in the preliminary inventory primarily for the extant sod house. Contributes to the study of this house type in Morrill County and on a statewide level.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-011 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1907  
**COMMON NAME:** Ranch  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.10)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Ranch (08.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
 Abandoned Stucco house with mansard hip roof and hip dormers considered potentially eligible as an early rural property despite its deteriorated condition.



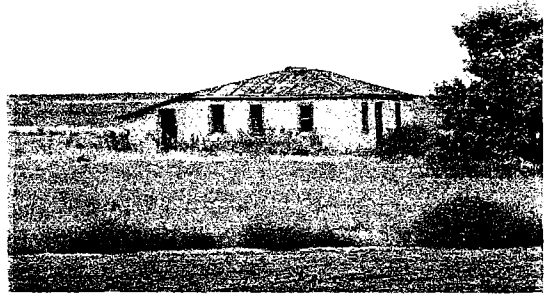
**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-035 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1910  
**COMMON NAME:** Ranch  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.10)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Ranch (08.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
 One-story square shaped house possibly constructed with sod bricks. MO00-035 represents the typical early twentieth-century settlement in Morrill County.



## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-037 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1885  
**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned Ranch  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.10)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Ranch (08.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible

Abandoned stone and cement house with stucco sheathing determined significant for the unique method of construction and for the use of native building materials.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-049 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1905  
**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned Ranch  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.10)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible

One-story stucco house with gable-end oriel window. Potentially significant for ethnic related contexts.



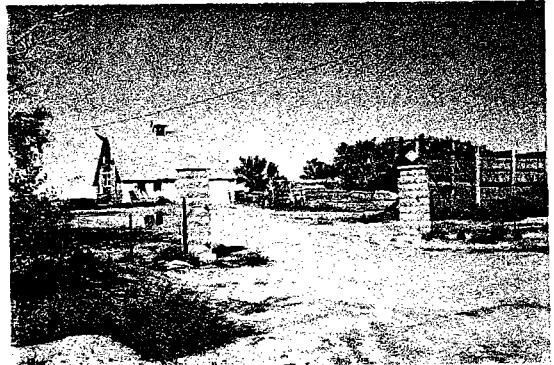
**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-052 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1947  
**COMMON NAME:** House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.10)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible

Significant as an example of post war housing alternatives. The quansat house is part of an otherwise non-contributing ranch.



## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-071 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1923  
**COMMON NAME:** Ranch  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.10)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Ranch (08.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
 Included as a representative ranch from the 1920's. Six contributing buildings testifies to the prosperity enjoyed during spurious growth period of the 1920's as defined by the Historic Contexts In Nebraska: Topical Listing (NESHPO 1989).



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-124 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1910  
**COMMON NAME:** Ranch  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.10)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Ranch (08.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
 Potentially Eligible to the National Register as a well preserved example of the gambrel roof barn type (P.T. 08.1.02) common to Nebraska.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-142 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1900  
**COMMON NAME:** Ranch  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.10)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Ranch (08.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
 A high number of contributing buildings (9) including a small log structure adds to the importance of this property. Further research on the log building may elevate DOE status.



## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-159 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1909  
**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned Ranch  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.10)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Ranch (08.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible

One-and-one-half story frame house with gambrel roof and shed dormers deemed potentially eligible as an uncommon house type. Later west addition detracts from historic integrity.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO06-009 Northport  
**DATE:** C.1935  
**COMMON NAME:** Pumping Station  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.10), (08.13)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Pumping Facility (09.3.2.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible

Important to the sub-context of Irrigation in the Scotts bluff region and to the property type of water pumping facilities.



### Historic Context: Processing

This context encompasses all activities related to the processing, preparation, or packaging of goods. Different categories in this context include, among others, water-powered flour mills, dairy manufacturing, and the sugar beet industry. Of the eleven sub-contexts listed under processing all but one, blacksmithing, relate to the refinement of an agricultural product. The Morrill County Historic Buildings Survey found only one property relating to the context of Processing which met the criteria for reconnaissance

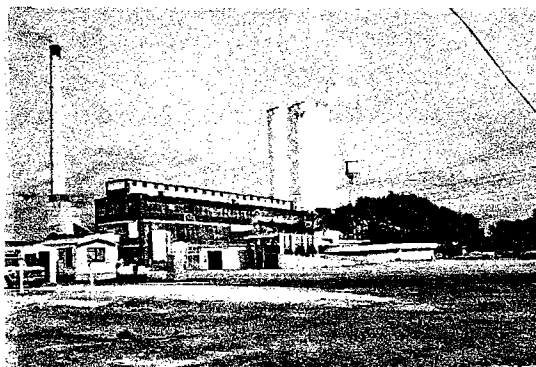
Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

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level survey: the Great Western Sugar Factory (MO00-005). This property is associated with the Processing sub-context of the Sugar Beet Industry in Nebraska 1890-Present (H.C.: 11.06) and has been judged eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Great Western Sugar Factory in Bayard was constructed in 1917 as one of a series of sugar beet processing plants located in the western Nebraska portion of the North Platte River valley. The presence of these factories played a significant role in the agricultural and economic development of western Nebraska. For a more detailed discussion of the sugar beet industry in the Scotts Bluff Livestock, Cash Grain and Root Crop Production region, refer to page 36.

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-005 Rural  
**DATE:** 1917  
**RESOURCE NAME:** Great Western Sugar Plant  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Processing (11.06)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Food Processing Plant (11.1.5)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
Previously surveyed in 1981 by the NESHPO.  
Important to the development of industry and settlement in Morrill County.



**Historic Context: Commerce**

The context of Commerce is defined as the buying and selling of commodities, involving transportation from place to place. Considerations include wholesaling and retailing; gift exchange; trade and barter; monetary economy including finance, business organization, and mercantile business. Commerce encompasses a diverse range of businesses including general stores, hotels, speciality stores and department stores.



Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

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The Historic Buildings Survey of Morrill County found twenty-two (22) Commerce related properties which met the criteria for reconnaissance level survey. Among the twenty-two properties, three were judged eligible and seven potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The twenty-two properties surveyed relate to the sub-contexts of Grain Handling and Storage (H.C.: 12.05.01) and Retail Commerce in the Scotts Bluff Region (H.C.: 12.02.10). Pertinent information regarding the twenty two surveyed properties linked to Commerce in Morrill County is outlined in the following table.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE	
				BLDGS.	SITES	STRU. OBJ.			
MO00-063	C1907	ABANDONED STORE/POST OFFICE	12.02.10	2	0	0	0	12.1.1, 04.1.06	P
MO07-001	C1895	ABANDONED STORE	12.02.10	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
MO06-004	C1888	ABANDONED COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.10	1	0	0	0	12.1	P
MO06-005	C1885	ABANDONED COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.10	1	0	0	0	12.1	P
MO06-006	C1887	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.10	1	0	0	0	12.1	P
MO06-007	C1887	ABANDONED COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.10	1	0	0	0	12.1	P
MO05-015	C1907	FOSTER LUMBER COMPANY	12.02.10	5	0	0	0	11.4.2.1	C
MO05-018	C1900	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.10	1	0	0	0	12.1	C
MO05-019	C1905	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.10	1	0	0	0	12.1	C
MO05-022	C1918	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.10	1	0	0	0	12.1	C
MO05-026	C1912	BATES HOTEL	12.02.10	2	0	0	1	12.3.1:2.2	P
MO05-030	C1908	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.10	1	0	0	0	12.1	C
MO05-031	C1908	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.10	1	0	0	0	12.1	C
MO04-079	C1908	ABANDONED COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.10	1	0	0	0	12.1	E
MO04-081	C1900	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.10	1	0	0	0	12.1	C
MO04-083	C1895	HOTEL	12.02.10	1	0	0	0	12.3.1:2.2	E
MO04-088	C1900	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.10	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
MO03-029	C1889	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.10	1	0	0	0	12.1	P
MO03-045	C1925	APARTMENT HOUSE	12.02.10	1	0	0	0	16.5.5	E
MO03-051	C1910	LUMBER YARD	12.02.10	2	0	0	0	11.4.2.1	C
MO00-070	C1918	TRINIDAD BEAN CO.	12.05	4	0	0	0	12.2.3	C
MO06-012	C1905	RODGERS GRAIN OFFICE	12.05.01	1	0	0	0	15.3.1	C

Main street commercial buildings accounted for sixteen of the twenty-two properties surveyed. These main street buildings can be categorized into two predominant types: the

Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

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frame false-front and the masonry commercial building or block. The false-front types were generally found in smaller communities and consisted of one-story rectangular-shaped structures with gable roofs hidden behind an exaggerated facade. The false front helped to disguise the relatively low scale of the building by hiding the true size of the structure and thus conveying a greater sense of prominence. The primary era of construction in Morrill County for this type was from 1900 to 1915. The second type documented by the survey, the masonry commercial building or block, were generally found in the larger communities of the survey area. These buildings were typically constructed between 1915 and 1930, and consisted of one and two-story masonry structures with one or two-part compositional facades. These buildings were often built on single twenty-five foot commercial lots or in double to triple wide commercial lots of fifty to seventy-five foot widths.

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO03-045 Bayard  
**DATE:** C.1925  
**COMMON NAME:** Apartment Building  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Commerce (12.02.10)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Apartment Building (16.5.5)  
**DOE:** Eligible

This two-story lap and shingle sided apartment building is an excellent example of a multiple dwelling unit built during the bungalow period (1905-1929) with influences from the Prairie and Craftsman Style.



## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

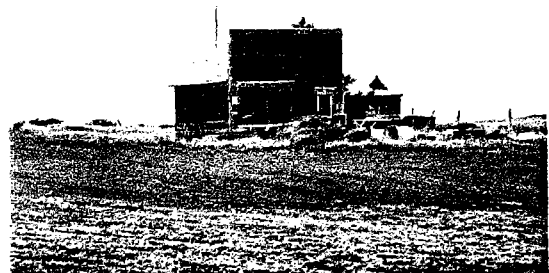
**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO04-079 Bridgeport  
**DATE:** C.1908  
**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned Commercial Building  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Commerce (12.02.10)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Retailing (12.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible  
 Considered significant as a well preserved example of a small scale commercial building in Morrill County.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO03-029 Bayard  
**DATE:** C.1889  
**COMMON NAME:** Commercial Building  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Commerce (12.02.10)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Retailing (12.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
 Despite alterations to the storefront, this turn-of-the-century brick building is worthy of mention for its association to commerce.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-063 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1907  
**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned Store/Post Office  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Commerce (12.02.10)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Store (12.1.1), P.O. (04.1.6)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
 Abandoned store/post office important to the development of commerce and communication in rural Morrill County during the development and growth period.

