

Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey
Reconnaissance Survey Final Report
of

Buffalo County, Nebraska

prepared for

Nebraska State Historical Society

State Historic Preservation Office

by

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INTRODUCTION



Fig. 1: Central National Bank Building (Andrews Block), Kearney, (BF05-005).

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 47,000 recorded properties. A five year plan initiated in 1986-87 to complete preliminary statewide reconnaissance coverage was completed in 1991/92. Fieldwork has now been conducted in ninety-one of the state's ninety-three counties. The remaining counties of Lancaster and Douglas have been identified for survey largely in cooperation with Certified Local Government programs in Lincoln and Omaha. With statewide coverage of the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey, concentration was placed on priorities to redouble and supplement previous county fieldwork by thorough coverage of rural areas, computerized data entry, and published reports.

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.

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. A brief description of Historic Preservation Office programs follows.

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. It is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. The National Register was developed to recognize historic places and those who contributed to our country's heritage. These properties--whether districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects--are architecturally or historically significant for their associations with important persons or events.

The National Register is designed to include properties of importance in every locality, not just great national landmarks. A general store, a community's park, a main street, or the remains of a prehistoric Indian village may be just as eligible for inclusion in the National Register as Independence Hall or Gettysburg Battlefield.

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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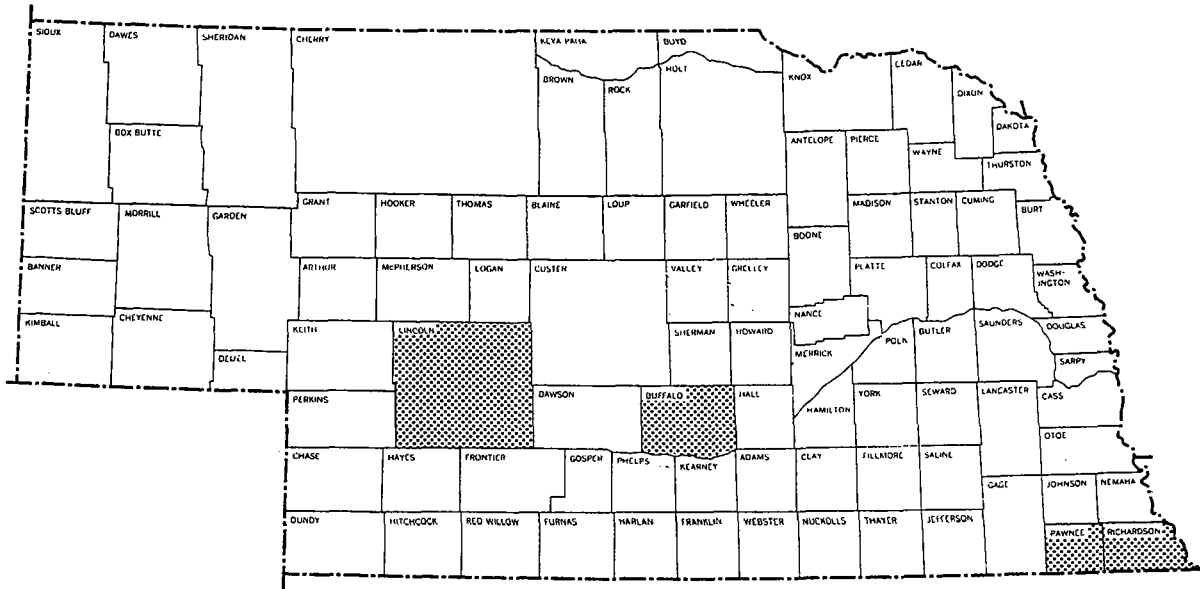


Fig. 2: Central Platte Valley and Southeast Nebraska Survey Area

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 Central Platte Valley and Southeast NEHBS. The survey consisted of the completed preliminary fieldwork in four central and southeast Nebraska counties: Buffalo, Lincoln, Richardson, and Pawnee. Initiated in September, 1992, the survey was completed in the summer of 1993. The Central Platte Valley and Southeast NEHBS project represents the start of the NESHPO's plan to supplement previous county random fieldwork with thorough coverage of rural areas, computerized data entry, and published reports.

The primary objective of the survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic material resources extant in the southeast and central 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 Buffalo County has satisfied this goal by identifying a total of 238 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 or were unique to the historic built environment of Nebraska, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement and building technologies.

Historic Integrity

To qualify for NEHBS recordation, a property must retain its historic integrity. Integrity is the unimpaired ability of a property to convey its significance. Evaluating integrity is sometimes subjective, but is always grounded in the understanding of a building's physical features and how they relate to its significance. For reconnaissance

level surveys, this generally means that a building must retain its original appearance from the period of significance. To evaluate historic buildings, the National Register has defined seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. These aspects were considered by the survey team in evaluating Buffalo County properties for NEHBS recordation. A total of 962 properties in the county retained sufficient integrity for preliminary survey. These 962 properties were added to an existing database of 409 properties previously surveyed by the NESHPO. The following table outlines the numerical results of the Buffalo County Historic Buildings Survey. The numbers are summarized according to the NEHBS number prefixes for rural and town locations. 1992-93 totals include resources added to previously surveyed properties as noted during resurvey. Numbers in parentheses indicate totals for properties previously surveyed by the NESHPO.

Numerical Summary of the Buffalo County Historic Buildings Survey

BUFFALO COUNTY	TOTAL PROPERTIES	CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS	CONTRIBUTING SITES	CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES	CONTRIBUTING OBJECTS
BF00: Rural	166 (79)	494 (96)	26 (0)	197 (43)	0 (0)
BF01: Amherst	16 (12)	25 (12)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
BF02: Elm Creek	30 (30)	37 (30)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
BF03: Gibbon	47 (28)	69 (30)	0 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)
BF05: Kearney	474 (180)	736 (179)	3 (0)	21 (1)	0 (0)
BF06: Miller	11 (15)	12 (15)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
BF07: Odessa	3 (3)	4 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
BF08: Pleasanton	16 (4)	21 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
BF09: Poole	4 (0)	6 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
BF11: Ravenna	137 (22)	205 (23)	0 (0)	4 (0)	0 (0)
BF12: Riverdale	7 (12)	10 (12)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
BF14: Shelton	50 (24)	74 (26)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
BF15: Sweetwater	1 (0)	3 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
TOTAL NUMBER SURVEYED IN FY 1992-1993:	962 (409)	1,696 (430)	29 (0)	223 (45)	3 (5)
TOTAL NEHBS TO DATE :	1,371	2,126	29	268	8

Approximated Area of Survey Coverage: 499.7 square miles (319,800 acres)

Numbers in parenthesis indicate previously surveyed properties

1992-93 totals include resources added to previously surveyed properties as noted during resurvey

HISTORIC OVERVIEW OF BUFFALO COUNTY

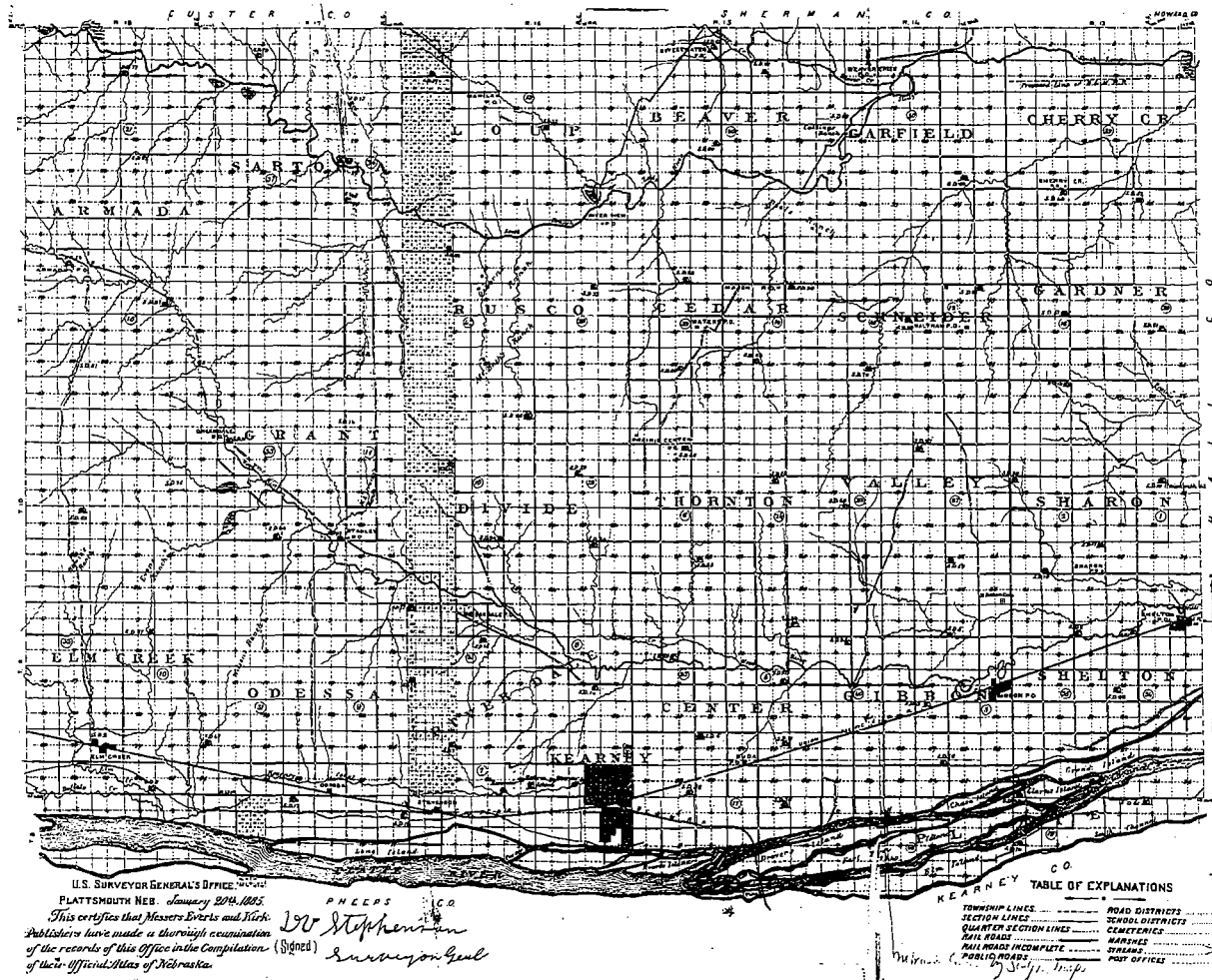


Fig. 3: Buffalo County Atlas, 1884-85

Physical Description

Buffalo County is located in the south central portion of Nebraska. Its shape is that of a rectangle, although the southern boundary is jagged, following the Platte River. The county is approximately thirty-seven miles wide (east-west) and ranges from approximately twenty-four miles long (north-south) on its eastern and western sides to just over twenty-seven miles near the center of the southern boundary. The total land area of Buffalo County is 952 square miles. The overall appearance is one of gently rolling land, with elevations ranging from just under 2,000 feet in the northeast to just over 2,400 feet in the west central.

Three types of topography can be found within the county borders: valley land, sand hills, and dissected plains. Valley land is flat land located along the Platte River in the southern part of the county, and along Wood River, South Loup River, and Mud Creek. This soil is rich, consisting of stream-deposited silt, clay, sand, and gravel. Dissected plains are hilly land, with steep slopes and ridge crests—a result of wind and water erosion. Dissected plains comprise all of the remaining land in Buffalo County, with one exception:

an area of sand hills in the northeast corner south of the South Loup River. Sand hills are hilly land of low to high dunes of sand, stabilized by grass cover.

The county is drained by the Platte River and its numerous tributaries. The Platte itself forms the southern border of the county with Wood River, which has its own tributaries--Elm Creek, Turkey Creek, and Buffalo Creek--all flowing into it. The South Loup River and its tributaries (primarily Mud Creek) drain the northern portion of the county. Along the Platte River are several state wildlife management areas.

The climate in Buffalo County, as in the entire state of Nebraska, is characterized by seasonal temperature extremes, conditions that range from subhumid to semiarid, and highly variable precipitation. The average January temperature for the central portion of the state is 21.6 degrees Fahrenheit, while the average July temperature is 75.7 degrees F. The average annual precipitation for the central region is 23.08 inches (Nebraska Statistical Handbook, 1986-1987). The least amount of precipitation ever recorded in this area was 10.96 inches, and the greatest was 40.73 inches (Nebraska Atlas).

Original Inhabitants

Until the mid-nineteenth century the eastern half of what is today the state of Nebraska was occupied by village dwellers, and the western half by nomadic groups of people. The village dwellers raised corn and other crops, as well as participating in buffalo hunts that required extended periods of time away from their village location. The Pawnee, village dwellers who lived along the Loup, Platte, and Republican Rivers, often trapped and hunted along the Platte and Wood Rivers in the area that is today Buffalo County. In 1833, lands south of the Platte River that were claimed by the Pawnee were ceded to the United States Government. The land north of the Platte was part of the Fort Kearney Military Reserve. It, too, was ceded fifteen years later. In 1857 all the remaining Pawnee lands north of the Platte were ceded to the government. Many of the Pawnee people were removed to Indian Territory (present day Oklahoma) in 1876.

History and Settlement of Nebraska

From 1541 until the end of the eighteenth century the primary white contact on the plains was with the Spanish, who were seeking a route to the Pacific and, secondarily, trade with the Indians. In 1804 Lewis and Clark explored the region for the United States with much the same goals. Later explorers also crossed the plains in search of other goals: for example, Pike looking for the source of the Arkansas River in 1806, and Long looking for the headwaters of the Red River in 1820. Some did, however, find interest in Nebraska itself. Fur traders, many of them French, sought out the resources of the region. Trading posts were established as places where trade goods could be exchanged for buffalo robes, beaver pelts, and other furs. The posts, the first of which was built in 1812, were located along the Missouri River, and in the panhandle area. To provide protection for the trade, Fort Atkinson was built in 1821 on the Missouri River north of Council Bluffs.

In succeeding decades the Platte River became a primary transportation route across the continent. First, fur traders in canoes travelled up and down its waters as they extended their range further west. In the 1840s pioneers on foot and in wagons followed its banks into the Rocky Mountains headed for the rich soils of Oregon, religious freedom of Utah, and gold of California. Few stayed within Nebraska's borders, however, because the area was not officially open for settlement. That changed with the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, when Nebraska became a territory.

Settlement began in the eastern part of the state along the Missouri River. Towns were platted almost immediately and farmers took up land in the rural areas. Land was most often purchased from the government or obtained by military bounty land warrants.



Fig. 4: Farmstead with Sod House, rural Buffalo County.
(Pleasanton Town Hall Collection: Barb O'Neill)

In the 1860s, settlement spread out gradually from the banks of the Missouri, often following the streams and rivers of the state, with the greatest population being in the east and south. The passage of the Homestead Act in 1862, which allowed individuals to obtain 160 acres of land free of cost if certain conditions were met, encouraged settlement in the relatively new and sparsely populated state of Nebraska.

Communications were limited to the Pony Express, which operated in the southern part of the state from 1859 to 1861, when the transcontinental telegraph line was established. However, in 1863 Omaha was selected as the eastern terminus of the transcontinental railroad. Nebraska was granted statehood in 1867 and by the end of that year the state was spanned by rail.

At the beginning of the next decade people were moving into the northern portions of the state and following the rail lines into other areas. Much of the state's economy was based on agriculture and the early 1870s were prosperous. However, a series of bad years involving low rainfall and hordes of grasshoppers, added to the economic decline begun with the nation-wide Panic of 1873.

The year 1880 heralded a new decade—one that was to be the greatest settlement era for the great plains. Weather was almost perfect for crops, the railroads promised secure futures for many towns, and population boomed in both urban and rural areas. Cities began

improving their environs and rural settlement spread throughout the state, including the previously unsettled portions in the west and central areas.

The year 1890 may have been a harbinger of things to come. The state averaged only 17 inches of rain for the year, with even lower amounts in 1893 and 1894. The drought was accompanied by general economic decline and a national panic in 1893. During this period thousands of people--both farm and city dwellers--left the state. By 1896 normal rainfall returned and economic recovery began. Manufacturing was also encouraged by improved transportation that resulted in lower freight rates on fuel.



Fig. 5: Freight Yards at Kearney, Nebraska.
(Nebraska State Historical Society)

The first two decades of the twentieth century were ones of prosperity. Favorable conditions for agriculture persisted and towns benefitted from the farmers' economic good fortunes. This period was one of maturation for the plains towns. If a town's economic base had been unstable, and substantially weakened by the recession of the 1890s, it often faded from the landscape in the early 1900s. If it survived the 1890s, however, it began to mature in this era, often expanding, and adding city improvements. In fact, virtually all of the state's population increase in this era was recorded in the cities (Olson, 249). The Kincaid Act of 1904 attempted to increase population in the dry, western parts of the state by providing larger amounts of land (640 acres) for homesteading. This proved to be too little for most areas and did not substantially increase the population of the dry regions.

World War I caused an increased demand for food production. Nebraska farmers, already experiencing higher prices than ever before, expanded both their acreage and production to accommodate the war effort. However, land prices began to rise after the war and bank lending increased. Mortgage debt skyrocketed and when war-time food prices were not maintained, Nebraska agriculture went into a tailspin. Despite the overall prosperity of the 1920s for the nation, agricultural areas were depressed, and since Nebraska's economy was based almost entirely agriculture the state suffered for two decades under a major economic depression. The drought conditions of the 1930s only added to the already depressed farm economy and in many cases was the final blow that forced people off the land, resulting in significant population declines throughout the state.

In the 1940s, war once again resulted in unprecedented prosperity for Nebraska farmers and city dwellers as well. This war-generated prosperity continued well into the next decade. Some decline was experienced in the 1960s, particularly by small towns who were by-passed by the new Interstate Highway System. Small towns also suffered in the 60s and 70s as railroads curtailed their services and some lines were completely abandoned. The farm crisis of the 1980s brought corporate farming into the fore-front and resulted in a fight to save the family farm from both the corporations and the economy. The 1990 census reported a one half of one percent gain in population, but only ten of the ninety-three counties reported gains, with eighty-three showing a loss in population.

Buffalo County History

In the process of settling the western part of the United States, many travellers followed the Platte River, utilizing both the north and south banks. In so doing, many people passed through, but did not stay in present day Buffalo County. The route along the south side of the river was known as the Oregon Trail. The northern bank was the Mormon Trail, which threaded through a narrow strip between the Wood River and the Platte. Both trails had branches, cut-offs, and feeder roads, but all had funnelled into the Platte Valley by the time they reached the Buffalo County area. Consequently, Fort Childs was established in 1848 on the south side of the Platte in present day Kearney County to protect travellers. The name was changed to Fort Kearny in 1849.

Some settlement took place during the early 1850s in the land north of Fort Kearny and across the Platte. By 1853 a ranch had been established between the Wood River and the Platte, about 10 miles west of Wood River Centre. This ranch became known as the Boyd Ranch, when James E. Boyd, later the governor of Nebraska, married the daughter of the owner in 1858. By 1855, there were enough settlers for the territorial legislature to approve the formation of a county, but it was not formally organized until much later.

During the 1860s, Buffalo County experienced an influx of settlers from England and Ireland. The former group included many Mormons, while the latter was composed primarily of immigrants direct from Europe. The number of taxpayers on the tax rolls, however, hovered only around 20. The Boyd Ranch developed into a fledgling community, with a blacksmith shop, brewery, icehouse, and horses and oxen for trade. One of the Mormons had a wagon break down along the Wood River. He stayed the winter at the site and in the spring the village of Wood River Centre (near present day Shelton) was established. During this period the county still had approximately 285,000 acres of land open for pre-emption, in addition to the 15,000 acres allotted for schools. But due to the Morrill Act, there were also 300,000 acres of county land set aside for the railroads. The Union Pacific Railroad took advantage of the provisions of the Morrill Act and in 1867 completed a line across Buffalo County.

The decade of the 1870s witnessed the true birth of Buffalo County. In 1870 elections were held for the purpose of county organization and selection of officers. The thirty-five registered voters named Wood River Centre the county seat. While there were several stations established by the railroad and a few post offices, Wood River Centre was the only real town in 1870. The following year that situation changed. The Soldiers Free Homestead Temperance Colony established a town site that would become Gibbon. Soon after, the county officers began meeting in Gibbon because it was further west and more convenient for the majority of the officers. In October, the county seat was removed to Gibbon and the following year bids were let on courthouse construction, with brick to be manufactured locally.

In 1872, the county gained a second railroad, the Burlington and Missouri River. It joined with the Union Pacific at a point named Kearney Junction (soon shortened to Kearney). Given that the site had the advantage of two railroads and that Fort Kearny just to the south had been abandoned in 1871, the settlement grew rapidly, and in 1874 an election resulted in the removal of the county seat once again, this time to Kearney. The move was encouraged by the South Platte Land Company and the Union Pacific Railroad offering a site for the courthouse and a building to be erected if removal actually took place. True to their word, the railroads put up a frame building as a courthouse in 1875 and Gibbon put the old courthouse to use as the academic department of the Gibbon schools. In 1876, a new brick courthouse was completed in Kearney.

Road transportation also improved during the early part of the 1870s. In 1873 the first bridge was built across the Platte in Buffalo County. Located at Gibbon, the cost was shared by Kearney County. The following year the Platte was spanned a second time with a bridge south of Kearney.



Fig. 6: Platte River Bridge, Kearney, Nebraska.
(Pleasanton Town Hall Collection: Barb O'Neill)

The remaining years of the decade saw settlers both come and go. During 1874-75, swarms of grasshoppers plagued farmers to such an extent that settlers left the northern part of county. During this time, however, the Union Pacific brought the first of many Swedish settlers to the southern part of the county. Overall, the county gained population dramatically during the decade, increasing from 193 residents in 1870 to 7,531 in 1880.

In 1879, the state passed an act providing for a state reform school to be built. The city of Kearney offered 320 acres for the school and it was accepted. Construction began, and a coed school opened in 1881, although nine years later the school would lose its female population and change its name to the Industrial School. In 1882, the Nebraska Baptist College opened in Gibbon but was moved to Grand Island in 1885. A second college was established ten years later when the Platte Collegiate Institute opened in Kearney, with its name changed to the Kearney Military Academy in 1898.

Although the 1880s were wet years, area farmers undertook the construction of the Kearney Canal in 1882, completing it in 1886. In addition to irrigation, they utilized the force of its sixty-two foot fall to generate power for manufacturing concerns in Kearney. The decade was also important for railroad building. The Burlington built a branch line, the Grand Island and Wyoming Central, across the northeast corner of Buffalo County, platting Ravenna along its route. As the next decade began, many local people were lured by the possible economic gains to be made in the Black Hills of South Dakota and so invested in the Kearney and Black Hills Railroad. Although the furthest west the line reached was Stapleton in the Nebraska sand hills in 1912, it had a significant impact on Buffalo County. Many small settlements and farms with post offices had their names changed and fates decided when the railroad built through them, most in or around 1890. These included Amherst, Miller, and Riverdale. The 1890 census confirmed what was a very typical pattern of growth in Nebraska during the 1880s: a boom period, with Buffalo County recording a total of 22,162 people.



Fig. 7: Appian Avenue, Ravenna, Nebraska.
(Nebraska State Historical Society)

The economy and weather were uncooperative during the 1890s and many people suffered. The county population dropped by almost 2,000 residents during the decade and only the strongest businesses survived. In 1898, the struggling Kearney and Black Hills Railroad was taken over by the Union Pacific. The Union Pacific also constructed a branch line, the Omaha and Republican Valley Railway, from Boelus in Howard County through Ravenna and on to Pleasant Valley, which was surveyed, platted, and renamed Pleasanton.

Many communities had begun to provide public services and utilities to their citizens in the late 1890s and that trend continued in this period. In addition, farmers began cooperative telephone companies to provide service for rural areas.

The first decades of the twentieth century were years of growth for Buffalo County. Population increased once again and by 1920 had exceeded its previous high by over 1,600 people. In 1903, Kearney was selected as the site for a state normal school, which opened its doors in 1905.

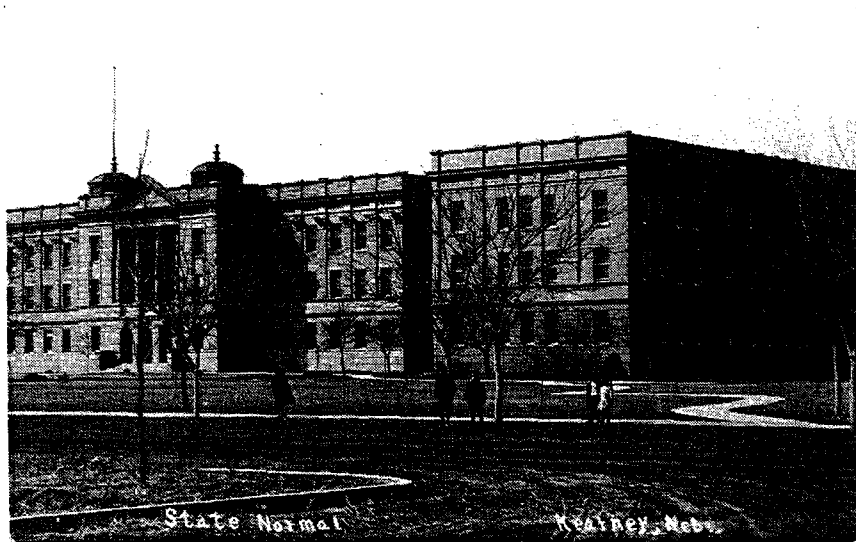


Fig. 8: State Normal School opened 1905, Kearney, Nebraska.
(Nebraska State Historical Society)

Transportation was important once again during the first two decades of the twentieth-century. In 1908, the Union Pacific established a double track along its line, including the portion in Buffalo County. In the middle of the next decade, the Lincoln Highway was routed through the county, with the city of Kearney sponsoring a "seedling mile" and renaming its major boulevard "Lincoln Way". And finally, in 1917, the bridge over the Platte River south of Kearney was replaced, providing better access to the trade area the city served south of the Platte River.

Buffalo County, like most farming areas, benefitted from the demand for food products generated by World War I and the period of recovery in Europe that followed. During the 1920s experiments began with pump irrigation, in an attempt to increase production even more, and later to bolster income caused by sagging markets.

The public works programs created to relieve unemployment caused by the Great Depression had an impact on Buffalo County. In 1934, a Civilian Conservation Corps camp was established southeast of Ravenna. The Works Progress Administration sponsored projects in several areas, including a band shell, shelter houses, horse shoe and tennis courts, and a rock garden in Harmon Park in Kearney (once called Lincoln Park) and the Elm Creek track and field. The Public Works Administration built the school in Pleasanton. Other construction during this period included the surveying, grading, and gravelling of Highways 30 and 40 in the western part of the county.

World War II had a dramatic effect on the county, especially in the area near Kearney. In August 1942, the new Keens Municipal Airport opened in Kearney and in September construction was approved for an army air base using the new airport facility. It was ready for occupancy by December 15, with the first troops arriving in January and the first planes in February. The base served two purposes: it was a training base and a processing center. The numerous civilian personnel required for base operations caused a boom in the city of Kearney, as every available housing unit was occupied and a trailer town set up at the fair grounds. After the war the base population declined until December of 1946 when the Eighth Air Force was rejuvenated and located at the Kearney field. The Strategic Air Command eventually decided to abandon the field and operations officially ceased in March of 1949.

The 1950s and 1960s saw many changes in transportation in Buffalo County. Construction was begun on Interstate Highway 80 along the north bank of the Platte River. Service facilities were built near the highway for the increased automobile traffic and towns themselves stretched toward the new roadway. Rail service, however, declined. Passenger service was dramatically curtailed, until it was replaced by AMTRAK. The influence of the highway is illustrated by the populations of the towns nearby. Almost all of the communities in Buffalo County located close to an Interstate highway interchange recorded peak populations in either 1980 or 1990—a clear deviation from most Great Plains counties, in which only one or two towns (if any at all) peak in these years, with the others peaking in the early part of the century. The total county population also reflects this unusual pattern, displaying a steady increase every decennial year following the decline of the 1930s. In addition, the city of Kearney is likely to experience accelerated growth since its state college was incorporated into the state university system in 1992.

Buffalo County Towns

A post office was established in the western part of Buffalo County in the vicinity of present day Amherst in 1879 and named Greendale. When the the Kearney and Black Hills Railroad reached the area, John Hamilton, the railroad's president, suggested changing the town's name to Amherst, in honor of the college in Massachusetts. The town of Stanley, two and one-half miles southeast of Amherst, was by-passed by the railroad and many people moved their homes and businesses to the new town. The community served the agricultural area in a ten to twelve mile radius, including operation of several creameries, during the 1890s. Amherst grew with a hotel relocated from Stanley and a new school building in the early 1890s. A high school and bank were added in 1908 and by 1916 there were two banks, a telephone exchange, and two grain elevators. In addition, the town served as a feeding point for large numbers of sheep.

By 1920 Amherst had 259 residents. The next three decades, however, were difficult ones. In 1928, the school burned down, perhaps due to arson. Two other fires, one in 1934

and one in 1937, destroyed several buildings in the business district. Although the completion of Highway 40 to Kearney in 1936 and its paving in 1958 helped Amherst, other forces were working against it. Following World War II, returning soldiers did not stay long in Amherst and throughout the county fewer workers were needed on farms due to mechanization. The town's population in 1950 was 219. Some of the prosperity of Kearney has spilled over into the Wood River Valley, however, and in 1980 Amherst recorded a peak population of 269, with 231 in 1990.

Elm Creek came into existence in 1866 when the Union Pacific Railroad established a siding named Elmcreek along the wooded banks of a stream in western Buffalo County. Soon there was an eating establishment and saloon at the site. A post office was opened in 1872 and a school the following year. In the early 1880s, the railroad moved its station a mile east. The town followed the station in 1883, and Elm Creek has been at that site ever since. By 1887, the town had 300 residents, three hotels, a bank, a new four-room school, and numerous stores and professional people.

In July 1906, disaster struck Elm Creek when fire destroyed fourteen buildings in the business district. All of the buildings were twenty years old or older and of wooden construction. Many owners rebuilt their businesses out of stone with pressed brick fronts, manufactured by the Elmcreek Hydraulic Stone Company. In addition, a waterworks was built in 1907, the absence of which the previous year contributed significantly to the degree of destruction from the fire. Electric lights were installed in 1910 and by 1920 the town's population had reached 600. During the 1930s the WPA built the track and football field at Elm Creek park, and the first compressor station for natural gas in Nebraska was built in town in 1936. Passenger service ended on the railroad in 1969, but Elm Creek has continued to grow steadily in the last decades, undoubtedly due to its proximity to Interstate 80. Its 1980 population was its largest, 862, with the 1990 census recording just ten people less.

Located in southeastern Buffalo County, **Gibbon** was platted in 1871 by the leaders of the Soldiers Free Homestead Temperance Colony. The site chosen was Gibbon Switch, a siding established in 1866 by the Union Pacific Railroad. The colony was promoted by the Union Pacific to help settle the lands along their line, and recruited veterans from eastern states, including New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. The town plat set aside one block for a school, one for a church, and one for a courthouse. In 1871, Gibbon's strategy to obtain the county seat was successful. A courthouse was constructed but success was short-lived. Three years later the seat was removed to the new community of Kearney and the old courthouse building was put to use housing the academic department of the Gibbon schools. By the late 1870s, Gibbon was shipping grain in quantity and in the 1880s, experienced a building boom. A four-room school and high school were built and two banks were opened, but no saloons were present, due to the "temperance" philosophy of the founders. The Nebraska Baptist College moved into the old courthouse in 1882, although it relocated to Grand Island later in the decade. The first brick buildings appeared in 1892 when the opera house and the Harrel Building were constructed.

With the new century came new improvements for Gibbon. A waterworks, electric light plant, and new brick school all appeared within the first ten years, and a Carnegie Library was built in 1913. The town continued to serve the agricultural community and by 1915, had two large grain elevators to handle the volume of grain shipped from that point. The 1920 population was 883 people and Gibbon continued to grow. Its location on the Interstate 80



Fig. 9: Gibbon Public School, constructed 1903.
(Nebraska State Historical Society)

is certainly a major factor in reaching a 1980 peak population of 1,531, with the 1990 census listing 1,525 residents.

Kearney was originally named Kearney Junction when the Union Pacific and the Burlington and Missouri River Railroads joined at a point on the north side of the Platte River in 1872. The name was shortened to Kearney in December of the following year. The year 1873 also saw the construction of a school and many business establishments. By 1874, Kearney was the most up and coming town in the county and won the county seat designation from Gibbon. During this period Kearney was also a "cattle town": the transfer point for Texas cattle driven there for shipment by rail to Omaha and Chicago. Harmon Park was established in 1876. This park was later named Lincoln Park, and with grants from the Harmon Foundation in the 1920s, and WPA money for major construction in the 1930s, became the premier park of the community.

The 1880s, especially the later years of the decade, were Kearney's boom period. In 1881 the town was selected as the site for the coeducational state reform school (changed to the Industrial School for Boys in 1890). The Kearney Canal was begun in 1882, creating Kearney Lake which became a favorite year-round recreation area. In 1887, an electric company was established in conjunction with the canal. In the last part of the decade the town added a sewer system, waterworks, gas plant, and electric street railway. New buildings included a flour mill, city hall, opera house block, bank, and cotton mill. In 1890, the high school was opened and two years later the Platte Collegiate Institute was established (changed to the Kearney Military Academy in 1898). The Mother Hull Hospital was opened in 1893 by the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The dry years of the 1890s created more demand for water and increased usage demanded more water for power, so the canal was enlarged in 1894.

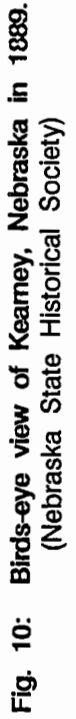


Fig. 10: Birds-eye view of Kearney, Nebraska in 1889.
(Nebraska State Historical Society)



Fig. 11: Interior view of Kearney Cotton Mill, (Non-Extant).
(Nebraska State Historical Society)



Fig. 12: Kearney Pickle, Canning & Vinegar Works, (Non-Extant).
(Nebraska State Historical Society)

The new century saw a new hospital constructed as well as a Carnegie Library. In 1903, the city was selected as the site for a state teachers college, which opened its doors in 1905. The old city gas plant was refurbished and the lines extended in 1908. Kearney was selected as the site for a second state institution in 1911 when the State Tuberculosis Hospital was established there. In the teens the city became involved in the promotion of the transcontinental Lincoln Highway, paving a seedling mile. By 1920 the city's population had reached 7,702.



Fig. 13: The Midway Hotel on the Lincoln Highway, Kearney.
(Nebraska State Historical Society)

Kearney continued to grow during the remainder of the century. Despite the depression of the 1930s several building projects took place on the Kearney State Teacher's College campus. After the depression, the city went into a boom period in the 1940s. The United States decided to locate an army air base at Kearney's new Keen Municipal Airport in 1942. This brought a flurry of building activity to the community and many semi-permanent residents. By the end of the decade the base closed, but the college profited by acquiring twenty barracks buildings from nearby air bases to house married students in the post-war years. The college also benefitted from a decision in the legislature in 1949 allowing it to grant bachelor of arts degrees in addition to its traditional bachelor degrees in education, thus increasing its enrollments. The college continued to build in the next few decades along with the city, which added a new elementary school and a new high school. While the railroad eliminated passenger service, it was replaced by AMTRAK, which utilized the Union Pacific lines. Kearney was also located along Interstate 80, and so gained from the increasing automobile traffic and the services it required. The city's population continued to increase, with the largest number recorded in 1990: 24,396 residents.

