

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Multiple Property Documentation Form**

This form is used for documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (National Register Bulletin 16B). Complete each item by entering the requested information. For additional space, use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

New Submission Amended Submission

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

New Deal Work Relief Projects in Nebraska

B. Associated Historic Contexts

(Name each associated historic context, identifying theme, geographical area, and chronological period for each.)

New Deal Work Relief Projects in Nebraska, 1933-1942

C. Form Prepared by

Name/title Jill E. Dolberg/Review and Compliance Coordinator

Organization Nebraska State Historical Society

Date March 22, 2010

Street & Number 1500 R Street

Telephone (402) 471-4773

City or Town Lincoln

State Nebraska

Zip 68508

D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register Criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Michael J. Smith Director/CEO, State Historic Preservation Officer
Signature and title of certifying official

Dec. 13, 2010
Date

Nebraska State Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

I hereby certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

 Table of Contents for Written Narrative

Provide the following information on continuation sheets. Cite the letter and the title before each section of the narrative. Assign page numbers according to the instructions for continuation sheets in *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (National Register Bulletin 16B). Fill in page numbers for each section in the space below.

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for application to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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New Deal Work Relief Projects in Nebraska
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While the stock market crash in October of 1929 created a crisis in America's business and industry, agricultural areas throughout the United States had been in a depression for most of the decade of the 1920s. Farm prices that spiked during and after World War I fell as drastically as they had risen. As prices fell in the mid-1920s, farmers were faced with debts they were unable to pay. Farmers' incomes did not keep pace with inflation, and a devaluation in land prices contributed to their financial problems. Suffering in the agricultural economy caused economic problems for the rest of Nebraska at large. Black Tuesday was simply another devastating blow to an already depressed economy. As the authors of *Nebraska: A Guide to the Cornhusker State* described the Depression in 1939,

The condition of the farmers affected Nebraska merchants, lumber dealers, realtors, school teachers, laborers, and artisans. Housewives stocked their pantry shelves with the simplest essentials; construction lagged; school administrators curtailed their programs as tax receipts went down; day laborers, formerly sure of a place on Nebraska farms and in Nebraska industries, began the long trek of the unemployed.¹

By December of 1932, farm prices were the lowest in Nebraska history. In addition, Nebraska, and the rest of the Midwest, was suffering from a severe drought that caused valuable topsoil to erode, damaged crops and reduced agricultural production. Nation-wide, there were more than 12 million people unemployed and in need of assistance. Twenty-five percent of the American labor force was jobless.² State governments and local philanthropic organizations were incapable of supporting the vast numbers of destitute citizens who required help. The Federal government was forced to intercede, and with the inauguration of Franklin Delano Roosevelt in 1933, the New Deal was set in motion. In his first Inaugural Address on March 4, 1933, Roosevelt stated,

Our greatest primary task is to put people to work. This is no unsolvable problem if we face it wisely and courageously. It can be accomplished in part by direct recruiting by the government itself, treating the task as we would treat the emergency of war, but at the same time, through this employment, accomplishing greatly needed projects to stimulate and reorganize the use of our natural resources.³

Roosevelt's New Deal policies came in many manifestations, from the Social Security Act that provided monthly pensions to the elderly to direct relief payments from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and perhaps most importantly public work relief projects that provided jobs to America's able-bodied unemployed. Some of these projects took the form of road construction, sewer repair, ditch digging, reforestation projects, and the construction of public buildings, among many other projects.⁴ Throughout much of the Roosevelt administration, from 1933 to 1940 when public assistance was most required, billions of dollars were spent on projects intended to provide the worker with an opportunity to work. Under the Public Works Administration for instance, building programs led to the construction of 11,000 public buildings, including courthouses, firehouses, hospitals, gymnasiums, auditoriums, and schools, as well as over 100 airfields and 800 parks. They made repairs and improvements on more than 30,000 other pre-existing buildings, laid out 40,000 miles of public roads and repaired 150,000 miles of roads. PWA workers constructed 1,400 athletic fields and 1,800 swimming pools, and reforested 20,000 acres with trees and bushes.⁵

The National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 created the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works for the purpose of giving employment and enabling local and state governments to undertake public construction works that had

¹ Works Progress Administration, *Nebraska: A Guide to the Cornhusker State* (1939; rpt. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1979), 67; quoted in James C. Olson and Ronald C. Naugle, *History of Nebraska* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1997), 313.