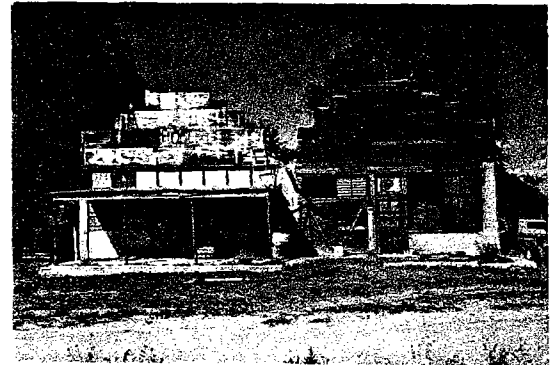


## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO06-004 Northport  
**DATE:** C.1888  
**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned Commercial Building  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Commerce (12.02.10)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Retailing (12.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
 One of four adjacent commercial buildings with false fronts occupying one town block and directly facing the R.R. tracks. Represents town planning and common architecture during the late 1800's.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO06-005 Northport  
**DATE:** C.1885  
**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned Commercial Building  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Commerce (12.02.10)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Retailing (12.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
 One of four adjacent commercial buildings with false fronts occupying one town block and directly facing the R.R. tracks. Represents town planning and common architecture during the late 1800's.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO06-006 Northport  
**DATE:** C.1887  
**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned Commercial Building  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Commerce (12.02.10)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Retailing (12.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
 One of four adjacent commercial buildings with false fronts occupying one town block and directly facing the R.R. tracks. Represents town planning and common architecture during the late 1800's.



## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO06-007 Northport  
**DATE:** C.1887  
**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned Commercial Building  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Commerce (12.02.10)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Retailing (12.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible

One of four adjacent commercial buildings with false fronts occupying one town block and directly facing the R.R. tracks. Represents town planning and common architecture during the late 1800's.

See Photo of MO06-006, Page 64.

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO04-083 Bridgeport  
**DATE:** C.1895  
**COMMON NAME:** Hotel  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Commerce (12.02.10), (13)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Hotel (12.3.1:2.2)  
**DOE:** Eligible

Two-story longitudinal type hotel which has retained its original integrity. Important to the theme of early travel and town settlement.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO05-026 Broadwater  
**DATE:** 1920  
**COMMON NAME:** Bates Hotel  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Commerce (12.02.10), (13)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Hotel (12.3.1:2.2)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible

This two-story stucco building is another local example of the longitudinal type hotel structure. It is located adjacent to State Highway #26 and was potentially significant with respect to commerce and transportation.



**Historic Context : Transportation**

The context of Transportation involves the carrying, moving or conveying of material and people from one place to another. Considerations include transportation by land, water, and air; trails, roads, highways, interstates, railway; and related service accommodations such as railroad stations and depots, motels, gas stations, and airplane terminals.

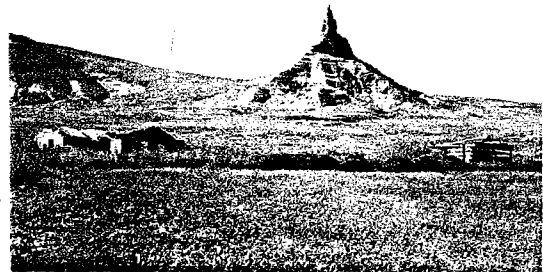
The Historic Buildings Survey of Morrill County found ten (10) properties relating to the context of Transportation which met the criteria for reconnaissance level survey. In addition to these ten properties, two other sites, Chimney Rock (MO00-001), and Courthouse/Jailhouse Rock (MO00-003) are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Among the twelve transportation related properties in the Morrill County database, four have been judged eligible and one potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The majority of the twelve surveyed properties consist of related support service facilities for either Road Transportation (H.C.: 13.02) or Rail Transportation (H.C.:13.03). Because the primary emphasis of the support service facilities is the generation of income, these properties can be cross-referenced to the context of commerce. Pertinent information regarding the surveyed properties is outlined in the following table.

## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS.	SITES	STRU. OBJ.		
MO01-005	C1910	FORMER CAFE	13.02	1	0	0	15.2.3	C
MO01-006	C1920	ANGORA GARAGE	13.02	1	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
MO01-007	C1925	FRONTIER CAFE	13.02	2	0	0	15.2.3, 13.3.3.3	P
MO06-008	C1920	B & H BODY SHOP	13.02	1	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
MO06-011	C1928	ABANDONED FILLING STATION	13.02	2	0	0	13.3.3.3, 13.3.3	C
MO05-032	C1944		13.02	1	0	0	12.3.2	C
MO04-023	C1928	ABANDONED FILLING STATION	13.02	1	0	0	13.3.3.3	C
MO04-076	C1946	TEXACO STATION	13.02	1	0	0	13.3.3.3	E
MO00-122		ROUNDHOUSE ROCK	13.02.01	0	1	0	07.07	E
MO00-001		CHIMNEY ROCK	13.02.01	0	1	0		E
MO00-003		COURTHOUSE AND JAIL ROCK	13.02.01	0	1	0	13.3.1	E
MO03-032	C1900	DEPOT	13.03	1	0	0	13.5.2	E
MO04-001	C1920	B.N. DEPOT	13.03.02	1	0	0	13.5.2	E

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-001 Rural  
**RESOURCE NAME:** Chimney Rock  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Transportation (13.02.01.05)  
**DOE:** National Historic Site  
 Designated a National Historic Site in 1966  
 for associations with the Oregon and Mormon  
 Trails. Historically marked "where the West  
 began."



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-003 Rural  
**RESOURCE NAME:** Courthouse & Jailhouse Rock  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Transportation (13.02.01.03)  
**DOE:** National Register, 1973  
 Listed on the National Register in 1973.  
 Landmark for travelers on the historic Sidney  
 to Deadwood Trail.



## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-122 Rural  
**RESOURCE NAME:** Roundhouse Rock  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Transportation (13.02.01.05)  
**DOE:** Eligible

This distinct land formation is important both historically and presently as a local landmark and as a natural feature. Recommended for landmark status.



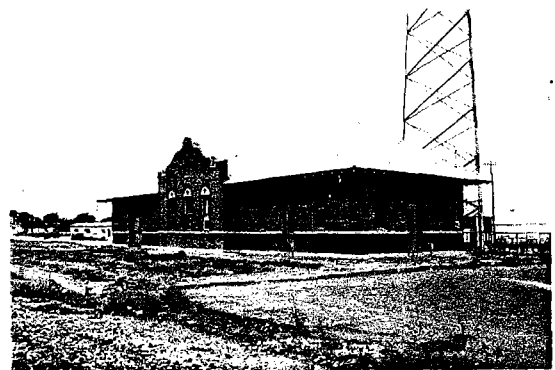
**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO04-076 Bridgeport  
**DATE:** C.1946  
**COMMON NAME:** Texaco Gas Station  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Transportation (13.02)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Gas Station (13.3.3.3)  
**DOE:** Eligible

One of many Type EM gas stations constructed throughout the country during the late 1940's and 50's. Constructed of steel and sheathed in porcelain enamel baked steel panels. MO04-076 retains a high degree of integrity.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO03-032 Bayard  
**DATE:** C.1900  
**COMMON NAME:** Depot  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Transportation (13.03)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Depot (13.5.2)  
**DOE:** Eligible

Well preserved example of a early 1900's town depot. Exhibiting Mission stylistic influence, this brick with slate roof building has retained its original integrity.





## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO04-001 Bridgeport  
**DATE:** C.1920  
**COMMON NAME:** Burlington Northern Depot  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Transportation (13.03.02)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Depot (13.5.2)  
**DOE:** Eligible

Included in the 1980 Nebraska Depot Survey conducted by the NESHPO. MO04-001 contributes to the development of railroad transportation and is an excellent example of a small town depot.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO01-007 Angora  
**DATE:** C.1927  
**RESOURCE NAME:** Frontier Cafe  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Transportation (13.02)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Diner (15.2.3)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible

Abandoned highway cafe/gas station with influence of the Moderne Style. This small-scale cafe reflects early automobile related establishments and shows the impact of highways on small towns.



### Historic Context: Services

The historic context of Services refers to the community support services provided or controlled by government and commonly viewed as necessities. This includes public services such as the supply of gas, electricity, and water; the disposal of waste; and the protective services of fire fighting and disaster relief. Private professional services are also considered under this context and include architecture, banking, medical and insurance industries.

## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

The survey of Morrill County found twelve properties worthy of recordation based on reconnaissance survey criteria. Among the twelve properties, three have been judged eligible and two potentially eligible for National Register listing. The twelve properties recorded represent a good cross-section of sub-contexts within the Services topic. These sub-contexts consist of: Public Utilities (H.C.: 15.01.), Health Care (H.C.: 15.03.), Professional Services (H.C.: 15.04.), and The Age of Main Street Banking: The Dual System in Nebraska (1890-1920), (H.C.: 15.05.03.). Pertinent information regarding the surveyed properties is outlined in the following table.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	HISTORIC BLDGS.	CONTRIBUTING SITES	CONTRIBUTING STRU. OBJ.	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
MO06-010	C1905	NORTHPORT WATERTOWER	15.01	0	0	1	15.5.2	P
MO05-004	C1929	WATER TOWER	15.01	0	0	1	15.5.2	C
MO04-084	C1909	UTILITY BUILDING	15.01	1	0	0	15.5	C
MO04-085	C1910	FORMER CITY WATER BUILDING	15.01	1	0	0	15.5	C
MO04-090	1948	VETERANS MEMEORIAL HOSPITAL	15.03	1	0	0	15.4.1	C
MO05-021	C1890	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	15.3.1	P
MO04-077	C1937	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	15.3.1	E
MO04-092	C1930	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	15.3.1	C
MO05-020	C1907	FORMER BANK	15.05	1	0	0	15.1.1	C
MO04-080	C1908	FORMER BANK	15.05	1	0	0	15.1.1	C
MO03-030	C1909	FARMERS STATE BANK	15.05	1	0	0	15.1.1	E
MO03-031	C1910	FORMER BANK	15.05	1	0	0	15.1.1	E

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO04-077 Bridgeport

**DATE:** C.1937

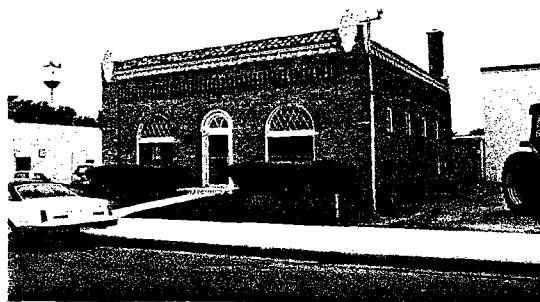
**COMMON NAME:** Professional Building

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Service (15.04)

**PROPERTY TYPE:** Office Building (15.3.1)

**DOE:** Eligible

This brick building was chosen as significant primarily for associations with Eastern architectural influences.



## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO03-030 Bayard  
**DATE:** C.1909  
**RESOURCE NAME:** Farmers State Bank  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Service (15.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Bank (15.1.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible

Two-story brick bank and commercial building significant in the early development of banking in Bayard and to the sub-context of The Age of Main Street Banking in Nebraska (1889-1920).



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO03-031 Bayard  
**DATE:** C.1910  
**COMMON NAME:** Former Bank  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Service (15.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Bank (15.1.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible

Greek Revival bank which exhibits a high degree of historic integrity. Contributes to the context of Banking in small towns.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO06-010 Northport  
**DATE:** C.1905  
**COMMON NAME:** Northport Watertower  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Service (15.01)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Water Tower (15.5.2)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible

This steel structure with cylindrical tank and conical cap is significant as a rapidly disappearing water tower type. MO06-010 not only serves as a water repository but also as Northport's signpost.



Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

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NEHBS NUMBER: MO05-021 Broadwater  
DATE: C.1890  
COMMON NAME: Professional Building  
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Service (15.04)  
PROPERTY TYPE: Office Building (15.3.1)  
DOE: Potentially Eligible

Important example in the development of professional practice in Morrill County. This modest gable-front building with lap siding is typical of early small town architecture and has retained its historic integrity.



**Historic Context: Settlement**

Settlement is the broad contextual title encompassing the division, acquisition, occupation, and ownership of land. This context contains settlement patterns generated through political, religious or commercial activities to facilitate the establishment of cultural systems. Specific considerations include acquisition methods and use patterns of land as well as the spatial delineation and organization of land including hamlets, villages, towns, cities and the furthest delineation--the individual dwelling.

This contextual topic contained the greatest number of documented historic properties within Morrill County. Of the 387 total properties documented in Morrill County, 193 or 50% fall within the context of Settlement. The survey of Morrill County recorded 193 associated with Settlement which met the criteria for reconnaissance level documentation. The majority of these properties were recognized simply as contributors to the historic built environment of Morrill County. However, 31 properties were judged eligible and 17 potentially eligible for National Register listing.

The retention of historic integrity that these 193 properties displayed was quite

## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

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varied. In some instances, the integrity had been severely compromised through later additions or alterations, while in other cases buildings were recorded which were extremely similar to their original condition.

The individual house-whether in an urban or a rural setting-is the most common feature of the built environment; it fulfills the basic human need for shelter. Houses represent the largest proportion of all buildings documented during reconnaissance level surveys. The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NEHBS) for Morrill County was no exception: 283 houses were documented, or 35% percent of all the county's contributing buildings. Although houses are such a common part of our surroundings, describing them can be complex; variations result from style, age, building material, and even the ethnic heritage of owners or builders.

Architectural histories and guide books often provide descriptions of houses during various periods of popularity in terms of style such as Italianate, Queen Anne, or Romanesque. Good examples of these houses are usually referred to as "high style". Houses that cannot be identified as a particular style and that are built from local materials such a log, stone, and sod are generally referred to as "folk" houses. Usually dating from the settlement era of a particular locality, folk houses were often built by immigrants who patterned them after buildings in their homeland. Age, distinctive building material, or unusual form makes these houses easy to identify during building surveys. Further research and comparison however, is necessary to determine how they might reflect "old world" buildings adapted to the Nebraska landscape.

During county-wide historic buildings surveys it becomes apparent that most houses are not associated with a specific architectural style, and that in many places, few survive

## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

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from the settlement period. The goal of the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey, however, is to document all types of houses--from large Queen Annes with corner towers and stained glass windows, to small two room, frame houses with simple porches.

The remaining houses that are not high style or folk, are generally referred to as "vernacular" or common. All houses, whether they are high style, folk, or vernacular, can be studied for their form, floor plans, and distribution. In the case of folk and vernacular, documenting the form becomes especially important since there may not be other ways to describe these houses. Information about the basic form and features such as roof shape, and number of stories can reveal patterns or house types within a region, the work of a local builder or an ethnic group.

To document all houses, the Nebraska Historic Preservation Office uses a system derived in part from several vernacular house studies that was further developed for use during historic buildings surveys. Under this method, house types are categorized as "supratypes" to eliminate subjective descriptions based on "style." Instead, descriptions are based on the external mass of the house. The components of this method are defined as the following: Supratypes are categorizations based on the external massing of house, similar to that first developed by Kniffen (1936) under the ruberick of "type." The term "supratype" is used to distinguish it from other methods of type analysis which are based on external form and internal space, such as that developed by Glassie (1975).

Supratypes are defined by combinations of five massing elements derived from the core structure of the house--the predominant mass which cannot be further subdivided--exclusive of wings and porches. The five mass elements are shape, relative size, height, roof type, and orientation on the site (D. Murphy, 1989).

## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

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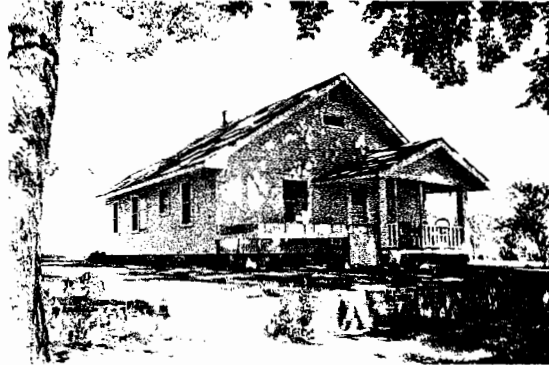
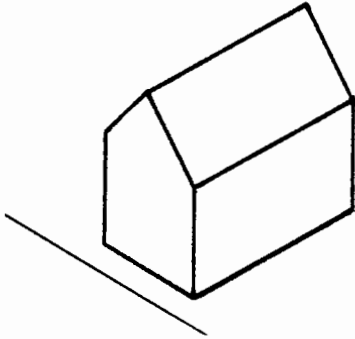
### Morrill County House Type Summary

The use of the Core Supratype analysis in the reconnaissance-level survey proved beneficial in that it created an objective process of interpretation for the recording of historic residences. Once houses are documented, the information is then analyzed to determine the number of each different type. There are usually many different types, due to variations in width, height, and roof configurations. Most houses however, can be categorized into a "family" of similar house forms. "Families" consist of house groupings based on core, roof shape, and orientation to the site.

The residential properties documented in the Morrill County survey are represented by 53 different types in 283 houses. Numerical designation has been assigned to each of these 53 types (e.g., S.1, S.2, S.3, etc.). A master list of the 53 individual types is found in the NESHPO Survey Report file. While 53 different types may seem like a tremendous variation for 283 total resources, a smaller group actually represents the majority of documented houses. In fact, three types account for 41.3% of all recorded sites. Furthermore, 91% of all Morrill County houses fit into one of only four dominant families. The following pages illustrate some of the most numerically significant house types documented in Morrill County.

Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

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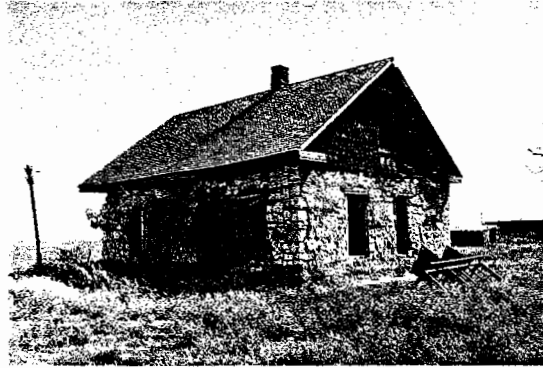
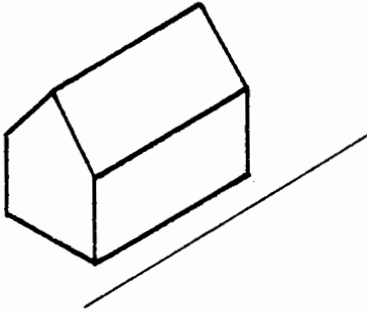
**Family #1**

This family, composed of eleven various types, represents 31.33% of all Morrill County house types. The common characteristics displayed by this group are a rectangular-shaped core covered by a gable roof with the narrow dimension of the core facing the street. Of the 11 combinations comprising this family, two distinct types are numerically significant: S.19 (15.9%), and S.8 (8.73%).



Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

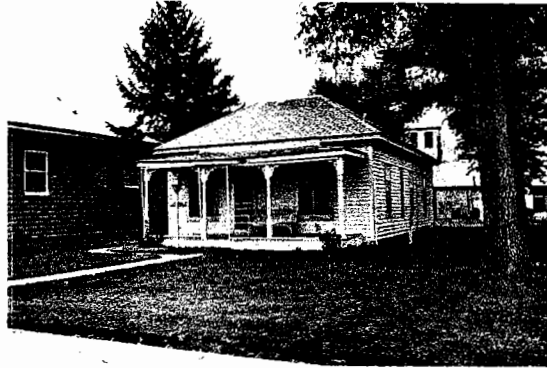
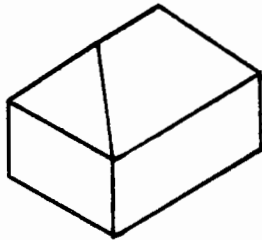
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**Family #2**

This family, composed of twelve various types, represents 28.15% of all Morrill County house types. Identical to the form of Family #1, the distinguishing difference is in the latitudinal orientation (verses the longitudinal orientation of the former family). Of the twelve different combinations comprising this family, two distinct types are numerically significant: S.18 (10.6%), and S.7 (8.73%).

Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

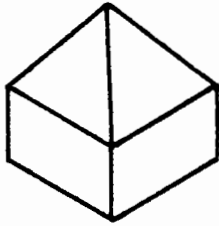
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**Family #3**

This family, composed of six various types, represents 16.95% of all Morrill County house types. The common characteristics displayed by this group are a rectangular-shaped core covered by a hip roof with the narrow dimension of the core facing the street (longitudinal). Of the six combinations comprising this family, S.26 appears most frequently (14.84%).

Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

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**Family #4**

This family, composed of ten various types, represents 13.77% of all Morrill County house types. The common characteristics displayed by this group are a square-shaped core covered by a hip roof with a non-applicable orientation. Of the ten combinations comprising this family, three types appeared most frequently: S.44 (4.59%), S.54 (3.18%), and S.47 (2.47%).

## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

## Settlement Preliminary Inventory

NEHBS NUMBER: MO00-102 Rural  
 DATE: C.1880  
 COMMON NAME: Abandoned Dwellings  
 HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)  
 PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
 DOE: Eligible

Deteriorated log, sod, and frame buildings located near the base of Chimney Rock. Proximity suggests possible use as former trading outpost/postal station.



NEHBS NUMBER: MO04-033 Bridgeport  
 DATE: C.1928  
 COMMON NAME: House  
 HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)  
 PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
 DOE: Eligible

Selected for the Preliminary Inventory as a representative of the popular Bungalow style house (see Bungalow Style Houses, p. 100).



NEHBS NUMBER: MO04-037 Bridgeport  
 DATE: C.1927  
 COMMON NAME: House  
 HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)  
 PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
 DOE: Eligible

An excellent example of the California Bungalow house type popular in the 1920's and 1930's. Note the broad gable roof, shallow shed dormer and integral porch.



## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO04-093 Bridgeport  
**DATE:** C.1939  
**COMMON NAME:** House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible  
 Chosen for the preliminary inventory as a well preserved example showing stylistic influences of Dutch Colonial architecture.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO04-095 Bridgeport  
**DATE:** C.1900  
**COMMON NAME:** Boarding House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Boarding House (16.5.6)  
**DOE:** Eligible  
 Two-story, unadorned example of the false front building type common during the early settlement period. Also important in the historic development and growth of Bridgeport.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO03-001 Bayard  
**DATE:** C.1914  
**COMMON NAME:** Sod House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible  
 Abandoned sod house in Bayard considered important as a contributor to the study of sod buildings in Nebraska. Of the 29 sod buildings found in Morrill County, only two were located in towns.



## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO03-024 Bayard  
**DATE:** C.1925  
**COMMON NAME:** House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible  
 Shingled bungalow with sleeping porch deemed eligible for the National Register as a well preserved example of this house type.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO03-054 Bayard  
**DATE:** C.1910  
**COMMON NAME:** Sod House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible  
 One of two sod houses with town locations from a total of 28 recorded sod houses in Morrill County. Important contributor to the study of sod construction in Nebraska.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-008 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1890  
**RESOURCE NAME:** Margesson Sod House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible  
 Eligible to the National Register as an early example of sod house construction from the Settlement and Expansion Temporal Period (1867-1890) as defined by the NESHPO (Topical Listing: NESHPO 1989).



## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-018 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1910 or C.1940  
**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned Sod House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05), (08)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible

Observations regarding the roof construction suggest that this sod structure has either lost its original roof or was built at a later date for reasons of novelty.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-024 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1885  
**RESOURCE NAME:** Wither's Sod House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05), (08)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Ranch (08.1), (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible

Important representative sod house associated with pre-1900's homesteading. MO00-024 remains standing despite unoccupancy and the recent destruction of the southeast corner by cattle.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-028 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1895  
**RESOURCE NAME:** Loomis Homestead  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05), (08)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Ranch (08.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible

Among the 29 sod buildings found in Morrill County, the Loomis sod house was the only example containing a sod and grass-covered roof. Six additional buildings reflect the homestead's settlement and growth.



## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-031 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1900  
**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned Sod House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05), (08)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible  
 Significant in the study of sod houses despite the removal of related farm buildings, trees, and the southwest corner during the conversion into an implement building.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-038 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1880  
**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned Sod House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05), (08)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible  
 Early sod house possibly bermed into the hillside. Associated with the Settlement and Expansion temporal period (1867-1890) as defined by the NESHPO (Topical Listing: NESHPO, 1989).



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-039 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1885  
**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05), (08)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Ranch (08.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible  
 Deemed eligible to the National Register for associations with early settlement and the use of native stone in the construction of the one-story square house.





## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-064 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1908  
**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned Ranch  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05), (08)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible

Sod house with stucco sheathing, flared eaves, and east frame addition. Significant contributor to the multiple property study of sod houses in Morrill County and Nebraska.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-065 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1908  
**RESOURCE NAME:** Nichol's Homestead  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05), (08)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Ranch (08.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible

Despite a deteriorated state, this sod house with collection of frame outbuildings is important to the development of settlement in Western Nebraska and to the study of sod house construction.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-069 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1905  
**COMMON NAME:** Sod House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05), (08)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible

This sod house with frame second story and rear addition has been converted into an implement building. Despite alterations, MO00-069 provides another look at sod house design.

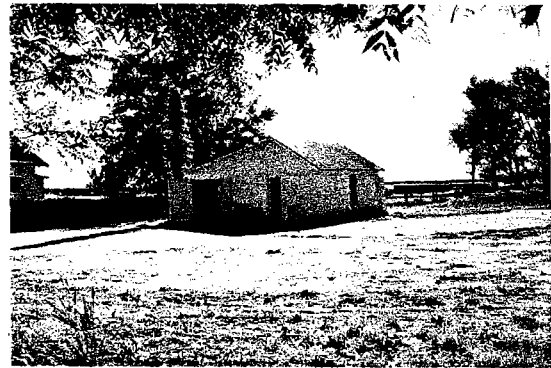


## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-085 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1908  
**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05), (08)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible  
 Sod house sheathed in concrete. Possibly associated with the Kinkaid Settlement Act of 1904. MO00-085 retains a high degree of integrity despite nearly a century of existence.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-095 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1903  
**COMMON NAME:** Sod House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05), (08)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Ranch (08.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible  
 Kinkaid era sod house eligible to the National Register for contributions made to the context of Settlement and more specifically sod house types.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-099 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1905  
**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned Sod House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05), (08)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible  
 Preserved sod house with minor damage to the south facade. Situated very close to the railroad line, this sod house has an additional six buildings of a later date which contribute to the historic integrity.



## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-105 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1913  
**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned Homestead  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05), (08)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible

Located one and one-half miles east of Chimney Rock, this Kinkaid-era sod house retains a high degree of historic integrity. The house contains three bedrooms and additional living space upstairs.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-119 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1880-1907  
**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned Ranch  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05), (08)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Ranch (08.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible

Significant in tracing the evolution of shelter from small sod dugout to larger sod dugout to poured, board-form cement house thus showing the progression of dwellings in a 30 year span.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-138 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1878-1910  
**COMMON NAME:** Ranch  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05), (08)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Ranch (08.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible

Log house built by the Laing brothers, Guy and Sim during the late 1870's using logs cut from the Wildcat Hills. Originally, the building had a sod roof; now frame with tin.



## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-060  
**DATE:** C.1875  
**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned Rock House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05), (08)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Ranch (08.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible  
 Crude rock and grout house situated in north-west section of Morrill County. Significant contributor to the context of Settlement during the settlement and expansion period.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO08-002 Redington  
**DATE:** C.1910  
**COMMON NAME:** House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible  
 Previously surveyed by the NeSHPO. Significant as an early house representative in the use of cement block.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO08-003 Redington  
**DATE:** C.1910  
**COMMON NAME:** House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Eligible  
 One of two cement block houses located in the small community of Redington. Important to the history of alternative building materials in house construction.



## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-118 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1900  
**COMMON NAME:** Sod House Ruins  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
 Deteriorated sod house considered worthy of mention for associations with the multiple property study of sod buildings in the survey region.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO05-005 Broadwater  
**DATE:** C.1925  
**COMMON NAME:** House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
 Significant for contributions to the context of Settlement. Indicative of the Bungalow house type exhibiting stylistic traits similar to the two-story Airplane Bungalow.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO05-008 Broadwater  
**DATE:** C.1920  
**COMMON NAME:** House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
 Well preserved example of a one-story bungalow. Indicative of the evolution of single family dwelling types in the Western Sandhills and High Plains region.



## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO05-025 Broadwater  
**DATE:** C.1927  
**COMMON NAME:** House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
 Frame bungalow which has retained its historic integrity. MO05-025 reflects the popularity of the modest Bungalow house type dominant during the 1910's and 1920's.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO04-027 Bridgeport  
**DATE:** C.1909  
**COMMON NAME:** House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
 Significant as an early twentieth-century vernacular house. Despite the later enclosed front porch, MO04-027 still retains a high degree of historic integrity.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO04-032 Bridgeport  
**DATE:** C.1925  
**COMMON NAME:** House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
 Included in the Preliminary Inventory as a well-preserved example of the development of residential dwelling types in the region. This Craftsman influenced house retains a high degree of integrity.



## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO04-040 Bridgeport  
**DATE:** C.1921  
**COMMON NAME:** House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
 This bungalow with well landscaped yard is considered potentially eligible to the National Register for contributions made to the context of Settlement.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO04-043 Bridgeport  
**DATE:** C.1903  
**COMMON NAME:** House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
 Two-story frame house significant as a well preserved single family dwelling from the early developmental years in Bridgeport.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO04-048 Bridgeport  
**DATE:** C.1928  
**COMMON NAME:** House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
 Built during the spurious growth period of the 1920's (See Topical Listing: NESHPO 1989). Representative of the popular bungalow house type.



## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO04-069 Bridgeport  
**DATE:** C.1910  
**COMMON NAME:** House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
 Significant for possible associations with a locally significant person and as an example of the Prairie Cube house type.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO04-070 Bridgeport  
**DATE:** C.1922  
**COMMON NAME:** House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
 A well preserved example of a bungalow, the most frequently built house type from 1905-1929, as influenced by the Craftsman Style.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO03-037 Bayard  
**DATE:** C.1923  
**COMMON NAME:** House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
 Chosen for the preliminary inventory as a well preserved example of the bungalow house type.





## Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO03-043 Bayard  
**DATE:** C.1922  
**COMMON NAME:** House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
 Deemed potentially eligible for associations with the context of Settlement during the growth years of the 1920's.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO03-055 Bayard  
**DATE:** C.1921  
**COMMON NAME:** House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
 Circa 1920's one-story bungalow important as a well preserved building type and as a contributor to the context of Settlement.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-134 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1905  
**COMMON NAME:** Sod House Ruins  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05), (08)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
 This sod house was listed as potentially eligible rather than Eligible because of its deteriorated state; though still considered important to the study of sod houses.



Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey

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**NEHBS NUMBER:** MO00-137 Rural  
**DATE:** C.1885  
**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned Log House  
**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05), (08)  
**PROPERTY TYPE:** Ranch (08.1)  
**DOE:** Potentially Eligible  
Extremely altered log house considered worthy of mention as a homestead property and in the study of log construction.

**Important Themes of the Settlement Historic Context**

A post-survey evaluation of the settlement properties recorded by the Morrill County survey has identified certain resource groups which may be of potential interest to the NESHPO. The historic context of Settlement contains two multiple property topics worthy of further discussion: sod houses in the Western Sandhills and High Plains region and Bungalow style houses. Both of these topics are presented in separate discussions starting on page 95. For examples of the properties associated with these topics, please refer to the Settlement Inventory found on pages 76 through 93.

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## Sod Houses of the Western Sandhills and High Plains Study Region



**Fig. 5:** Abandoned sod house rural Morrill County (MO00-099).

The fundamental parameter of the Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey was the recordation of buildings, structures, sites, and objects fifty years old or older which retained their historic integrity. By doing this, the NESHPO generates data regarding historic resources which is used to identify, evaluate, and register properties to the National Register of Historic Places. Based on its reconnaissance nature, the properties recorded by the survey display various levels of significance. While the majority of the buildings recorded met the integrity criteria required for reconnaissance survey, they generally did not carry a substantial amount of historic significance. However, in contrast to this were those buildings which not only retained historic integrity, but possess qualities which enhance their significance as historic material resources.

One such group of resources found during the first phase of the Western Sandhills and

High Plains survey that exhibit a greater level of significance are those buildings constructed of sod "bricks". Thirty-two properties with sod buildings were recorded during the survey of Morrill, Deuel, Perkins, and Keith Counties. These four counties represent the first phase of the eight county Western Sandhills and High Plains survey project. The majority of these thirty-two properties were located in Morrill County (28), with only three found in Perkins County, and one in Keith County (see Sod House Inventory, p. 61). In addition to the importance of their structural systems, these buildings were also considered significant for their potential association with Homestead or Kinkaid Act settlement.

The sod houses recorded in the region consist of massive sod "brick" walls measuring up to twenty-four inches in thickness. There were two kinds of ground within the region suitable for use. The short alkali grass sod was most suitable but was only found in lower levels. Black root sod was also sufficient and was found in greater abundance in the higher elevations. Bunch grass sod was not suitable for construction due to the lack of a strong root system.



Fig. 6: Loading sod for building a sod house near Dismal River in Thomas County.  
(Photo: Nebraska State Historical Society).

The sod used for the houses was cut with a sod plow which would flip over one strip of sod approximately eighteen to twenty-four inches wide. These strips were then cut to desired length and stacked in alternating fashion with the grass-side down. The sod "bricks" had to be of similar thickness to keep the walls plumb. The walls were carefully laid to accommodate openings and were trimmed with a sharp spade for smoothness.

In addition to finding adequate sources of sod, settlers were also challenged by the creation of a quality plaster. The most effective method employed in the region involved locating a low swampy spot and digging two to three feet down to obtain a sticky bluish-colored gumbo. This was then mixed with water and sand to make a serviceable plaster. The walls of the sod houses were generally covered on the exterior with the gumbo-based plaster. However, examples of sod houses with no evidence of exterior plaster were also recorded.



Fig. 7: Two examples of sod houses in Morrill County with and without exterior plaster.

(L:MO00-065, R: MO00-105).

The sod houses found in the region have a distinctly low and bulky appearance and are often identifiable by their lack of plumb walls and corners. The exterior wall height of the soddies was considerably shorter than that of frame structures and little, if any, fenestration was included in the north walls of the buildings. The house typically

contained rectangular two-room plans with a narrow side dimension of thirty feet or less. However, in some cases, a large one-story square-shaped plan in a basic four-square configuration was also recorded. The general era of construction for the Homestead-Kinkaid era sod houses ranged from approximately 1890 to as late as 1916. However, exceptions to this are found in the sub-group of houses built as novelties or as a result of Depression-era poverty.

The physical condition of the sod houses recorded by the survey was quite varied. In some instances, the only physical remains of a dwelling are sod wall ruins while in others, the sod structure is occupied and well-maintained.



Fig. 8: Sod wall ruins and occupied sod structure, Morrill county.

(L: MO00-118, R: MO00-056).

Based on their importance as significant material resources within the Western Sandhills and High Plains region, the thirty-two sod houses recorded in Phase One of the survey are recommended for multiple property nomination to the National Register, (see p. 103). An inventory of the properties containing sod houses, as recorded by the survey, is included below.

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 Sod House Inventory for the Western Sandhills and High Plains Historic Buildings Survey
 

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MORRILL COUNTY	DATE	RESOURCE/Common Name
M000-018	c.1940	Sod house
M000-024	c.1885	Withers sod house
M000-028	c.1895	Loomis sod house
M000-031	c.1900	Sod house
M000-035	c.1910	Potential sod house
M000-038	c.1885	Sod house
M000-056	c.1910	Sod house
M000-064	c.1908	Sod house
M000-065	1912	Carl Nichols sod house
M000-068	c.1910	Sod house
M000-069	c.1905	Sod house
M000-073	c.1910	Sod house
M000-084	c.1912	Sod house
M000-085	c.1908	Sod house
M000-094	c.1908	Sod house
M000-095	c.1903	Sod house
M000-099	c.1905	Sod house
M000-102	c.1888	Sod house
M000-105	c.1913	Sod house
M000-118	c.1900	Sod house ruins
M000-119	c.1888	Two sod dugouts
M000-134	1905	Sod house
M000-140	c.1908	Sod house
M000-143	c.1910	Greenwood Ranch sod house
M000-148	c.1905	Sod house
M000-165	c.1911	Sod house
M003-001	c.1914	Sod house
M003-054	c.1910	Sod house
PERKINS COUNTY		
PR00-053	c.1910	Altered sod house
PR00-065	c.1905	Sod house ruins
PR00-073	c.1905	Sod house
KEITH COUNTY		
KH00-065	c.1911	Sod house

### Bungalow Style Houses

As the twenty-first century approaches, an evaluation of advances made during the past century is in order. Advances in technology, transportation and the built environment occurred at alarming rates. Whereas the nineteenth-century reflected Romanticism, separation of the social classes, and inner city crowding, the twentieth-century may be credited with Modernism, the growth of the middle class, and suburbia. It was during this time that a new house type was to emerge and forecast a change in domestic architecture. Known as the "bungalow" it soon became the dominant house type from the early 1900's to the mid 1920's. In Nebraska, Bungalows constitute a large proportion of single family dwellings built during the early part of this century. It is no surprise to discover that the population boom which occurred in Western Nebraska during the 1910's and 1920's resulted in a domestic architecture dominated by the Bungalow.



MO03-006



MO03-040

In 1880 the first use of the term bungalow in the United States was used to describe a summer retreat at Cape Cod. It wasn't until the California Bungalow appeared that the



term would shift from meaning resort house to suburban house. Although the majority of bungalows fall into the category of California Bungalows, this does not mean that they were confined specifically to the West Coast. The California Bungalow, the creation of pattern books and carpenters, made the greatest impact on the advancement of modern domestic architecture throughout the United States.

Many factors acted as the impetus for the California Bungalow's popularity. In the 1880's the Arts and Crafts Movement gained strength through an emphasis on simplicity, craftsmanship and harmony with nature; later reflected in the bungalow. Rather than separate building from site as the Victorian houses practiced, bungalow houses were to mesh with the surrounding environment, lessen the distinction between interior and exterior and be integral with the land rather than intrude upon. This was achieved through the use of natural building materials such as wood, rock or stone, and the separation of interior/exterior functions by pergolas, porches, in an open floor plan. Sleeping porches became synonymous with bungalows and further emphasized a back-to-nature, good health life-style. Most important was the design emphasis on horizontality. Prior to the bungalow, houses were usually two-stories with a moderately pitched roof. Bungalows took advantage of available building plots which allowed the structure to hug the ground by putting all functions on one story. Roofs became low-pitched in both gable or hip types. Applied ornamentation was pushed to the wayside to make way for a more honest "Form Follows Function" attitude. This philosophy coincided with modern architects of the period; Green and Green, Frank Lloyd Wright, and in furniture design, Gustav Stickley.

It was through the work of the California architects Green and Green that the bungalow as we know it found stylistic influence. The term bungalow refers primarily to the openness of its floor plan. A bungalow could be designed in a variety of styles such as Shingle, Mission, Swiss Chalet or Prairie. It was through the Craftsman Style, however,

that certain details: exposed raftertails, brackets, attached pergolas, water tables and pane windows became synonymous with most bungalows.

The impact of the bungalow on domestic architecture provides an invaluable resource to evolution of housing in North America and more specifically Nebraska. In the Western Sandhills and High Plains survey region, the large number of bungalow houses reflects the prosperity that region experienced during the 1920's. The Settlement inventory (p. 76-93) includes examples of bungalow style houses ranging from the most commonly built one-story with gable roof, to the airplane bungalow, to the broad-gabled bungalow sometimes referred to as "bungaloid".

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

Throughout the duration of the Morrill County survey, random observations were recorded concerning historic context themes which appear potentially significant based on their extant material resources. The general impressions recorded by the survey team were then combined with a post-survey analysis of all documented properties to determine recommendations for future work. The recommendations include National Register nominations as presented in the Preliminary Inventory (see pp. 20-94) and suggestions for historic context development.