The town of Armada was established in northwestern Buffalo County on the north bank of the Wood River in the early 1880s. When the Kearney and Black Hills Railroad built into the township a new townsite was selected on the south bank of the river and named **Müller**. The

town of Armada hired a man to build a bridge over the river to facilitate movement of the town's buildings to the new site. The town soon boasted a bank, post office, and school, among the other businesses moved from Armada. Shortly after the turn of the century the town reached its peak. Its 1910 population was its largest: 330 citizens. The activity of the era reflected this prosperity. In 1906, telephones were installed, and in 1917, a water system. The later, however, came only after a fire destroyed many of the buildings on the north side of the main street in 1916. By 1920, the population had dropped to 223 and the town continued to decline. The railroad line was abandoned and in 1958, the high school closed. The elementary school consolidated, retaining grades kindergarten through six, but closed permanently in 1978. The town's 1990 population was 130, with only a handful of active businesses.

In 1872, a post office was established along the Platte River and named Crowellton. Four years later the name was changed to **Odessa**. It is likely that the name was selected to commemorate the home area of many of the nearby settlers who were Mennonites from Odessa, Russia. The town has always existed in the shadow of its much larger neighbor, Kearney, located only seven miles east of Odessa. While the town recorded a peak population of 150 in 1950, by 1990 it was not enumerated in the census.

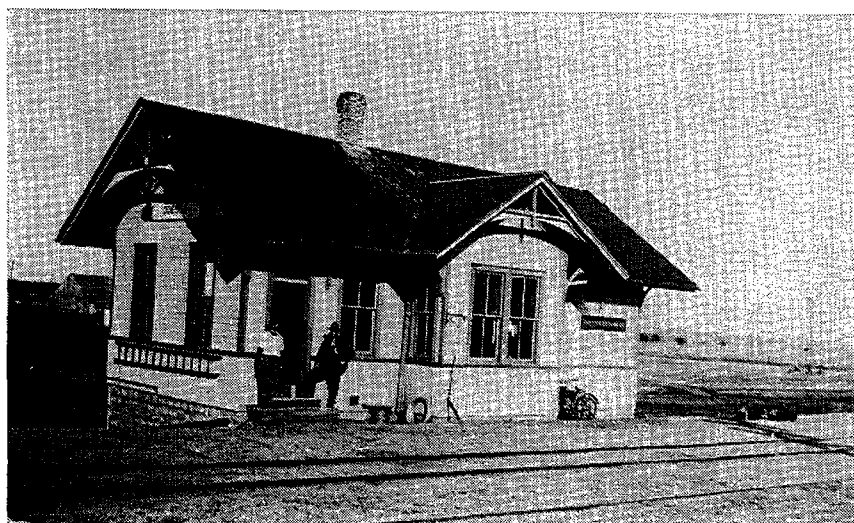


Fig. 14: Union Pacific Depot, Odessa, C1910.
(Nebraska State Historical Society)

Pleasanton, located on the South Loup River in the north central part of Buffalo County, was known in its early years as Pleasant Valley. When the Omaha and Republican Valley Railway (later the Union Pacific) reached the site in 1890 a new town was surveyed and platted and named Pleasanton. Within a year or two the town listed a frame school and a bank among its assets. The new century brought telephone service and a new brick school. Unfortunately, it also brought many floods that would plague the town for years to come. The floods often came in the spring, accompanied by ice flows that damaged and destroyed the local bridges over the Loup River.

Despite floods and small fires in its early history, Pleasanton grew to a population of 262 in 1920. In the 1930s, school-age population warranted a new school, which was



Fig. 15: General view of Pleasanton, C1918.
(Pleasanton Town Hall Collection)

constructed by the PWA. A major flood in 1947 caused more damage to the town than one would have ever guessed. Miles of railroad track, grade, and bridges were damaged. After a long battle, the Interstate Commerce Commission recommended that the twenty-two miles of line from Boelus to Pleasanton be abandoned. Ten years later the town was struck another blow when fire damaged or destroyed several businesses on the east side of the business district. Despite its set-backs, Pleasanton has thrived. In the late 1980s, it had approximately seventeen businesses and many residents commuting to nearby towns to work in other establishments. The town recorded its largest population--372 people--in 1990.

Poole began in northeast Buffalo County as Poole Siding, named for W.W. Poole who had established a ranch nearby in 1876. Mr. Poole constructed a private telegraph line from his ranch to Ravenna, with his daughters as operators. A school district was formed in the area in 1882. The town was finally platted by the Nebraska Land and Cattle Company in the late 1880s, with the Union Pacific Railroad eventually completing a depot and installing an agent in 1905. That same year the State Bank of Poole was chartered and in 1906 the town's name was officially changed to Poole. The town reached its peak population in 1920, although sources vary on what the exact resident count was. In the later part of the twentieth century Poole suffered from railroad abandonment and its location away from a major highway and lack of paved access to the community. It was not enumerated in the 1990 census.

Travellers following the Loup River into Buffalo County from the northeast often camped near the site of present day **Ravenna**. The original name of the community was Beaver Creek, a post office site established in 1878. In 1886, when the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad (Grand Island and Wyoming Central branch) arrived, the town was platted by

the Lincoln Townsite Company. The new name was inspired by the Italian city, and the town's streets were named in a similar fashion including Genoa Street, and Milan Street. A brick kiln north of the city provided building material for many structures in town and in the locale, including the Grand Island Sugar Company. The first few years of the town saw the usual facilities established, including an elementary school, a high school, and a cemetery. An opera house was opened, and in 1888 the town was named a division point on the railroad. During the 1890s, a cigar factory and flour mill were established. The Omaha and Republican Valley Railway (later the Union Pacific) built a branch line into town. A waterworks was put in and the Burlington built a large, two story hotel to service its passengers.



Fig. 16: General view looking north on Appian Avenue, Ravenna.
(Pleasanton Town Hall Collection: Barb O'Neill)

Fires plagued Ravenna during the first decades of the twentieth century. In 1906 the Burlington Hotel, at the foot of Main Street, burned, taking several other buildings with it. Between 1910 and 1930, the town experienced four other major fires. On the positive side, the roundhouse was expanded in 1900 and telephone lines reached Ravenna the next year. An electric light system was installed in 1912 and a new high school was built. The cornerstone was laid for the Carnegie Library in 1918. By 1920, Ravenna had reached its largest population ever recorded: 1,703 people. The following decade saw many additions to the town, including a golf course, swimming pool, paved streets, new elementary school, and a radio station. The tough times of the 1930s began with the closing of the roundhouse in Ravenna. A CCC camp operated southeast of town, eventually employing men from Kansas as well as Nebraska. In 1947, a new junior-senior high school was begun, but the town also suffered the worst flood in its history. While population declined somewhat over the next few decades (to 1,317 in 1990), Ravenna continued to expand. A new medical building, Good Samaritan Home, cheese company, high school, and fire hall were just a few of the additions.

Riverdale began with a single dwelling built along the Wood River in 1890. At about the same time the Kearney and Black Hills Railroad built through the new town. By 1915, there were three general stores, one bank (built in 1907), two grain elevators, a telephone exchange, two churches, and a school. While Riverdale was never large, it has both benefitted and suffered from its location. Less than ten miles from Kearney, it has lost trade to the much larger community and the opportunities it affords. More recently however, it has benefitted from commuters who wish to be close to a larger city, but want a small town atmosphere. Consequently, Riverdale recorded its largest populations in 1980 and 1990: 204 and 208, respectively.

Shelton was actually the first community in Buffalo County, tracing its roots to the early 1850s. It was called Wood River Centre until 1873 when the town of Shelton was platted adjacent to Wood River Centre. Residents simply moved a short distance and were in a new town--and Wood River Centre died. The following year a flour mill was opened and in 1876 the Union Pacific established a station. During this same period a school was built for the local children.



Fig. 17: General View looking south on Main Street, Shelton.
(Pleasanton Town Hall Collection: Barb O'Neill)

By 1900, Shelton's population had climbed to 861. In the first years of the decade a water system was provided for the community, a new school was constructed, and the village took over operation of the Shelton Electric Light and Power Company. In 1920, the town had over 1,000 residents. For the rest of the century there was little growth. The 1980 census recorded the town's peak population of 1,046, which was only nine more than the 1920 total. Despite its location on the Lincoln Highway/Route 30, Shelton likely suffered during the automobile era from its location midway between two of central Nebraska's largest towns, Kearney and Grand Island. By 1990, the population had dropped to 954--probably not as great a drop as could have taken place if Shelton was not also located on Interstate 80.

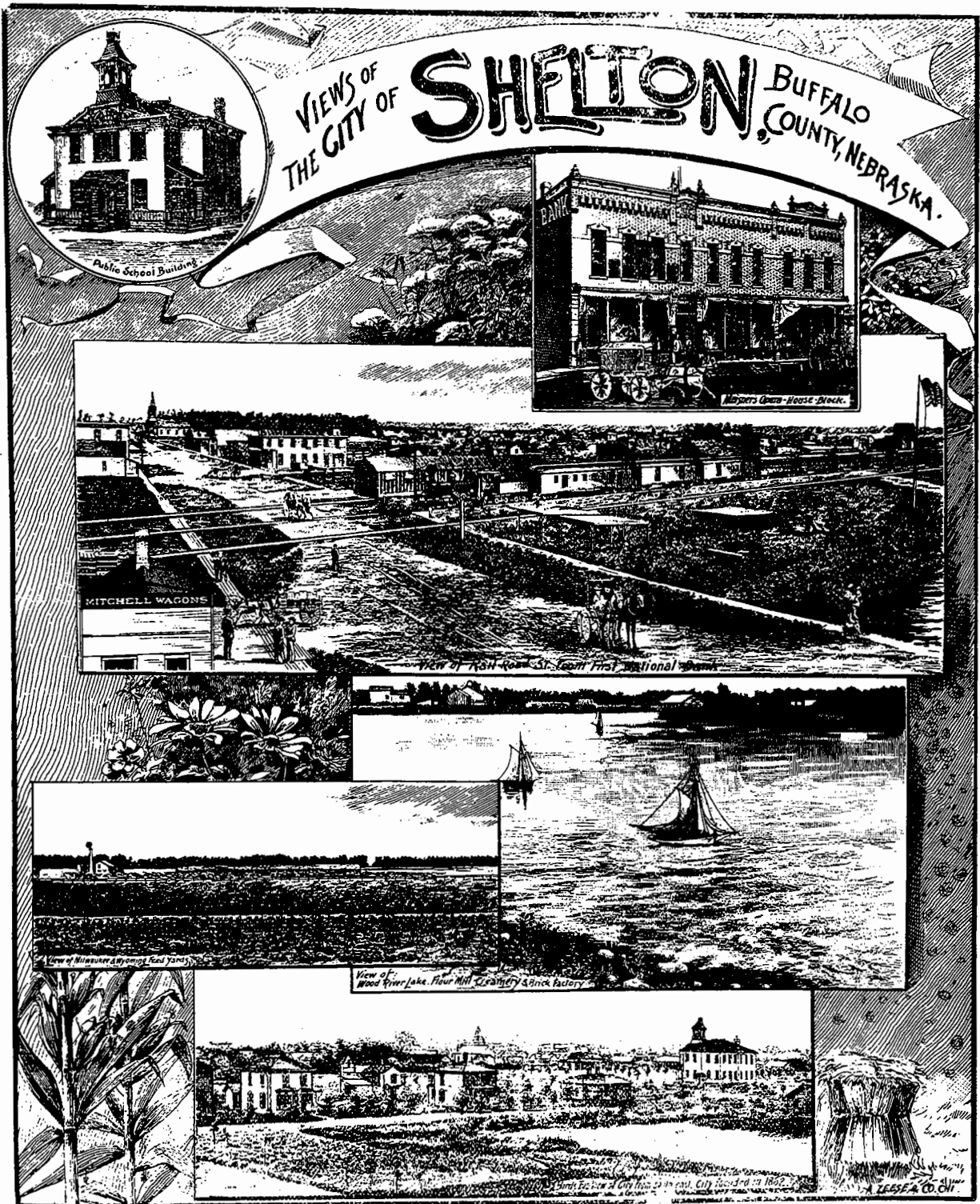


Fig. 18: Advertisement from promotional pamphlet of Shelton.
(Nebraska State Historical Society)

Towns No Longer In Existence (with approximate dates and locations)

Armada: town on a stage route that moved to Miller when by-passed by the railroad; 1875-1890.

Glenwood: on the Kearney and Black Hills Railroad (northwest of Kearney); 1892-early 1900s

Stanley: two and one-half miles southeast of Amherst; residents moved to Amherst when the Kearney and Black Hills Railroad was built through that town; 1873-1891

Sartoria: six miles west of Pleasanton.

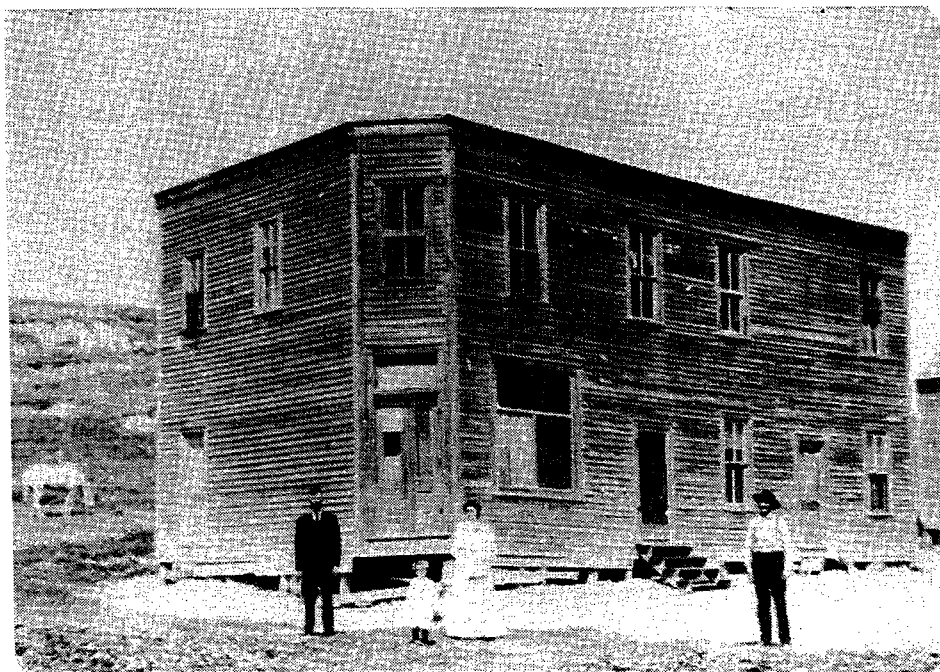


Fig. 19: Bank building in Sartoria, C1910.
(Pleasanton Town Hall Collection)

Sweetwater: six miles north northwest of Ravenna; 1874- c. 1950s

Watertown: station on the Union Pacific Railroad, north of Kearney; 1890- c. 1920s

Rural Communities

While the word "community" often evokes images only of towns and cities, rural areas can also be considered communities. Regions develop in rural areas with their own particular characteristics and often with an isolated church, store, or meeting hall as a focal point. The following are rural communities that have been identified in Buffalo County over the years.

Buckeye Valley: was located in Valley Township. It was first settled by Ohioans in 1873. A school, post office, and church, which was used until 1916, then converted to a Grange Hall, dominated the community.

Elizabeth Valley: was located southeast of Elm Creek. The focal point for the community was its Methodist Church.

Population Characteristics

The decennial federal censuses of the population of the United States show Buffalo County to be a relatively typical plains county whose economy is based primarily on agriculture and service (see table below). The population grew rapidly in the 1870s and even more so in the agriculturally favorable 1880s. The only years in which the county experienced out migration was in the dry 1890s and during the 1930s. All the other decennial censuses have shown increases, including the period of agricultural crisis in the 1980s. This growth can be attributed to the role the southern part of the county plays in servicing Interstate Highway traffic, and to the role of Kearney, home of a branch of the state university and one of the largest cities in the state.

The 1880 federal census indicated that the largest number of foreign born persons in Buffalo County were German, accounting for just over five percent of the total population. The second largest group were people from Sweden and Norway (counted together that year), accounting for just under three percent. The pattern was similar for 1890 and 1900, with a third group, Bohemians, rivalling the Swedes for second place. The percentage of all foreign born declined over the subsequent decades.

While people of many nationalities settled in all parts of the county, with Germans seeming to be ubiquitous, some areas were identified more closely with certain ethnic groups. In the early years of settlement English and Irish moved to the county, with Irish from Waterford County, Ireland, living near Elm Creek. An area nine miles south of Ravenna and fourteen miles north of Gibbon was known as the "Saxon Colony", with immigrants from Saxony, Germany, and Bohemia. Other people from Bohemia chose land near Ravenna, establishing such organizations there as a ZCBJ lodge. Smaller groups of Austrians settled near Pleasanton and people from Denmark settled near Riverdale. In more recent years Kearney has had immigrants from Lebanon and Greece settle in the community.

Buffalo County Population

1860	114	1910	21,907	1960	26,236
1870	193	1920	23,787	1970	31,222
1880	7,531	1930	24,338	1980	34,797
1890	22,162	1940	23,655	1990	37,447
1900	20,254	1950	25,134		

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GENERAL SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

Introduction

The primary objective of the Buffalo 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 was the contribution of information to the contextual setting of Nebraska's historic architecture. The Buffalo County Historic Buildings Survey has generated information which contributes to a statewide knowledge and establishes a basis for future survey and evaluation.



Fig. 20: George Meisner House, one mile north of Shelton, (BF00-021).

The second objective of the Buffalo County survey was to identify properties 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 relate to, or are unique to those already recorded in the NEHBS database, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement, building technologies and architectural image.

In addition to these conceptual objectives, the Buffalo County survey was undertaken to fulfill several quantitative goals as stated in the Research Design.

- A. The recording of an estimated 1,500 properties in Buffalo County at the completion of the survey.
- B. The coverage of approximately 256,000 acres (400 square miles) in the county. In addition, each street of the twelve extant Buffalo County communities would be surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods.
- C. Identification of at least 200 properties worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.
- D. Identification of at least two possible Historic District or Multiple Property nominations 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.

Project Structure

The Buffalo County NEHBS project consisted of reconnaissance level re-survey, together with selected thematic survey. As part of the re-survey, preliminary evaluation of all properties with respect to the NESHPO planning document, "Historic and Prehistoric Contexts in Nebraska: A Topical Listing," was performed.

This project also included a detailed reconnaissance level survey of the Lincoln Highway, the nation's first transcontinental highway, and a preliminary study of the Kearney central business district. Results of the Lincoln Highway and Kearney business district study are summarized on pages 92-109.

Survey Results

A post-survey evaluation of these goals reveals that the Buffalo County Historic Buildings Survey was successful in satisfying its preliminary objectives. The satisfaction of these goals can be expressed in two quantifiable terms: numerical and geographic. Each street of the twelve communities and nearly every rural road was surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods.

The large number of properties recorded during the survey met the preliminary estimates stated in the Research Design: 1,951 contributing buildings, structures, objects and sites were documented on 962 individual properties. The survey canvassed approximately 499.7 square miles (319,808 acres) and identified 238 properties eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These numbers are testimony to the favorable levels of historic integrity retained by most of the Buffalo County communities. Alterations were present in some cases, but the overall historic integrity of the towns was impressive. The large volume of recorded properties can also be attributed to the comprehensive nature of the project.

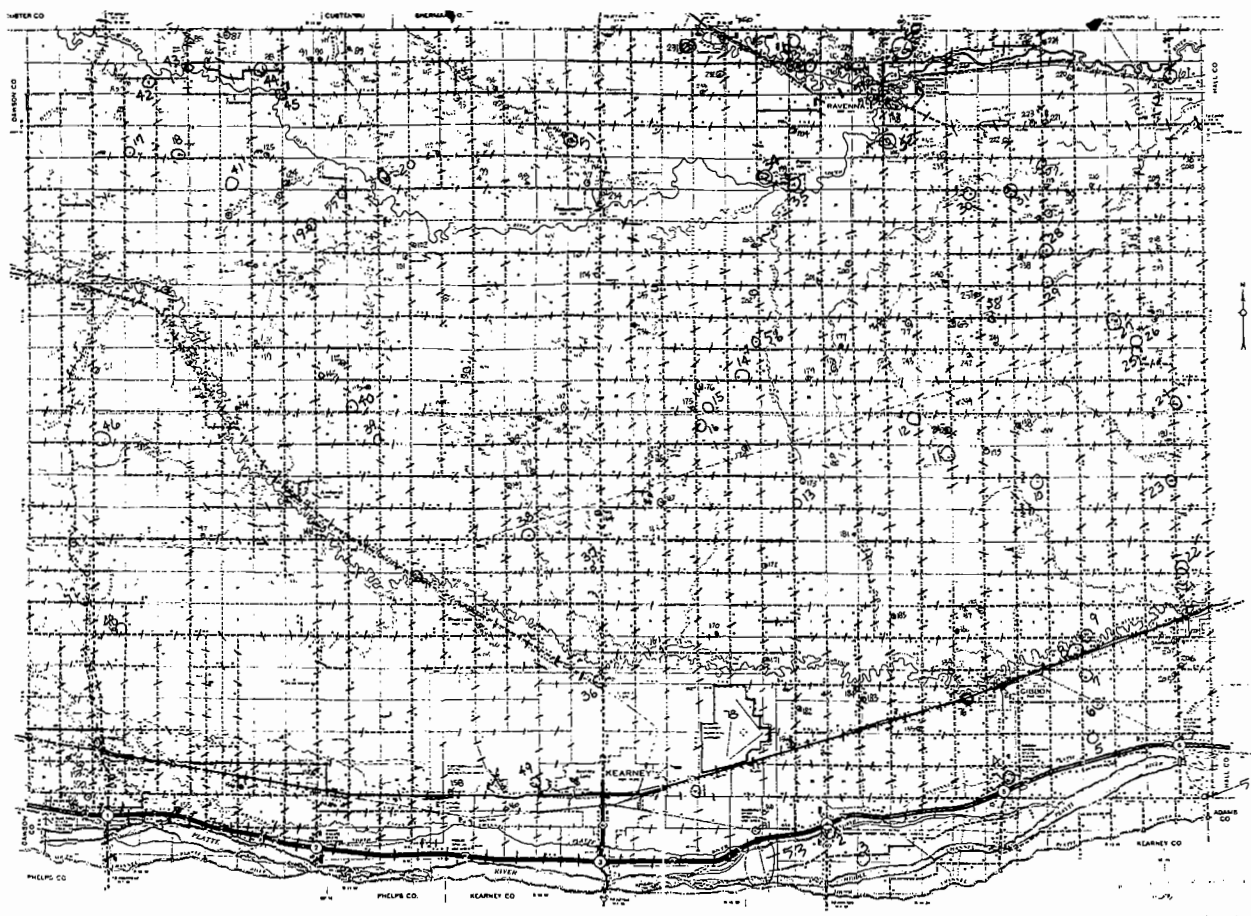


Fig. 21: Buffalo County rural field map with marked roads showing coverage of survey.

The survey of Buffalo County has produced documentation for a diverse collection of historic buildings. The diversity of these resources is evident in the broad range of Historic Contexts and Associated Property Types evident in the surveyed properties. The list of Historic Contexts represented by the 1992-93 reconnaissance level survey is included on the following pages. These contexts are defined by the NESHPO (Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical Listing, 1989). Completed Historic Context Reports in the NESHPO Cultural Resource Plan are indicated in bold type face.

Historic Context	Properties
02.00. Religion: Religious/Ceremonial	21
02.01.01. Religion: Roman Catholic Church in Nebraska	7
02.02.02. Religion: Greek Orthodox Church	1

02.03.01.	Religion: Lutheran Church in Nebraska	4
02.04.01.	Religion: Presbyterian Church in America, in Nebraska	1
02.05.04.	Religion: Christian Church in Nebraska	2
02.06.	Religion: Methodism	4
02.06.07.	Religion: United Methodist Church in Nebraska	4
02.07.	Religion: Protestant Episcopal Church	1
02.10.01.	Religion: Baptist Church in Nebraska	2
02.99.	Religion: Other Protestant Faiths	4
04.02.	Government: Local	7
04.06.	Government: Federal Government, United States Post Office	1
04.07.	Government: United States Military in Nebraska	2
05.02.	Association: Service Associations	2
05.02.05.	Association: Service Associations, Masons	1
05.02.06.	Association: Service Associations, IOOF	1
06.01.	Education: Schooling	8
06.01.01.	Education: Rural Education	9
06.01.03.	Education: Middle Schools	1
06.01.05.	Education: Colleges and Universities	4
06.02.01.01.	Education: Carnegie Libraries in Nebraska	4
07.01.	Diversion: Sports	1
07.03.	Diversion: Fairs and Expositions	1
07.06.02.	Diversion: State Recreational Facilities	1
07.06.03.04.	Diversion: Recreational Areas in the Loess Hills	2
07.07.	Diversion: Entertainment	2
07.07.01.	Diversion: Opera Houses Built in Nebraska	4
08.04.	Loess Hills Livestock, General Farming, Cash Grain Farming	119

12.02.04.	Commerce: Retail Commerce in the Loess Hills Region	125
12.05.01.	Commerce: Grain Handling and Storage	2
12.05.02.	Commerce: Livestock Markets	2
13.03.02.	Transportation: County Roads	20
13.03.03.	Transportation: State Highways	3
13.03.04.	Transportation: Federal Highways, The Lincoln Highway	27
13.04.01.	Transportation: Rail, Union Pacific	14
13.04.02.	Transportation: Burlington Railroad	2
15.01.	Services: Public Utilities	7
15.03.	Services: Health Care	5
15.04.	Services: Professional	1
15.05.03.	Services: The Age of Main Street Banking, (1889-1920)	12
16.05.	Settlement: Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	952

Historic Contexts and Preliminary Inventory of the Buffalo County Survey

The following provides a brief description of historic contexts as related to buildings recorded during the Buffalo County survey. Only contexts associated with buildings recorded during the survey are discussed; particularly those judged eligible (DOE: E) or potentially eligible (DOE: P) for National Register listing. Summaries of historic contexts are followed by photographs of eligible and potentially eligible properties in Buffalo County. Photograph captions include site numbers, approximate dates of construction, locations, and statements of significance. Also included are photographs of buildings already listed in the National Register.

A reconnaissance-level survey of historic buildings in Buffalo County was performed by the NESHPO in 1976. This preliminary survey identified 409 contributing properties throughout the county including churches, schools, lodge halls, city buildings, parks, commercial buildings, gas stations, banks, office buildings, and houses. A complete resurvey of these properties was included in the 1992-93 Buffalo County survey. Data entry forms printed from the NEHBS database were used in the field to add or delete relevant information and record National Register evaluations. Previously surveyed buildings that were evaluated for eligibility to the National Register during the current contract are included in the Inventory along with newly surveyed properties.

Historic Context: Religion

Religion refers to cultural manifestations relative to an acknowledged deity and includes entities such as organizations and sacred places. In terms of historic resources, this includes churches, parsonage-rectories, cemeteries, fellowship halls, and schools.

The 1993 Buffalo County survey recorded twenty-seven (27) religious properties. In addition to these, twenty-three (23) buildings previously recorded by the NESHPO were re-surveyed. The St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church in Kearney was listed on the National Register in 1986. Of the fifty (50) total properties, eight (8) were judged eligible for listing in the National Register and are included in the following preliminary inventory.

The large number of religious buildings surveyed reflects the cultural importance placed upon organized worship during the Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890) and Development and Growth (1890-1920) periods in Buffalo County. These religious properties represent a variety of artistic, historical and cultural influences. Churches ranged from hall-type buildings to more elaborate high style structures.

NEHBS NUMBER: BF05-124 Kearney
DATE: 1908-09
NAME: St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church

Designed by Chicago architect John Sutcliffe in the Gothic Revival style, St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church was listed on the National Register in 1986. Although a non-contributing addition is located on the north facade, the church retains its historic integrity.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF05-123 Kearney
DATE: C1923
NAME: Presbyterian Church

Well-preserved brick church with a combination of Neo-classical and Italianate details. Considered eligible as a focal point of religious worship in Kearney and as an example of church facilities built during the Economic Depression period (1920-1940) of the Presbyterian Church in Nebraska.



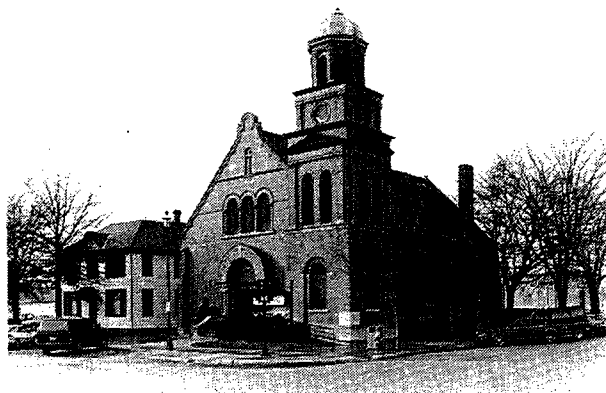
NEHBS NUMBER: BF05-121 Kearney
DATE: 1889
NAME: Calvary Baptist Church

Although minor alterations have occurred over time, this brick church with a corner bell-tower entry retains its historic integrity. Considered eligible as a Gothic Revival style church constructed during Nebraska's Settlement and Expansion period (1867-1890), in Buffalo County.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF05-134 Kearney
DATE: 1909
NAME: Former St. James Catholic Church

Although no longer a church, this brick building retains architectural elements, such as a Mission style roof parapet and corner bell-tower. Potentially significant for its contribution to Kearney's urban environment, as well as for its role in Buffalo County religious worship.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF02-012 Elm Creek
DATE: C1915
NAME: Catholic Church

Exceptional brick Romanesque Revival style church. Potentially significant for its role in early twentieth-century religious worship and as one of many significant historic properties associated with the Catholic Church in Buffalo County.



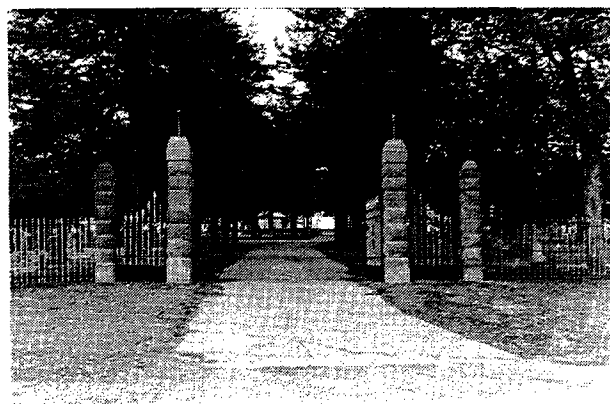
NEHBS NUMBER: BF00-134 Rural
DATE: 1876
NAME: Gibbon Riverside Cemetery

Established in 1876, Gibbon's Riverside Cemetery contains several contributing features including an entrance gate, designed landscape and a Civil War memorial. Potentially significant as an example of a cemetery established during the era of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890) in Buffalo County.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF00-229 Rural
DATE: 1910
NAME: Highland & Calvary Cemeteries

Excellent example of a cemetery with several contributing features including a wrought-iron entrance gate with limestone piers, large coniferous trees and a care-takers' shed. The well-maintained site reflects the historic character of cemeteries established during the period of Development and Growth (1890-1920), in Buffalo County.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF00-018 Rural
DATE: C1915
NAME: Grandview Church

Well-preserved frame church and parochial school exhibit the influences of the Craftsman style with exposed rafter ends and double-hung frame windows. Potentially significant for their role in early twentieth-century worship in Buffalo County.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF00-063 Rural
DATE: 1884, 1900
NAME: Church Site

This church site is significant for its association with Czech immigrant settlers in Buffalo County during Nebraska's era of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890).



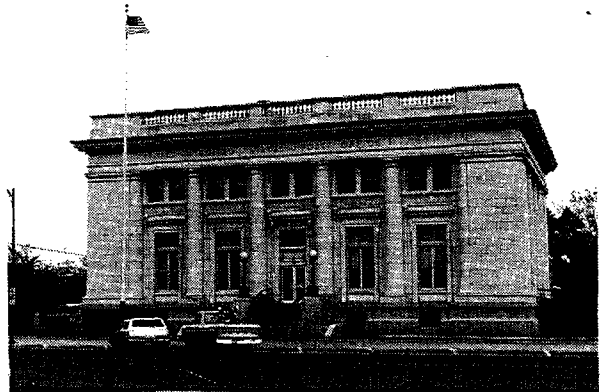
Historic Context: Government

Government refers to both established government and competition between interest groups for leadership at the local, state or national levels. Associated buildings include post offices, courthouses, community halls, and fire stations. Typically, not many of these buildings are surveyed because a small community, for example, has only one post office or town hall.

The 1993 Buffalo County survey recorded two (2) buildings related to government. In addition, eight (8) properties previously recorded by the NESHPO were re-surveyed. Of the ten (10) total Government properties surveyed in Buffalo County, two (2) were judged eligible for National Register listing and are illustrated below, along with the former Kearney U.S. Post Office listed in 1981.

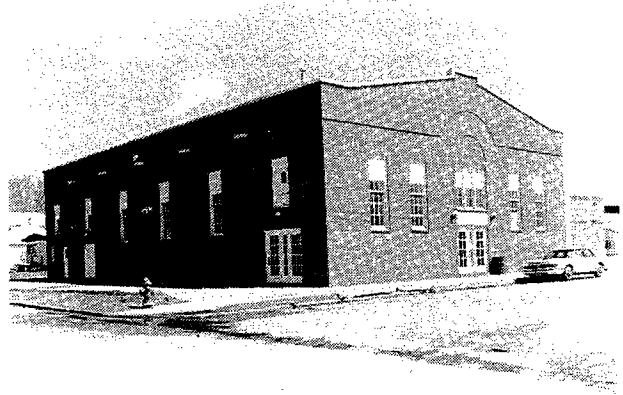
NEHBS NUMBER: BF05-169 Kearney
DATE: 1911
NAME: Former U.S. Post Office

Excellent example of a Neo-Classic Revival style public building, designed by architect James Knox Taylor, originally constructed as a post office. Currently, this building serves as the Nebraska Museum of Art and is being expanded with the addition of a east wing. The former Post Office was listed on the National Register in 1981.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF11-022 **Ravenna**
DATE: 1934
NAME: City Auditorium

Two-story brick Auditorium building, an excellent example of the progressive Moderne Style dominant during the 1930s. The City Auditorium is significant as a locally rare property type and as the center of civic and recreational activities in Ravenna built during the Great Depression.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF03-074 **Gibbon**
DATE: C1905
NAME: City Maintenance Building

Although this building has had its original door altered since its construction, it retains many original details, such as windows and pressed-metal window hoods. Noteable as a building constructed in Buffalo County during Nebraska's Development and Growth era, (1890-1920).