² Phoebe Cutler, *The Public Landscape of the New Deal* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1985), 5.

³ *Inaugural Addresses of the Presidents of the United States*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. G.P.O.: for sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. G.P.O., 1989; Bartleby.com, 2001. www.bartleby.com/124/. [January 5, 2009].

⁴ Page Smith, *Redeeming the Time: A People's History of the 1920s and the New Deal* (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1987), 598.

⁵ Smith, 814.

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been on hold during the early depression years.⁶ According to a study of work relief projects completed at the close of the Great Depression, public works projects were provided

not primarily as a test of willingness to labor but rather as a means of conserving the skills, work habits, and morale of the able-bodied unemployed. Work-relief projects...are not conceived of merely as a means of frightening off applicants for relief. True work-relief undertakings therefore, cannot be selected in a haphazard fashion, emphasis is placed, rather, on securing projects which when completed will be of value to the community.⁷

Roosevelt was convinced that public works projects were far better for America's morale than public relief, or "the dole", because such projects were not simply handouts to the needy. They were a means of providing the unemployed with a way to help themselves. To that end, Roosevelt's administration created a number of agencies that were purposed with funding projects that would provide not only a public benefit but would also require local labor and thus provide employment to the local community. A synopsis of the agencies and their roles in the New Deal follows.

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) was the name given by the Roosevelt Administration to a program similar to unemployment-relief efforts of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) set up by Herbert Hoover and the U.S. Congress in 1932. It was established as a result of the Federal Emergency Relief Act (ch. 30, 48 Stat. 55, enacted 1933-5-12). The Act was the first direct-relief operation under the New Deal, and was headed by Harry L. Hopkins, a New York social worker who was one of Franklin D. Roosevelt's most influential advisers. Hopkins was a believer in relief efforts that emphasized work, and FERA's main goal was to alleviate adult unemployment. In order to achieve this, FERA provided state assistance for the unemployed and their families. From its inception in May 1933 until it closed its operations in December 1935, it gave states and localities \$3.1 billion to operate local work projects and transient programs. FERA provided work for over 20 million people and developed facilities on public lands across the country. Faced with continued high unemployment and concerns for public welfare during the coming winter of 1933-34, FERA instituted the Civil Works Administration (CWA) as a \$400 million short-term measure to get people to work. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration was terminated in 1935 and its work taken over by the Works Progress Administration and the Social Security Board.

President Roosevelt unveiled the CWA on November 8, 1933. The jobs the CWA created were merely temporary, lasting the duration of the hard winter of 1933. Harry L. Hopkins was put in charge of the organization. The CWA created construction jobs, mainly improving or constructing modest buildings and bridges. Overzealous in its desire to allocate its funding toward jobs, CWA projects permitted not more than ten percent of funds to be used for equipment or materials.⁸ Often the states or municipalities were forced to supply the materials for projects, which led to very simply designed buildings of modest size with little elaboration in their design.

The CWA ended on March 31, 1934, under the advice of Lewis Douglas, Director of the Budget, after costing \$200 million a month. The excessive cost of this administration is due to the fact that it hired 4 million people and was primarily concerned with paying them high wages. Although the CWA provided many with a job, a livelihood and hope, there were many who criticized it for its extravagant cost and limited effects. Over the course of its five month run, it spent over a billion dollars, although initial plans projected a maximum cost of \$400,000,000. Al Smith, a bitter opponent of Roosevelt, and Harold Ickes, Roosevelt's Secretary of the Interior and director of the PWA, were two main protesters, and it is largely from their objection that the CWA was ended in March 1934.