### Potential Historic Context Reports

The potential context reports identified by the survey include the Scotts Bluff Livestock, Cash Grain, and Root Crop Production and Sand Hills Range Livestock Production farming areas as discussed in pp. 33 to 49. In addition to this, the development of the historic context relating to Dwellings in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements (H.C.: 16.05) would produce a significant number of eligible properties (see pp. 76-94). Perhaps most noteworthy among the properties associated with Settlement are those which contain sod buildings. The survey of Morrill County recorded a significant number of sod dwellings (29) which have been summarized in the discussion beginning on page 95. Based on their importance as historic material resources and their current state of deterioration, these properties should be incorporated into the NESHPO intensive survey program immediately.

**Conclusion**

It is the belief of those associated with this project that people, and the places in which they live, are the raw materials of history. A community, its inhabitants and its development through time are proper subjects for our contemplation, for it is through such studies that we gain a fuller comprehension of the present. The value of cultural material studies and preservation of historic buildings was politically expressed on a national level in 1966 by Senator Edmund Muskie of Maine as he addressed the eighty-ninth Congress of the United States regarding the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act.

"In less than 200 years, America has grown from a sparsely populated agricultural community of States to the most urbanized and technologically advanced Nation in the world. During these 20 decades and before, American genius has created marvels of mortar and stone... In the next four decades alone, our expanding population and urbanization will require more construction than we have witnessed during our first 20 decades. This means that much of what we have created to date is threatened by the thrust of bulldozers or the corrosion of neglect. In many instances, efforts to preserve sites of architectural and historic value will be too late. America must move promptly and vigorously to protect the important legacies which remain. This we can achieve without blunting our progress. And this achievement will enrich our progress. With sensitive planning, the past and the future can live as neighbors and contribute jointly to the quality of our civilization."

In the year 1990, America has now passed the halfway point in the four decade period of expansion delineated by Senator Muskie. Have we achieved the balance of preserving our past while progressing toward the future? In some cases we have, but in many others we have not. This is not to say that all older buildings are worthy of preservation. Many of the older buildings which stand in the path of necessary expansion have rightfully been removed. However, the heightening of public awareness and the education of our elected public officials towards the concept of historic preservation is a topic not open to

subjectivity. It is imperative that the documentation and review of threatened historic buildings be conducted and appropriate decisions be made regarding the cultural value of historic buildings. It is toward this goal that the Western Sandhills and High Plains region has been researched and documented. It is the hope of those involved with this project that the historic properties within the region will be enjoyed by many future generations of Nebraska citizens.

## APPENDICES

## APPENDIX 1: Morrill County Town and Rural Inventory Listings of All Surveyed Properties

## MORRILL COUNTY HISTORIC BUILDINGS SURVEY

MOOO: RURAL

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU. OBJ.		
MOOO-001		CHIMNEY ROCK	13.02.01	0	1	0		E
MOOO-002	C1880	ADAM WAGGY RANCH	08.10	1	0	0	08.1	E
MOOO-003		COURTHOUSE & JAIL ROCK	13.02.01	0	1	0		E
MOOO-004	C1900	CEMENT HSE & BARN	16, 08.10	4	0	0	08.1	C
MOOO-005	1917	GREAT WESTERN SUGAR FACTORY	11.06					E
MOOO-006	C1920	RANCH	08.10	7	0	0	08.1	E
MOOO-007	C1900	STONE HSE	08.10				08.1	E
MOOO-008	C1890	MARGESSON SOD HSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	E
MOOO-009	C1888	BILLY MITCHELL RANCHSTEAD	08.08	1	0	0	08.1	E
MOOO-011	C1907	RANCH	08.10	3	0	0	08.1	P
MOOO-012	C1900	ABAN SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	06.3.1:1	C
MOOO-013	C1905	RANCH	08.10	7	0	0	08.1	C
MOOO-014	C1895	ABAN RANCH	08.10	1	0	0	08.1	C
MOOO-015	C1897	HOUSE RUINS	16.01, 08	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
MOOO-016	C1900	ABAN RANCH	08.08	2	0	0	08.1	C
MOOO-017	C1910	ABAN RANCH	08.08	3	0	0	08.1	C
MOOO-018	C1940	ABAN SOD HOUSE	16.01, 08	2	0	0	16.5.1	E
MOOO-019	C1910	ABAN RANCH	08.08	3	0	0	08.1	C
MOOO-020	C1920	ABAN RANCH	08.08	4	0	0	08.1	C
MOOO-021	C1910	ABAN RANCH	08.08	5	0	0	08.1	C
MOOO-022	C1900	ABAN SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	06.3.1:1	C
MOOO-023	C1912	RANCH	08.08	11	0	0	08.1	C
MOOO-024	C1885	ABAN SOD HOUSE	16.01, 08	2	0	0	08.1, 16.5.1	E
MOOO-025	C1920	RANCH	08.08	7	0	0	08.1	C
MOOO-026	C1900	ABAN SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	06.3.1:1	E
MOOO-027	C1895	BURKE CATTLE CO.	08.08	6	0	0	08.1	C
MOOO-028	C1895	LOOMIS SOD HOUSE	16.01, 08	7	0	1	08.1	E
MOOO-029	C1910	RANCH	08.08	3	0	0	08.1	C
MOOO-030	C1920	RANCH	08.08	3	0	0	08.1	C
MOOO-031	C1900	ABAN SOD HOUSE	16.01, 08	1	0	0	16.5.1, 08.1	E
MOOO-032	C1915	RANCH	08.10	1	0	0	08.1	C
MOOO-033	C1890	ABAN RANCH	08.10	1	0	0	08.1	C
MOOO-034	C1905	ABAN RANCH	08.10	4	0	0	08.1	E
MOOO-035	C1910	RANCH	08.10	4	0	0	08.1	P
MOOO-036	C1910	ABAN SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	06.3.1:1	C
MOOO-037	C1885	ABAN RANCH	08.10	1	0	0	08.1	P
MOOO-038	C1880	ABAN SOD HOUSE	16.01, 08	1	0	0	16.5.1	E
MOOO-039	C1885	ABAN HOUSE	16.01, 08	2	0	0	08.1	E
MOOO-040	C1892	ABAN RANCH	08.10	2	0	0	08.1	C
MOOO-041	C1925	RANCH	08.10	6	0	0	08.1	C

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE	
				BLDGS.	SITES	STRU.	OBJ.		
M000-042	C1910	ABAN HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	1	16.5.1	C
M000-043	C1900	ABAN SCHOOL	06.01.01	2	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	C
M000-044	C1880	ABAN LOG HOUSE	16.01, 08	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M000-045	C1922	RANCH	08.10	4	0	0	2	08.1	C
M000-046	C1920	RANCH	08.10	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
M000-047	C1908	RANCH	08.10	8	0	0	0	08.1	C
M000-048	C1928	RANCH	08.10	3	0	0	1	08.1	C
M000-049	C1905	ABAN RANCH	08.10	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
M000-050	C1918	ABAN CHURCH	02.00	1	0	0	0	02.4.1:1	C
M000-051	C1907	ABAN RANCH	08.10	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
M000-052	C1947	HOUSE	08.10	1	0	0	1	16.5.1	P
M000-053	C1920	RANCH	08.10	3	0	0	1	08.1	C
M000-054	C1919	RANCH	08.10	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
M000-055	C1910	ABAN HOUSE	08.10	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
M000-056	C1910	HOUSE	08.10, 16	5	0	0	0	08.1	E
M000-057	C1908	ABAN RANCH	08.10	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
M000-058	C1920	RANCH	08.08	9	0	0	1	08.1	C
M000-059	C1910	RANCH	08.10	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
M000-060	C1875	ABAN STONE HOUSE	16.01. 08	2	0	0	2	08.1	E
M000-061	C1895	ABAN HOUSE	16.01, 08	1	0	0	1	16.5.1	C
M000-062	C1915	ABAN RANCH	08.10	11	0	0	0	08.1	C
M000-063	C1907	ABAN STORE/POST OFFICE	12.02.10	2	0	0	0	12.1.1, 04.1	P
M000-064	C1908	ABAN HOUSE	16.01, 08	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	E
M000-065	C1908	NICHOLS SOD HOUSE	16.01, 08	5	0	0	2	08.1	E
M000-066	C1895	ABAN HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M000-067	C1912	SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	P
M000-068	C1910	HOUSE	08.10	5	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
M000-069	C1905	SOD HOUSE	16.01, 08	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
M000-070	C1918	TRINIDAD BEAN CO.	12.05	4	0	0	0	12.2.3	C
M000-071	C1923	RANCH	08.10	6	0	0	3	08.1	P
M000-072	C1897	ABAN HOUSE	08.10	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M000-073	C1910	SOD HOUSE	08.10, 16	7	0	0	0	08.1	E
M000-074	C1897	ABAN HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M000-075	C1922	RANCH	08.10	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
M000-076	C1925	POTATO CELLAR	08.10	1	0	0	0	08.1.06	C
M000-077	C1910	RANCH	08.10	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
M000-078	C1920	RANCH	08.10	7	0	0	0	08.1.06	C
M000-079	C1905	RANCH	08.10	5	0	0	2	08.1	C
M000-080	C1900	ABAN SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	E
M000-081	C1912	ABAN HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M000-082	C1918	RANCH	08.10	5	0	0	2	08.1	C
M000-083	C1912	ABAN HOUSE	08.10	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M000-084	C1912	RANCH	08.10	4	0	0	0	08.1	E
M000-085	C1908	ABAN HOUSE	16.01, 08	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
M000-086	C1920	ABAN SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	P
M000-087	C1912	RANCH	08.10	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
M000-088	C1910	ABAN HOUSE	08.10	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M000-089	C1923	RANCH	08.10	3	0	0	0	08.1	C