Historic Context: Education

Education refers to any act or process which imparts the acquisition of knowledge. Buildings associated with this theme include schools, libraries, and museums. The 1993 Buffalo County survey recorded six (6) Education buildings including elementary, high schools, high schools, and rural schools. In addition, twenty-one (21) buildings previously surveyed by the NESHPO in 1976 were re-surveyed. Of the twenty-seven (27) total buildings, ten (10) are included in the inventory as eligible for National Register listing.

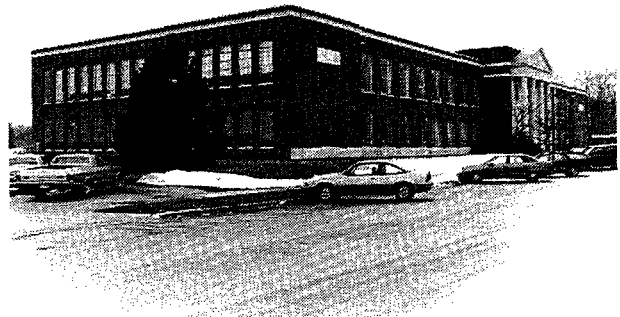
Previous NEHBS fieldwork has identified two main building types: frame hall-type schools, and large brick "modern" schools. Unfortunately, hall-type schools are generally non-extant in Buffalo County. These modest buildings were typically the first schools

constructed in rural areas during the early settlement era. Despite their disappearance in Buffalo County, hall-type schools have been frequently surveyed in other areas of rural Nebraska. Common features of this type include one-story, rectangular-shaped plans with a gable-end entry.

The second type of school is the "modern" school -- a larger brick building generally found in towns. Built between 1905 and 1928, these schools are two stories in height with raised basements and are located on an entire city block. Examples in Buffalo County include public schools in Kearney (BF05-125), Poole (BF00-199), Amherst (BF01-001), Odessa (BF07-001), and Ravenna (BF11-004).

NEHBS NUMBER: BF05-125 Kearney
DATE: 1925
NAME: Kearney Junior High

Two-story brick school with central Neo-Classical entry, designed by the Lincoln, Nebraska architectural firm of Davis and Wilson. Potentially significant for its association with public education during the post-settlement period of Spurious Economic Growth (1920-1929) in Buffalo County. Good example of the "Modern" type school building.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF05-158 Kearney
DATE: 1938
NAME: U.N.K. Mens Hall

Two-story brick dormitory designed by architects McClure and Walker and built by contractor Henry A. Knutzen. The Art Deco style building uses horizontal bands of limestone at the first and third levels, as well as the pyramidal hipped roof entry projection to create a visually stunning exterior. Considered potentially significant for its association with public education during the Great Depression (1929-1941) in Buffalo County.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF05-159 Kearney
DATE: C1920
NAME: U.N.K. Case Hall

Three-story brick building that is almost void of ornamentation except for the cornice and limestone entry surround. Potentially significant for its association with public education during the period of Spurious Economic Growth (1920-1929) in Buffalo County.



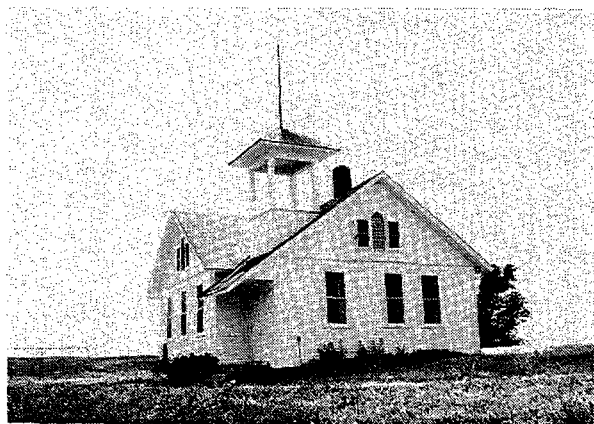
NEHBS NUMBER: BF00-199 Rural
DATE: C1920
NAME: Abandoned Poole School

Well-preserved one-and-a-half story brick school building with Neo-Classical detailing. Significant as an educational property constructed at the beginning of the Spurious Economic Growth period (1920-1929) in Buffalo County.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF00-042 Rural
DATE: C1910
NAME: Abandoned Red Wing School

One-story frame rural school building with a bell tower. Selected for potential listing based on an association with the development of public education in Buffalo County.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF00-136 Rural
DATE: C1917
NAME: Abandoned School with
Non-Contributing Trailer Houses

Although abandoned, this frame one-and-a-half story school with craftsman details is unique for its scale and massing. An important contributor to the study of early schools constructed during the period of Spurious Economic Growth (1920-1929) in Buffalo County.



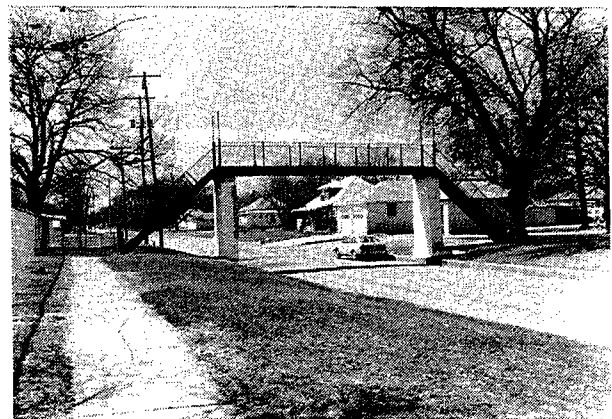
NEHBS NUMBER: BF03-018 Gibbon
DATE: 1912-13
NAME: Carnegie Public Library

Designed by architect M.H. Bair of Hastings, Nebraska and built between 1912-13, this community library is an important contributor to the educational enrichment of Buffalo County. Potentially significant as one of the many libraries built in the United States with grants from the Carnegie Foundation.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF11-102 Ravenna
DATE: C1940
NAME: Pedestrian Over-Pass

Concrete Pedestrian over-pass that was constructed to ensure the safety of school children crossing Piedmont street. Potentially significant as a rare structure in central and western Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF11-012 **Ravenna**
DATE: 1916-18
NAME: Ravenna Public Carnegie Library

Constructed 1916-18, this library with Neo-Classical detailing is an important contributor to the educational enrichment of Buffalo County. Considered significant as one of the many libraries built in the United States with grants from the Carnegie Foundation.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF14-024 **Shelton**
DATE: 1913-14
NAME: Carnegie Library

Constructed 1913-14 and designed by architect M.N. Bair of Hastings, Nebraska, this library with Prairie style detailing is an important contributor to the educational enrichment of Shelton, Nebraska. Considered significant as one of many libraries built in the United States with grants from the Carnegie Foundation.



Historic Context: **Diversion**

Diversion generally refers to any activity which relaxes and amuses; such as recreation, entertainment, sport and travel. A broad range of buildings fall under this context including movie theaters, taverns, fairgrounds, and parks. The 1993 Buffalo County survey added four (4) properties to the existing NEHBS database. Combined with seven (7) re-surveyed properties, a total of eleven (11) Diversion buildings have been recorded to date. Five (5) of these properties are included in the Inventory as eligible for National Register listing.

Limited numbers of properties associated with Diversion are found during historic buildings surveys. This may be caused by a lack of population as well as historic changes

in recreational activity. Popular forms of entertainment changed rapidly and buildings were often adapted to other uses. In addition, entertainment activities often occurred on the second floor of "Main Street" commercial buildings thereby eliminating the need for a separate building for recreation purposes.

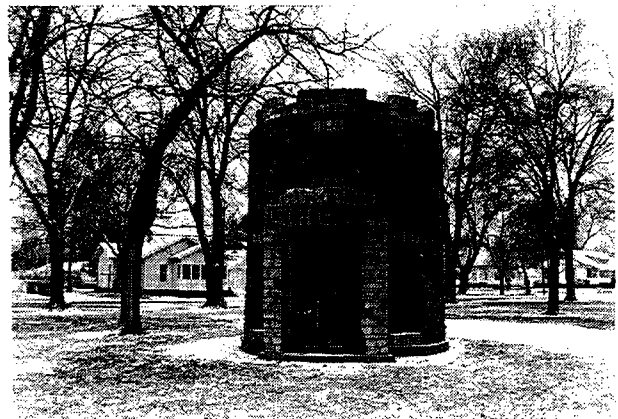
NEHBS NUMBER: BF05-418 Kearney
DATE: 1924-1942
NAME: Harmon Park

Very unique public park with several contributing features constructed of stone that include a lighthouse, retaining walls and rock garden. Much of the parks design and major buildings were constructed during the 1930's through public works agencies such as the Works Progress Administration, (WPA). Considered eligible for providing recreational and social functions to the community of Kearney and for its association with public parks of the New Deal era.



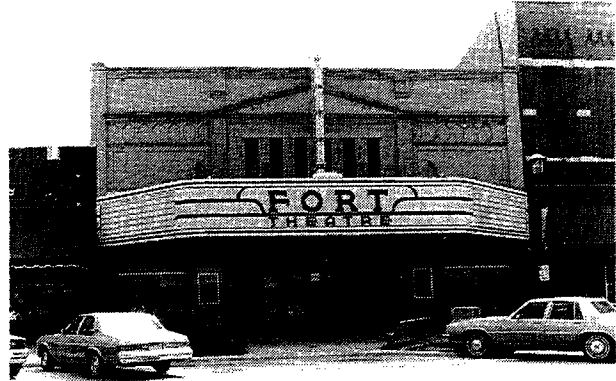
NEHBS NUMBER: BF05-106 Kearney
DATE: C1920
NAME: Pioneer Park

A neighborhood park that exhibits some of the characteristics of Harmon Park, such as a round limestone pump house. Potentially significant as a recreational facility constructed during the Spurious and Economic Growth period in Kearney.



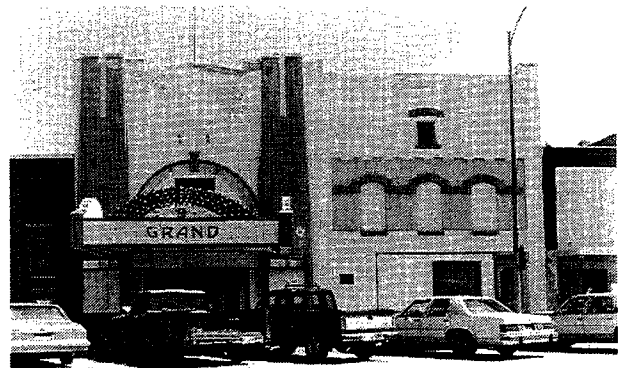
NEHBS NUMBER: BF05-176 Kearney
DATE: C1924
NAME: Fort Theater

Two story brick theater whose most notable features are the Fort Theater sign and marquee. Potentially significant for providing entertainment and social functions to the citizens of Kearney during the period of Spurious and Economic Growth (1920-1929) of Nebraska's history.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF11-084 Ravenna
DATE: C1917
NAME: Grand Theater

Two-story theater Spanish Colonial Revival style design influences. Potentially significant for providing the community of Ravenna with facilities for entertainment and social functions beginning during the period of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in Buffalo County.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF05-471 Kearney
DATE: 1927
NAME: Masonic Temple & Theater Building

Large four-story brick theater and lodge building determined eligible for association with twentieth-century entertainment in Kearney. This building retains a high degree of historic integrity and is one of the more important buildings in the downtown commercial district of Kearney.



Historic Context: Agriculture

The theme of agriculture is obviously of great variety and importance to Nebraska. As a predominantly agricultural state, Nebraska's economic well-being is largely dependent upon crop and livestock production. Buffalo County's settlement was greatly influenced by the agricultural success of the early homesteaders. The importance of agriculture to the county is indicated by the 119 properties surveyed that relate to this theme. The 129 properties, generally farmsteads, contained 604 contributing resources such as stock barns, granaries, corn cribs, machine sheds, and farmhouses. Seventeen (17) of these properties were preliminarily recorded in 1976. Twenty (20) of the 119 agricultural properties were identified as potentially significant for association with central Nebraska farming.

The farmsteads included in the survey are important resources associated with the history and settlement of Nebraska. The majority of Buffalo County's farms date from 1880 to 1930. However, the continued existence of the surveyed farmsteads is uncertain: forty-two percent of the 129 properties were abandoned and forty-percent of the buildings recorded in 1976 were non-extant. Also, historic research revealed that a large number of farmsteads which appeared on early county atlases are gone--primarily because of crop land expansion and, more recently, the introduction of center-pivot irrigation.

Particular emphasis was placed on the observance of farm properties relating to Loess Hills Livestock, General Farming, and Cash Grain Production (08.04) identified by the NESHPO as the predominant type of agriculture practised in Buffalo County (see Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical Listing, 1989).

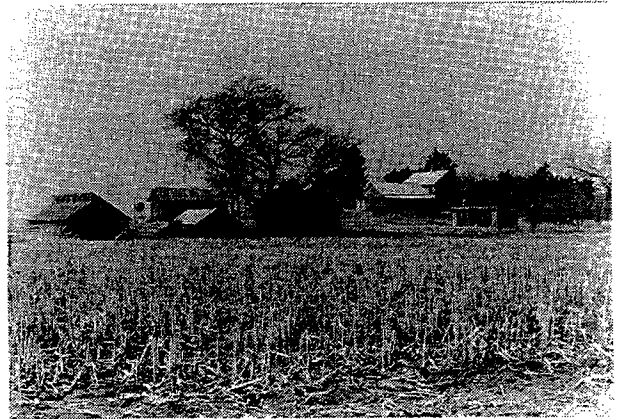
NEHBS NUMBER: BF00-056 Rural
DATE: 1874
NAME: Samuel Higgins House and Farm

A one-story frame house with a banked brick foundation that serves as a lower level. Although the outbuildings are very deteriorated, the property is considered to be potentially significant as one of the few surviving farms of the 1870's era of Buffalo County settlement.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF00-095 Rural
DATE: C1890
NAME: Abandoned Farm

Despite abandonment, this farmstead is considered potentially significant for its collection of farm buildings linked to late nineteenth-century farming in the Loess Hills region of Nebraska.



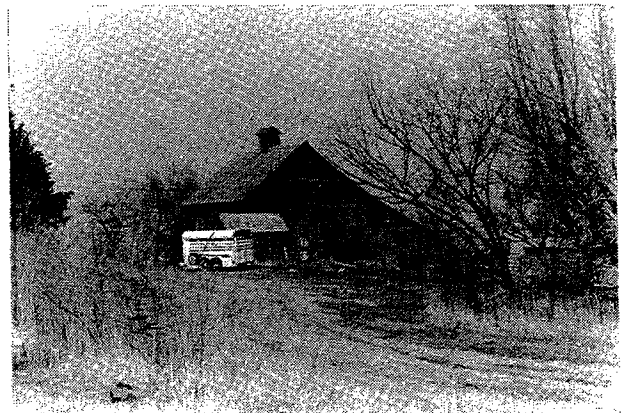
NEHBS NUMBER: BF00-113 Rural
DATE: C1925
NAME: Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Despite visibility problems, this property was determined significant exclusively for the large frame hay and stock barn.

Obscured by windbreak
Unable to photograph

NEHBS NUMBER: BF00-127 Rural
DATE: C1925
NAME: Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Large frame barn with a gable roofed cupola and a banked shed roof addition. Potentially significant as a contributor to the study of early twentieth-century barns in Buffalo County, and Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF00-128 Rural
DATE: C1890
NAME: Abandoned Farm

Although abandoned and deteriorating, this late nineteenth-century farm is primarily important for the large frame house and barn that dominates the farm. This property reflects the scale and character of farms from the Development and Growth period (1890-1920) of the Loess Hills region of Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF00-131 Rural
DATE: C1920
NAME: Barn on Non-Exant Farm

A large frame barn with board and batten siding and a hipped roof cupola. Potentially significant to the study of barn types in the Loess Hills region, and specifically Buffalo County during the Spurious Economic Growth era of Nebraska history.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF00-133 Rural
DATE: C1908
NAME: Farm

Large-scale farm with six contributing outbuildings and a large two-story frame house. Potentially significant in the study of farms established during Nebraska's period of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in Buffalo County.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF00-142 Rural
DATE: C1910
NAME: Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Potential significance determined exclusively by the large frame barn with board and batten siding and a cupola. Important to the study of barn types in the Loess Hills region during the era of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in Buffalo County.



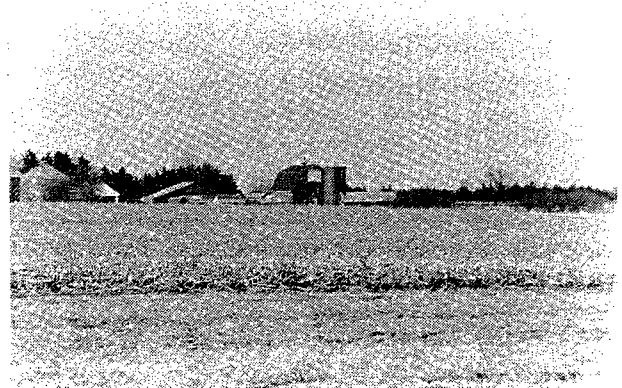
NEHBS NUMBER: BF00-154 Rural
DATE: C1905
NAME: Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Unique smaller frame barn with a rare gabled wall dormer. An important contributor to the study of barns in the Loess Hills region during the period of Development and Growth in Buffalo County.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF00-166 Rural
DATE: C1925
NAME: Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Gambrel roof, clay tile barn with a metal cupola. Potentially significant to the study of barns constructed during the Spurious Economic Growth period (1920-1929) in Buffalo County.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF00-168 Rural
DATE: C1920
NAME: Barn & Cup Elevator on
Non-Contributing Farm

Frame barn with a gambrel roof and a cup elevator with a transverse head house. Potentially significant as representations of farm buildings constructed during the period of Spurious Economic Growth in Buffalo County.



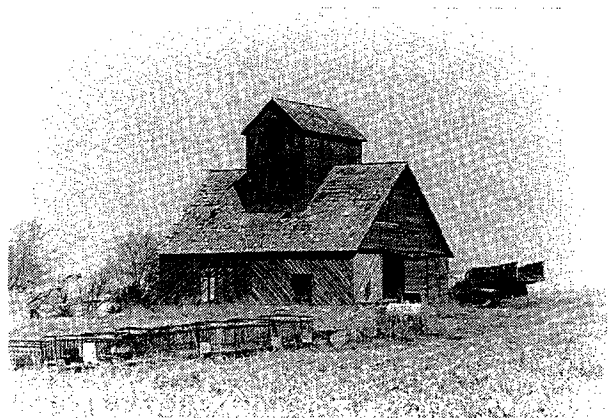
NEHBS NUMBER: BF00-175 Rural
DATE: C1885, C1910
NAME: Abandoned Farm With Non-Contributing
House

Despite abandonment, this late nineteenth-century property was considered potentially significant as a property that exhibits an evolution from the Settlement and Expansion era to the Development and Growth period of Loess Hills farming.



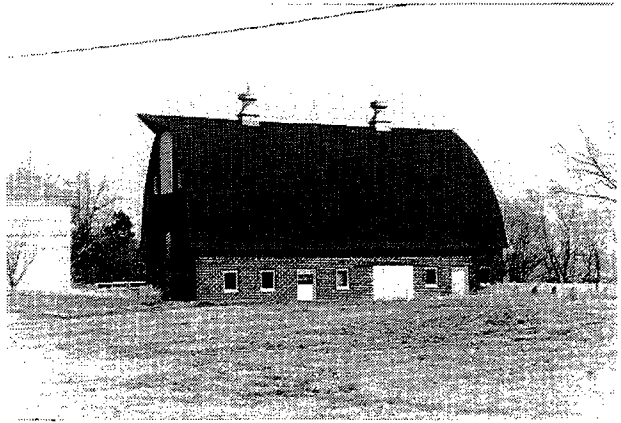
NEHBS NUMBER: BF00-177 Rural
DATE: C1890
NAME: Abandoned Farm

Significance determined exclusively by the rare surviving corn crib/granary with diagonal sided crib and a large transverse head house. Potentially significant as a contributor to the study of farming practices and building methods during the late nineteenth-century in Buffalo County.



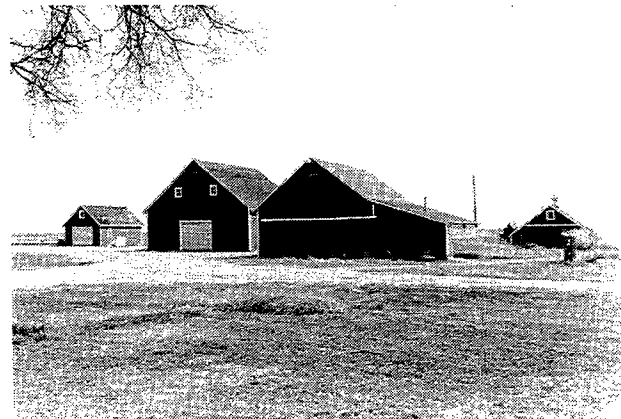
NEHBS NUMBER: BF00-179 Rural
DATE: C1924
NAME: Farm with Non-Contributing House

Early twentieth-century farm with four contributing buildings, of which the clay tile barn with a gothic arched roof and the frame pumphouse are the most interesting. Potentially significant as a representation of building types from the Spurious Economic Growth period of Loess Hills general farming in Buffalo County.



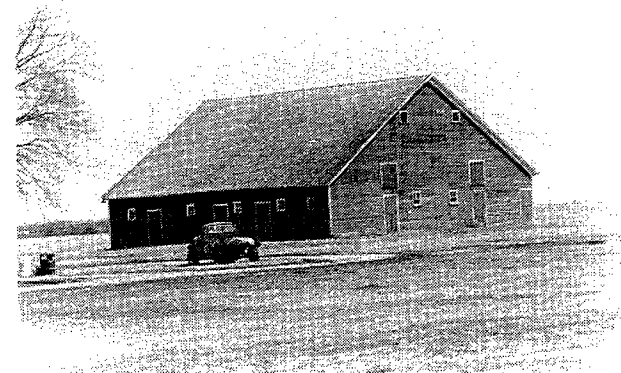
NEHBS NUMBER: BF00-182 Rural
DATE: C1895, 1949
NAME: Farm with Non-Contributing House

Despite a non-contributing house, this farm is an important example of how a late nineteenth-century farm evolved over time and continued to be a viable farming operation. An important resource in the understanding of farming practices and building methods of the Loess Hills region in Buffalo County.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF00-183 Rural
DATE: C1915
NAME: Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Significance determined exclusively by the large frame barn. Considered important to the study of barns constructed during the early twentieth-century in Nebraska.



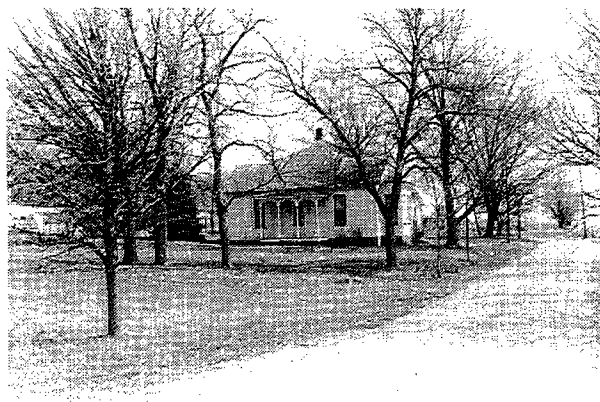
NEHBS NUMBER: BF00-184 Rural
DATE: 1916
NAME: Farm

Early twentieth-century farm with five contributing buildings judged important to the study of Cash Grain and Livestock Production in Buffalo County. Most noteworthy among these buildings is the frame house with a wrap-around porch.



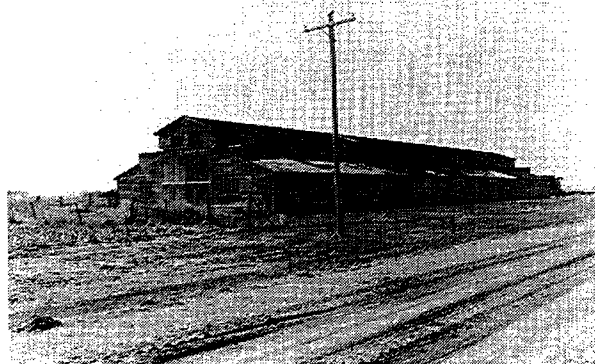
NEHBS NUMBER: BF00-185 Rural
DATE: C1895
NAME: Farm

Well-preserved one-story frame house with Eastlake style porch spindle work. Main house and six contributing buildings and structures further enhance the significance of this property.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF00-187 Rural
DATE: C1900
NAME: Abandoned Barn on Non-extant Farm

Very unique barn with a raised clerestory roof and elongated floorplan. Potentially significant to the study of Loess Hills livestock, general farming and cash grain production in Buffalo County.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF00-233 Rural
DATE: C1880
NAME: Abandoned Farm

Late nineteenth-century farm with vernacular frame house and six contributing outbuildings. Important as an example of farm types founded during Nebraska's Settlement and Expansion period (1867-1890) in Buffalo County.



Historic Context: Commerce

The context of Commerce refers to the buying and selling of commodities, such as wholesale, retail, trade and barter, business organization, and mercantile business. A broad range of buildings are associated with this theme including general stores, hotels, shops, and department stores.

The 1993 Buffalo County survey added ninety-three (93) buildings to the previously documented group of thirty-five (35) commercial properties. Among the 128 total properties, seventeen (17) were judged potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. Four of these buildings are located in the Kearney central business district and were among the more significant buildings evaluated during a preliminary study regarding National Register Historic District designation. Results of the district study are summarized on pages 92-98.

One of the important aspects of the Buffalo County survey was the preliminary study of National Register eligibility for Kearney's central business district. Survey and evaluation of contributing buildings within a fifteen block area was completed to determine the historic integrity of the area. The proposed district is bounded by No. Railway Street on the south, 25th Street on the north, "A" Street on the east, and 2nd Avenue on the west. A summary of the Kearney commercial district survey is found on pages 92-98.

Another important aspect of the Buffalo County NEHBS was a thematic survey of the Lincoln Highway. The Lincoln Highway, the nation's first transcontinental highway, played an important role in commercial development in the Platte River valley. Buildings associated with the highway were assigned Commerce and Transportation historic context numbers. A summary of the Lincoln Highway thematic survey begins on page 99.

A large number of Main Street commercial buildings were surveyed in Buffalo County. Previous NEHBS recordation of commercial buildings in Nebraska have found two main property types: frame false-front buildings and brick buildings or business blocks. Unfortunately, false-front type buildings in Buffalo County have generally failed to survive. Only three examples are illustrated in the following Inventory. Although few remain in the county,

false-front type buildings have been frequently surveyed in many Nebraska small towns. The common features of this type include one-story rectangular-shaped buildings with gable roofs hidden behind a large facade. The false-front therefore "hid" the relatively small scale of the building. Buffalo County false-front stores were built between 1880 and 1900.

The second type—the masonry commercial building or block—were found in the larger county towns. Typically built between 1900 and 1930, these buildings are one or two-story structures constructed of brick, cement block, or clay tile. Commercial block buildings often included mixed-use functions; first floor stores with second floor lodge halls, opera houses, offices or hotels. Significant examples of this type illustrated below include the West Hotel in Ravenna (BF11-009), and the Meisner Commercial Block/Bank in Shelton (BF14-017). The Meisner Building is illustrated in the Services Inventory for its association with banking (p. 62).

NEHBS NUMBER: BF05-002 Kearney
DATE: 1890
NAME: Cunningham-Journal Building

This two-story brick commercial building was constructed in 1890. Designed with Victorian style detailing such as the pressed-metal cornice, brick corbeling and multiple pane transom windows. Potentially significant for its contribution to the historic character of Kearney's central business district.



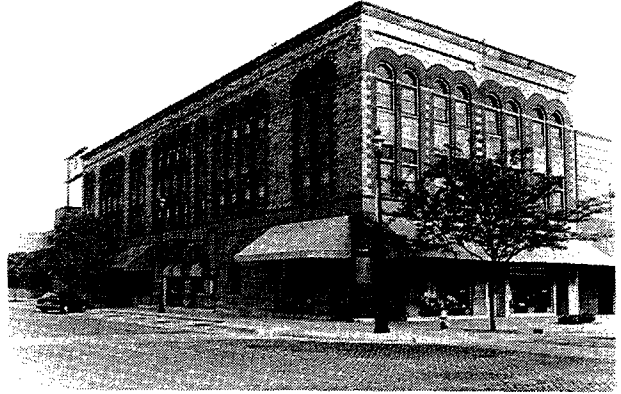
NEHBS NUMBER: BF05-004 Kearney
DATE:
NAME: Lowe Building

Corner-entry brick commercial building with pressed-metal cornice and pedimented window hoods. Potentially significant as an example of a commercial building constructed during Nebraska's era of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in Kearney.



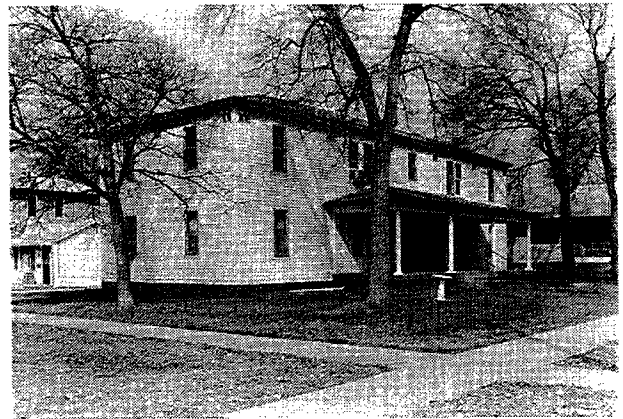
NEHBS NUMBER: BF05-005 Kearney
DATE: C1890
NAME: Central Bank Building (Andrews Block)

Romanesque Revival style commercial building, notable for its arched window and door openings, as well as the granite column at the corner entry. Important as a resource in the study of late nineteenth-century mixed-use commercial buildings in Buffalo County.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF05-052 Kearney
DATE: C1890
NAME: Boarding House

Two-story frame boarding house remaining in largely unaltered condition. An example of an Italianate style building that has a later remodeled Greek Revival style porch. Important as a rare example of late nineteenth-century boarding houses and for contributions to the statewide study of Nebraska hotels and boarding houses.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF05-259 Kearney
DATE: C1925
NAME: Waldemar Apartment Building

Excellent example of a three-story apartment building that retains its historic integrity. Prairie style details highlight the facade with use of an exaggerated roof overhang, brackets and vertical window panes. Potentially significant as an apartment constructed during the Spurious Economic Growth era in Kearney, Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF05-440 **Kearney**
DATE: C1927
NAME: Apartment Building

Two-story brick apartment building, with pedimented parapet over the screened sun-porch projections and a spanish tile shed roof between them. Potentially significant for its contribution to transitional housing in Kearney, Nebraska during the Spurious Economic Growth era.



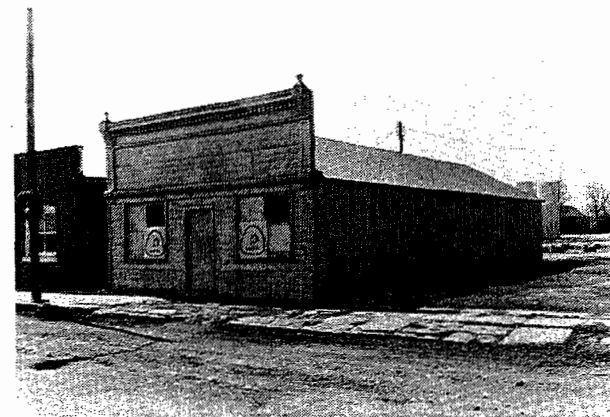
NEHBS NUMBER: BF01-026 **Amherst**
DATE: C1900
NAME: Commercial Building

One-story commercial building with pressed-metal cornice and original storefront. Significant as an important resource in the study of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century Buffalo County commercial development.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF01-027 **Amherst**
DATE: C1895
NAME: Commercial Building

One-story false-front frame building with a pressed-tin cornice and siding. Significant for its role in the commercial development of Buffalo County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth-century.



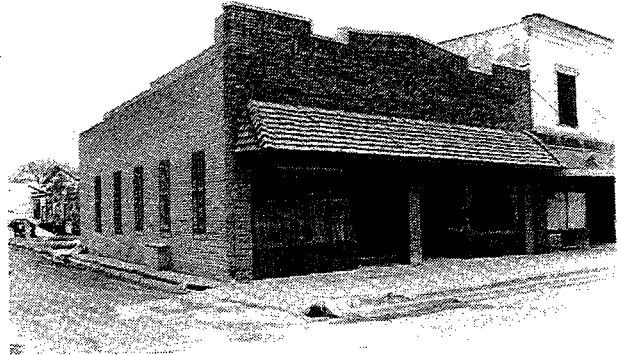
NEHBS NUMBER: BF02-003 Elm Creek
DATE: C1890,
NAME: Commercial Building

Although half of this double storefront has been severely altered, the other half with its porch posts and spindle work remain intact. Potentially significant as an example of false-front commercial architecture in Buffalo County during Nebraska's period of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890).



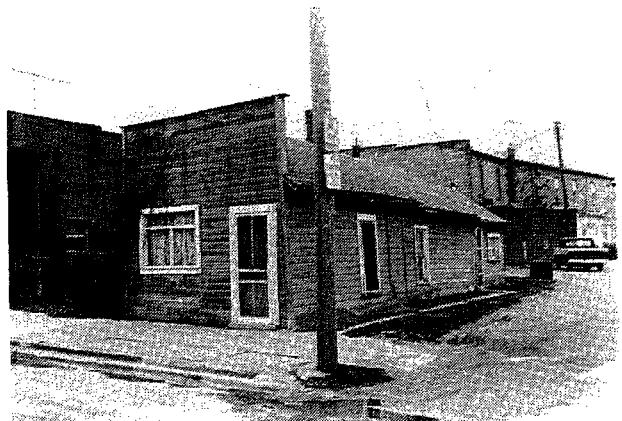
NEHBS NUMBER: BF02-047 Elm Creek
DATE: C1910
NAME: Commercial Building

This false-front one-story commercial building retains its historic character despite the recent addition of a wooden shingled awning. Potentially significant as a contributor to the historic character of Elm Creek's central business district.



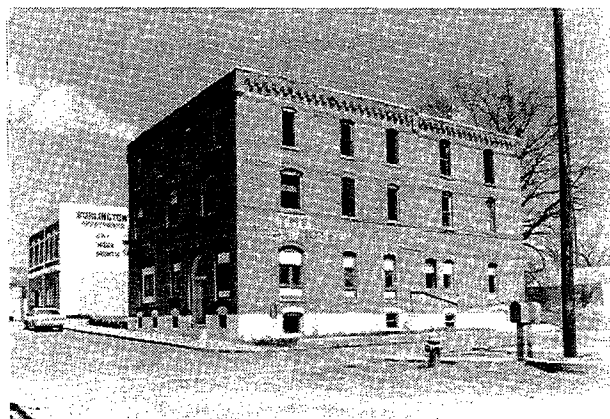
NEHBS NUMBER: BF02-048 Elm Creek
DATE: C1885
NAME: Abandoned Commercial Building

Significant as an one of the earliest remaining examples of commercial buildings in Elm Creek. Despite the alteration of the original window opening, this building retains its historic character. Potentially significant as a commerce related property constructed during the Settlement and Expansion period (1867-1890), in Buffalo County.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF11-009 **Ravenna**
DATE: C1895
NAME: West Hotel

Despite replacement of the first level windows within the original openings, the former West Hotel was judged potentially significant for its contributions to the economic growth of Ravenna during the period of Development and Growth in Buffalo County. Also significant to the study of Nebraska hotels.