⁶ Arthur E. Burns and Edward A. Williams, *Federal Work, Security, and Relief Programs* (Washington D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1941), 70.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 27.

⁸ Nebraska Historic Bridge Inventory, January 1991.

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The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was created by the Seventy-Third Congress by Public Act No. 5, March 21, 1933, which authorized the Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) program. The continuation of this function was provided for in the Congressional Act of June 1937, which also officially changed the name of the ECW to its more popular designation, the Civilian Conservation Corps. During the nine years of this program's existence, 3 million single men between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five were employed in vigorous outdoor labor planting trees, fire prevention, erosion control, terracing farmland, and so on. They also built picnic shelters, viewing towers and scenic roads in state and National Parks.

When a man took the oath of enrollment, he entered into a contract with the U.S. government to stay for six months in return for \$30 per month in a cash allowance, food, clothing, shelter and medical services.⁹ Of the \$30 the men earned per month, and they were required to send \$25 home to their families. By the end of 1935, the men in the CCC camps had sent approximately \$240,000,000 home to support their dependents.¹⁰ The CCC was run like a military campaign with the men living in barracks, rising at 6 a.m., and closing the day with a "retreat flag ceremony."¹¹ Approximately 1,500,000 young men had been enrolled in the CCC by the end of 1935, and the largest number at any one time was 519,861. The men remained in the CCC for an average of eight months. At one time or another there were thirty different CCC Companies operating within Nebraska, which may have stayed in one location or relocated their camp to another site. In all there were approximately forty-five camp locations in Nebraska.

In 1936, a report released by H. W. Jespensen, reformatory superintendent for the state of Nebraska, credited CCC Camps with lowering the state reformatory population. In the three years that the CCC had operated, there was almost a 25% reduction in the population of the Nebraska Reformatory. Prior to 1933, the population of the reformatory showed an almost uninterrupted increase. Jespensen said he could see no other reason for such a decrease. "The CCC camps keep young men out of trouble," he said.¹²

Indian Emergency Conservation Works. Similar to the more familiar Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), this program has often been referred to as the Indian CCC. President Roosevelt approved a separate conservation program for Native Americans in late April of 1933.¹³ The first projects under this new program were initiated by June of the same year. Most enrollees in the IECW were 30 or younger, however there were no age restrictions, and Native Americans in their 60s worked alongside younger men. Enrollees worked for \$30.00 per month. One of the many ways in which the IECW differed from the CCC was camp life. The living arrangements of the enrollees varied according to local needs. The living arrangement most widely used allowed enrollees to live at home, which allowed Native Americans to maintain a connection to their homes and to their families. Typical projects included fencing, stream clearance, well drilling, soil erosion control, irrigating subsistence gardens and constructing stock ponds. Projects were generally small, and often offered benefits in improving daily life, like road building and the construction of telephone lines. Partially in response to the continuing drought, projects in the upper Midwest emphasized water development and irrigation. Large elaborate dams designed primarily for flood control and irrigation were constructed after 1935 and were a departure from the projects of other districts.

The Public Works Administration (PWA) was created by the National Industrial Recovery Act on June 16, 1933. The PWA spent several billion dollars on public works in order to provide employment, improve the public welfare, and contribute to the renaissance of American industry. Between July 1933 and March 1939, the PWA funded more than 34,000 construction projects, spending over \$6 billion, but never succeeded in returning the level of industrial activity to pre-1929

⁹ *Cedar Bluffs Standard*, 20 December 1934.

¹⁰ *Columbus Daily Telegram*, 19 December 1935.

¹¹ Phoebe Cutler, *The Public Landscape of the New Deal* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1985), 7.

¹² *Hastings Daily Tribune*, 18 March 1936.