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE	
				BLDGS.	SITES	STRU. OBJ.			
M000-090	C1925	RANCH	08.10	3	0	0	2	08.1	C
M000-091	C1900	BARN	08.10	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
M000-092	C1920	ABAN HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M000-093	C1912	ABAN HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M000-094	C1908	SOD HOUSE	08.10, 16	5	0	0	3	08.1	E
M000-095	C1903	SOD HOUSE	16.01, 08	3	0	0	1	08.1	E
M000-096	C1900	ABAN RANCH	08.10	3	0	0	1	08.1	C
M000-097	C1908	RANCH	08.10	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
M000-098	C1915	RANCH	08.10	8	0	0	2	08.1	C
M000-099	C1905	ABAN SOD HOUSE	16.01, 08	6	0	0	3	16.5.1	E
M000-100	C1921	RANCH	08.10	4	0	0	1	08.1	C
M000-101	C1905	ABAN RANCH	08.10	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
M000-102	C1880-1910	ABAN HOUSES:LOG, SOD, FRAME	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
M000-103	C1940	ALLEE	08.10	0	0	0	1	07.7.1	C
M000-104	C1910	RANCH	08.10	6	0	0	1	08.1	C
M000-105	C1913	ABAN HOMESTEAD	16.01, 08	2	0	0	1	16.5.1	E
M000-106	C1880	BUILDING RUINS	16.05	0	1	0	0	21.2	C
M000-107	C1890	CHIMNEY ROCK CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	0	2	02.3.1	C
M000-108	C1900	ABAN HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	1	16.5.1	C
M000-109	C1912	RANCH	08.10	5	0	0	1	08.1	C
M000-110	C1912	RANCH	08.10	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
M000-111	C1907	ABAN HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	1	16.5.1	C
M000-112	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	2	16.5.1	C
M000-113	C1923	RANCH	08.10	3	0	0	1	08.1, 08.1.1	C
M000-114	C1904	ABAN RANCH	08.10	3	0	0	1	08.1	C
M000-115	C1918	ABAN RANCH	08.10	6	0	0	1	08.1	C
M000-116	C1910	RANCH	08.10	3	0	0	1	08.1	C
M000-117	C1910	RANCH	08.10	5	0	0	1	08.1	C
M000-118	C1900	SOD HOUSE RUINS	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
M000-119	C1880-1907	ABAN RANCH	16.01, 08	4	0	0	4	08.1	E
M000-120	C1910	ABAN RANCH	08.10	3	0	0	1	08.1	C
M000-121	C1900	RANCH	08.10	5	0	0	1	08.1	C
M000-122		ROUNDHOUSE ROCK	13.02.01	0	1	0	0	07.07	E
M000-123	C1917	ABAN RANCH	08.10	6	0	0	2	08.1	C
M000-124	C1910	RANCH	08.10	2	0	0	0	08.1	P
M000-125	C1912	RANCH	08.10	3	0	0	2	08.1	C
M000-126	C1920	HUNTING LODGE	07.01	3	0	0	0	09.4	C
M000-127	1934	WAR MEMORIAL	03.13	0	0	1	0	07.5.1.2.5	C
M000-128	C1907	RANCH	08.10	2	0	0	1	08.1	C
M000-129	C1900	ABAN HOUSE	08.10	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M000-130	C1905	ABAN HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	1	16.5.1	C
M000-131	C1915	RANCH	08.10	7	0	0	3	08.1	E
M000-132	C1924	RANCH	08.10	1	0	0	1	16.5.1	C
M000-133	C1922	RANCH	08.10	5	0	0	2	08.1	E
M000-134	C1905	SOD HOUSE RUINS	16.01, 08	2	0	0	0	16.5.1-	P
M000-135	C1890	ABAN LOG SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	P



NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE	
				BLDGS.	SITES	STRU. OBJ.			
MO00-136	C1918	ABAN RANCH	08.10	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
MO00-137	C1885	ABAN LOG HOUSE	16.01, 08	4	0	0	1	08.1	P
MO00-138	C1887-1910	RANCH W/LOG HOUSE	16.01, 08	8	0	0	2	08.1	E
MO00-139	C1910	RANCH	08.10	5	0	0	1	08.1	C
MO00-140	C1908	RANCH	08.10	4	0	0	0	08.1	E
MO00-141	C1895	LIVESTOCK BARN	08.10	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
MO00-142	C1900	RANCH	08.10	9	0	0	2	08.1	P
MO00-143	C1910	GREENWOOD RANCH	08.10	8	0	0	3	08.1	E
MO00-144	C1907	RANCH	08.10	4	0	0	1	08.1	C
MO00-145	1901	ABAN SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	C
MO00-146	C1939	PONY EXPRESS MARKER	03.13.02	0	1	0	1	07.5.1.2.5	E
MO00-147	C1895	ABAN HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO00-148	C1905	ABAN RANCH	08.10	3	0	0	2	08.1	E
MO00-149	C1911	RANCH	08.10	5	0	0	2	08.1	C
MO00-150	C1890	ABAN RANCH	08.10	4	0	0	0	08.1	E
MO00-151	C1910	ABAN RANCH	08.10	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
MO00-152	C1913	BARN	08.10	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
MO00-153	C1910	RANCH	08.10	8	0	0	1	08.1	C
MO00-154	C1900	ABAN RANCH	08.10	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
MO00-155	C1905	ABAN RANCH	08.10	4	0	0	2	08.1	C
MO00-156	C1895	RANCH	08.10	6	0	0	1	08.1	E
MO00-157	C1901	ABAN RANCH	08.10	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
MO00-158	C1903	ABAN RANCH	08.10	3	0	0	1	08.1	C
MO00-159	C1909	ABAN RANCH	08.10	1	0	0	0	08.1	P
MO00-160	C1880	CEDAR CREEK RANCH	08.10	5	0	0	2	08.1	E
MO00-161	C1907	ABAN RANCH	08.10	2	0	0	1	08.1	C
MO00-162	C1905	ABAN RANCH	08.10	4	0	0	2	08.1	C
MO00-163	C1918	HOUSE	08.10	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO00-164	C1900	ABAN SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	C
MO00-165	C1911	RANCH	08.10	3	0	0	2	08.1	E
MO00-166	C1903	RANCH	08.10	8	0	0	1	08.1	E
MO00-167	C1900	ABAN RANCH	08.10	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
MO00-168	C1920	RANCH	08.10	7	0	0	2	08.1	E

## MO01: ANGORA, MORRILL COUNTY INVENTORY

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE	
				BLDGS.	SITES	STRU. OBJ.			
MO01-001	C1908	ABAN HOUSE	16.05	5	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO01-002	C1928	ANGORA PUBLIC SCHOOL	06.01.02	1	0	0	1	06.3	E
MO01-003	C1910	ABAN HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO01-004	C1912	STORAGE BARN	08.10	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
MO01-005	C1910	FORMER CAFE	13.02	1	0	0	0	15.2.3	C
MO01-006	C1920	ABAN ANGORA GARAGE	13.02	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
MO01-007	C1925	FRONTIER CAFE	13.02	2	0	0	1	15.2.3, 13.3.3.3	P

## MO03: BAYARD, MORRILL COUNTY INVENTORY

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDGS.	SITES	CONTRIBUTING STRU. OBJ.	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
MO03-001	C1914	SOD HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	E
MO03-002	C1924	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO03-003	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO03-004	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO03-005	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO03-006	C1923	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO03-007	C1922	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO03-008	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO03-009	C1923	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO03-010	C1923	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO03-011	C1924	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO03-012	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO03-013	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO03-014	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO03-015	C1923	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO03-016	C1922	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO03-017	C1919	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO03-018	C1921	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	P
MO03-019	C1919	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO03-020	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO03-021	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO03-022	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO03-023	C1923	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO03-024	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	E
MO03-025	1938	COMMUNITY CLUB	05.06	1	0	0	05.1.1	C
MO03-026	C1909	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO03-027	C1900	UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	02.06.07	1	0	0	02.1.4	C
MO03-028	C1912	DUPLEX	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.3	C
MO03-029	C1889	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.10	1	0	0	12.1	P
MO03-030	C1909	FARMERS STATE BANK	15.05	1	0	0	15.1.1	E
MO03-031	C1910	FORMER BANK	15.05	1	0	0	15.1.1	E
MO03-032	C1900	DEPOT	13.03	1	0	0	13.5.2	E
MO03-033	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO03-034	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO03-035	C1916	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO03-036	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO03-037	C1923	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	P
MO03-038	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO03-039	C1929	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO03-040	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO03-041	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO03-042	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO03-043	C1922	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	P
MO03-044	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE	
				BLDGS.	SITES	STRU. OBJ.			
M003-045	C1925	APARTMENT HOUSE	12.02.10	1	0	0	0	16.5.5	E
M003-046	C1921	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M003-047	C1921	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M003-048	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M003-049	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M003-050	C1925	HOUSE OF TRANSFIGURATION	02.00	1	0	0	0	02.4.1	E
M003-051	C1910	LUMBER YARD	12.02.10	2	0	0	0	11.4.2.1	C
M003-052	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M003-053	C1907	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M003-054	C1910	SOD HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
M003-055	C1921	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
M003-056	C1923	BAYARD HIGH SCHOOL	06.01.04	1	0	0	1	06.3.4	C
M003-057	C1923	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M003-058	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M003-059	C1922	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M003-060	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M003-061	C1905	DUPLEX	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.3	C
M003-062	C1922	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

## M004: BRIDGEPORT, MORRILL COUNTY INVENTORY

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE	
				BLDGS.	SITES	STRU. OBJ.			
M004-001	C1920	BURLINGTON NORTHERN DEPOT	13.03.02	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	E
M004-002	1909	MORRILL COUNTY COURTHOUSE	04.03	1	0	0	0	04.1.7	NRHP
M004-003	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-004	1927	BRIDGEPORT HIGH SCHOOL	06.01.04	2	0	0	1	06.3.4	P
M004-005	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-006	C1923	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-007	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-008	C1923	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-009	C1922	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-010	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-011	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-012	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-013	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-014	C1921	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-015	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-016	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-017	C1929	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-018	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-019	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-020	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-021	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-022	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE	
				BLDGS.	SITES	STRU.	OBJ.		
M004-023	C1928	ABAN FILLING STATION	13.02	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3	C
M004-024	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	1	16.5.1	C
M004-025	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-026	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-027	C1909	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
M004-028	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-029	C1919	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-030	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-031	C1922	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-032	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
M004-033	C1928	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
M004-034	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-035	C1907	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-036	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-037	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
M004-038	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-039	C1923	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-040	C1921	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	1	16.5.1	P
M004-041	C1916	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-042	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-043	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
M004-044	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-045	C1919	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-046	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-047	C1907	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-048	C1928	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
M004-049	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-050	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-051	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-052	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-053	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-054	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-055	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-056	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-057	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-058	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-059	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-060	C1907	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-061	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-062	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-063	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-064	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-065	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-066	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-067	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-068	C1916	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
M004-069	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE	
				BLDGS.	SITES	STRU. OBJ.			
MO04-070	C1922	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	P	
MO04-071	C1922	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C	
MO04-072	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C	
MO04-073	C1924	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C	
MO04-074	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C	
MO04-075	C1935	BATH HOUSE	07.06	1	0	0	07.6.3	C	
MO04-076	C1946	TEXACO STATION	13.02	1	0	0	13.3.3.3	E	
MO04-077	C1937	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	15.3.1	E	
MO04-078	C1920	MOVIE THEATER	07.07	1	0	0	07.1.5	P	
MO04-079	C1908	ABAN COMMERCIAL BLDG	12.02.10	1	0	0	12.1	E	
MO04-080	C1908	FORMER BANK	15.05	1	0	0	15.1.1	C	
MO04-081	C1900	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.10	1	0	0	12.1	C	
MO04-082	1939	TRAIL MARKER	03.13.02	0	0	0	1	07.5.1.2.5	E
MO04-083	C1895	HOTEL	12.02.10	1	0	0	0	12.3.1:2.2	E
MO04-084	C1909	UTILITY BUILDING	15.01	1	0	0	0	15.5	C
MO04-085	C1910	FORMER CITY WATER BUILDING	15.01	1	0	0	0	15.5	C
MO04-086	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO04-087	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO04-088	C1900	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.10	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
MO04-089	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO04-090	1948	VETERANS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	15.03	1	0	0	0	15.4.1	C
MO04-091	C1917	FORMER HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO04-092	C1930	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3.1	C
MO04-093	C1939	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
MO04-094	C1928	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO04-095	C1900	BOARDING HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.6	E