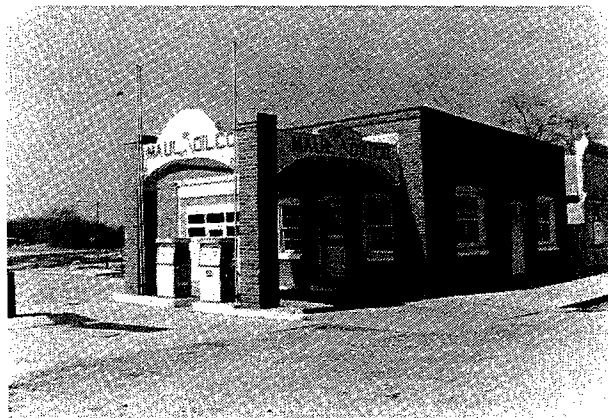
NEHBS NUMBER: BF12-019 **Riverdale**
DATE: C1890
NAME: Former Commercial Building

Very small frame and press-tin sided commercial building that is one of the oldest buildings in Riverdale's central business district. Potentially significant based on its role in the establishment of retail commerce in Buffalo County and in the study of commercial building types.



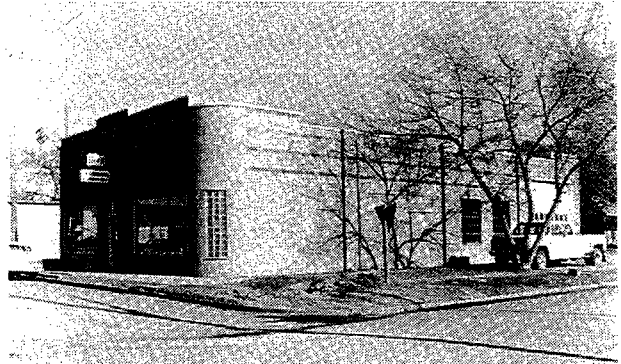
NEHBS NUMBER: BF01-028 **Amherst**
DATE: C1925
NAME: Former Service Station

Excellent example of a brick service station with a porte-cochere and arched window openings. Potentially significant to the study of automobile-related properties in Buffalo County, and as an increasingly rare property type.



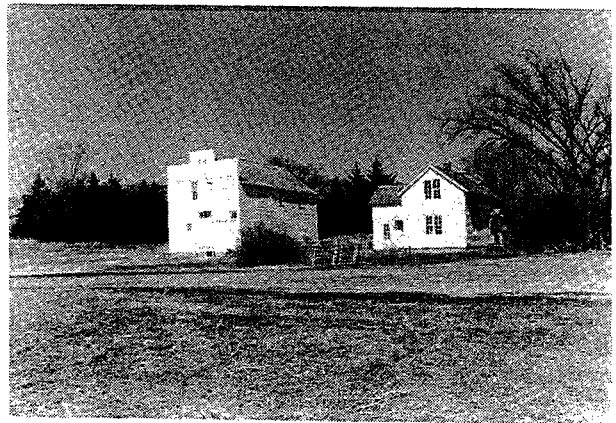
NEHBS NUMBER: BF11-157 **Ravenna**
DATE: C1947
NAME: Commercial Garage

Clay tile, one-story commercial garage with a stepped parapet and rounded corners. Important as a contributor to retail commerce and transportation during the Post-War era (1946-Present) of Nebraska history.



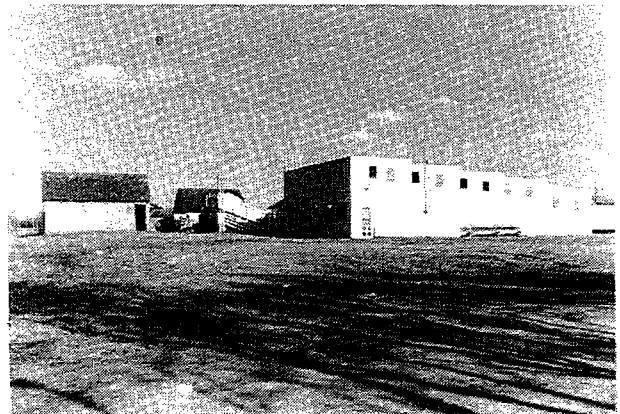
NEHBS NUMBER: BF00-020 **Rural**
DATE: C1885
NAME: Commercial Building and House

Rare two-story false-front commercial building with a stepped parapet and house, serve as a reminder of the former town of Sartoria. A potentially significant property related to the development of retail commerce in Buffalo County during the era of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890).



NEHBS NUMBER: BF11-152 **Ravenna**
DATE: C1900
NAME: Livestock Commission and Sales Yard

Potentially significant as an important facility to the establishment of ranching and livestock production in northern Buffalo County during the Development and Growth era (1890-1920).



Historic Context: Transportation

Transportation involves the carrying, moving or conveying material and people from one place to another by air, land, water, railroads, and highways. Historic resources associated with this theme include wagon trail ruts, railroad depots, gas stations, bridges, motels, and road signs.

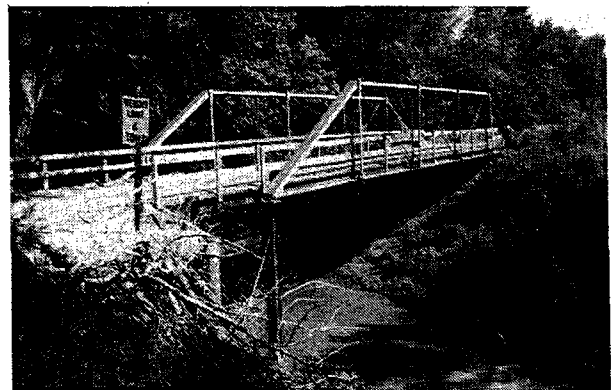
The 1993 Buffalo County survey added two (2) properties to the large database of previously surveyed transportation buildings and structures. Thirty-eight (38) buildings and structures were previously recorded by the NESHPO including twenty-three bridges surveyed in a statewide review of historic bridges. Two of these, the Kilgore and Sweetwater Mill bridges were listed on the National Register in 1992.

The majority of the transportation properties were associated with railroads or highways. These buildings may also be cross-referenced with the theme of commerce; examples include hotels, gas stations, and garages.

One of the more important aspects of the Buffalo County survey was the recordation of properties related to the Lincoln Highway/Route 30 transportation corridor. The Lincoln Highway was the first transcontinental highway in the nation and played an important role in the development of communities on its route. These properties have been catalogued in the NEHBS database with both Commerce and Transportation historic context numbers. A Summary of the Lincoln Highway thematic survey begins on page 99.

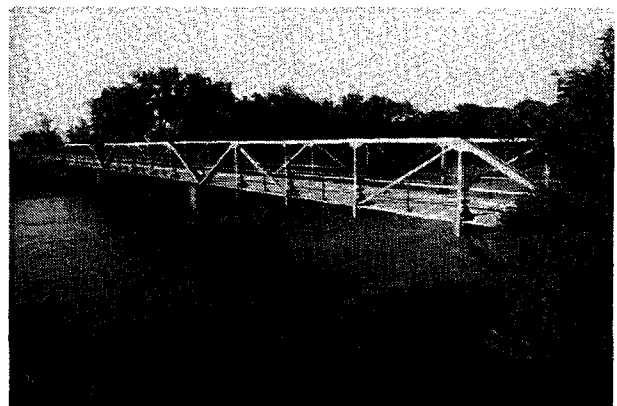
NEHBS NUMBER: BF00-064 Rural
DATE: 1909
NAME: Sweetwater Mill Bridge

One of 71 bridges recently listed on the National Register as part of a statewide nomination of Nebraska historic bridges.



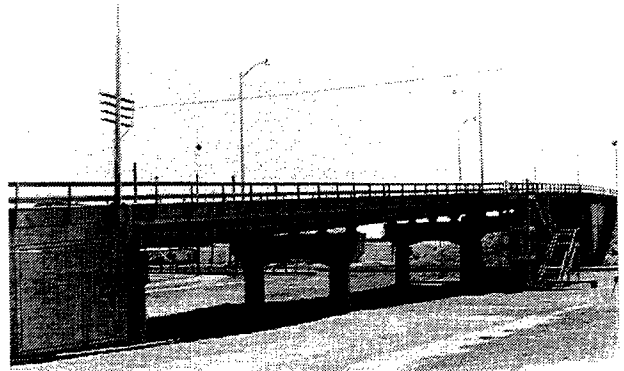
NEHBS NUMBER: BF00-002 Rural
DATE: 1915
NAME: Kilgore Bridge (Platte River)

One of 71 bridges recently listed on the National Register as part of a statewide nomination of Nebraska historic bridges.



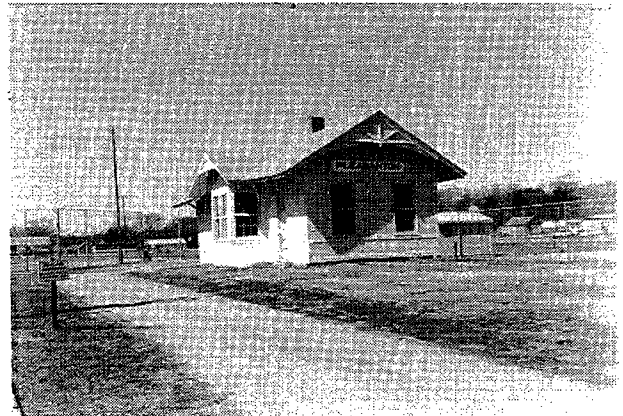
NEHBS NUMBER: BF11-088 **Ravenna**
DATE: C1937
NAME: Nebraska Highway #68 Over-Pass

Steel and Concrete railroad over-pass that leads directly into Ravenna's central business district. The over-pass played a vital role in insuring the safety of Ravenna's transportation network.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF08-004 **Pleasanton**
DATE: C1895
NAME: Union Pacific Depot

Former Union Pacific Railroad depot associated with the settlement and growth of Pleasanton during the late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries. Included in the 1979-80 Nebraska depot survey conducted by the NESHPO.



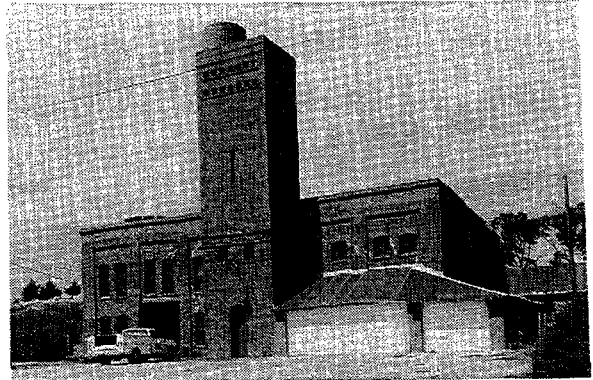
Historic Context: **Services**

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

The 1993 Buffalo County survey recorded thirteen (13) Service properties. These buildings are added to eleven (11) other Service properties previously recorded by the NESHPO and re-surveyed in 1993. Among the twenty-four (24) total buildings, twelve (12) were judged potentially eligible for National Register listing. The buildings include banks, old water towers and professional offices.

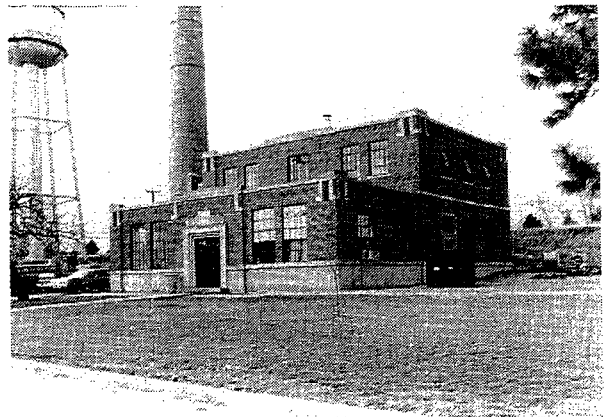
NEHBS NUMBER: BF05-157 Kearney
DATE: C1890
NAME: Electric Street Railway Power Plant

Brick power plant building and dam control tower with a cement dam, spillway and canal. Potentially significant as a rare example of Nebraska's early public transportation system constructed during the Development and Growth period (1890-1920) in Kearney.



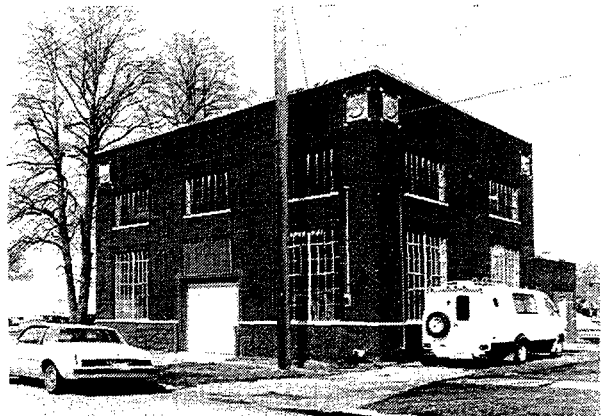
NEHBS NUMBER: BF05-415 Kearney
DATE: 1939
NAME: T.B. Hospital Heating Plant

Still in operation, this one and two-story brick heating plant with Art Deco detailing was originally associated with the Tuberculosis Hospital. Important as a contributor to the study of public utilities buildings constructed during the Great Depression in Buffalo County.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF05-197 Kearney
DATE: C1917
NAME: Kearney Waterworks Building

Potentially significant as a public utility building and for its contribution to Kearney's infrastructure to help the community prosper during the Development and Growth period and beyond.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF05-198 Kearney
DATE: C1935
NAME: City Utility Building

One and two-story concrete block utility building with Art Deco style details. Potential significance related to public services for the community of Kearney during the era of the Great Depression.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF05-166 Kearney
DATE: C1929
NAME: Tuberculosis Hospital

Although the building has been converted into a nursing school for the University of Nebraska at Kearney, the hospital retains its historic integrity. Constructed towards the end of the Spurious Economic Growth period, this building is potentially significant as a hospital whose purpose was to combat one prevalent disease.



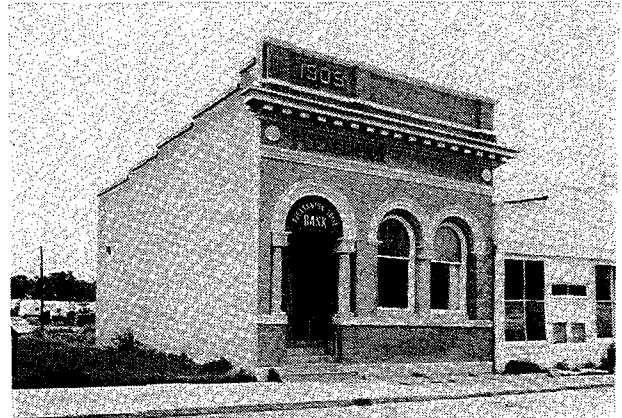
NEHBS NUMBER: BF05-414 Kearney
DATE: C1930
NAME: Former T.B. Laundry (Now Sculpture Annex)

Originally constructed as a laundry facility for the tuberculosis hospital, the larger steel frame windows suggest an industrial purpose. Potentially significant for its association with the health care facility and as a building constructed at the beginning of the Great Depression in Buffalo County.



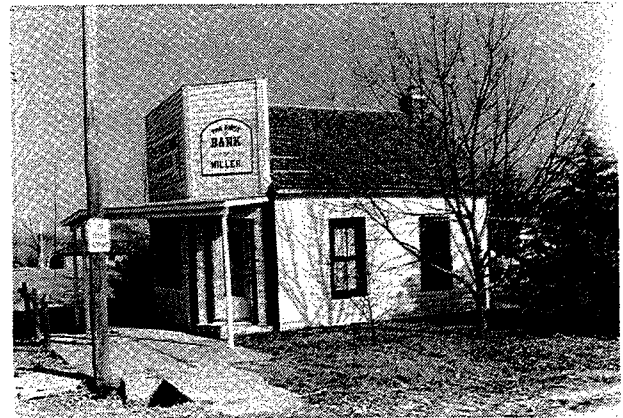
NEHBS NUMBER: BF08-001 Pleasanton
DATE: 1909
NAME: Bank of Pleasanton

One story Neo-Classical style brick bank with brick corbeling, arched windows and classical columns. This bank is an exact copy of the Commercial State Bank in Arcadia, (VY01-070), built in 1905. Significant as a bank constructed during the Age of Main Street Banking (1889-1920), in Buffalo County and as an example of Neo-Classical style architecture.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF06-020 Miller
DATE: 1890
NAME: First Bank of Miller

Potentially significant as a rare extant example of a frame false-front bank that was built during the Age of Main Street Banking in Miller, Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF12-003 Riverdale
DATE: C1900
NAME: Bank

One-story cement block bank that is void of any ornamentation. Potentially significant for its contribution to the development of Riverdale, Nebraska during the Age of Main Street Banking.



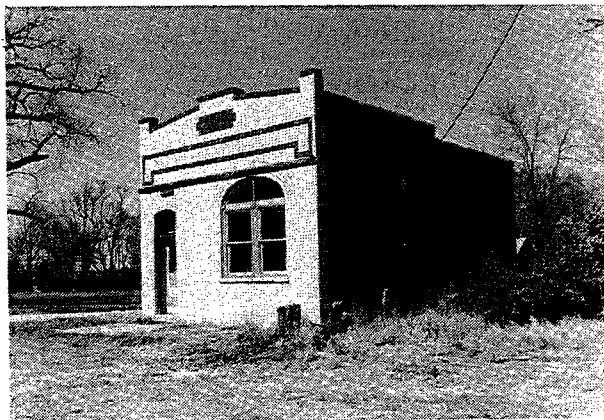
NEHBS NUMBER: BF14-017 **Shelton**
DATE: 1909
NAME: Meisner Bank

The Renaissance Revival style Meisner Bank and commercial building was constructed during the Age of Main Street Banking in Nebraska. Arched rusticated window openings separate the bank from the rest of the facade. Although one of the storefronts has been altered, the building retains its historic character and is an example of a bank from this time period with its prominent corner location and formalistic design.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF09-001 **Poole**
DATE: C1908
NAME: Former Bank

Well-preserved one-story brick bank with Renaissance Revival style influences. Potentially significant for its contribution to the early development of the small rural community of Poole.



Historic Context: Settlement

Settlement is a broad theme that refers to land division, acquisition, occupation, and ownership including settlement patterns created by political, religious, or commercial organizations. Historic buildings related to this theme can include planned communities, ethnic or religious enclaves, subdivisions, residential areas in towns and cities, apartments, farmhouses, parsonages, and most commonly, the individual dwelling. Houses represent the largest proportion of all buildings documented during reconnaissance-level surveys. The Buffalo County survey was no exception: 933 houses were recorded, or 55% of all buildings surveyed.

Although houses are such a common aspect of our surroundings, describing and comparing them can be complicated; variations result from period of construction, building material, and possible ethnic heritage of builders. The following categories provided the basis for evaluating houses for the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey.

- 1. High Style/Popular Architectural Styles.** Houses significant under this category include good examples of popular architectural styles, for example, Queen Anne and Bungalow styles. To be included in the reconnaissance-level survey under this category, houses exhibited characteristic elements of the style, and retained historic integrity. For general descriptions of the styles, please refer to p. 111, Appendix 1.
- 2. Folk/Vernacular.** This category refers to houses that are significant for construction of local or regional materials such as stone, log, baled hay, and sod. Vernacular also refers to houses that are difficult to label as a specific architectural style, but retain integrity and therefore contribute to the study of Nebraska houses.
- 3. Potential Ethnic Associations.** Houses that may be significant for association with various ethnic and immigrant groups that established homes, urban, and rural communities in Nebraska in the nineteenth and twentieth-centuries.
- 4. Contributes to district.** Individual houses, whether in a rural or urban setting, may be important as part of a larger group of houses or for association with an ethnic community, as a planned or designed community, or as a distinctive area or subdivision in a city or town.

The following inventory illustrates those houses determined eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register at the reconnaissance-level for one or more of the categories discussed above. The inventory provides site numbers (NEHBS), location, and approximate dates of construction. Historic resources already listed on the National Register are illustrated first, followed by potentially eligible houses organized into groups according to architectural style.

NEHBS NUMBER: BF00-021 Rural
DATE: 1893-94
NAME: George Meisner House

Listed on the National Register in 1988, this large two-story frame house was built for George Meisner, a successful rancher and businessman in the Shelton area. Originally designed as a Queen Anne rural mansion, the house was remodeled around 1915 to reflect the then popular Neo-Classical Revival Style.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF05-085 Kearney
DATE: C1892
NAME: John Barnd House

Listed on the National Register in 1983, the John Barnd House is a good example of Queen Anne Style domestic architecture. The two-and-one-half story house was built by John Barnd, former Buffalo County judge and owner of the Mutual Land and Investment Company of Kearney.



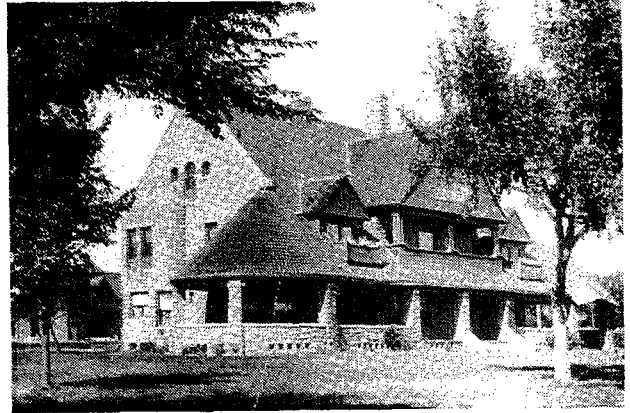
NEHBS NUMBER: BF05-136 Kearney
DATE: 1906
NAME: Dr. A.O. Thomas House

The Thomas House, listed on the register in 1980, was designed by Nebraska architect George Berlinghof in the Neo-Classical Revival style. Dr. A.O. Thomas, a native of Illinois, was the first president of the Kearney Normal School, now the University of Nebraska-Kearney.



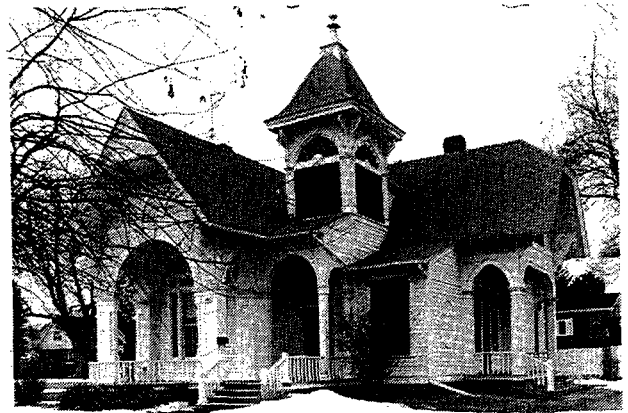
NEHBS NUMBER: BF05-161 Kearney
DATE: 1889
NAME: George W. Frank House

The George W. Frank House was constructed in an exclusive suburb of Kearney developed by the George Frank Improvement Company. Built in 1889 of Colorado sandstone, the house combines elements of Shingle Style and Richardsonian Romanesque style architecture. Listed on the National Register in 1973.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF05-165 Kearney
DATE: 1886
NAME: Hanson-Downing House

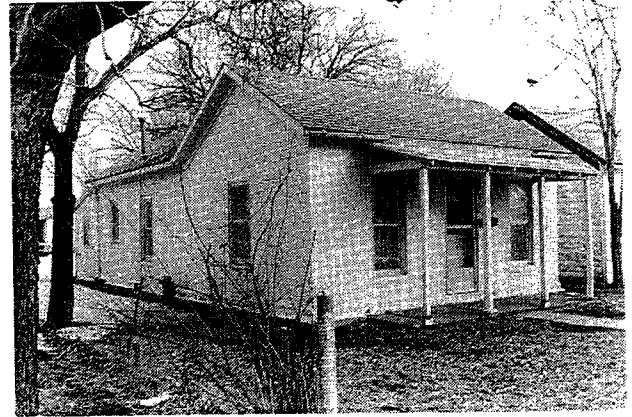
The Hanson-Downing House, built in 1886, is an excellent example of the American ornamented cottage. Asymmetrical forms, multiple roof details, and a variety of surface finishes create a picturesque effect. The house was built by Charles Hanson and later sold to Wallace Downing, both prominent Kearney businessmen. Listed on the National Register in 1980, the house is now owned by the Kearney Women's club.



FOLK/VERNACULAR: C1865-C1900



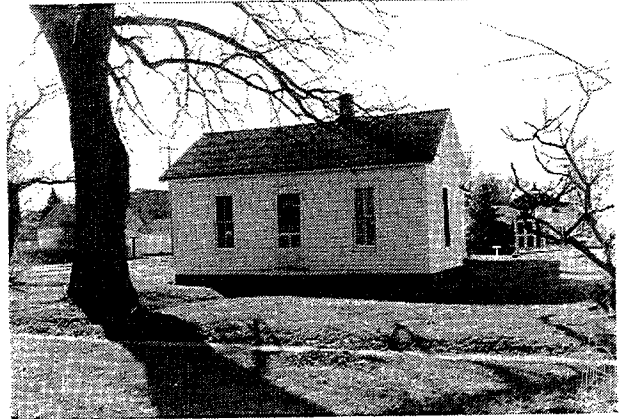
BF03-059 **Gibbon**
Vernacular House: Hall and Parlor Type **C1885**



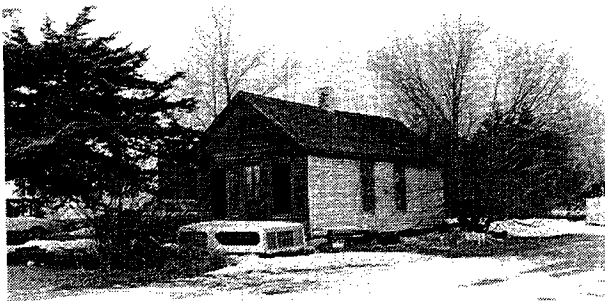
BF05-597 **Kearney**
Vernacular House: Hall and Parlor Type **C1890**



BF06-016 **Miller**
Vernacular House: Hall and Parlor Type **C1887**



BF08-011 **Miller**
Vernacular House: Hall and Parlor Type **C1885**



BF05-482 **Kearney**
Vernacular House: Gable Front **C1880**

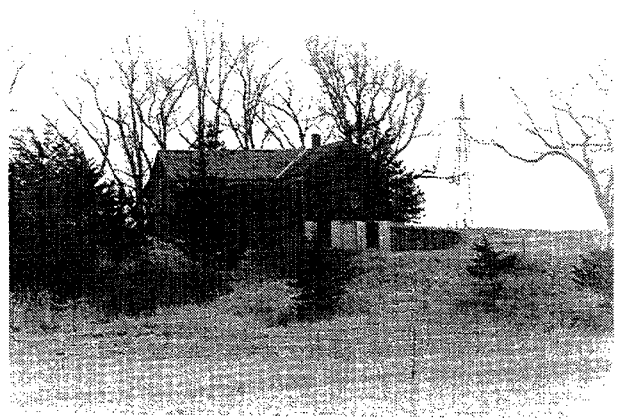


BF05-535 **Kearney**
Vernacular House: Gable Front **C1880**



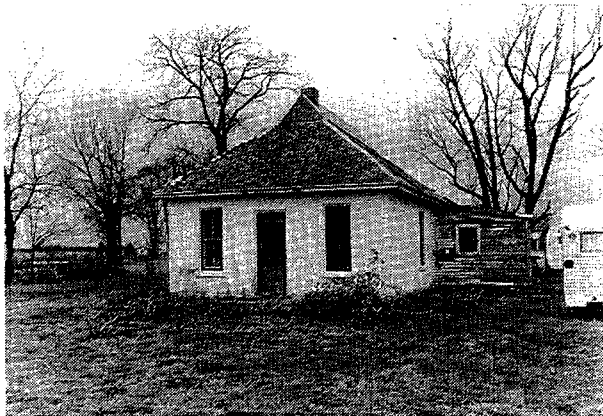
BF11-143
Vernacular House: Gable Front

Ravenna
C1890



BF00-085
Vernacular House

Rural
C1890



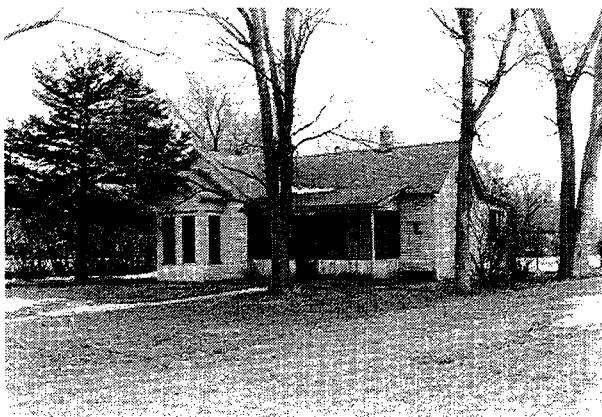
BF02-034
Vernacular House

Elm Creek
C1900



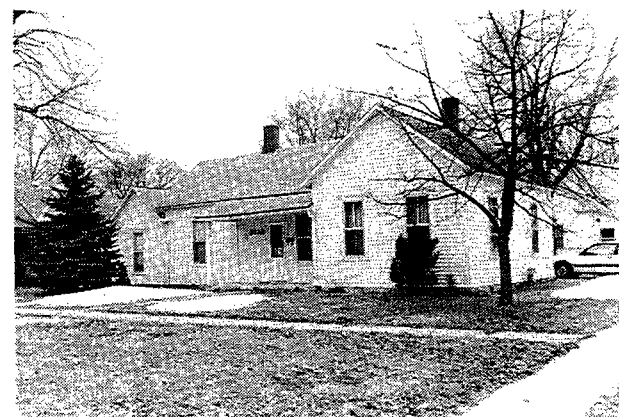
BF03-061
Vernacular House: Gable Front w/Side Wing

Gibbon
C1885



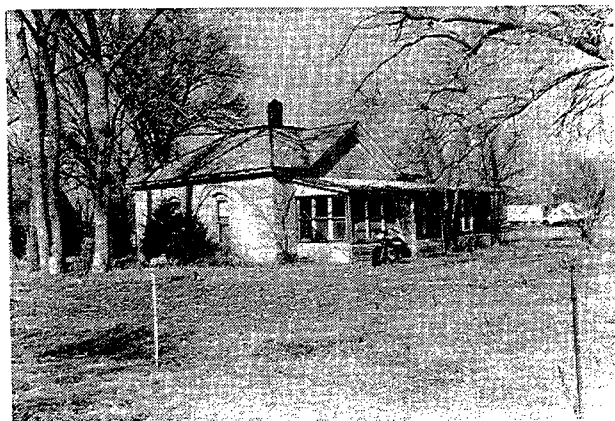
BF05-483
Vernacular House: Gable Front/w Side Wing

Kearney
C1890



BF05-613
Vernacular House: Gable Front w/Side Wing

Kearney
C1890



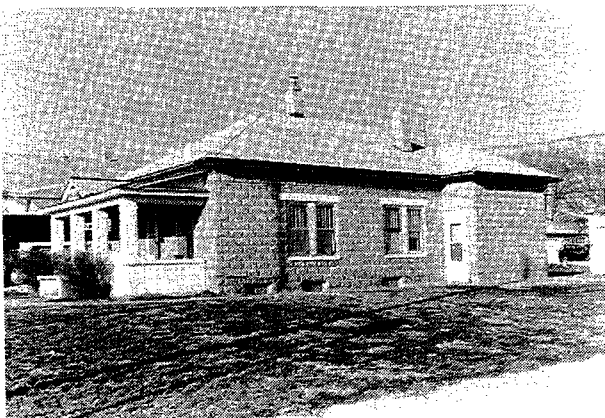
BF06-014
Vernacular House

Kearney
c1890



BF09-004
Vernacular House:

Kearney
c1885



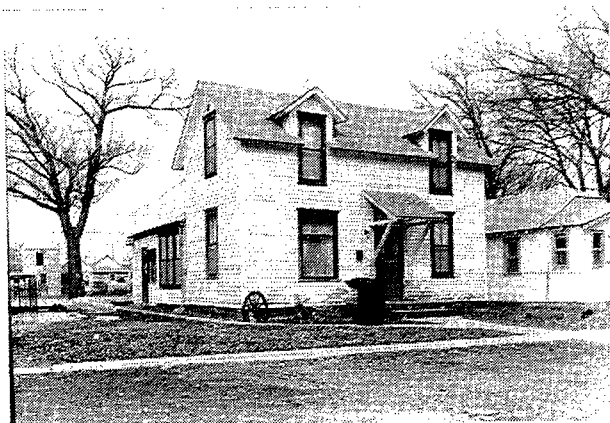
BF05-543
Vernacular House

Kearney
c1905



BF05-112
Vernacular: I-House

Kearney
c1887



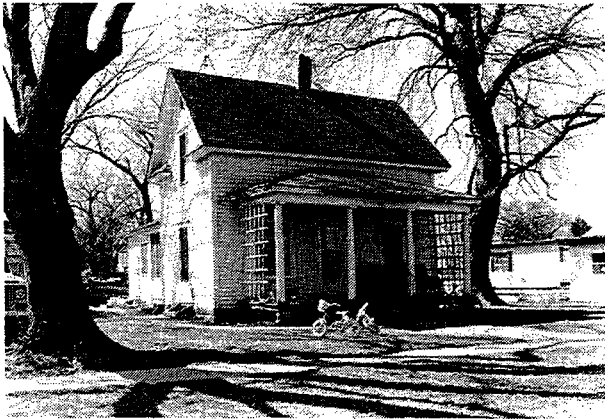
BF05-620
Vernacular: I-House

Kearney
c1890



BF09-002
Vernacular: I-House

Poole
c1890



BF11-129
Vernacular: I-House

Ravenna
C1898



BF00-086
Vernacular: I-House

Rural
C1890



BF01-012
House: Vernacular w/Eastlake Details

Amherst
C1895



BF02-022
House: Vernacular w/Eastlake Details

Elm Creek
C1895



BF02-029
House: Vernacular w/Eastlake Details

Elm Creek
C1905



BF05-011
House: Vernacular w/Eastlake Details

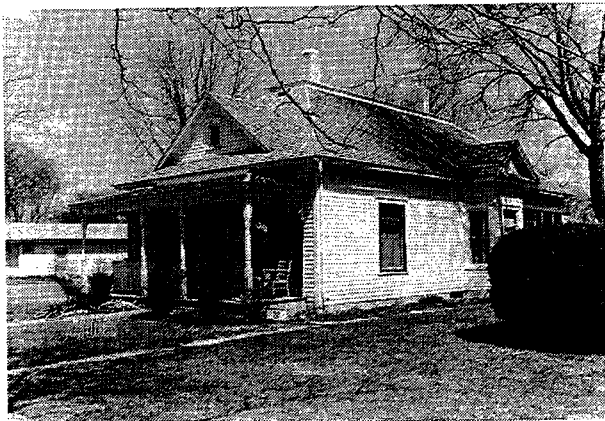
Kearney
C1895



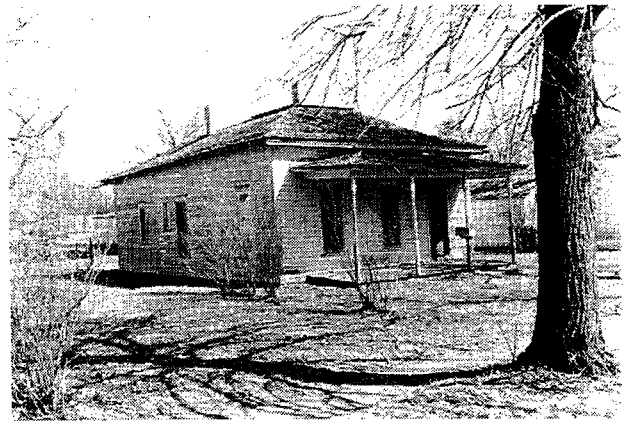
BF05-058 **Kearney**
House: Vernacular w/Eastlake Details **C1910**