¹³ *New York Times*, 1 May 1933.

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levels.¹⁴ Neither did it significantly affect the country's chronic unemployment problem or stimulate an increase in small businesses nationwide. Roosevelt was opposed to deficit spending, and refused to spend the amounts of money necessary to significantly affect these issues. As it was, the projects that were undertaken most often provided temporary employment that was gone as soon as the project was completed. The PWA did, however, provide the federal government with a mechanism for distributing funds to local governments, and placed conservation firmly in the national mindset. When the United States entered World War II and American industry prepared for war, it became obvious the PWA had outlived its usefulness, and it was abolished in June of 1941.

Often confused with the PWA, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) operated from 1935 to 1943, and employed approximately eight million people. The range of WPA projects that were funded between these years was vast, from sewing circles to large construction projects. The WPA administered every aspect of a project, from hiring workers, to acquiring materials and supervision of the labor. The WPA had an enormous budget, and very little oversight. With an official mandate to focus on projects that were short in duration and low in cost, an enormous number of swimming pools, community buildings and auditoriums were constructed. The organization would fund up to 80% of a project's budget, and the projects were supposed to have a cap of a maximum of \$25,000.00.¹⁵ Nevertheless, a multitude of larger projects were also funded with WPA monies.

The emphasis on rejuvenating local economies through job creation often led to labor-intensive building techniques using locally available materials, such as timber, limestone or fieldstone. As a result, many WPA-built facilities display a distinctive architectural style that is quite consistent from region to region, while their use of local materials provided a clear visual and aesthetic tie unique to their immediate surroundings.

The National Youth Administration (NYA) was a program that attempted to provide aid to the youth in America. It was created in June 1935 by Executive Order 7086, based upon the recommendation of Eleanor Roosevelt. The NYA had multiple facets aimed at various segments of the youth population. For males and females enrolled in high school, college and graduate school, the NYA provided funds to enable the youths to continue schooling in exchange for work. The purpose of this program was to keep young adults from competing for the scarce number of jobs in the general work force. For youth not in school whose families received relief, a work project program was available. Ideally, these projects were to be educational to provide some form of vocational training and were to serve both the youth and the community in which they lived. Examples of such projects in Nebraska included landscaping a forty-acre park in Lincoln and the construction of a park in Alliance. In Central City, Nebraska youth attended a weekly class to learn the use of slide rules and other tools of the surveying trade while working for the county surveyor's office. Statistics for Nebraska during the years 1935-1938 indicate that 6,201 young people enrolled in either the student aid or work project programs of the NYA.

Prairie States Forestry Project. From 1935 until 1942, when Congress transferred the planting and maintenance of farmstead and field shelterbelts to the Soil Conservation Service, the Prairie States Forestry Project, or Forest Service, using WPA labor, planted 217,582,890 trees in belts covering 238,212 acres and stretching 18,599 miles in North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and North Texas. Most of the trees in this reforestation project were planted by hand. The best 11-man crews could plant between 5000 and 6000 trees in an eight hour day in previously cultivated earth. Of the 18,599 miles planted, Nebraska received over 4000 tree-lined miles, more than any other state. The belts varied in length from one-eighth of a mile to a mile, and averaged about ten rows of trees, containing between five and eight different species. The total cost of the program was almost \$14,000,000, of which almost 90% was paid to farmers affected by the drought, and mostly for their labor on WPA planting crews.¹⁶

¹⁴ The Eleanor Roosevelt Papers. "Public Works Administration." Teaching Eleanor Roosevelt, ed. by Allida Black, June Hopkins, et. al. Hyde Park, New York: Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site, 2003. <http://www.nps.gov/archive/elro/glossary/pwa.htm> [Accessed May 14, 2008].

¹⁵ Phoebe Cutler, *The Public Landscape of the New Deal* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1985), 7.

¹⁶ *Norfolk Daily News*, 30 April 1946.