## MO05: BROADWATER, MORRILL COUNTY INVENTORY

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE	
				BLDGS.	SITES	STRU. OBJ.			
MO05-002	C1910	PUBLIC SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	1	06.3	P
MO05-003	C1923	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	1	16.5.1	C
MO05-004	C1929	WATER TOWER	15.01	0	0	1	0	15.5.2	C
MO05-005	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	1	16.5.1	P
MO05-006	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO05-007	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO05-008	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MO05-009	C1919	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	1	16.5.1	C
MO05-010	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO05-011	C1921	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO05-012	C1923	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO05-013	C1906	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO05-014	1935	COMMUNITY HALL	07.06	1	0	0	0	07.1.2	C
MO05-015	C1907	FOSTER LUMBER COMPANY	12.02.10	5	0	0	0	11.4.2.1	C

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE	
				BLDGS.	SITES	STRU. OBJ.			
MO05-016	1919	CITY HALL	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.1.5.1	C
MO05-017	C1900	FORMER CITY HALL	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.1.5.1	P
MO05-018	C1900	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.10	1	0	0	0	12.1	C
MO05-019	C1905	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.10	1	0	0	0	12.1	C
MO05-020	C1907	FORMER BANK	15.05	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	C
MO05-021	C1890	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3.1	P
MO05-022	C1918	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.10	1	0	0	0	12.1	C
MO05-023	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO05-024	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO05-025	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MO05-026	C1912	BATES HOTEL	12.02.10	2	0	0	1	12.3.1:2.2	P
MO05-027	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO05-028	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO05-029	C1919	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO05-030	C1908	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.10	1	0	0	0	12.1	C
MO05-031	C1908	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.10	1	0	0	0	12.1	C
MO05-032	C1944	LAZY U MOTEL	13.02	1	0	0	0	12.3.2	C

## MO06: NORTHPORT, MORRILL COUNTY INVENTORY

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE	
				BLDGS.	SITES	STRU. OBJ.			
MO06-001	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO06-002	1922	NORTHPORT SCHOOL	06.01.02	1	0	0	0	06.3	P
MO06-003	C1905	ABAN HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MO06-004	C1888	ABAN COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.10	1	0	0	0	12.1	P
MO06-005	C1885	ABAN COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.10	1	0	0	0	12.1	P
MO06-006	C1887	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.10	1	0	0	0	12.1	P
MO06-007	C1887	ABAN COMM. BUILDING	12.02.10	1	0	0	0	12.1	P
MO06-008	C1920	B & H BODY SHOP	13.02	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
MO06-009	C1935	PUMPING STATION	08.10	1	0	0	0	09.3.2.1	P
MO06-010	C1905	NORTHPORT WATERTOWER	15.01	0	0	1	0	15.5.2	P
MO06-011	C1928	ABAN FILLING STATION	13.02	2	0	0	0	13.3.3.3, 13.3.3.4	C
MO06-012	C1905	RODGERS GRAIN OFFICE	12.05.01	1	0	0	0	15.3.1	C
MO06-013	1938	MORMON MARKER #79	03.13.02	0	0	0	1	07.5.1.2.5	E

## MO07: PERRIN, MORRILL COUNTY INVENTORY

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE	
				BLDGS.	SITES	STRU. OBJ.			
MO07-001	C1895	ABANDONED STORE	12.02.10	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C

## MO08: REDINGTON, MORRILL COUNTY INVENTORY

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS.	SITES	STRU. OBJ.		
MO08-002	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	E
MO08-003	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	E

## GLOSSARY

This Glossary lists architectural styles common in Nebraska during the mid-to-late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Style names are followed by dates suggesting the general time span, and brief descriptions identifying characteristic features. These summaries were defined by the NESHPO and included in their publication "Historic Places: The National Register for Nebraska" (NEBRASKAland, Jan.-Feb., 1989).

**Greek Revival 1850-1860**

These buildings are symmetrical, of one or two stories, with gable or hip roofs of low pitch and cornice lines emphasized by wide bands of trim. Porches are also common and are usually supported by round or square columns.

**Gothic Revival 1860-1870**

Characteristics of the Gothic Revival house include symmetrical plans, steeply pitched roof lines, wall dormers, gingerbread trim along the eaves, and the pointed arch used in window and door openings. The style is most often associated with religious architecture and is readily identified by the pointed arched windows. The style remained popular for church buildings into the twentieth century. A variation, referred to as Carpenter Gothic, is characterized by the heavy use of decorative sawed details.

**Italianate 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.

**French Second Empire 1880-1890**

The main distinguishing characteristic of the style is the mansard roof with dormer windows. The square, one- or two-story house has decorative brackets beneath the eaves, French doors and sometimes a tower.

**Queen Anne 1880-1900**

A style which enjoyed widespread popularity in the state, these two-story houses 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.

**Georgian 1880-1900**

Typically a two-story house with gable or hip roof, buildings of this type feature a symmetrical facade with center door, and windows aligned horizontally and vertically in symmetrical rows. Cornices are treated with decorative moldings, usually tooth-like dentils.

**County Capitol 1880-1910**

This was a popular form for courthouses in the state and was inspired by the U.S. Capitol in Washington D.C. Usually situated on a courthouse square, these square-shaped monumental buildings exhibit corner pavilions, a prominent central domed tower, and Neo-Classical or Romanesque styling.

**Romanesque Revival 1880-1920**

These buildings are of masonry construction and usually show some rough-faced stonework. The Roman or round-topped arch is a key feature. Facades are asymmetrical and most examples have towers, brick corbelling and horizontal stone banding.

**Richardsonian Romanesque 1880-1920**

Richardsonian Romanesque also displays round-arched styling, but buildings contain more rock-faced masonry than Romanesque Revival structures. Large arched entries and transomed windows set deeply into the walls are evident. The style is most often used in commercial and public buildings.

**Late Gothic Revival 1880-1930**

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 opening remains a key feature, however designs are more subdued than those of the earlier period.

**Eclectic 1890-1910**

An eclectic building displays a combination of architectural elements from various styles. It usually resulted when a house designed in one architectural style was remodeled.

**Shingle 1890-1920**

Characteristics include a two-story asymmetrical house with hip, gable, or gambrel roof; walls covered wholly or in part with wood shingles; little or no ornamentation; and extensive porches.

**Beaux-Arts 1900-1910**

This classical style is identified by large masonry buildings with symmetrical facades and an abundance of decoration and a variety of surface finishes. Projecting porches with roofs supported by classical columns, often grouped in pairs, are typical. Flat roofs,



pronounced cornices, raised entries, and arched openings are other common features. The style was most often used for public and civic buildings.

**Commercial Post-1900**

These tall, multi-story buildings display flat roofs with projecting cornices, straight fronts, and large expanses of glass. The Chicago window, a common type used in this style, consists of a broad fixed center section with narrow sidelights having operable sashes.

**Jacobethan Revival 1900-1910**

The style was used for domestic and educational architecture. Features include brick and stone construction, rectangular windows with transoms, gables rising above the roof line shaped in a steep-sided triangular form, and prominent doorways.

**Neo-Classical Revival 1900-1920**

Front facades are usually dominated by a full-height porch with the roof supported by classical columns. Symmetrically arranged buildings show monumental proportions, balanced windows, and a central entry.

**Renaissance Revival 1900-1920**

The style is characterized by formalism in plans, raised basements, low hipped roofs covered with clay tiles, symmetrical facades with wide overhanging eaves, arched entries and second story porches. Window treatments vary from story to story and are flat or round arched.

**Second Renaissance Revival 1900-1920**

Recognized by the large scale and size, these buildings are organized into distinct horizontal divisions, with each story finished in a different fashion. Flat and arched openings, massive cornices, and roof balustrades are often employed.

**Georgian or Colonial Revival 1900-1930**

A style characterized by a symmetrical facade enriched with classical detail, gable or hip roof, and eaves detailed as classical cornices. The standard window is rectangular with a double-hung sash. The Palladian window is often used as a focal point.

**Spanish Colonial Revival 1900-1920**

These buildings, which have a southwestern flavor, show masonry construction usually covered with plaster or stucco, red-tiled hipped roofs, and arcaded porches. Some facades are enriched with curvilinear and decorated roof lines.

**Prairie 1900-1930**

This movement, popularized by Frank Lloyd Wright, emphasized the integration of a building and its site. Elements of the style include a low-pitched roof line with wide over-hanging eaves, two stories high with one-story porch, and an overall horizontal emphasis in the design.

**Period 1920-1930**

Influenced by the styles of medieval English and French country cottages, these houses are usually of two stories and display irregular massing, steeply pitched roofs with slate or clay tile covering, massive chimneys, half-timbering, casement windows, and attached garages.

**Modernistic 1930-1940**

Art Deco, the earlier Modernistic phase, was used primarily for public and commercial buildings and is characterized by angular composition, with towers and vertical projections and smooth wall surfaces with stylized and geometric motifs, including zigzags and chevrons. Art Moderne, the later version, shows smooth wall finishes without surface ornamentation, asymmetrical facades with a horizontal emphasis, flat roofs, rounded corners, and bands of windows or curved window glass creating a streamlined effect.

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