BF08-020 **Pleasanton**
House: Vernacular w/Eastlake Details **C1908**



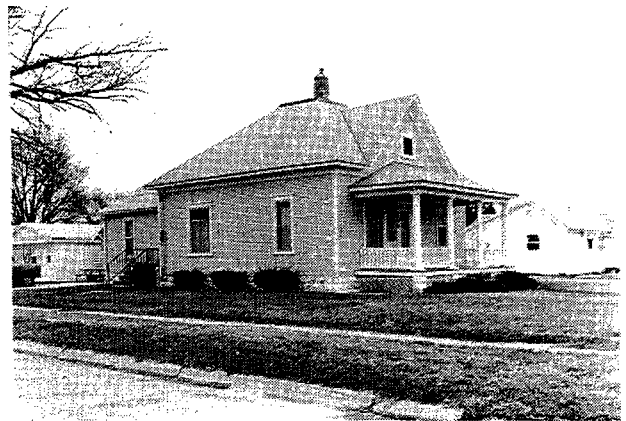
BF11-008 **Ravenna**
House: Vernacular w/Eastlake Details **C1898**



BF11-135 **Ravenna**
House: Vernacular w/Eastlake Details **C1890**



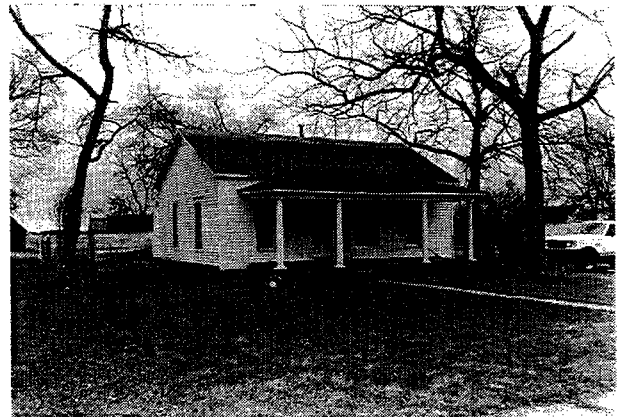
BF02-014 **Elm Creek**
House: Vernacular w/Neo-Classical Porch **C1905**



BF02-016 **Elm Creek**
House: Vernacular w/Neo-Classical Porch **C1905**



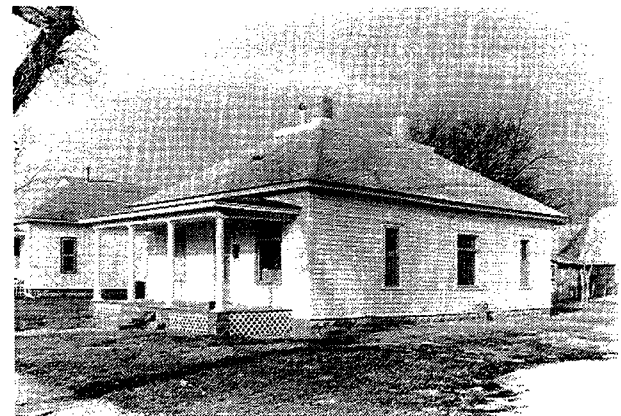
BF02-032 Elm Creek
House: Vernacular w/Neo-Classical Porch C1905



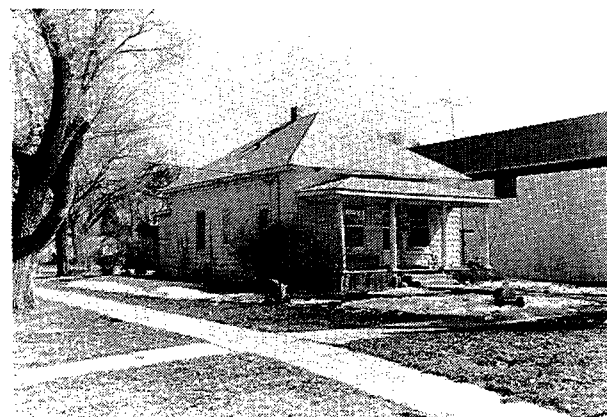
BF02-037 Elm Creek
House: Vernacular w/Neo-Classical Porch C1900



BF05-092 Kearney
House: Vernacular w/Neo-Classical Porch C1910



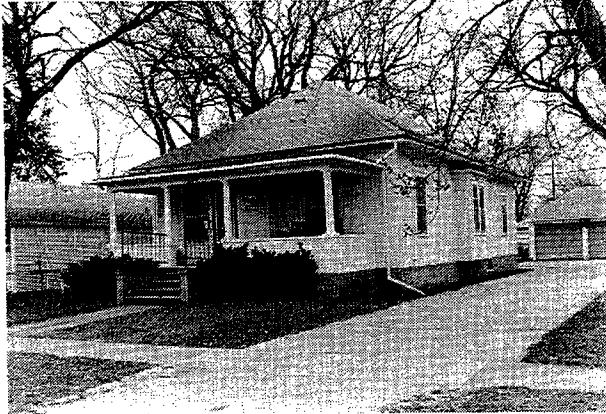
BF05-370 Kearney
House: Vernacular w/Neo-Classical Porch C1910



BF05-520 Kearney
House: Vernacular w/Neo-Classical Porch C1905



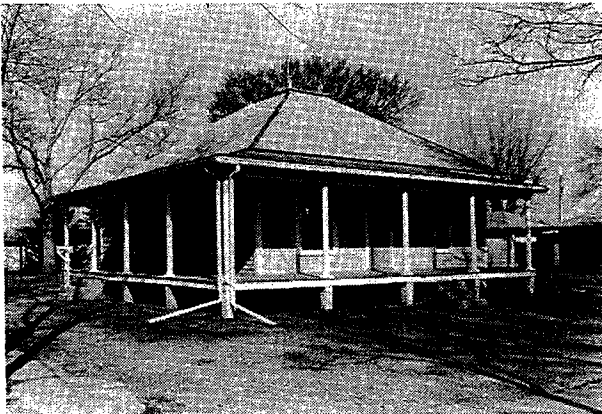
BF05-622 Kearney
House: Vernacular w/Neo-Classical Porch C1905



BF05-627 **Kearney**
House: Vernacular w/Neo-Classical Porch **C1910**



BF05-646 **Kearney**
House: Vernacular w/Neo-Classical Porch **C1905**



BF11-025 **Ravenna**
House: Vernacular w/Neo-Classical Porch **C1900**



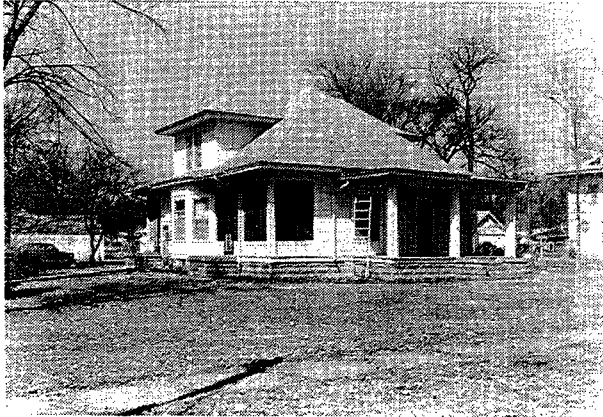
BF11-026 **Ravenna**
House: Vernacular w/Neo-Classical Porch **C1900**



BF11-136 **Ravenna**
House: Vernacular w/Neo-classical Porch **C1898**



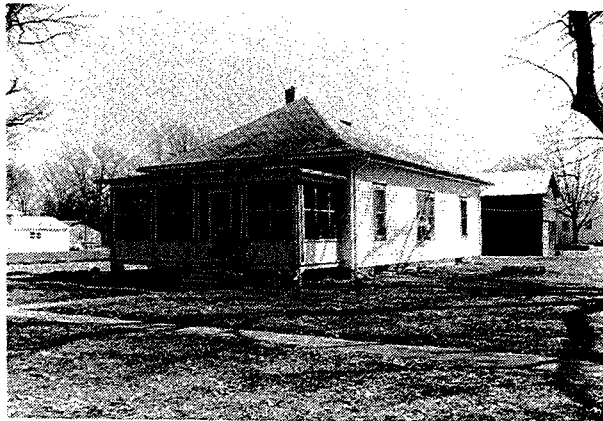
BF11-139 **Ravenna**
House: Vernacular w/Neo-Classical Porch **C1890**



BF14-009 **Shelton**
House: Vernacular w/Neo-Classical Porch **C1913**



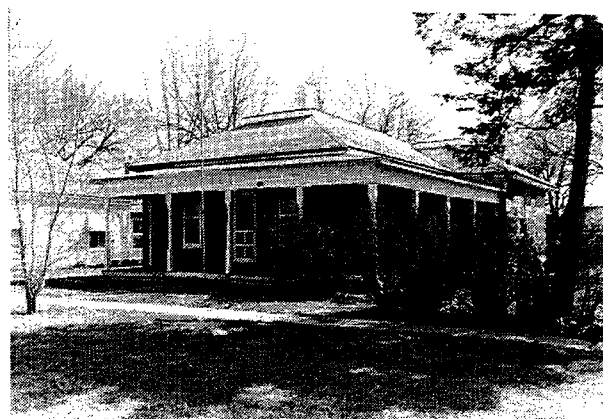
BF14-047 **Shelton**
House: Vernacular w/Neo-Classical Porch **C1908**



BF14-052 **Shelton**
House: Vernacular w/Neo-Classical Porch **C1908**



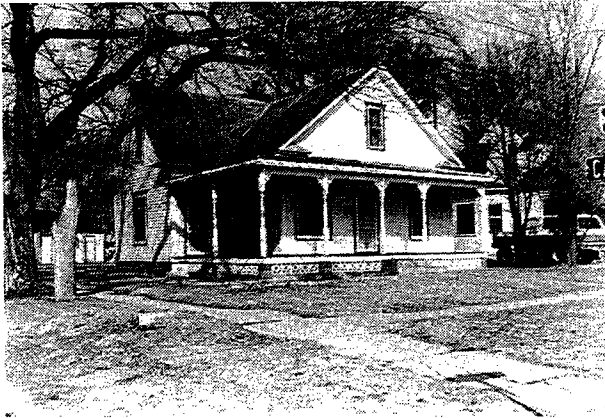
BF14-059 **Shelton**
House: Vernacular w/Neo-Classical Porch **C1908**



BF11-017 **Ravenna**
House: Vernacular w/Eastlake Details **C1888**



BF11-002 **Ravenna**
House: Vernacular w/Eastlake Details **C1893**



BF11-038
House: Vernacular w/Eastlake Details

Ravenna
C1895



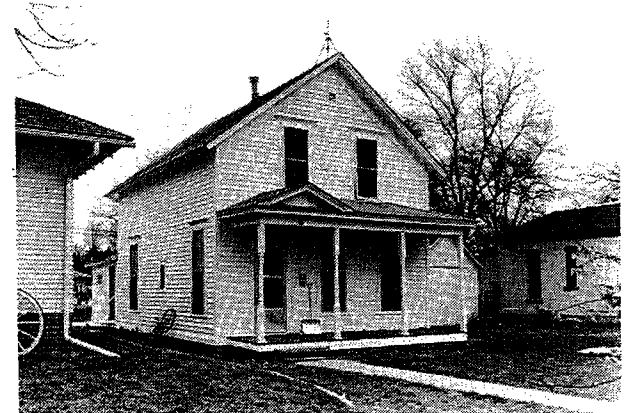
BF06-004
House: Vernacular w/Neo-Classical Porch

Miller
C1908



BF11-001
House: Vernacular w/Neo-Classical Porch

Ravenna
C1905



BF05-422
House: Vernacular Gable Front

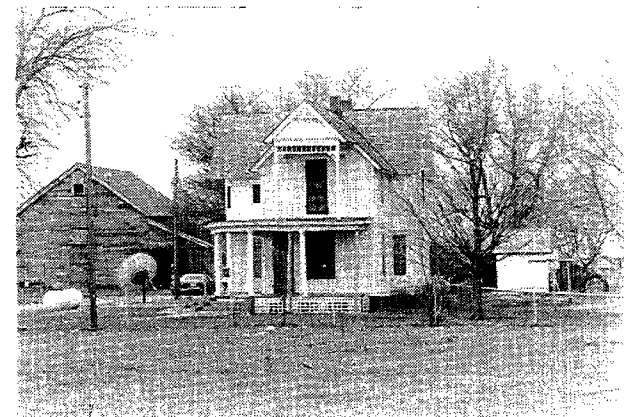
Kearney
C1890

VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM: Queen Anne Style, with variations C1895-C1910



BF00-186
House: Queen Anne Style

Rural
C1895



BF00-205
House: Queen Anne Style

Rural
C1895



BF02-021

House: Queen Anne Style

Elm Creek
C1900



BF03-017

House: Queen Anne Style

Gibbon
C1895



BF03-021

House: Queen Anne Style

Gibbon
C1895



BF05-036

House: Queen Anne Style

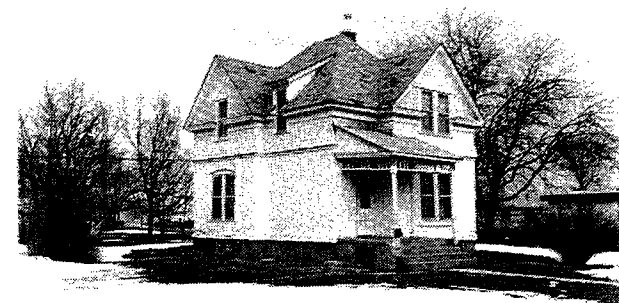
Kearney
C1895



BF05-073

House: Queen Anne Style

Kearney
C1895



BF05-182

House: Queen Anne Style

Kearney
C1890



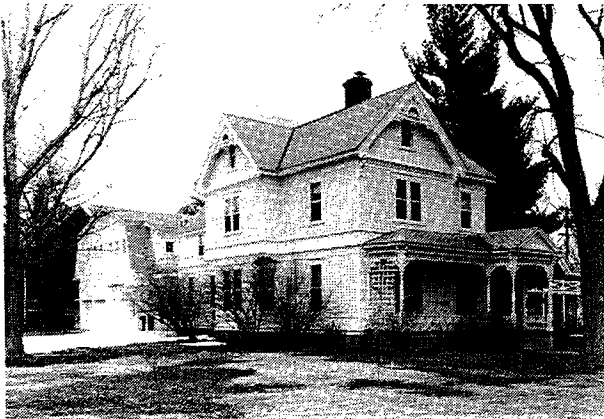
BF05-097
House: Queen Anne Style

Kearney
c1900



BF05-098
House: Queen Anne Style

Kearney
1895



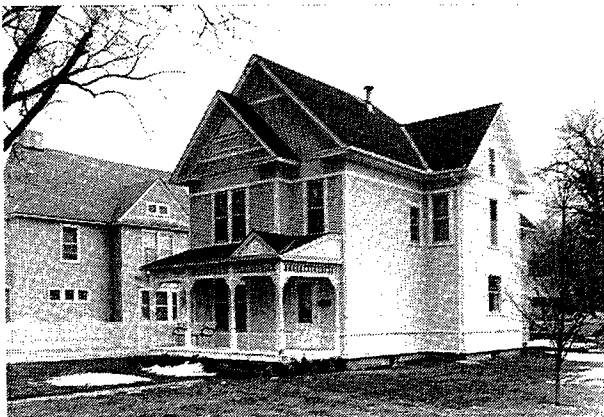
BF05-101
House: Queen Anne Style

Kearney
c1900



BF05-140
House: Queen Anne Style

Kearney
c1895



BF05-164
House: Queen Anne Style

Kearney
c1910



BF05-348
House: Queen Anne - Free Classic Subtype

Kearney
c1910



BF05-369
House: Queen Anne Style

Kearney
C1890



BF11-006
House: Queen Anne - Free Classic Subtype

Ravenna
C1910



BF11-016
House: Queen Anne Style

Ravenna
C1890



BF14-001
House: Queen Anne Style

Shelton
C1895



BF11-101
House: Queen Anne - Free Classic Subtype

Ravenna
C1910



BF11-148
House: Queen Anne - Free Classic Subtype

Ravenna
C1900



BF14-053
House: Queen Anne Style

Shelton
C1905



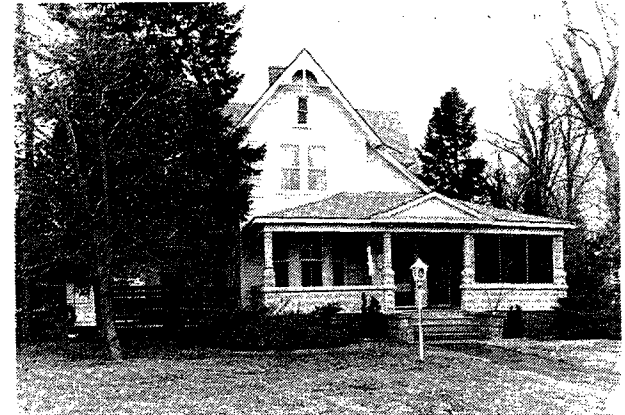
BF14-070
House: Queen Anne Style

Shelton
C1895



BF03-026
House: Queen Anne Style

Gibbon
C1895



BF05-162
Eclectic: Queen Anne w/Neo-Classical Porch

Kearney
C1910



BF05-060
Eclectic: Italianate w/Queen Anne Details

Kearney
C1895



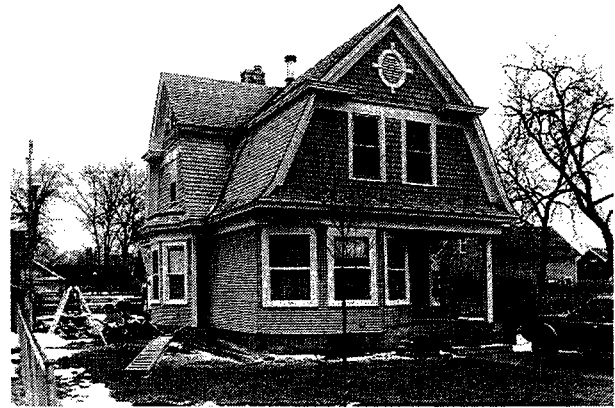
BF05-264
Eclectic: Italianate w/late porch addition

Kearney
C1895

VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM: Shingle Style, C1900-C1910



BF05-026
House: Shingle Style
Kearney
C1905



BF05-132
House: Shingle Style
Kearney
C1910



BF05-151
House: Shingle Style
Kearney
C1905



BF05-130
House: Shingle Style w/ Craftsman Details
Kearney
C1920

NEO-CLASSICISM: Neo-Classical Revival Style, C1905-C1915



BF03-004
House: Neo-Classical Revival Style
Gibbon
C1910



BF03-046
House: Neo-Classical Revival Style
Gibbon
C1910



BF05-014 **Kearney**
House: Neo-Classical Revival Style **C1910**



BF14-048 **Shelton**
House: Neo-Classical Revival Style **C1910**



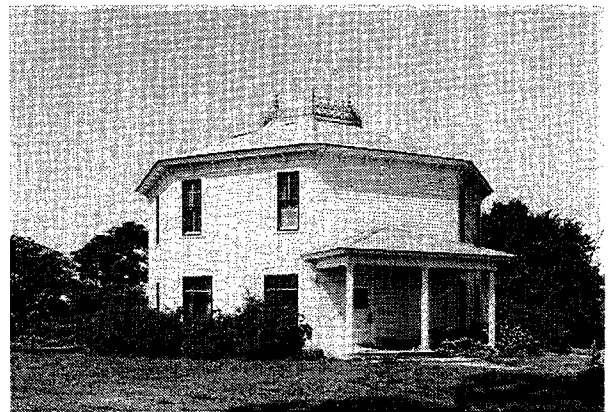
BF14-049 **Shelton**
House: Neo-Classical Revival Style **C1908**



BF14-051 **Shelton**
House: Neo-Classical Revival Style **C1908**



BF05-072 **Kearney**
House: Neo-Classical Revival Style **C1910**



BF00-008 **Rural**
Wm. Nutter House: Octagon-shaped **C1886**

POPULAR HOUSES: American Four-Square House Types, c1905-c1920



BF00-150
House: American Four-Square

Rural
c1910



BF02-007
House: American Four-Square

Elm Creek
c1910



BF03-019
House: American Four-Square

Gibbon
c1910



BF05-260
House: American Four-Square

Kearney
c1920



BF05-304
House: American Four-Square

Kearney
c1905



BF05-614
House: American Four-Square

Kearney
c1900



BF11-095
House: American Four-Square

Ravenna
C1912



BF14-007
House: American Four-Square

Shelton
C1910



BF14-008
House: American Four-Square

Shelton
C1910



BF14-044
House: American Four-Square

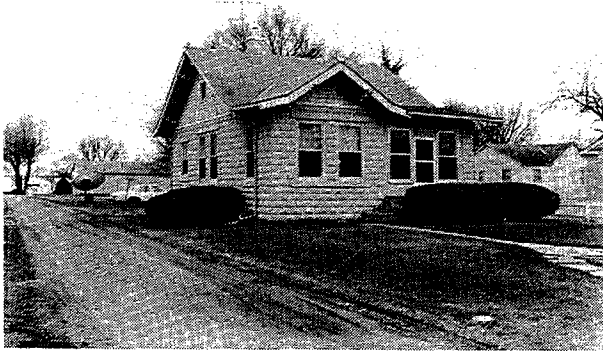
Shelton
C1910



BF14-073
House: American Four-Square(Eastlake Details) C1890

Shelton

POST-VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM: Craftsman Style, C1915-C1929

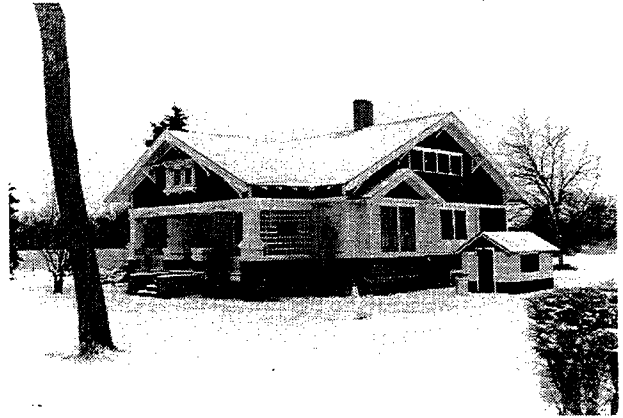


BF02-024

House: Craftsman Style

Elm Creek

C1915

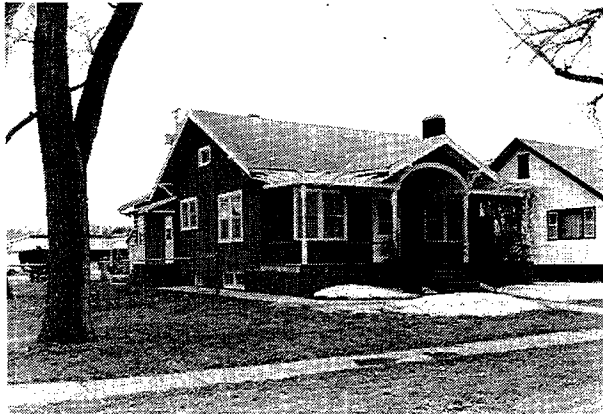


BF03-030

House: Craftsman Style

Gibbon

C1920



BF05-048

House: Craftsman Style

Kearney

C1917

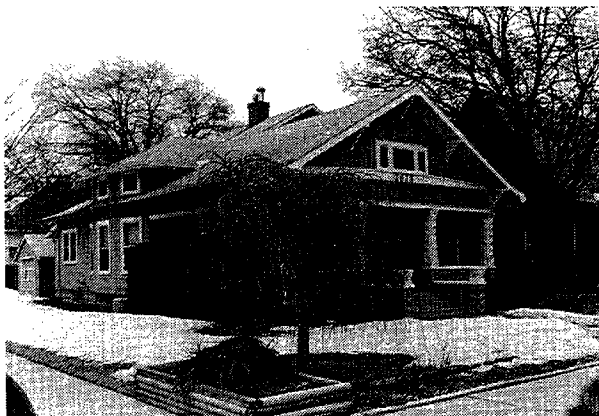


BF05-051

House: Craftsman Style

Kearney

C1915



BF05-061

House: Craftsman Style

Kearney

C1912



BF05-120

House: Craftsman Style

Kearney

C1925



BF05-163
House: Craftsman Style

Kearney
C1925



BF05-257
House: Craftsman Style

Kearney
C1925



BF05-258
House: Craftsman Style

Kearney
C1925



BF05-276
House: Craftsman Styleevival Style

Kearney
C1920



BF05-299
House: Craftsman Style

Kearney
C1920



BF05-301
House: Craftsman Style

Kearney
C1920



BF05-328
House: Craftsman Style

Kearney
C1920



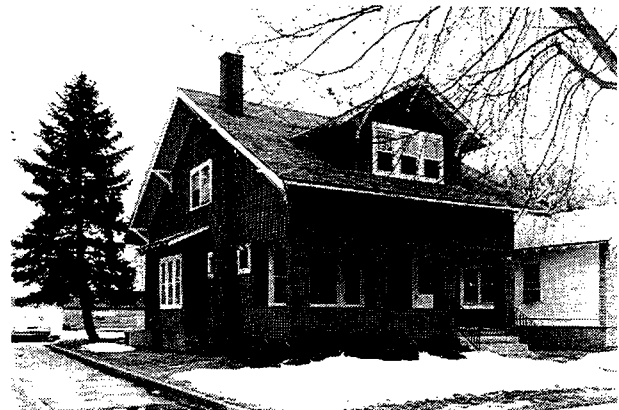
BF05-339
House: Craftsman Style

Kearney
C1920



BF05-340
House: Craftsman Style

Kearney
C1920



BF05-342
House: Craftsman Style

Kearney
C1920



BF05-381
House: Craftsman Style

Kearney
C1918



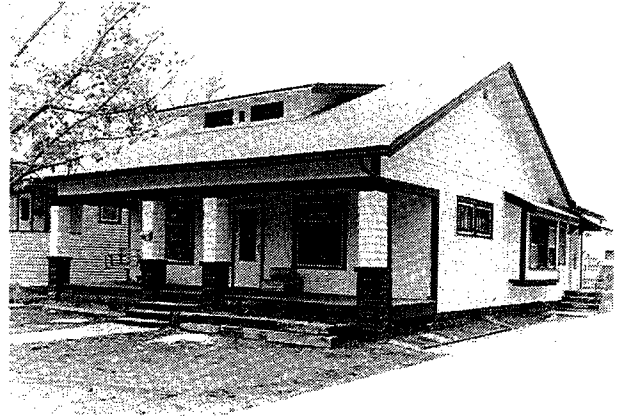
BF05-383
House: Craftsman Style

Kearney
C1920



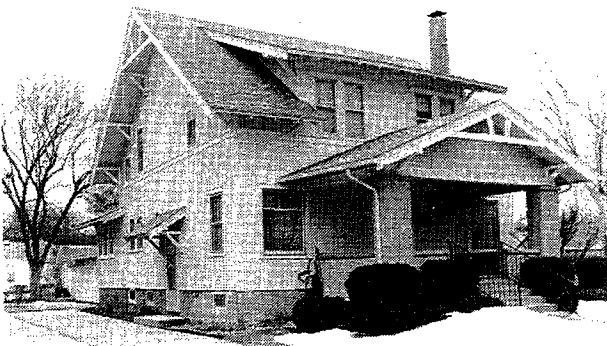
BF05-391
House: Craftsman Style

Kearney
C1920



BF05-392
House: Craftsman Style

Kearney
C1920



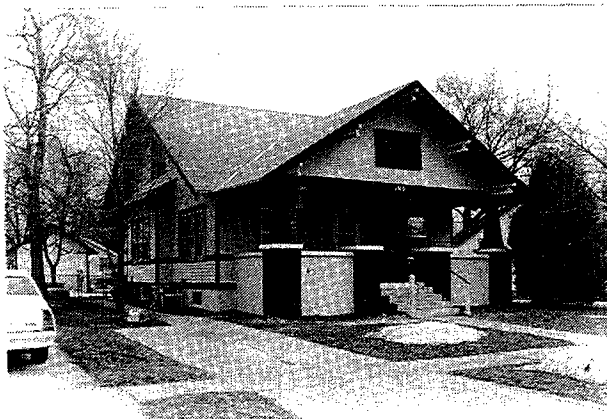
BF05-393
House: Craftsman Style

Kearney
C1920



BF05-417
House: Craftsman Style

Kearney
C1915



BF05-629
House: Craftsman Style

Kearney
C1920



BF05-632
House: Craftsman Style

Kearney
C1920



BF08-013
House: Craftsman Style

Pleasanton
C1920



BF11-098
House: Craftsman Style

Ravenna
C1920



BF11-121
House: Craftsman style

Ravenna
C1910



BF11-140
House: Craftsman Style

Ravenna
C1915



BF11-142
House: Craftsman Style

Ravenna
C1908



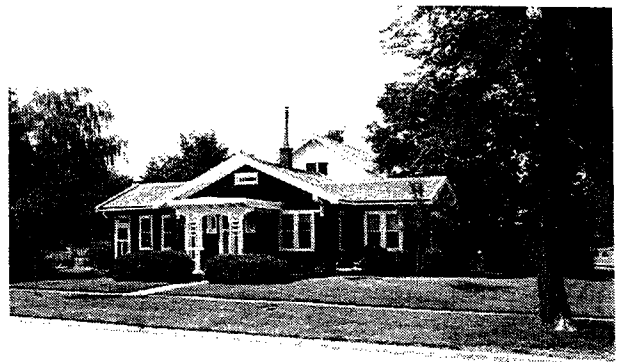
BF12-017
House: Craftsman Style

Riverdale
C1915



BF14-050
House: Craftsman Style

Shelton
c1915



BF11-010
House: Craftsman Style

Ravenna
c1920

POST-VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM: Period Revival Styles



BF05-117
House: Period Revival

Kearney
c1940



BF05-220
House: Period Revival

Kearney
c1947



BF05-222
House: Period Revival

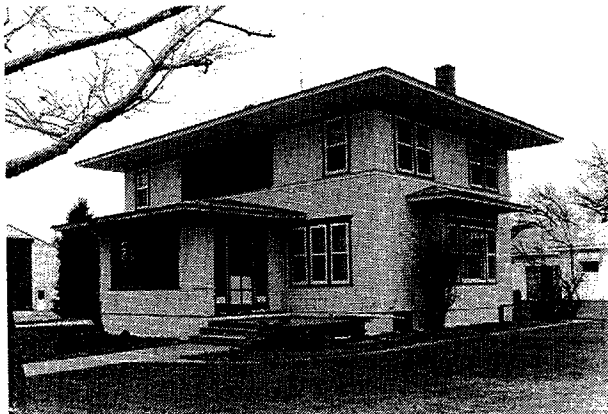
Kearney
c1925



BF14-055
House: Period Revival

Shelton
c1923

MODERN MOVEMENT: Prairie Style



BF02-059

House: Prairie Style

Elm Creek
C1915



BF03-048

House: Prairie Style

Gibbon
C1920



BF05-337

House: Prairie Style

Kearney
C1940

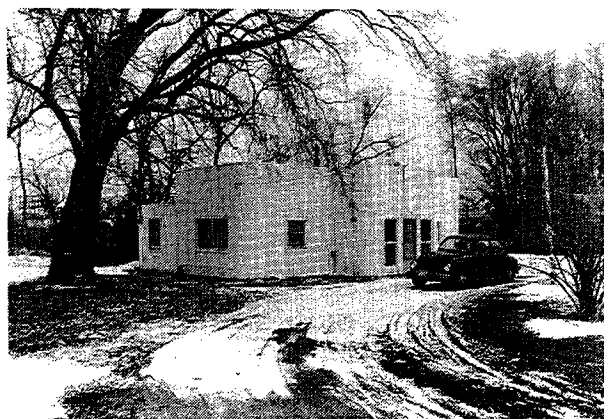


BF11-058

House: Prairie Style

Ravenna
C1922

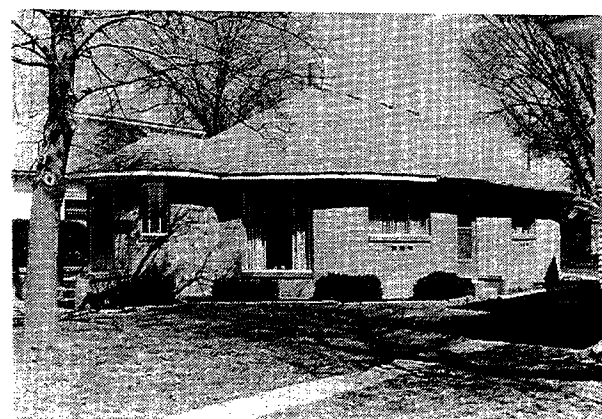
MODERN MOVEMENT: Streamline Moderne Style



BF05-548

House: Moderne Style

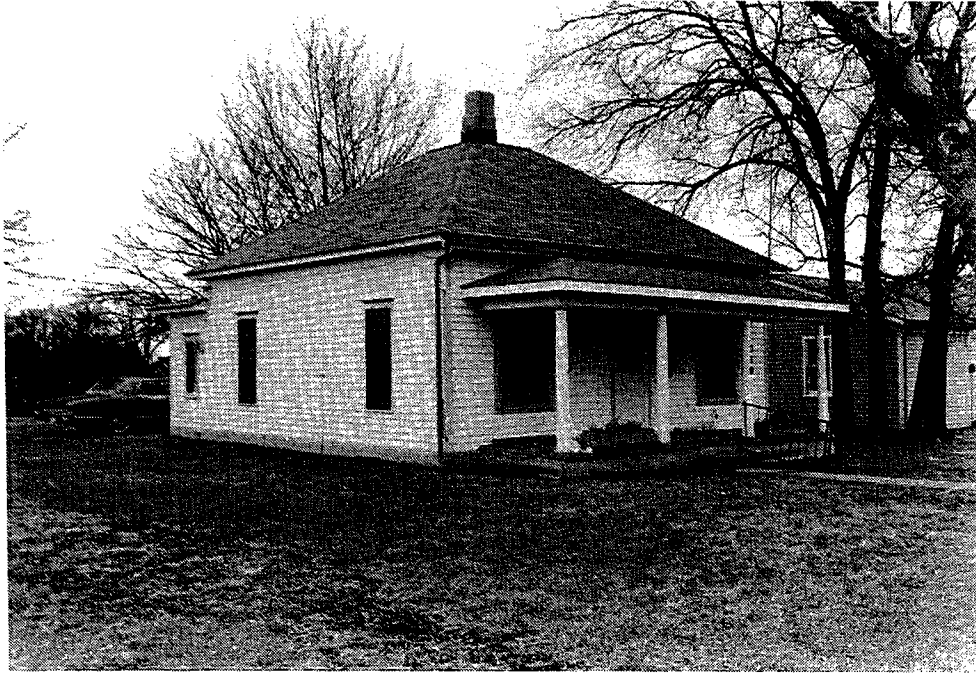
Kearney
C1928



BF11-097

House: Moderne Style

Ravenna
C1954

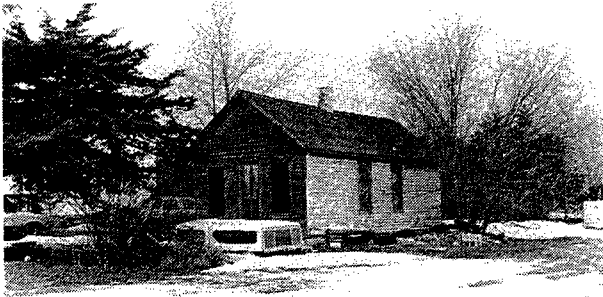
Buffalo County House Type Summary

Circa 1890 House, Elm Creek (BF02-032).