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Resettlement Administration. The premise behind this program was to relocate families to small plots of land for the production of fruits and vegetables, with the ultimate goal of the families achieving self-sufficiency. Constructed in the mid-1930s as one of Roosevelt's New Deal programs, farmsteads were built with federal and state relief funds which were administered first by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and then transferred to the Resettlement Administration. They were intended to provide financial security, housing and self-sufficiency to needy families during the Great Depression. Approximately eight to twelve percent of families in Nebraska were eligible for rehabilitation assistance. One hundred twenty-nine families were settled in eight locations in Nebraska: Two Rivers, between the Platte and the Elkhorn in Douglas and Saunders Counties; Falls City; Fairbury; Grand Island; Loup City; Kearney; South Sioux City; and Scottsbluff.¹⁷ Each family received a four to seven-acre plot for its own use and farmed the rest of the land cooperatively, sharing costs, labor and profits. The federal government was to be paid back, with interest, the monies advanced for the land and the building of new homes and barns.

The program did not last very long before it was cancelled, the land and buildings sold and the people scattered. The program came under heavy criticism nationally because it was considered communistic, in some cases the houses were low in quality, and continuing drought and the ensuing lack of significant income prevented the farmers from making payments to the government. In September 1937, the Resettlement Administration was supplanted by the Farm Security Administration which had far different goals and the farmsteads were dissolved.

¹⁷ Dorothy Weyer Creigh. *Nebraska, Where Dreams Grow* (Lincoln, Nebraska: Miller and Paine, Inc, 1980), 133.

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Associated Property Types

Properties associated with New Deal work relief projects related to infrastructure (1933-1942)

DESCRIPTION: For the purposes of this property type, infrastructure refers to properties related to the underlying or connecting systems that support public facilities in Nebraska. Resources in this category are related to water supply, waste disposal and sanitation facilities, maintenance, electricity production, irrigation systems and public access. The majority of resources within this property type are functional in nature, which in turn informed their design. These resources are often unobtrusive or have been altered or replaced since they were first constructed. Few exhibit elements of style.

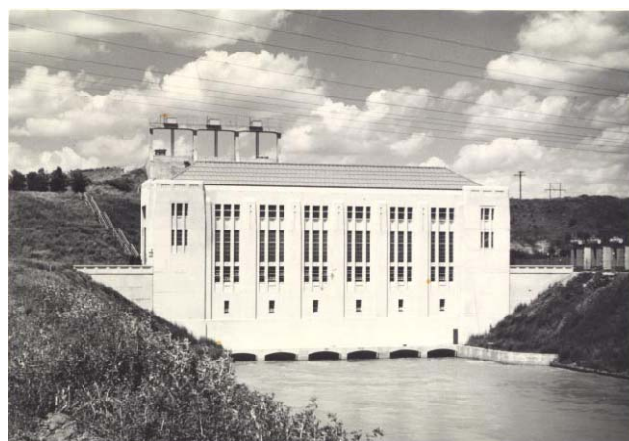
Resources related to the water supply may include sewer lines and water mains that New Deal agencies laid in cities and towns throughout Nebraska, which are difficult to document and assess for integrity. Many will have been replaced outright. Generally these types of resources will not be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Buildings related to water supply and waste disposal might include pump houses, water plants, sanitation plants, and so on. These buildings are often simple in nature and lack extensive ornamentation, although there are exceptions.

Resources related to maintenance also tend to be functional in design, and would include maintenance buildings, sheds, service buildings and garages. County highway departments in several counties in Nebraska built small buildings for housing road maintenance equipment, snow plows, and storage for highway patrol units.

Resources related to the production of electricity are varied, but can be represented by vast systems of canals, penstocks and generation buildings. Likewise, irrigations systems from the era moved vast amounts of dirt to create canals and reservoirs in order to provide water to farmers in the region. These systems often covered several counties.