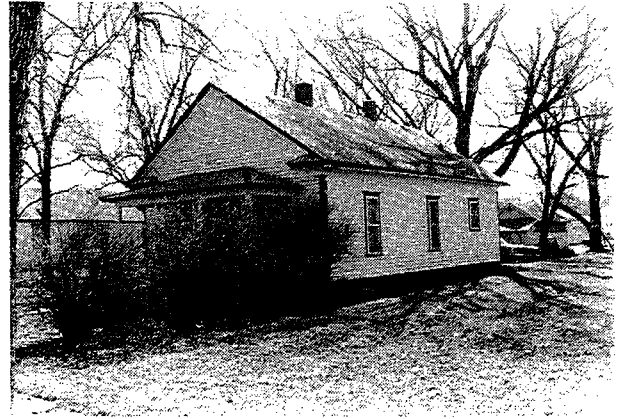
During fieldwork for historic buildings surveys it becomes apparent that many houses are not good examples of specific architectural styles. Since the goal of NEHBS is to document all houses with historic integrity, the NESHPO has developed a recording system; the method and rationale are described as follows.

Whether high style, folk/vernacular, or popular, houses can be analyzed for their shapes and frequency of occurrence in a given area. In the case of vernacular houses documenting the form can be especially important since there may not be other convenient ways to describe them. Historians have developed methods to describe ordinary houses; while the methods vary considerably, most use descriptions of the overall shape of the house, including shape, size, and roof type.

The Nebraska Historic Preservation Office uses stylistic terms where possible, and also a system to describe and categorize houses based on five elements. The method visually records form (e.g., rectangular, square); width; number of stories; roof type (e.g., gable, hip); and orientation to the street. These elements are computerized to determine dominant types in survey areas. A brief description of the most numerous combinations and their characteristics identified in Buffalo County begins on the following page.



BF05-482



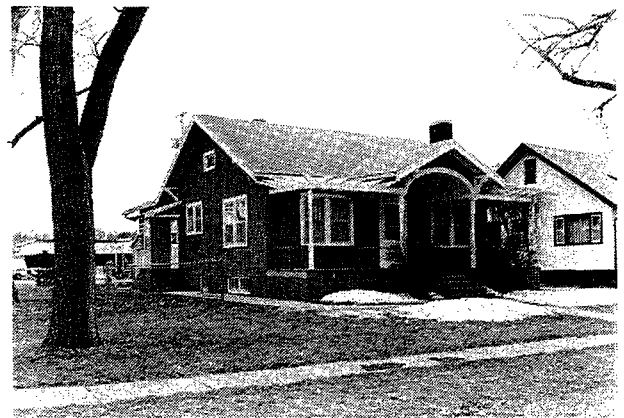
BF11-143

Type #1

This type is characterized by a rectangular shape, gable roof house with the narrow end facing the street. This type, with variations, represented over one-third (35%) of all Buffalo County houses.



BF05-112



BF05-048

Type #2

This type, composed of fifteen varieties, represents almost one-fourth of all Buffalo County houses. This type is virtually identical to Type #1 with the exception of the orientation toward the street. In this case, the long dimension of the house is parallel to the street.

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF THE KEARNEY DOWNTOWN COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

Introduction

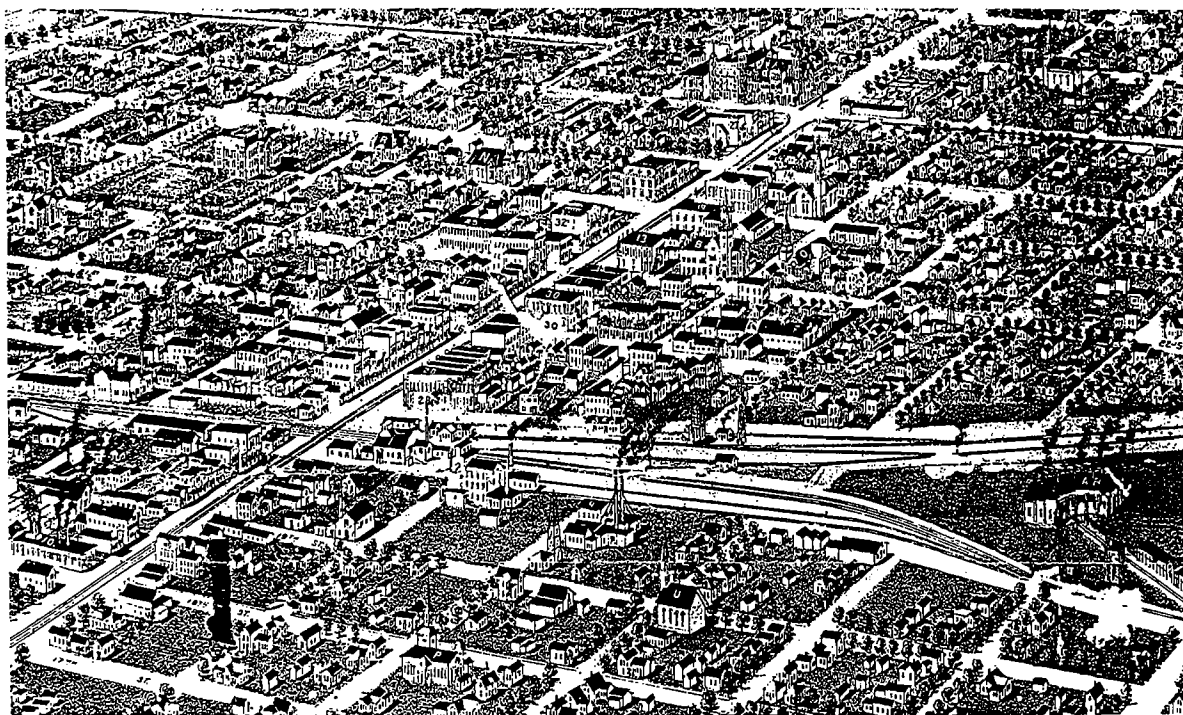


Fig. 22: Birds-eye view of Kearney Downtown Commercial District, 1889.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Map Collection)

Kearney's central business district is located in roughly a twenty block area of the geographic center of town. The original district established during the settlement and expansion period (1867-1890), is still the heart of the central business district today. A preliminary assessment of the Kearney business district was included in the resurvey of historic buildings in Buffalo County. The National Register of Historic Places can include the registration of a single property, or historic districts containing many properties. Historic districts are defined as a concentration of buildings that exhibit historic and architectural significance and share a common physical development.

History of Kearney Business District

In the process of settling the western part of the United States, many travellers followed the Platte River, utilizing both the north and south banks. Most trails had a variety of cut-offs, and branch roads, but all had funnelled into the Platte Valley by the time the Buffalo County area was reached. Consequently, Fort Childs (later Fort Kearny) was established in 1848 on the south side of the Platte in present day Kearney County to protect travellers. Some settlement took place during the early 1850s in the land north of Fort Kearny and across the Platte. By 1855, there were enough settlers for the territorial legislature to approve the formation of a county, but it was not formally organized until much later. After travel on the overland trails dwindled, the Union Pacific Railroad

greatly improved accessibility to Buffalo County when it completed a line through the area in 1867.

In 1872, the county gained a second railroad, the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. It joined with the Union Pacific at a point named Kearney Junction (soon shortened to Kearney). Given that the site had the advantage of two railroads and that Fort Kearny just to the south had been abandoned in 1871, leaving many people behind, the settlement grew rapidly and in 1874, an election resulted in the removal of the county seat to Kearney from Gibbon. The move was encouraged by the South Platte Land Company and the Union Pacific Railroad who offered a site and plans for a courthouse. True to their word, the railroads put up a frame building as a courthouse in 1875, with a new brick courthouse completed the following year.

It was at the junction of the Union Pacific and Burlington & Missouri River railroads in Kearney where the business district emerged. The central business district started at this junction and developed both north and south along Central Avenue, (formerly Wyoming Avenue). The railroads had a significant impact on the origins of the business district. Construction of commercial buildings began at the point where they joined (N. Railway Street & Central Avenue), encouraged by construction of passenger and freight depots nearby. The 1885 plat map of Kearney shows several blocks of narrow commercial lots surrounding the depot grounds and roundhouse. The rail companies erected hotels and freight yards in their right-of-way and, as with many Great Plains towns, commercial development began in the area adjacent to the rail structures.



Fig. 23: Central Avenue looking north from Railway Street, 1891.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

The general growth of commercial development occurred north along Central Avenue to 25th Street (Lincoln Highway/Route 30). 25th street was a primary east-west transportation corridor and the intersection of Central and 25th Street became an important commercial intersection and the northern gateway to downtown Kearney.

Commercial buildings were also constructed west of Central Avenue on 1st and 2nd avenues and to the east on Avenue "A" and "B". These were north-south streets and commercial buildings also filled in on the intersecting east-west roads of 21st through 24th streets.

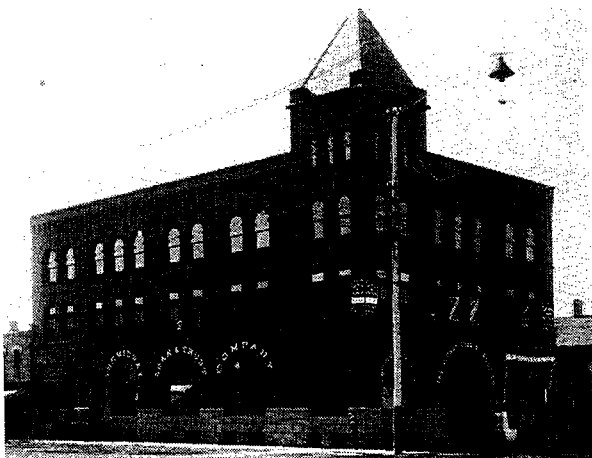
Many outstanding examples of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century commercial architecture were constructed in this area, including; the Central National Bank Building (BF05-005), the Henline Building (BF05-007), the Lowe Building (BF05-004), Buffalo County National Bank (BF05-010), the City National Bank (BF05-480), the Cunningham-Journal Building (BF05-002), W.L. Nash Building (BF05-003), and the Williams Building (BF05-466). The former United States Post Office (now the Museum of Nebraska Art, BF05-169) is located in the business district and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1981.



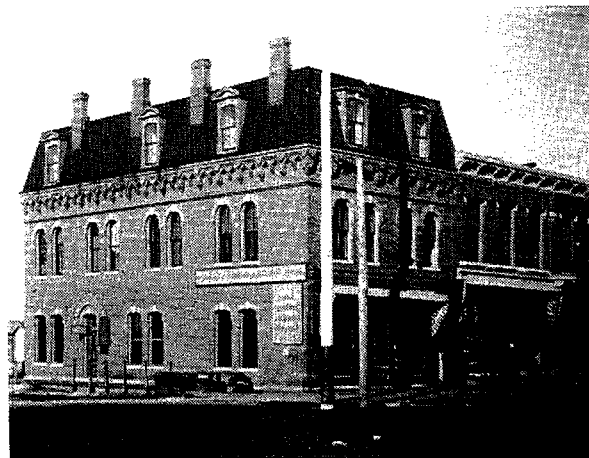
Hamilton Loan & Evans/Hanson Building



Central National Bank (Andrews Block)



Midway Loan & Trust Building



Buffalo County National Bank

Unfortunately, several other significant buildings in the district are non-extant including; the Midway Loan & Trust Co., the original and subsequent Midway Hotels, the Kearney Opera House, the Evans & Hanson Building, and the original Kearney City Hall.

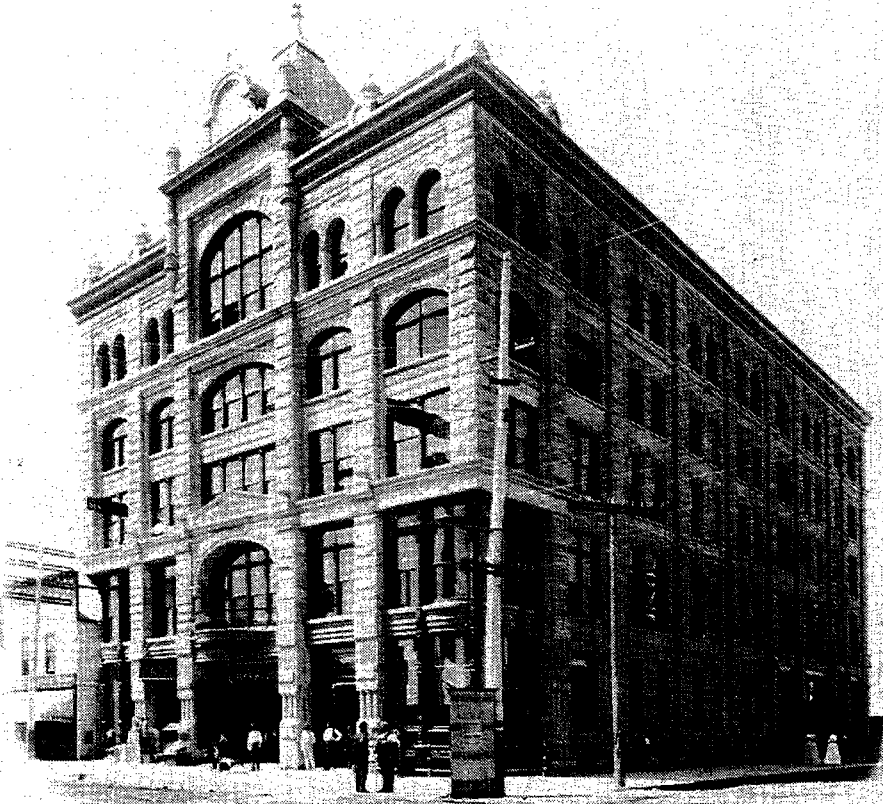


Fig. 24: The former Kearney Opera House, non-extant.
(Nebraska State Historical Society)

Survey of the Kearney Downtown Commercial District

Survey of a fifteen block area was conducted during a general reconnaissance survey of Kearney. The study area was bounded by North Railway Street on the south, 25th Street (Highway 30) on the north, 2nd Avenue (Highway 10) on the west, and Avenue "A" on the east (Fig. 25, p. 109). During the reconnaissance survey of this area, it became apparent that the potential for a historic district in the fifteen block area was limited due to a considerable lack of historic integrity and encroachment of non-contributing buildings. However, the concentration of buildings on Central Avenue between N. Railway Street and 25th Street merited further study.

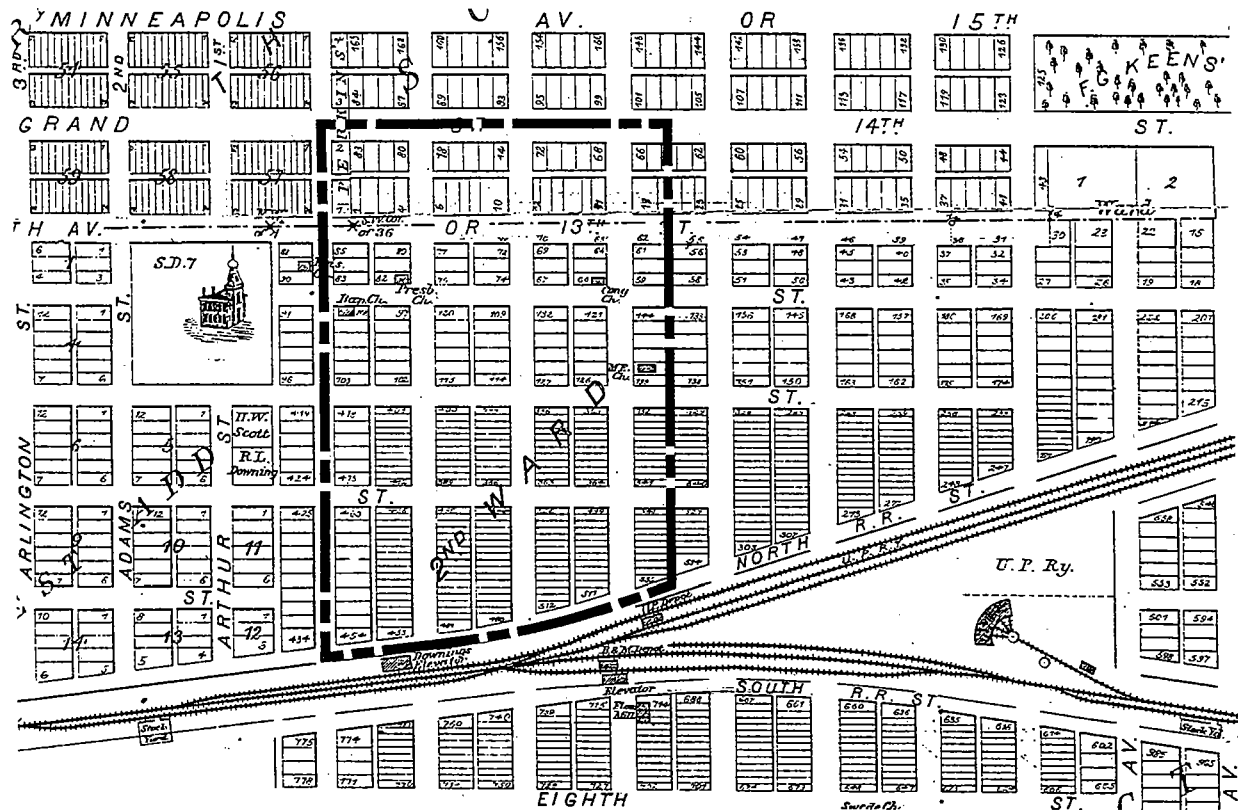


Fig. 25: 1885 Kearney Plat Map showing commercial district study area.

Before proceeding with this study, research was performed in an effort to define the historic condition of Central Avenue during the period of significance (1872-1920). Historic photographs made by Alfred T. Anderson of Kearney during the early 1900's (NSHS: Robert Lull Collection, L955:) and Sanborn Insurance Maps (1924) were used to define the historic appearance of the business district. A survey of buildings on Central Avenue was then performed and focused on the assessment of historic integrity. Historic integrity, as defined by the National Register, is the authenticity of a building's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the building's historic period.

The survey of the city blocks adjacent Central Avenue from N. Railway to 25th Street (Blocks 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, and 28) recorded only those buildings retaining enough historic integrity to contribute to a historic district nomination. Non-contributing buildings were also noted on the field survey map, and buildings recorded by the NESHPO in 1976 were resurveyed. A total of 116 buildings were noted on these blocks. Of the 116, 32 were determined contributing and 84 were non-contributing. Non-contributing buildings exhibited significant changes to their original condition and therefore lacked the historic integrity required by the National Register for listing. Alterations common to these buildings are severely altered storefronts, infilled second or third-story windows, applications of aluminum facades, and severe alteration of window patterns. Unfortunately, the ratio of contributing (27.6%) versus non-contributing (72.4%) buildings at this time does not meet National Register criteria.

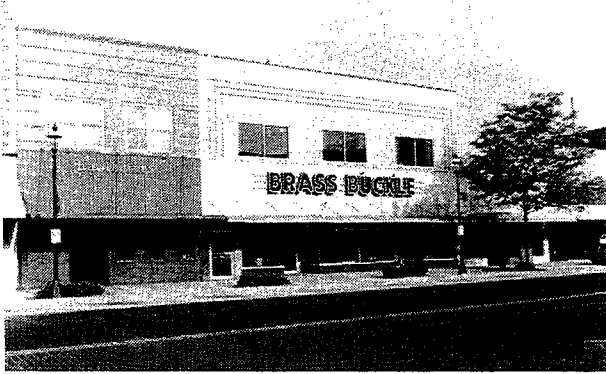
On a positive note, Central Avenue has retained the historic scale of its streetscape with an uninterrupted facade of two-story commercial buildings. The sense of enclosure developed on Central Avenue during the late nineteenth-century is still intact today. There are no serious gaps or empty building lots disrupting the historic scale of the street. Potential for rehabilitation of historic buildings still exists, and in the event non-contributing materials are removed from these buildings, historic district eligibility may be possible in the future. The downtown commercial district remains a vital asset to the community and with the restoration of pivotal buildings, this area could obtain National Register listing and further increase its economic vitality.

Despite the current feasibility of historic district listing, several individual buildings were determined potentially eligible for National Register listing. These include; the Lowe Building (BF05-004), the Central National Bank Building (Andrews Block, BF05-005), the Empress Theater (Fort Theater, BF05-176), and the Cunningham-Journal Building (BF05-002). These buildings are illustrated in the Commerce Inventory beginning on page 50.



Fig. 26: General Views of Kearney downtown commercial district.

General Views of Central Avenue, Kearney, 1993.



RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY OF THE LINCOLN HIGHWAY IN BUFFALO COUNTY

History of the Lincoln Highway

The Lincoln Highway can trace its origins to a group of automobile manufacturers and automotive suppliers who, under the leadership of Carl Graham Fisher, formed an association in 1912 with the goal of establishing a "Coast-to-Coast Rock Highway". The Lincoln Highway Association planned to develop a paved, marked, toll-free road that would provide the most direct route from New York to San Francisco. The highway, which would link the United States, as had the Union Pacific before it, was planned as a memorial to Abraham Lincoln. In 1913, a proclamation was issued which officially designated it as the first transcontinental highway in the United States. At the time of its dedication in October, 1913, the Lincoln Highway existed only on paper following established roads, often nothing more than dirt paths with little maintenance. It existed in this form for over a decade while the Lincoln Highway Association raised money and matched funds for paving of the roadway, since there were no federal funds and very limited state funds available.

Initially, the route of this memorial highway was widely coveted. Cities, rural, and resort areas appealed to the association to locate the route through their area. Many local organizations suffered disappointment when the route was officially announced in 1913. The highway was to begin in New York and follow the most direct route to San Francisco, through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, northern Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, central Iowa and Nebraska, southern Wyoming, northern Colorado and Utah, north and central Nevada, and through the Sacramento Valley, ending at Freedom Park in San Francisco.

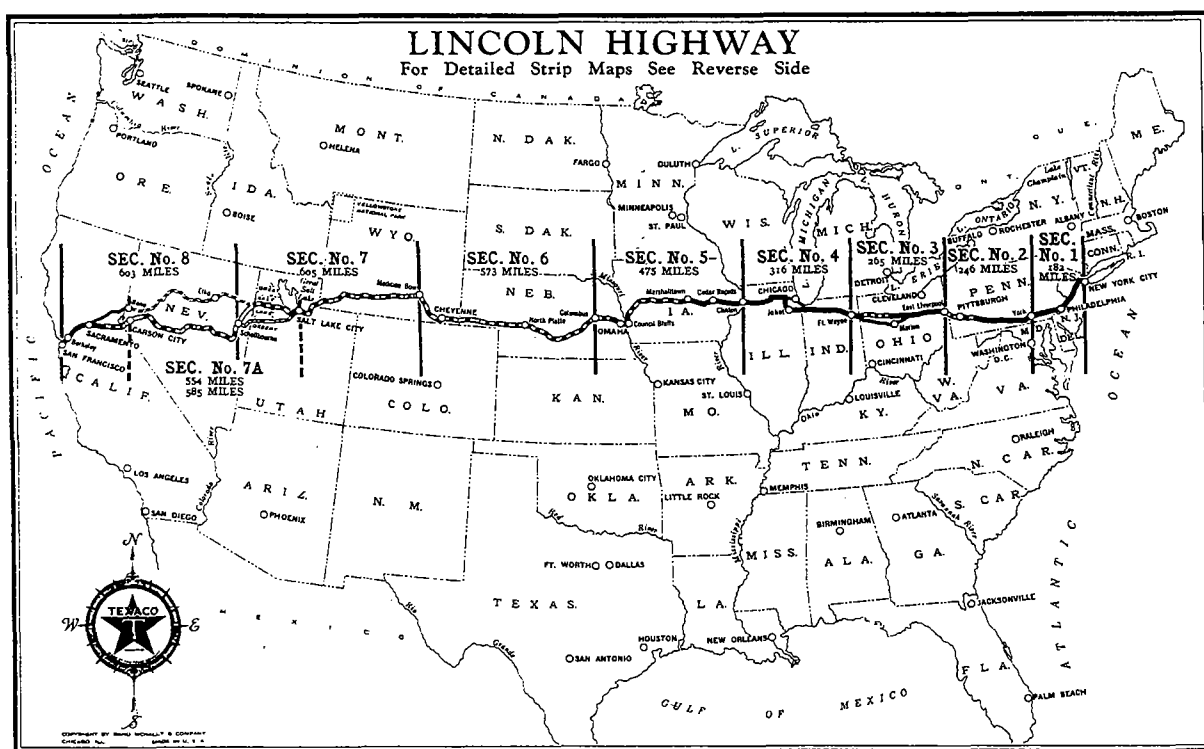


Fig. 27: Texaco Road Map featuring the Lincoln Highway/U.S. Route 30, C1930.

Following the official dedication of the route, the Lincoln Highway Association launched an extensive national effort to improve, mark and promote the highway. Individuals throughout the country contributed money, even if they were not on the route. The roads were soon marked with red, white and blue signs, or stripes with the letter "L" painted on telephone poles. With a network of state and local boosters, the Association criss-crossed the route, published and sold a series of guidebooks which informed travellers of road conditions, scenic sites, local history, and accommodations.

With cement donated by the Portland Cement Company, and matching local funds, the Lincoln Highway Association also sponsored the construction of "seedling miles". At the time of their construction in several states along the route, these concrete sections of highway were usually the only improved road in the area. Seedling miles enabled the general public to understand what the Lincoln Highway could become, and underscored the necessity for improved roads.

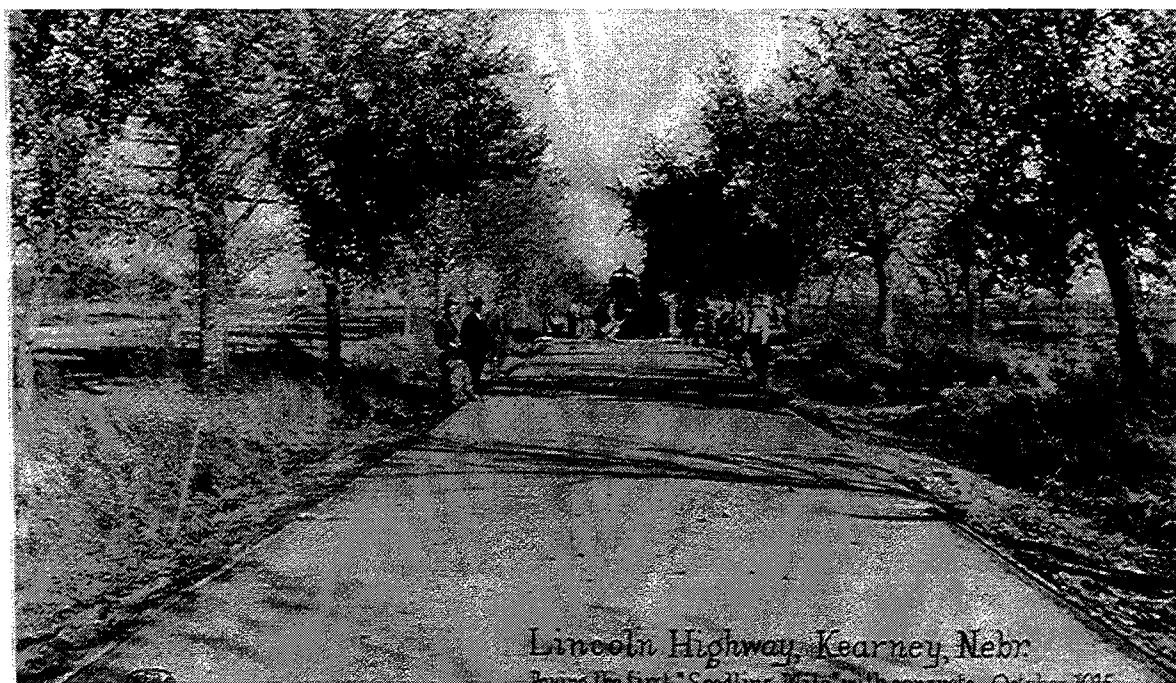


Fig. 28: Paving the first "seedling mile" with concrete near Kearney, October, 1915.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

Despite the tremendous efforts made by the Lincoln Highway Association, by 1919 the route was still unimproved in many areas. That year, a U.S. Army convoy crossed the country on the Lincoln Highway. The trip pointed out the poor condition of the highway and illustrated the need for a good transcontinental route. In 1926, the Lincoln Highway became part of the numbered routes in the newly established highway system, with most of the route becoming U.S. Route 30, and later, in the west, Interstate 80.

In Nebraska, the Lincoln Highway entered the eastern edge of the state at Omaha. It proceeded west through Elkhorn and Valley, and then followed the Platte River Valley, as

had the fur traders, pioneers, Pony Express, telegraph lines, and railroads before it. The highway followed the South Platte River to Big Springs where it then followed Lodgepole Creek to Sidney and crossed into Wyoming at Pine Bluffs.

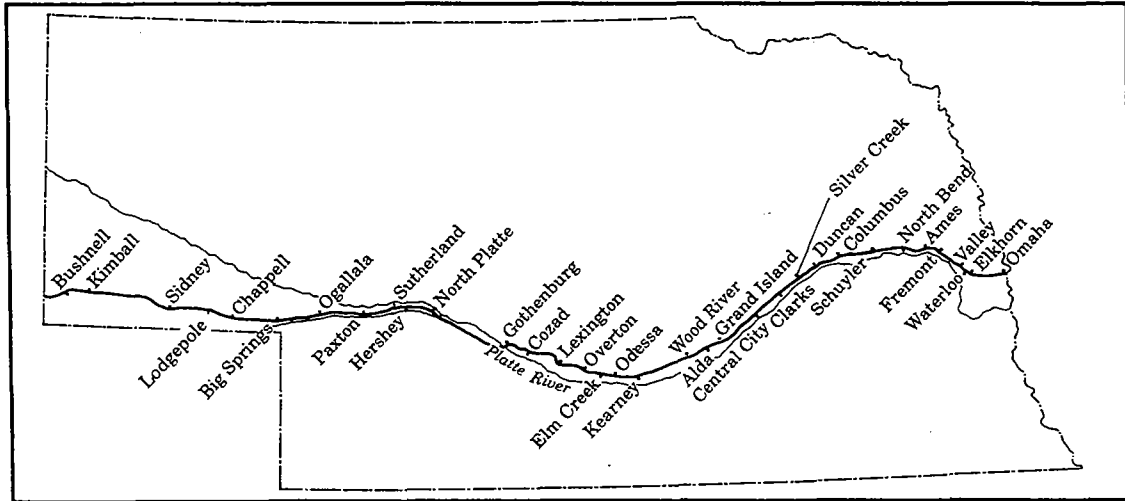


Fig. 29: Route of the Lincoln Highway in Nebraska
(Nebraska State Historical Society)

Nebraska, like most of the other states along the highway, enthusiastically endorsed the endeavor. When the highway proclamation was issued in 1913, Central City, Nebraska, became the first town in the country to ratify the proclamation. Ceremonies on dedication day were held in cities on the route throughout the nation and Nebraska was no exception. In addition to the red, white, and blue markers, many communities erected their own signs or monuments in honor of the highway.

The "seedling mile" program was also successful in the state, with Grand Island, Fremont, and Kearney participating. In 1915, Grand Island became the first city in Nebraska to complete a seedling mile. Fremont raised enough money to construct a six-mile stretch, the longest seedling mile in the country. Concrete seedling miles were, however, a very small portion of the route. With large amounts of land and small populations, western states like Nebraska had difficulty paving major sections of the highway. Much of the road was gravel, although this was an improvement over the cow paths and dirt trails through fields, described in the Lincoln Highway guidebooks.

After the Lincoln Highway became part of the national highway system, it was rerouted in the eastern part of Nebraska. The bridge crossing the Missouri River at Omaha was a toll bridge, but a free bridge was built to the north at Blair. The Lincoln Highway, by then renamed U.S. Route 30, was rerouted to the free crossing in keeping with the Association goals of making the road toll-free and direct. There were many other changes in the route through the years, most were due to property disputes or problems with railroad right-of-ways which resulted in small adjustments, often with the route jogging along section-line roads. By 1935, the highway was finally paved in its entirety. The last section was paved in November of that year a few miles west of North Platte, Nebraska.

The Impact of the Lincoln Highway in Buffalo County

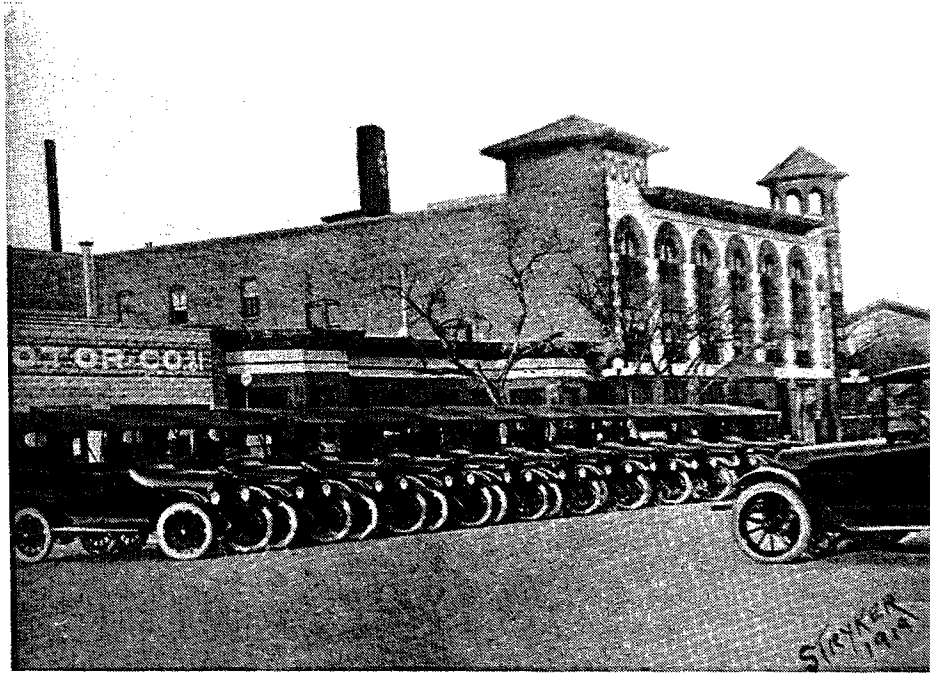


Fig. 30: The Lincoln Highway in Kearney with the Midway Hotel in the background.

The automobile transformed America's transportation system, as well as the landscape through which it traveled. Communities that were originally focused inward around the central business district gradually expanded their retail and service industries along the highways that connected it with other communities. Initially, these businesses were exclusively automobile related, such as filling stations and service garages. Towards the mid-to late 1920's, the comfort and convenience of travelers was focused upon with the development of roadside motel courts, cafes, and restaurants. Usually these businesses were located at the outskirts of communities and allowed travelers quick access. With the onset of the Great Depression, the amount of travelers decreased, as well as the number of new motels and service stations. However, with the post-World War II prosperity in the mid-to late 1940's, people could now afford automobiles and travel.

The prosperity of the 1940's and 50's allowed the existing roadside business owners to become so successful that more and more competitors built along the highway. Eventually, it was not just larger communities that supported roadside businesses, but smaller towns and villages also offered motels and rest areas. Roadside business owners were forced to compete for the travelers business. More often than not, this competitive spirit was expressed with a wide range of building types to attract vacationers and travelers.

In Buffalo County, the Lincoln Highway followed what has been called the Great Platte River Road, passing through the towns of Shelton, Gibbon, Kearney, Odessa, and Elm Creek.

In numerous places east of Kearney, the highway crossed the Union Pacific Railroad tracks, and motorists were warned to approach and cross with caution.

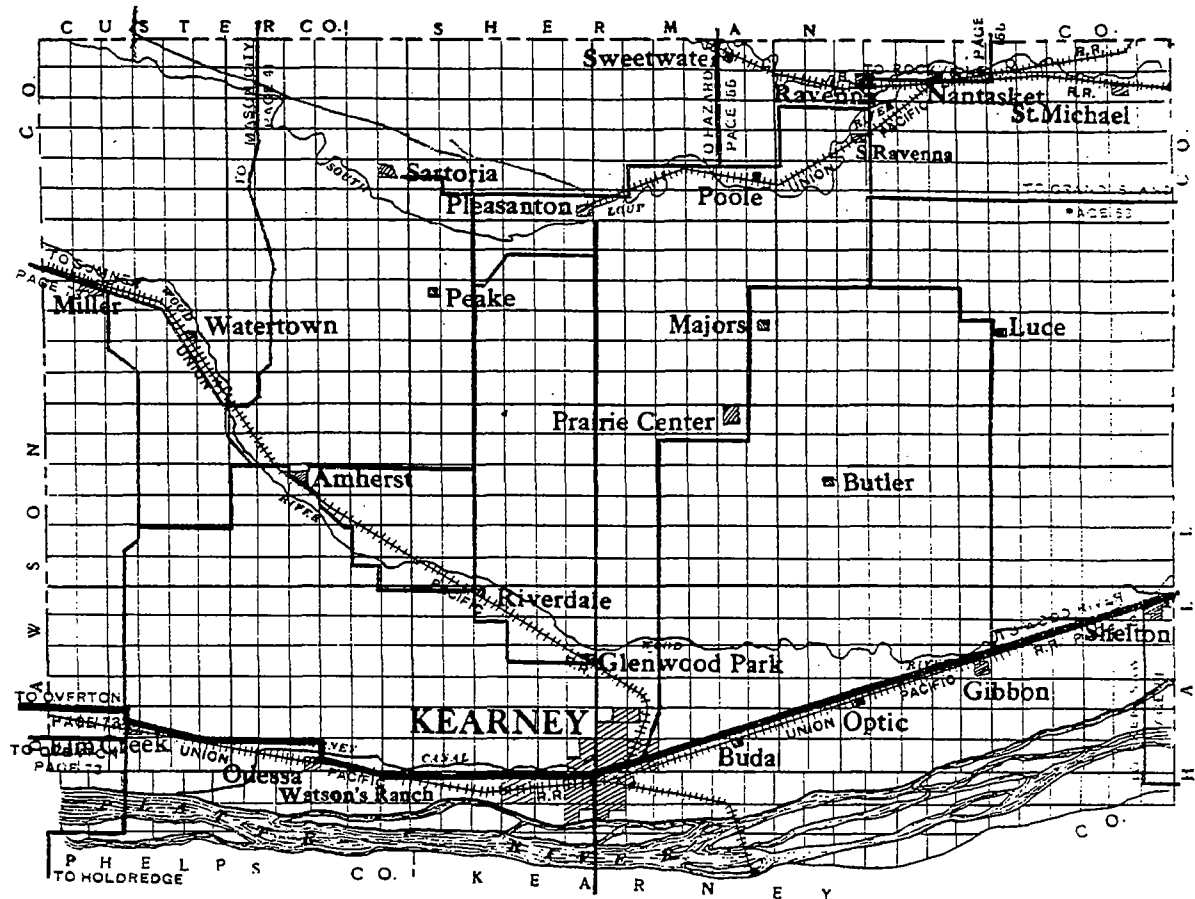
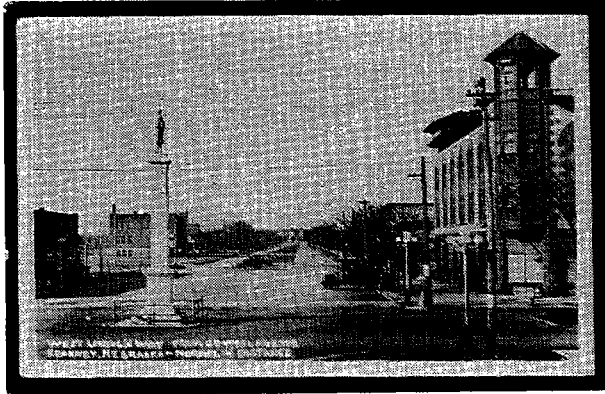


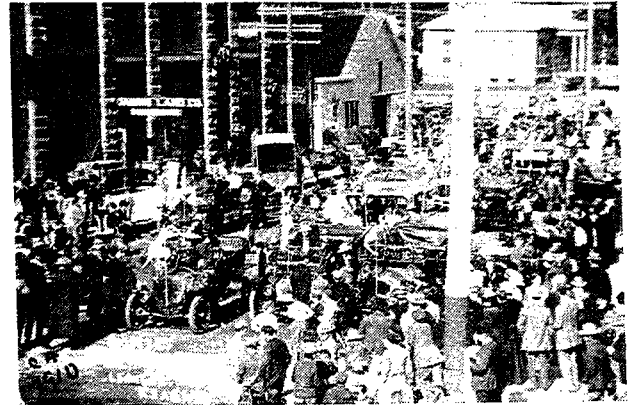
Fig. 31: The Lincoln Highway in the Platte River Valley, Buffalo County.
(Official Road Book of the Nebraska State Automobile Association, 1913.)

The Buffalo County towns along the route had various tourist accommodations although in the early years, they were usually not specifically geared to motor travel. Shelton, Gibbon, and Kearney had at least one hotel and one garage, and the route was marked through the towns and surrounding rural area.

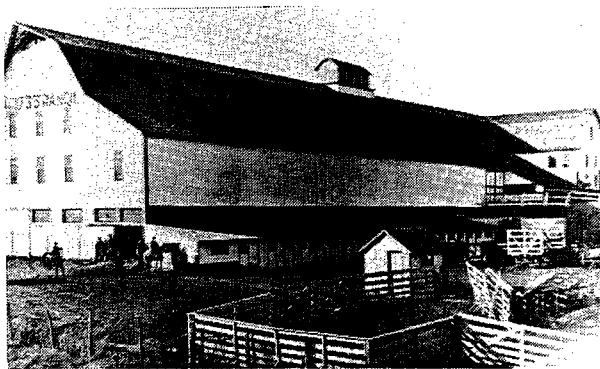
Kearney, the county seat and largest town in the county, had participated in the seedling mile program. Running along 24th Street, the paved concrete mile was just edged out by Grand Island as the first to be completed in the state. The mile did claim another distinction, however; it was fifteen feet wide, rather than the ten feet that characterized most other seedling miles. Kearney's seedling mile, along with other Buffalo County improvements, were noted by the Association in its 1916 Lincoln Highway guidebook. In 1915, this portion of the highway was named H.D. Watson Boulevard after the founder of the Watson Ranch, an experimental farm west of Kearney. The ranch was also known as the "1733 Ranch" because of its equidistant location—1733 miles—between Boston and San Francisco. The ranch, with its enormous barn, extensive orchards and 1733 road sign, was an important landmark on the Lincoln Highway.



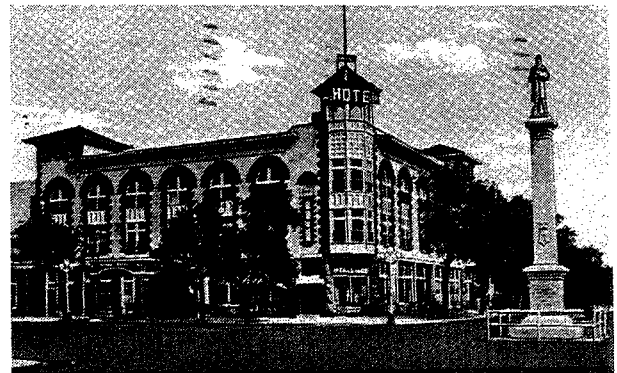
West Lincoln Way, Kearney



Lincoln Highway Boosters in Kearney



1733 Ranch Barn (Non-Exant)



Midway Hotel (Non-Exant)

Survey Results

During the 1992-93 NeHBS, it was determined that a wide range of building types and architectural styles were constructed on the Lincoln Highway/Route 30 in Buffalo County. Estimated construction dates ranged from C1917 for some of the older filling stations, and mid 1920's for the first motel courts to the late 1940's and early 1950's with the later motels and full service garages. Thirteen of twenty-seven surveyed properties in Buffalo County along U.S Route #30, or the old Lincoln Highway, were located in Kearney. However, none of the Kearney properties retained enough of their historic integrity to be potentially eligible for the National Register. This scenario fits the assumption that in larger communities, competition between business owners was greater, and resulted in the need to expand, and change exteriors to attract customers.

The smaller communities in Buffalo County still have unaltered Lincoln Highway era roadside businesses, although several are either abandoned, or converted to other uses

such as apartments. A wide range of architectural styles and building materials were used; buildings constructed during the mid to late 1920's were designed with exotic architectural styles, such as Spanish and pagoda styles. The exteriors of these buildings also reflect 1920's residential styles that were in vogue at the time, but in this case, were used to catch travelers' attention. Roadside souvenir stands took this practice to an extreme by using large windmills, animals, or historical themes as figures, to create a highly visible, often unique building. One example is located west of Kearney on the old Lincoln Highway/Route 30 where a souvenir stand is located inside a large covered wagon pulled by a concrete oxen. Although an addition was added C1945, this unique souvenir stand retains the historic character of this type of roadside attraction.

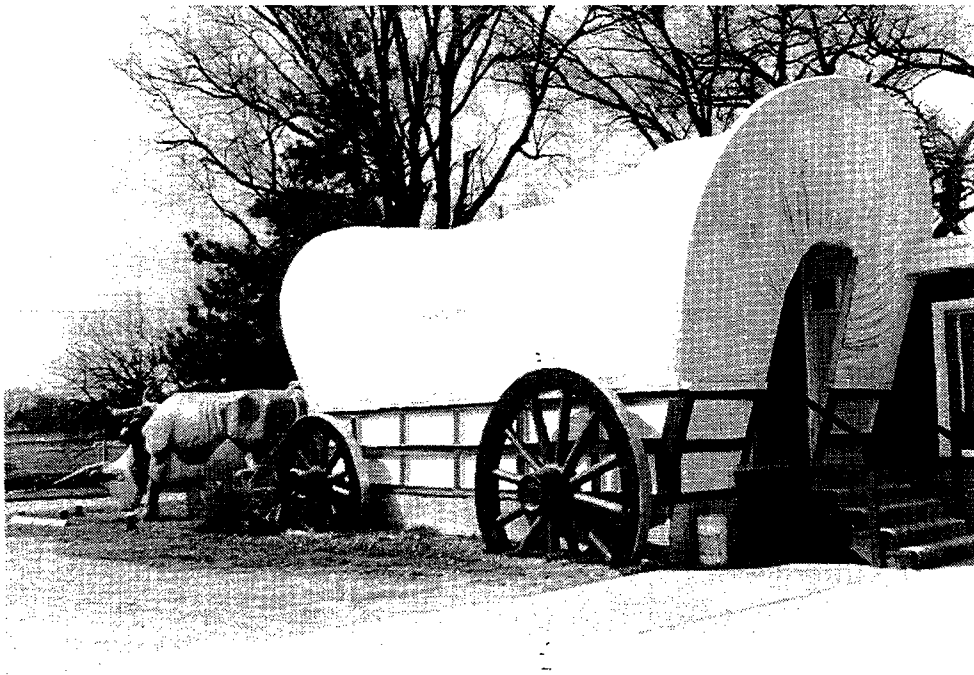


Fig. 32: Covered Wagon Souvenir Stand west of Kearney, (BF00-158).

With the construction of Interstate highways during the 1960's, much of the traffic on the older highways was displaced to the newer routes. As modern day hotel and motels located in close proximity to the Interstate, many of the original roadside businesses were closed or abandoned. However, many examples of these buildings remain, and some are still in operation. As the 1992-93 building survey has shown, for those who take the road less traveled, there is much to be discovered.

A Preliminary Inventory of Lincoln Highway properties begins on the following page. Of the twenty-seven properties surveyed on the highway in Buffalo County, ten have been determined potentially eligible for National Register listing.

Preliminary Inventory of Lincoln Highway Properties

NEHBS NUMBER: BF14-069 Shelton
DATE: C1910
NAME: Former Hotel

Although this former hotel has been altered with asbestos siding, the building type is extremely rare in central and western Nebraska. Potentially significant for its contribution to commerce and settlement in Shelton during the Development and Growth period in Buffalo County.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF02-036 Elm Creek
DATE: C1927
NAME: Former Motel

Abandoned frame and stucco motel cabins and office designed with Spanish Colonial Revival style influences. Important to the study of roadside property types constructed along the Lincoln Highway/Route #30. These cabins represent a rapidly disappearing property type in Nebraska.



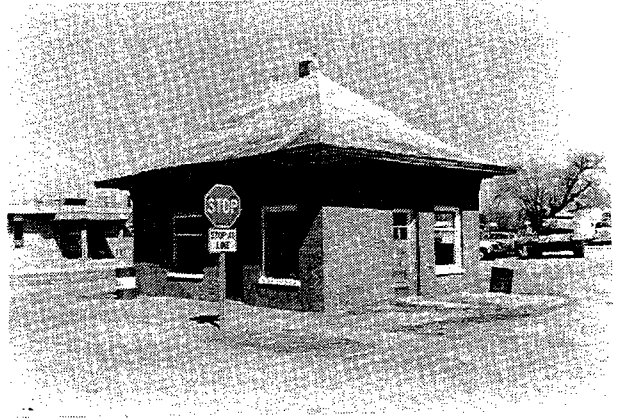
NEHBS NUMBER: BF02-051 Elm Creek
DATE: C1918
NAME: Former Filling Station

This small frame filling station is notable for its steeply pitched roof and original gas pumps. Contributes to the study of roadside development along the Lincoln Highway/Route #30 and is also important as a transportation property constructed during the Development and Growth period (1890-1920), in Buffalo County.



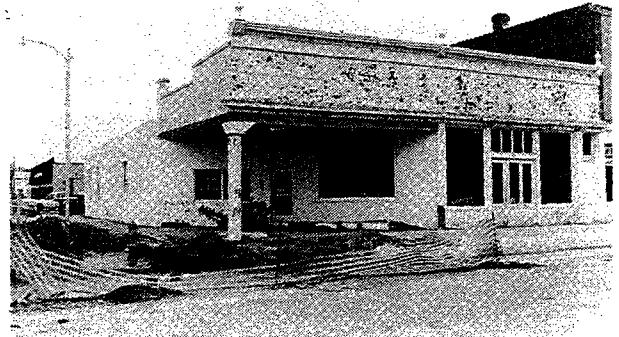
NEHBS NUMBER: BF14-015 Shelton
DATE: C1917
NAME: Former Filling Station

Although abandoned, this brick filling station retains its historic integrity. The building contributes to the study of roadside development along the Lincoln Highway/Rte 30.



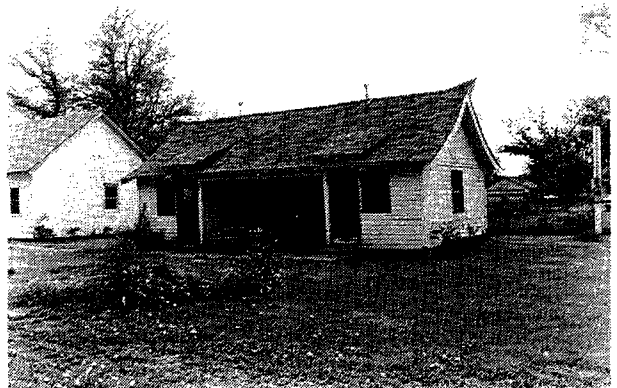
NEHBS NUMBER: BF14-072 Shelton
DATE: C1918
NAME: Former Service/Filling Station

Unique corner entry, one-story brick service/filling station with pressed-tin cornice and siding. Potentially significant for its association with the development of the Lincoln Highway in Shelton and Buffalo County.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF14-074 Shelton
DATE: C1925, C1935
NAME: Service Station and Motel

Pagoda style influences were used to make this motel and service station stand out as a roadside attraction. Important as a Transportation and Retail Commerce related support facility built during the Spurious Economic Growth period in Buffalo County.



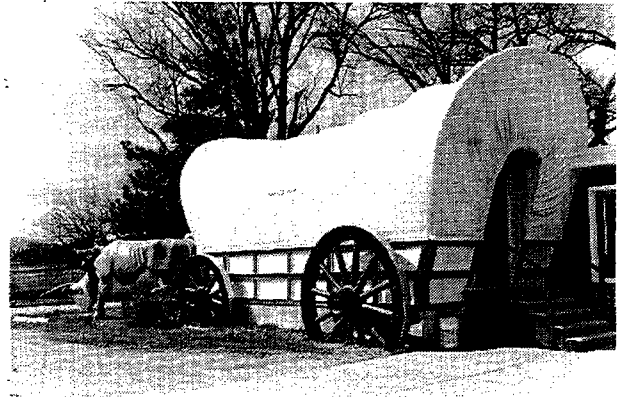
NEHBS NUMBER: BF03-042 Gibbon
DATE: C1893, C1917
NAME: Former Motel Court

Frame office, (originally a C1893 house) and motel cabins with six contributing buildings. A rare example in Buffalo County of a motel court with garages, (or carports) intact. Potentially significant as a Retail Commerce and Transportation related property along the Lincoln Highway/Route #30.



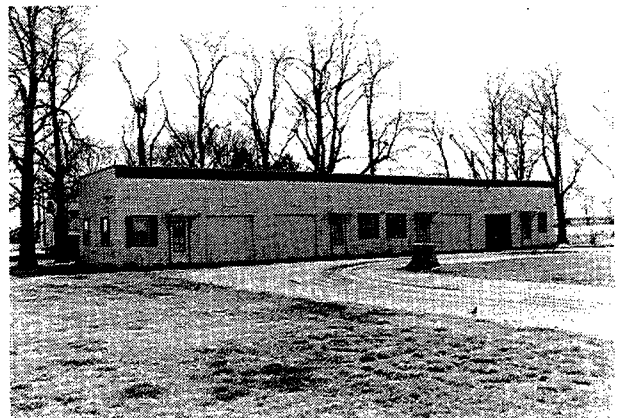
NEHBS NUMBER: BF00-158 Rural
DATE: C1935
NAME: Covered Wagon Souvenirs

A roadside tourist attraction constructed to have the appearance of a covered wagon pulled by a team of oxen. Potentially significant as a contributor to the study of roadside architecture along the Lincoln Highway/Route #30 during the era Spurious Economic Growth in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF00-162 Rural
DATE: C1925
NAME: Former Motel

Frame motel and office/house that served travelers along the Lincoln Highway/Route #30. Potentially significant as a Transportation and Retail Commerce related property constructed during the period of Spurious Economic Growth in Buffalo County.



NEHBS NUMBER: BF00-163 Rural
DATE: C1927-1940
NAME: Bico's Cafe/Garage/Gas Station

Constructed as a full service, roadside rest stop with a cafe, filling station, and service garage. Important for its association with the Lincoln Highway in Kearney and Buffalo County.



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

By nature, reconnaissance level surveys often generate more questions than answers and should be viewed only as the beginning of further research. Throughout the Buffalo County survey, observations were made about buildings or themes that warranted further study. Recommendations include National Register nominations as identified in the Inventory (see p. 32-91), and suggested historic context development, and theme studies.

Potential Historic Contexts

Based on the number of resources identified and basic research undertaken for the Buffalo County survey, further research regarding the county's agricultural development should be conducted. The agricultural historic context for Buffalo County is Loess Hills Livestock, General Farming and Cash Grain Production. This report has yet to be developed by the NESHPO and would have been helpful in the determination of National Register eligibility for rural properties. It is our recommendation that this report be developed and integrated into the Nebraska Cultural Resource Plan.

Two settlement related contexts also appear significant with regard to the surveyed properties in Buffalo County: Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement, (H.C.: 16.05) and Land Ownership: The Homestead Act of 1862 (H.C.: 16.01). Properties of historic significance with respect to these topics are found in the Agriculture Inventory (p. 43-50) and the Settlement Inventory (p. 63-91).

National Register nominations for Harmon Park (BF05-418) is also recommended. The nomination of this property was originally included in the resurvey of Buffalo County, but was eliminated due to time constraints. Preliminary research for the nomination was completed and is found in the NESHPO site file for this property.

Conclusion



It is our belief that people, and the places they live, are the raw materials of history. The built environment, and its development through time, are proper subjects for research for it is through the study of the past that we gain a fuller comprehension of the present. The need for preserving historic properties was expressed on a national level in 1966 by Senator Edmund Muskie as he addressed the eighty-ninth Congress on 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. With sensitive planning, the past and the future can live as neighbors and contribute jointly to the quality of our civilization."

In the year 1993, America has passed the halfway point in the forty-year period of expansion delineated in this speech. 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 does not say that all older buildings are worthy of preservation. The neglect or destruction of non-contributing buildings has no adverse affect on the historic character of the built environment. However, the heightening of public awareness and the education of our elected public officials about historic preservation is essential. It is imperative that documentation and review of threatened historic buildings be conducted and appropriate decisions made regarding the cultural value of historic properties. It was toward this goal that the historic buildings of the Central Platte Valley and Southeast Nebraska regions were preliminarily recorded. It is our hope that the historic properties within this region will be enjoyed by many future generations of Nebraska citizens.

GLOSSARY

APPENDIX 1: Glossary of Architectural Styles

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 general periods of construction, 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).

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.

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.

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.

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.

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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.

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 overhanging 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.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 2: Rural and Town Inventories of All Surveyed Properties

BF00: RURAL, BUFFALO COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	STRU	OBJ	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
*BF00-001		SCHOOL, DISTRICT #36	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	N
*BF00-002	1915	KILGORE BRIDGE (PLATTE RIVER)	13.03.03	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.3.1.1	NRHP
*BF00-003		CORN CRIB	08.04	0	0	1	0	08.1.09	
*BF00-004		WINDMILL STATE PARK - WINDMILL	07.06.02	0	0	1	0	07.5.1.2	
*BF00-005		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	
*BF00-006		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	
*BF00-007		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	
*BF00-008	1886	NUTTER, WM. OCTAGON HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	
*BF00-009		RIVERSIDE SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	
*BF00-010		HOUSE AND BARN	08.04	2	0	0	0	08.1	
*BF00-011	C1900	FARM WITH NON-EXTANT HOUSE	08.04	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
*BF00-012		BARN (NE)	08.04	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	N
*BF00-013		WINDMILL (NE)	08.04	0	0	1	0	08.2.4	N
*BF00-014		BARN (ALT. SIDING)	08.04	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	N
*BF00-015		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF00-016		FARMSTEAD WITH BARN (NE)	08.04	2	0	0	0	08.1	N
*BF00-017	C1890	HAWK, NATHANIEL SOD HOUSE	08.04, 16.05	1	0	1	0	11.4.3:1	N
*BF00-018	C1915	GRANDVIEW CHURCH	02.99	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
*BF00-019		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF00-020	C1885	COMMERCIAL BUILDING AND HOUSE	12.02.04, 16.05	2	0	0	0	12.1.1, 16.5.1	P
*BF00-021	1893,	MEISNER, GEORGE HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	3	0	0	0	16.5.1, 08.04, 13.3	NRHP
*BF00-022		BARN (NE)	08.04	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	N
*BF00-023		SCHOOL, DISTRICT #10 (NE)	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	N
*BF00-024	C1900	FARMSTEAD	08.04	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
*BF00-025		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF00-026		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF00-027	1912	ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH	02.03	2	1	0	0	02.1.4, 02.3.1	I
*BF00-028	1884,	EV. UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH	02.06	2	0	1	0	02.1.4	C
*BF00-029	C1890	FARM (NE)	08.04	0	0	0	0	08.1	N
*BF00-030	C1890	FARMSTEAD (NE)	08.04	2	0	0	0	08.1	N
*BF00-031		STEEL BEAM BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7	
*BF00-032		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	3	0	1	0	08.1	N
*BF00-033	C1880	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*BF00-034	C1900	HOUSE	08.04	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
*BF00-035		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF00-036		GLENWOOD PARK SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	
*BF00-037		TILE SILO AND FARMSTEAD	08.04	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
*BF00-038		FARMSTEAD	08.04	4	0	0	0	08.1	
*BF00-039	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF00-040		FARMHOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

APPENDICES

*BF00-041		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	
*BF00-042	C1910	ABANDONED RED WING SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	P
*BF00-043		STEEL TRUSS BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7	
*BF00-044		BLACK HILL CREEK SCHOOL (NE)	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	N
*BF00-045		STEEL TRUSS BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7	
*BF00-046		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF00-047		AMHERST UNION PACIFIC DEPOT	13.04.01	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	N
*BF00-048		CHICKEN COOP	08.04	1	0	0	0	08.1.21	C
*BF00-049		YOUTH DEVELOPMENT HOSPITAL	15.03	1	0	0	0	15.4.1	
*BF00-050		C,B AND Q DEPOT (NOW GARAGE)	13.04	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	
*BF00-051		POOLE UNION PACIFIC DEPOT (NE)	13.04.01	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	N
*BF00-052		SOUTH RAVENNA U.P. DEPOT	13.04.01	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	
*BF00-053		PLATTE RIVER BRIDGE	13.04	0	0	1	0	13.5.7	
*BF00-054		SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	
*BF00-055		SOD HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	11.4.3:1	N
*BF00-056	1874	HIGGINS, SAMUEL HOUSE	08.04	7	0	5	0	08.1	P
*BF00-057	C1925	SWEET CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.2	C
*BF00-058		BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7	
*BF00-059		BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7	
*BF00-060	C1925	MUD CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.2	C
*BF00-061		BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7	
*BF00-062		SEE JONI GILKERSON							
*BF00-063	1884,	CHURCH SITE	18.05.05, 02.01	0	0	3	0	02.3.1, 02.1.4	P
*BF00-064	1909	SWEETWATER MILL BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.1	NRHP
*BF00-065	1914	STANLEY BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.1	C
*BF00-066	1902	BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.2.1	C
*BF00-067	C1907	WOOD RIVER BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.1	C
*BF00-068	1916	BROWN BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:2.2	C
*BF00-069	C1930	WOOD RIVER BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.2	C
*BF00-070	1910	SAND CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:2.2	C
*BF00-071	C1907	WOOD RIVER BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.1	C
*BF00-072	1918	BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:3.1.3	C
*BF00-073	1915	WOOD RIVER BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.1	C
*BF00-074	1914	COUNTY LINE BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.1	C
*BF00-075	1938	SOUTH LOUP RIVER BRIDGE	13.03.03	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:2.2	C
*BF00-076	C1876	BOYD, JAMES E. HOUSE	16.05, 13.02.02	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	
*BF00-077		ST. JOSEPHS CEMETERY	18.05.01, 02.01	0	0	2	0	02.3.1	C
*BF00-078	1942	KEARNEY ARMY AIRFIELD	04.07	24	0	6	0	04.4.1.08	
*BF00-079	1939	SWEET CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:4.1	N
BF00-080	C1920	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
BF00-081	C1920	FARM	08.04	7	0	5	0	08.1	C
BF00-082	C1880	ARMADA CEMETERY	02.00	1	1	3	0	02.3.1	C
BF00-083	C1900	FARM	08.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
BF00-084	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF00-085	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	2	0	16.5.1	P
BF00-086	C1890	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF00-087	1899	BLACK HILL CREEK CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	3	0	02.3.1	C
BF00-088	C1890	FARM	08.04	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
BF00-089	C1885	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05	1	0	2	0	16.5.1	C

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BF00-090	C1890	FARM WITH NC HOUSE	08.04	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
BF00-091	C1910	BARN ON NC FARM	08.04	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
BF00-092	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF00-093	C1880	PLEASANT VALLEY CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
BF00-094	C1890	FARM	08.04	8	0	2	0	08.1	C
BF00-095	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	9	0	2	0	08.1	P
BF00-096	C1890	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF00-097	C1885	ST. MARY'S/PLEASANTON CEMETERY	02.01, 02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
BF00-098	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	7	0	3	0	08.1	C
BF00-099	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	7	0	2	0	08.1	C
BF00-100	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF00-101	C1890	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF00-102	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
BF00-103	C1895	FARM	08.04	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
BF00-104	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
BF00-105	C1880	PEAKE LUTHERAN CEMETERY	02.00	1	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
BF00-106	C1885	FARM	08.04	8	0	4	0	08.1	C
BF00-107	1878	FAIRMONT PIONEER CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
BF00-108	C1895	HOUSE & CRIB ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	2	0	0	0	16.5.1, 08.1	C
BF00-109	C1900	FARM	08.04	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
BF00-110	1886	DIVIDE PIONEER CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
BF00-111	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
BF00-112	C1917	SCHOOL, DISTRICT #80	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	C
BF00-113	C1925	BARN ON NC FARM	08.04	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	P
BF00-114	C1887	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	2	0	3	0	08.1	C
BF00-115	C1890	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF00-116	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
BF00-117	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	7	0	3	0	08.1	C
BF00-118	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
BF00-119	1883	IMMANUEL LUTHERAN CEMETERY	02.03	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
BF00-120	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
BF00-121	C1910	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF00-122	C1905	FARM	08.04	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
BF00-123	C1915	FARM	08.04	4	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
BF00-124	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
BF00-125	C1910	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF00-126	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF00-127	C1925	BARN ON NC FARM	08.04	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	P
BF00-128	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	5	0	1	0	08.1	P
BF00-129	C1895	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF00-130	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
BF00-131	C1920	BARN ON NON-EXTANT FARM	08.04	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	P
BF00-132	C1890	RIVERDALE CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
BF00-133	C1908	FARM	08.04	6	0	2	0	08.1	P
BF00-134	1876	GIBBON RIVERSIDE CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	4	0	02.3.1	P
BF00-135	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
BF00-136	C1917	ABANDONED SCHOOL W/NC HOUSE	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	P
BF00-137	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
BF00-138	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
BF00-139	C1880	CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C

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BF00-140	C1917	ABANDONED SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	C
BF00-141	C1915	FARM	08.04	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
BF00-142	C1910	BARN ON NC HOUSE	08.04	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	P
BF00-143	C1910	FARM	08.04	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
BF00-144	C1905	FARM	08.04	7	0	3	0	08.1	C
BF00-145	C1915	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
BF00-146	C1880	STANLEY CEMETERY	02.00	1	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
BF00-147	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF00-148	C1885	ELMCREEK CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
BF00-149	C1900	FARM	08.04	6	0	2	0	16.5.1	C
BF00-150	C1910	FARM	16.05, 08.04	5	0	2	0	08.1	P
BF00-151	C1905	FARM	08.04	8	0	2	0	08.1	C
BF00-152	C1910	FARM	08.04	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
BF00-153	C1915	FARM	08.04	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
BF00-154	C1905	BARN ON NC FARM	08.04	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	P
BF00-155	C1910	BARN ON NC FARM	08.04	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
BF00-156	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
BF00-157	C1920	FARM	08.04	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
BF00-158	C1920	COVERED WAGON SOUVENIRS	12.02.04, 13.03	1	0	0	0	12.4.3	P
BF00-159	C1928	IRRIGATION PUMPING STATION	08.04	1	0	0	0	09.3.2.1, 08.4	C
BF00-160	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF00-161	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF00-162	C1925	FORMER MOTEL	12.02.04, 13.03	2	0	0	0	12.3.2	P
BF00-163	C1927	BICO'S CAFE/GARAGE/GAS STATION	12.02.04, 13.03	2	0	0	0	15.2.2,13.3.3.3,1	P
BF00-164	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
BF00-165	C1890	ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CEMETERY	02.01	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
BF00-166	C1925	BARN ON NC FARM	08.04	1	0	1	0	08.1.02	P
BF00-167	C1885	PRAIRIE CENTER CEMETERY	02.00	1	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
BF00-168	C1920	BARN & CUP ELEVATOR ON NC FARM	08.04	2	0	0	0	08.1.02, 08.1	P
BF00-169	C1895	FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF00-170	C1890	FARM	08.04	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
BF00-171	C1895	FARM	08.04	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
BF00-172	C1905	FARM	08.04	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
BF00-173	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF00-174	C1890	FARM	08.04	5	0	3	0	08.1	C
BF00-175	C1885	ABANDONED FARM WITH NC HOUSE	08.04	4	0	2	0	08.1	P
BF00-176	C1890	ST. JOHN'S CEMETERY	02.00	1	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
BF00-177	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	P
BF00-178	C1885	CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
BF00-179	C1924	FARM WITH NC HOUSE	08.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	P
BF00-180	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
BF00-181	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	2	0	2	0	16.5.1, 08.1.02	C
BF00-182	C1895	FARM WITH NC HOUSE	08.04	7	0	0	0	08.1	P
BF00-183	C1915	BARN ON NC FARM	08.04	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	P
BF00-184	1916	FARM	08.04	5	0	0	0	08.1	P
BF00-185	C1895	FARM	08.04	5	0	2	0	08.1	P
BF00-186	C1895	HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	3	0	2	0	16.5.1	E
BF00-187	C1900	ABANDONED BARN	08.04	1	0	1	0	08.1.02	P
BF00-188	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	2	0	2	0	08.1	C
BF00-189	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	5	0	2	0	08.1	C

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BF00-190	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	7	0	2	0	08.1	C
BF00-191	C1890	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF00-192	C1915	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
BF00-193	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
BF00-194	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
BF00-195	C1915	FARM	08.04	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
BF00-196	C1895	FARM	08.04	2	0	4	0	08.1	C
BF00-197	C1900	FARM	08.04	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
BF00-198	C1905	HOUSE ON NON-EXTANT FARM	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF00-199	C1920	ABANDONED POOLE SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3	E
BF00-200	C1905	FARM	08.04	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
BF00-201	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	2	0	2	0	08.1	C
BF00-202	C1885	MAJORS CEMETERY	02.00	1	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
BF00-203	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	4	0	3	0	08.1	C
BF00-204	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF00-205	C1895	FARM	16.05, 08.04	7	0	2	0	08.1	E
BF00-206	C1890	FARM	08.04	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
BF00-207	C1890	FARM	08.04	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
BF00-208	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
BF00-209	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
BF00-210	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
BF00-211	1879	SITE OF SODTOWN	16.05, 13.03	0	1	0	0		C
BF00-212	C1900	WELLHOUSE/PUMPHOUSE ON NC FARM	08.04	1	0	0	0	09.3.2.1.1	C
BF00-213	C1910	FARM	08.04	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
BF00-214	1880	SODTOWN CEMETERY	02.00	2	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
BF00-215	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
BF00-216	C1890	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
BF00-217	C1880	CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
BF00-218	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
BF00-219	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
BF00-220	C1900	HOUSE ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF00-221	C1910	FARM	08.04	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
BF00-222	C1917	HOUSE ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF00-223	C1915	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF00-224	C1910	HOUSE ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF00-225	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
BF00-226	C1890	ABANDONED FARM WITH CABINS	08.04, 07.05	9	0	3	0	08.1	C
BF00-227	C1919	FARM	08.04	10	0	1	0	08.1	C
BF00-228	C1935	CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	5	0	02.3.1	C
BF00-229	1910	HIGHLAND & CALVARY CEMETERIES	02.00	2	1	10	0	02.3.1	P
BF00-230	C1900	ABANDONED HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF00-231	C1900	CEMETERY	18.04.02, 02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
BF00-232	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.04, 18.04	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
BF00-233	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.04, 18.05.05	1	0	0	0	08.1	P
BF00-234	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
BF00-235	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	2	0	2	0	08.1	C
BF00-236	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
BF00-237	C1905	FARM	08.04	8	0	3	0	08.1	C
BF00-238	1890	FARM	08.04	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
BF00-239	C1920	HOUSE ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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BF00-240	C1900	FARM	08.04	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
BF00-241	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04, 18.05.05	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
BF00-242	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	16.05, 18.05.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
BF00-243	1885	BURGESS CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
BF00-244	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
BF00-245	C1920	FARM	08.04	10	0	2	0	08.1	C

BF01: AMHERST, BUFFALO COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	CONTRIBUTING STRU	OBJ	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
*BF01-001	1928	PUBLIC SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3	N
*BF01-002		HOUSE	16.05	0	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF01-003		UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	02.06.07	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	C
*BF01-004		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*BF01-005		BELSCHNER COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
*BF01-006		WAGNER COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
*BF01-007		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF01-008		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF01-009		AMHERST CITY HALL	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.1.5.1	N
*BF01-010		VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.2.2	C
*BF01-011		COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	N
*BF01-012	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF01-013	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF01-014	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF01-015	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF01-016	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF01-017	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF01-018	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF01-019	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF01-020	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF01-021	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF01-022	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF01-023	C1925	ABANDONED FILLING STATION	12.02.04, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3	C
BF01-024	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF01-025	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF01-026	C1900	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
BF01-027	C1895	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
BF01-028	C1925	FORMER SERVICE STATION	12.02.04, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3, 13.3.3. P	

APPENDICES

BF02: ELM CREEK, BUFFALO COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES.
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	CONTRIBUTING STRU OBJ	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
=====								
*BF02-001		COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0 0	12.1.2	C
*BF02-002		COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0 0	12.1.2	N
*BF02-003	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0 0	12.1.2	P
*BF02-004		FORMER BANK	15.05, 12.02.04	1	0	0 0	15.1.1	N
*BF02-005		COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0 0	12.1.1	C
*BF02-006		UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	02.06.07	1	0	0 0	02.1.4	N
*BF02-007	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	P
*BF02-008		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	C
*BF02-009		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	N
*BF02-010		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	N
*BF02-011		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	N
*BF02-012	C1915	CATHOLIC CHURCH	02.01	1	0	0 0	02.1.4	E
*BF02-013		CATHOLIC RECTORY	02.01	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	N
*BF02-014	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	P
*BF02-015		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	N
*BF02-016	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	P
*BF02-017		FORMER BANK	15.05	1	0	0 0	15.1.1	C
*BF02-018		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	C
*BF02-019		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	N
*BF02-020		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	N
*BF02-021	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	P
*BF02-022	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	P
*BF02-023	1922	ELM CREEK PUBLIC SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0 0	06.3	N
*BF02-024	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	P
*BF02-025		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	N
*BF02-026		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	C
*BF02-027		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	N
*BF02-028	1900	ODESSA U.P. DEPOT (RELOCATED)	13.04.01	1	0	0 0	13.5.2, 07.1.7	C
*BF02-029	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	P
*BF02-030		ELM CREEK OPERA HOUSE	07.07.01	1	0	0 0	07.1.4	C
BF02-031	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	C
BF02-032	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	P
BF02-033	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	C
BF02-034	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	P
BF02-035	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	C
BF02-036	C1927	FORMER MOTEL	12.02.04, 13.03	4	0	0 0	12.3.2	P
BF02-037	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	P
BF02-038	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	C
BF02-039	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	C
BF02-040	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0 0	16.5.1	C
BF02-041	C1885	CATHOLIC CEMETERY	02.01	0	1	2 0	02.3.1	C
BF02-042	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	C
BF02-043	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0 0	16.5.1	C
BF02-044	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	C

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BF02-045	C1910	ELMCREEK WATER WORKS	15.01	1	0	1	0	09.3.2.1, 15.5.2	C
BF02-046	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF02-047	C1910	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
BF02-048	C1885	ABANDONED COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
BF02-049	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF02-050	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF02-051	C1918	FORMER FILLING STATION	12.02.04, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3	P
BF02-052	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF02-053	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF02-054	C1910	ELECTRIC SUBSTATION	15.01	1	0	0	0	15.6.3	C
BF02-055	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF02-056	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF02-057	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF02-058	C1917	HOUSE (POSS. RECTORY)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF02-059	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
BF02-060	C1937	CAFE/RESTAURANT	12.02.04, 13.03	1	0	0	0	15.2.2	C

BF03: GIBBON, BUFFALO COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDG.	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
					SITE	STRU	OBJ		
*BF03-001		HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF03-002	1909	FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (NE)	02.06	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	N
*BF03-003		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF03-004	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*BF03-005		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF03-006		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF03-007		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF03-008		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF03-009		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF03-010		HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF03-011		ELEVATOR & WEIGH STATION	12.05.01	2	0	0	0	12.2.3	I
*BF03-012		HARRELL, J.W. BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	N
*BF03-013		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF03-014		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF03-015	1889	BAPTIST CHURCH	02.10.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	N
*BF03-016		METHODIST CHURCH (NE)	02.06	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	N
*BF03-017	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
*BF03-018	1912-	CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY	06.02.01.01	1	0	0	0	04.2.4	P
*BF03-019	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
*BF03-020		UNION PACIFIC DEPOT (NE)	13.04.01	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	N
*BF03-021	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	NRHP
*BF03-022		I.O.O.F. HALL	05.02.06	1	0	0	0	05.1.1	N
*BF03-023		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*BF03-024		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF03-025		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N

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*BF03-026	C1893	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*BF03-027		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF03-028	1911	GREEN, JOSEPH HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
BF03-029	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF03-030	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF03-031	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF03-032	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF03-033	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF03-034	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF03-035	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF03-036	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF03-037	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF03-038	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF03-039	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF03-040	C1920	FORMER FILLING STATION	12.02.04, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3	C
BF03-041	C1917	FORMER COMMERCIAL GARAGE	12.02.04, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
BF03-042	C1893	FORMER MOTEL COURT	12.02.04, 13.03	6	0	0	0	12.3.2	P
BF03-043	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF03-044	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF03-045	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF03-046	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF03-047	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF03-048	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF03-049	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF03-050	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF03-051	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF03-052	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF03-053	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF03-054	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF03-055	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF03-056	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF03-057	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF03-058	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF03-059	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF03-060	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF03-061	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF03-062	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF03-063	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF03-064	C1927	FORMER AUTO DEALERSHIP	12.02.04, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.9	C
BF03-065	C1923	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
BF03-066	C1920	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
BF03-067	C1920	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
BF03-068	C1920	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
BF03-069	C1920	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
BF03-070	C1920	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
BF03-071	C1917	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
BF03-072	C1910	FORMER BANK	15.05.03, 12.02	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	C
BF03-073	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF03-074	C1905	CITY MAINTENANCE BUILDING	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.2.2	P
BF03-075	C1925	GIBBON WATER TOWER	15.01	0	0	1	0	15.5.2	C

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BF05: KEARNEY, BUFFALO COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	CONTRIBUTING STRU	OBJ	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
*BF05-001		FIRST CHURCH OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE	02.99	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	
*BF05-002	1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
*BF05-003		NASH, W.L. BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
*BF05-004		LOWE BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
*BF05-005		COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
*BF05-006		TRACY BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	
*BF05-007	1888	HENLINE BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	
*BF05-008		KEARNEY CITY HALL	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.1.5.1	
*BF05-009		COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	
*BF05-010		COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	
*BF05-011	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*BF05-012		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF05-013	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF05-014	C1910	THE WHITEHOUSE APARTMENTS	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
*BF05-015		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF05-016		MOTHER HULL HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF05-017		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF05-018	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-019	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-020	C1888	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-021	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*BF05-022	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*BF05-023	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-024	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1, 16.5.7.1	I
*BF05-025	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*BF05-026	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*BF05-027	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-028	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*BF05-029	C1937	DUNN, R.J. HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-030		TWO HOUSES	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF05-031		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF05-032		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF05-033	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-034		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-035		*ZION LUTHERAN OFFICE	02.03	1	0	0	0		N
*BF05-036	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
*BF05-037		HOUSE (NOW MOTEL)	12.02.04, 16.05	1	0	0	0	12.3.2, 16.5.1	
*BF05-038		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	
*BF05-039		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	
*BF05-040		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	
*BF05-041		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	
*BF05-042		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	
*BF05-043		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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*BF05-044	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-045	HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF05-046	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF05-047	HOUSE AND GARAGE/BARN	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF05-048	C1917 HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*BF05-049	C1915 HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*BF05-050	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF05-051	C1915 HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*BF05-052	C1890 BOARDING HOUSE	12.02.04, 16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.6	P
*BF05-053	TWO HOUSES (NE)	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF05-054	C1900 HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*BF05-055	C1900 HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*BF05-056	C1910 HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-057	C1905 HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*BF05-058	C1910 HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*BF05-059	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF05-060	C1895 HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
*BF05-061	C1912 HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*BF05-062	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF05-063	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-064	C1905 HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-065	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	
*BF05-066	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF05-067	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-068	C1900 HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-069	C1895 HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*BF05-070	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-071	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-072	C1910 HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
*BF05-073	C1895 HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*BF05-074	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-075	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF05-076	C1937 HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-077	GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL	15.03	1	0	0	0	15.4.1	C
*BF05-078	C1885 HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-079	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF05-080	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-081	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-082	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF05-083	C1895 HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-084	C1900 HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-085	1890 BARND, JOHN HOUSE	16.05, 15.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1, 13.3.2.9	NRHP
*BF05-086	C1895 HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-087	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF05-088	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF05-089	HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF05-090	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF05-091	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF05-092	C1900 HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*BF05-093	HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N

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*BF05-094	C1938	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-095	C1938	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-096	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*BF05-097	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*BF05-098	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*BF05-099	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-100	C1900	FORMER CARRIAGE BARN	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*BF05-101	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*BF05-102	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-103	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*BF05-104	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*BF05-105	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*BF05-106	C1920	PIONEER PARK	07.06.03.04, 15	3	0	1	0	07.5.1, 09.3.2.1	P
*BF05-107	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*BF05-108	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*BF05-109	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-110	1924	GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH	02.02.02	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	C
*BF05-111		COMMERCIAL GARAGE	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	I
*BF05-112	C1887	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*BF05-113		KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS HALL	05.02	1	0	0	0	05.1.1	N
*BF05-114	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*BF05-115	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-116	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-117	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*BF05-118	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*BF05-119	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-120	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
*BF05-121	1889	CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH	02.10.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	E
*BF05-122	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-123	C1923	PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	02.04	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	E
*BF05-124	1908-	ST. LUKES PROT. EPISC. CHURCH	02.07	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	NRHP
*BF05-125	1925	KEARNEY JUNIOR HIGH	06.01.03	2	0	0	0	06.3.3	E
*BF05-126	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-127	C1945	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-128	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-129		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.7.1	N
*BF05-130	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
*BF05-131	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*BF05-132	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-133	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-134	1909	ST. JAMES CATHOLIC CHURCH	02.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
*BF05-135	C1920	SERVICE STATION	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3	I
*BF05-136	1906	THOMAS, DR. A.O. HOUSE	16.05, 06.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	NRHP
*BF05-137		KEARNEY B.N. DEPOT (NE)	13.04.02	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	N
*BF05-138	1891	UNION PACIFIC DEPOT (NE)	13.04.01	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	N
*BF05-139		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	
*BF05-140	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*BF05-141		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*BF05-142		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N

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*BF05-143	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*BF05-144	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-145	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*BF05-146	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-147	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-148	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*BF05-149	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-150	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-151	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
*BF05-152	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*BF05-153	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*BF05-154	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-155	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-156		BUFFALO CO. COURTHOUSE & JAIL	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.1.7	
*BF05-157	C1890	ELECTRIC ST. RAILWAY POWER PLT	15.05	2	0	3	0	15.6.1	E
*BF05-158	1938	MENS HALL	06.01.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.7	E
*BF05-159	C1920	CASE HALL	06.01.05	1	0	0	0	06.5.2	E
*BF05-160		ADMINISTRATION & CLASS BLDG.	06.01.05	1	0	0	0	06.5.2	N
*BF05-161	1889	FRANK, GEORGE HOUSE	16.05, 12.02	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	NRHP
*BF05-162	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*BF05-163	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
*BF05-164	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*BF05-165	1886	HANSON-DOWNING HOUSE	16.05, 05.02	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	NRHP
*BF05-166		T. B. HOSPITAL	15.03, 04.06	1	0	0	0	15.4.1	P
*BF05-167		KEARNEY LIBRARY	06.02.01	1	0	0	0	04.2.4	
*BF05-168		1ST. NATIONAL FINANCIAL CENTER	15.05	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	
*BF05-169	1911	U.S. POST OFFICE	04.06	1	0	0	0	04.1.1	NRHP
*BF05-170		ST. JAMES SQUARE	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	I
*BF05-171	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*BF05-172		SHELTON DEPOT	13.04.01	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	
*BF05-173		UNION PACIFIC DEPOT (NEW)	13.04.01	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	
*BF05-174	C1928	UNION PACIFIC DEPOT & HOTEL	13.04.01	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	P
*BF05-175	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF05-176		FORT THEATER	07.07	1	0	0	0	07.1.1	P
*BF05-177	C1940	NEBR. NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY	04.07	1	0	0	0	04.4.1.06	C
*BF05-178	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF05-179		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	
*BF05-180	1954	PENNEYS BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.4	N
BF05-181	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-182	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-183	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-184	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-185	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-186	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-187	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-188	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-189	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-190	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-191	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-192	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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BF05-193	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-194	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-195	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-196	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-197	C1917	KEARNEY WATERWORKS BUILDING	15.01	1	0	0	0	15.5	P
BF05-198	C1935	CITY UTILITY BUILDING	15.01	1	0	0	0	15.5	P
BF05-199	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-200	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-201	C1930	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-202	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-203	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-204	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-205	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-206	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-207	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-208	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-209	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-210	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-211	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-212	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-213	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-214	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-215	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-216	C1928	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-217	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-218	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-219	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-220	C1947	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-221	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-222	C1920	HOUSE (NOW FRAT. HOUSE-UNK)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-223	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-224	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-225	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-226	C1930	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-227	C1930	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-228	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-229	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-230	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-231	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-232	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-233	C1920	RENTAL HOUSE COMPLEX	16.05	5	0	0	0	16.5	C
BF05-234	C1920	RENTAL HOUSE COMPLEX	16.05	5	0	0	0	16.5	C
BF05-235	C1920	RENTAL HOUSE COMPLEX	16.05	6	0	0	0	16.5	C
BF05-237	C1920	RENTAL HOUSE COMPLEX	16.05	6	0	0	0	16.5	C
BF05-237	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-238	C1930	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-239	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-240	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-241	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-242	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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BF05-243	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-244	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-245	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-246	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-247	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-248	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-249	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-250	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-251	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-252	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-253	C1920	DUPLEX	12.02.04, 16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.3	C
BF05-254	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-255	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-256	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-257	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
BF05-258	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-259	C1925	WALDEMAR APARTMENT BUILDING	12.02.04, 16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.5	P
BF05-260	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-261	C1921	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
BF05-262	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-263	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-264	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-265	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-266	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-267	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-268	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-269	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-270	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-271	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-272	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-273	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-274	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-275	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-276	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-277	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-278	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-279	C1925	DUPLEX	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.3	C
BF05-280	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
BF05-281	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-282	C1945	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-283	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-284	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-285	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-286	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-287	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-288	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-289	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-290	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-291	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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BF05-292	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-293	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-294	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-295	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-296	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-297	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-298	C1920	COMMERCIAL SHOP	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
BF05-299	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-300	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-301	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-302	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-303	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-304	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-305	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-306	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-307	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-308	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-309	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-310	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-311	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-312	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-313	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-314	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-315	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-316	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-317	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-318	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-319	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-320	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-321	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-322	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-323	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-324	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-325	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-326	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-327	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-328	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-329	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-330	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-331	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-332	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-333	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-334	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-335	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-336	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-337	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-338	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-339	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-340	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-341	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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BF05-342	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-343	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-344	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-345	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-346	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-347	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-348	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-349	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-350	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-351	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-352	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-353	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-354	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-355	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-356	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-357	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-358	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-359	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-360	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-361	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-362	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-363	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-364	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-365	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-366	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-367	C1928	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-368	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-369	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-370	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-371	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-372	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-373	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-374	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-375	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-376	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-377	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-378	C1925	APARTMENT BUILDING	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.5	C
BF05-379	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-380	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-381	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-382	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-383	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-384	C1915	HOUSE/APARTMENT BUILDING	12.02.04, 16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.5	C
BF05-385	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-386	C1925	APARTMENT BUILDING	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.5	C
BF05-387	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-388	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-389	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-390	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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BF05-391	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-392	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-393	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-394	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-395	C1946	DUPLEX	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.3	C
BF05-396	C1925	APARTMENT BUILDING	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.5	C
BF05-397	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-398	C1925	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
BF05-399	C1925	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
BF05-400	C1925	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
BF05-401	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-402	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-403	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-404	C1920	APARTMENT HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.5	C
BF05-405	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-406	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-407	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-408	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-409	C1927	FORMER MOTEL COURT (NOW APTS)	12.02.04, 13.03	5	0	0	0	12.3.2	I
BF05-410	C1925	COPELAND HALL	06.01.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.7	C
BF05-411	C1925	HEATING PLANT	15.01, 06.01.05	1	0	0	0	15.6.1, 06.5.3	C
BF05-412	C1927	FOSTER FIELD	07.01	2	0	0	0	07.3.2	C
BF05-413	C1950	HAMMER MOTEL COURT (NOW APTS)	12.02.04, 13.03	2	0	0	0	12.3.2	C
BF05-414	C1930	FORMER T.B. LAUNDRY (NOW EDUC.)	15.03, 04.06	1	0	0	0	15.4.1	P
BF05-415	1939	T.B. HOSPITAL HEATING PLANT	13.03, 04.06	1	0	0	0	15.4.1	P
BF05-416	C1917	HOUSE	16.05, 04.06	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-417	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-418	1924	HARMON PARK	07.06.03.04	4	1	6	0	07.5.1, 07.6.3, 07.	E
BF05-419	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-420	C1930	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-421	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-422	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-423	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-424	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-425	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-426	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-427	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-428	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-429	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-430	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-431	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-432	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-433	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-434	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-435	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-436	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-437	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
BF05-438	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-439	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-440	C1927	APARTMENT BUILDING	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.5	P
BF05-441	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C

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BF05-442	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-443	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
BF05-444	C1947	COMMERCIAL GARAGE	12.02.01, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
BF05-445	C1927	FILLING STATION (NE)	12.02.04, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3	N
BF05-446	C1927	FILLING STATION	12.02.04, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3	I
BF05-447	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
BF05-448	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-449	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-450	C1945	FORMER MOTEL COURTYARD	12.02.04, 13.03	1	0	0	0	12.3.2	C
BF05-451	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-452	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
BF05-453	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
BF05-454	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-455	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-456	C1947	AUTO DEALERSHIP	12.02.04, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.9	C
BF05-457	C1940	MOTEL COURT (NOW WESTERN MOTEL	12.02.04, 13.03	2	0	0	0	12.3.2	C
BF05-458	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-459	C1945	PIONEER MOTEL	12.02.04, 13.03	4	0	1	0	12.3.2	C
BF05-460	C1927	FORMER AUTO DEALERSHIP	12.02.04, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.9	C
BF05-461	C1928	BUFFALO MOTEL COURT	12.02.04, 13.03	2	0	0	0	12.3.2	C
BF05-462	C1924	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
BF05-463	C1890	CHASE BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	I
BF05-464	C1900	FORMER BANK	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
BF05-465	C1915	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	I
BF05-466	1892	WILLIAMS COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
BF05-467	C1920	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	I
BF05-468	C1920	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
BF05-469	C1920	MASONIC TEMPLE/COMMERCIAL BLDG	05.02.05	1	0	0	0	05.1.1, 12.1.2	C
BF05-470	C1915	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
BF05-471	1927	MASONIC TEMPLE & THEATER BLDG.	07.07, 05.02.05	1	0	0	0	05.1.1, 07.1.1	P
BF05-472	C1915	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
BF05-473	C1937	FORMER COMM. GAR./SERV./APT.	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4, 16.5.5	C
BF05-474	C1915	COMMERCIAL GARAGE	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
BF05-475	C1925	COMMERCIAL GARAGE/SERVICE STAT	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
BF05-476	C1900	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	I
BF05-477	1914	BARTZ, C.A. COMMERCIAL BLDG.	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
BF05-478	C1927	COMMERCIAL GARAGE	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
BF05-479	C1940	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	I
BF05-480	C1890	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	I
BF05-481	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-482	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-483	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-484	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-485	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-486	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-487	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-488	C1887	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-489	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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BF05-490	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-491	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-492	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-493	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-494	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-495	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-496	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-497	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-498	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-499	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-500	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-501	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-502	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-503	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-504	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-505	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-506	C1929	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
BF05-507	C1920	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
BF05-508	C1921	COMMERCIAL GARAGE	12.02.04, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
BF05-509	C1905	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
BF05-510	C1925	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
BF05-511	C1928	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
BF05-512	C1917	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
BF05-513	C1917	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
BF05-514	C1927	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
BF05-515	C1927	APARTMENT BUILDING	12.02.04, 16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.5	C
BF05-516	C1928	CHURCH	02.99	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	C
BF05-517	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
BF05-518	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-519	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-520	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-521	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-522	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-523	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-524	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-525	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-526	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-527	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-528	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-529	1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-530	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-531	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-532	C1945	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-533	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-534	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-535	C1880	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-536	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-537	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-538	C1905	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C

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BF05-539	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-540	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
BF05-541	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-542	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-543	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-544	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-545	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-546	C1905	HOUSE/FARM	16.05	4	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-547	C1905	HOUSE ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-548	C1928	HOUSE	16.05	5	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-549	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-550	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-551	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-552	C1877	KEARNEY CEMETERY	02.00	2	1	4	0	02.3.1	C
BF05-553	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-554	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-555	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-556	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-557	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-558	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-559	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-560	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-561	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
BF05-562	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-563	C1920	BUFFALO COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS	07.03	10	0	4	0	07.4.5	C
BF05-564	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
BF05-565	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-566	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-567	C1893	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-568	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-569	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-570	C1945	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-571	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-572	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-573	C1928	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-574	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-575	C1893	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-576	C1888	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-577	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-578	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-579	C1913	APARTMENTS	12.02.04	2	0	0	0	16.5.5	C
BF05-580	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-581	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-582	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-583	C1888	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-584	C1888	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
BF05-585	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-586	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
BF05-587	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-588	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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BF05-589	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-590	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-591	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-592	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-593	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-594	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-595	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-596	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-597	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-598	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-599	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-600	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-601	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
BF05-602	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-603	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-604	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-605	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-606	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-607	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
BF05-608	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-609	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-610	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-611	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-612	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
BF05-613	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-614	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-615	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-616	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-617	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-618	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-619	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-620	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-621	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-622	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-623	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-624	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
BF05-625	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-626	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
BF05-627	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-628	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
BF05-629	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	P
BF05-630	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
BF05-631	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
BF05-632	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-633	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
BF05-634	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-635	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-636	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-637	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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BF05-638	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
BF05-639	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-640	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
BF05-641	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
BF05-642	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-643	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
BF05-644	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-645	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-646	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF05-647	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
BF05-648	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-649	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF05-650	C1950	FORMER ST. JOHN'S MOTEL	12.02.04, 13.03	9	1	1	0	12.3.2	I
BF05-651	C1916	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
BF05-652	C1912	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
BF05-653	C1915	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
BF05-654	C1915	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C

BF06: MILLER, BUFFALO COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES.
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDG.	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
					SITE	STRU	OBJ		
*BF06-001		BANK (NE)	15.05	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	N
*BF06-002		COMMERCIAL BUILDING (NE)	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	N
*BF06-003		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF06-004	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*BF06-005		MILLER CHRISTIAN CHURCH (RELOC	02.05.04	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	N
*BF06-006		UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	02.06.07	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	N
*BF06-007		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF06-008		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF06-009		MILLER PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL (NE)	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3	N
*BF06-010		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF06-011		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF06-012		MILLER U.P. DEPOT (NE)	13.04.01	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	N
*BF06-013		GRAIN ELEVATOR (NE)	12.05.01	1	0	0	0	12.2.3	N
*BF06-014	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*BF06-015	1908	ABEL BROTHERS OPERA HOUSE	07.07.01	1	0	0	0	07.1.4	C
BF06-016	C1887	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF06-017	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF06-018	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF06-019	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF06-020	1890	FIRST BANK OF MILLER	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
BF06-021	C1887	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF06-022	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF06-023	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF06-024	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF06-025	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF06-026	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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BF07: ODESSA, BUFFALO COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	CONTRIBUTING STRU	OBJ	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
*BF07-001		ODESSA PUBLIC SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3	N
*BF07-002		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF07-003		ODESSA COMMUNITY CHURCH	02.99	2	0	0	0	02.1.4:1	C
BF07-004	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF07-005		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF07-006	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

BF08: PLEASANTON, BUFFALO COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	CONTRIBUTING STRU	OBJ	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
*BF08-001	1909	BANK OF PLEASANTON	15.05	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	E
*BF08-002		COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	N
*BF08-003	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*BF08-004	C1895	U.P. DEPOT	13.04.01	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	P
BF08-005	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF08-006	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF08-007	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF08-008	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF08-009	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF08-010	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF08-011	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF08-012	C1904	FARMER'S STATE BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	C
BF08-013	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF08-014	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF08-015	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF08-016	1895,	UN. METH. CHURCH (ORIG LUTH.)	02.03	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	C
BF08-017	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF08-018	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF08-019	C1890	FORMER LIVERY/BLACKSMITH SHOP	12.02.04, 11.11	1	0	0	0	13.3.2.6, 10.06.0	C
BF08-020	C1908	WORT HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P

BF09: POOLE, BUFFALO COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES.
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	CONTRIBUTING STRU	OBJ	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
BF09-001	C1908	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
BF09-002	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF09-003	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF09-004	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P

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BF11: RAVENNA, BUFFALO COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	NAME	HISTORIC	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY	DOE
			CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	STRU	OBJ	TYPE	
*BF11-001	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*BF11-001	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*BF11-002	C1893	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*BF11-003		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF11-004	1928	RAVENNA PUBLIC SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3	N
*BF11-005		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF11-006	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
*BF11-007		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF11-008	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*BF11-009	C1895	WEST HOTEL	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.3.1	P
*BF11-010	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*BF11-011		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF11-012	1916-	RAVENNA PUBLIC CARNEGIE LIBRARY	06.02.01.01	1	0	0	0	04.2.4	E
*BF11-013		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF11-014		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF11-015		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF11-016	C1895	HOUSE & CARRIAGE BARN	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1, 13.3.2.8	P
*BF11-017	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*BF11-018		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF11-019		RAVENNA BURLINGTON DEPOT (NE)	13.04.02	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	N
*BF11-020		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF11-021	C1889	OPERA HOUSE & TAVERN (NE)	07.07.01	1	0	0	0	07.6.7, 07.1.4	N
*BF11-022	1934	CITY AUDITORIUM	04.02	1	0	0	0	07.1.2	E
BF11-023	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-024	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-025	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF11-026	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF11-027	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-028	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-029	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-030	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-031	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-032	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-033	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-034	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-035	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-036	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-037	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-038	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF11-039	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-040	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-041	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-042	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-043	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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BF11-044	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-045	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-046	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-047	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-048	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-049	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-050	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-051	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-052	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-053	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-054	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-055	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-056	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-057	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-058	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
BF11-059	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-060	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-061	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-062	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-063	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-064	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-065	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-066	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-067	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-068	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-069	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-070	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-071	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-072	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-073	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-074	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-075	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-076	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-077	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-078	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-079	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-080	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-081	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-082	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-083	C1920	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3	C
BF11-084	C1917	GRAND THEATER	12.02.04, 07.07	1	0	0	0	07.1.1	P
BF11-085	C1920	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
BF11-086	C1918	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
BF11-087	C1895	ABANDONED SALOON	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	07.6.7	C
BF11-088	C1937	NEBRASKA HIGHWAY #68 OVER-PASS	13.03.03	0	0	2	0	13.3.3.8	P
BF11-089	C1885	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
BF11-090	C1918	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
BF11-091	C1918	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
BF11-092	C1918	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
BF11-093	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
BF11-094	C1912	HOUSE (RECTORY OF UN. METH.)	02.06.07, 16.05	1	0	0	0	02.4.4	C

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BF11-095	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF11-096	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF11-097	C1954	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF11-098	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF11-099	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-100	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-101	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF11-102	C1940	PEDESTRIAN OVERPASS	06.3.3	0	0	1	0	?	P
BF11-103	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-104	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-105	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-106	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-107	C1917	CITY UTILITY BUILDING	04.02, 15.01	1	0	0	0	15.5	C
BF11-108	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-109	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-110	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-111	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-112	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-113	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-114	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-115	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-116	C1920	UNDERGROUND HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-117	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-118	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-119	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-120	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-121	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF11-122	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-123	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-124	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-125	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-126	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-127	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-128	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-129	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF11-130	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-131	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-132	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-133	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-134	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-135	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF11-136	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF11-137	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-138	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-139	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF11-140	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF11-141	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-142	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF11-143	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF11-144	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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BF11-145	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-146	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-147	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-148	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
BF11-149	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-150	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-151	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-152	C1900	LIVESTOCK COMMISSION & SALES	12.05.02	3	0	1	0	08.3	P
BF11-153	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-154	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-155	C1887	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-156	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-157	C1947	COMMERCIAL GARAGE	12.02.04, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	P
BF11-158	C1893	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF11-159	C1906	WEST HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

BF12: RIVERDALE, BUFFALO COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES.
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	CONTRIBUTING STRU	OBJ	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
*BF12-001		METHODIST CHURCH	02.06	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	N
*BF12-002	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
*BF12-003	C1900	BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
*BF12-004		COMMERCIAL BUILDING (NE)	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	N
*BF12-005		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF12-006		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF12-007		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF12-008		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF12-009		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF12-010		CHRISTIAN CHURCH	02.05.04	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	C
*BF12-011		RIVERDALE PUBLIC SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3	C
*BF12-012	C1890	UNION PACIFIC DEPOT (NE)	13.04.01	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	N
BF12-013	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF12-014	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF15-015	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF12-016	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF12-017	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF12-018	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF12-019	C1890	FORMER COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P

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BF14: SHELTON, BUFFALO COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	CONTRIBUTING STRU	OBJ	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
*BF14-001	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*BF14-002	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*BF14-003		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF14-004		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF14-005		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*BF14-006		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF14-007	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*BF14-008	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*BF14-009	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
*BF14-010	1908	SACRED HEART CATHOLIC CHURCH	02.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	C
*BF14-011		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF14-012		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF14-013		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF14-014		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*BF14-015	C1917	FORMER FILLING STATION	12.02.04, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3	P
*BF14-016		COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
*BF14-017	1909	MEISNER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
*BF14-018	1884	MEISNER/HOSTETLER OPERA HOUSE	07.07.01	1	0	0	0	07.1.4	C
*BF14-019	1887	M. STELLER BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	N
*BF14-020		COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
*BF14-021		COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	N
*BF14-022	1892	KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS	05.02	1	0	0	0	05.1.1	C
*BF14-023		COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
*BF14-024	1913-	CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY	06.02.01:01	1	0	0	0	04.2.4	E
BF14-025	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF14-026	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF14-027	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF14-028	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF14-029	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF14-030	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF14-031	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF14-032	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF14-033	C1925	IMPLEMENT/SHOP BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
BF14-034	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF14-035	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF14-036	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF14-037	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF14-038	C1925	COMMERCIAL GARAGE	12.02.04, 13.04	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
BF14-039	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF14-040	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF14-041	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF14-042	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF14-043	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF14-044	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E

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BF14-045	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF14-046	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF14-047	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF14-048	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
BF14-049	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF14-050	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF14-051	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF14-052	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF14-053	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF14-054	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF14-055	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
BF14-056	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF14-057	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF14-058	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF14-059	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF14-060	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF14-061	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF14-062	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF14-063	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF14-064	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF14-065	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF14-066	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF14-067	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF14-068	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
BF14-069	C1910	FORMER HOTEL	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.3.1	P
BF14-070	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF14-071	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF14-072	C1918	FORMER SERVICE/FILLING STATION	12.02.04, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3, 13.3.3.	P
BF14-073	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
BF14-074	C1925	SERVICE STATION & MOTEL	12.02.04, 13.03	5	0	0	0	13.3.3.4, 12.3.2	P

BF15: SWEETWATER, BUFFALO COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES.
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS			HISTORIC	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY	DOE	
NUMBER	DATE	NAME	CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	STRU	OBJ	TYPE	
BF15-001	C1900	AGRICULTURAL COMMERCIAL BLDG.	12.02.04	3	0	0	0	12.1.1	C

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