Irrigation Headquarters Building, Bridgeport, Nebraska, 1937



Columbus Power House, Loup Public Power, Platte County, Nebraska, 1937.

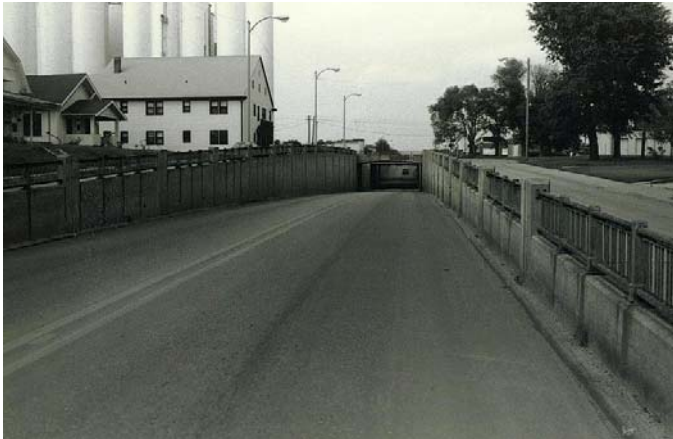
The improvement and extension of streets and roads was a popular New Deal era project with an obvious public benefit. The roads themselves would be difficult to evaluate for National Register eligibility due to prolific road building during the era and the fact that most roads will have been resurfaced many times since they were first built. However, road building often led to the construction of bridges and culverts to support the road system. Many would have been simple and functional, built primarily of concrete with few elaborations. These bridges and culverts need not be considered. However there may be exceptions, such as examples of bridges or culverts that were rustically faced in stone, or perhaps was an example of a far larger or more elaborate structure.

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York Underpass, 1939 (NRHP listed 1992)

SIGNIFICANCE: After a decade of financial hardship, communities throughout Nebraska were eager to repair or replace crumbling infrastructure that they otherwise would not have had the means to build. Road and street repair were often popular projects with the public as they clamored for safe, smooth roads for travel within and between their cities. Within weeks of the New Deal's establishment, Nebraskan men were out repairing streets and roads.

Properties associated with work relief projects related to infrastructure are significant links to the history of New Deal programs. They represent the new approach of the Roosevelt administration toward unemployment relief and the development of public facilities. Resources in this category will have significance under Criterion A in the area of Social History, as they are associated with the New Deal's solutions to the need for unemployment relief during the Depression. A small number of properties may have significance under Criterion C in the area of Architecture or Engineering.

REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS: Besides possessing significance, properties associated with New Deal infrastructure projects must meet criteria based on the seven aspects of integrity: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, specified in NPS Bulletin 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. Properties may be eligible under Criterion C for their engineering or Criterion A for Agriculture, Industry, Social History or Transportation. Because of the wide range of property types, integrity standards for this category must be broad. A resource should be in its original location and its setting must be relatively intact. Eligible properties cannot have been significantly altered, although the rarity of a certain type of resource may allow some flexibility in this regard. Exterior walls should not be obscured with modern siding, and later additions should not overwhelm the original building or hide the main façade. Window and door openings must remain intact, ideally with the original elements extant. Many of the resources in this property type are functional in design, in which case the presence of most of the original materials is vital. This is true of buildings and structures. Functional design is representative of the typical workmanship of New Deal agencies for buildings and structures in this category, and properties should continue to reflect this in order to be considered eligible. Properties eligible to be considered must have been designed and constructed by workers under the auspices of the New Deal relief agencies, and possess the characteristics associated with their work. If intact, the sum of all the above elements together determines the property's feeling, or its expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of the New Deal era. When considering irrigation systems and electricity generation for National Register eligibility, these properties should be considered as a whole unit, as no single portion of the system would exist without the others.

What follows is a list of infrastructure-related properties constructed in the state of Nebraska, but it is not necessarily complete. Properties marked with an asterisk are already listed in the National Register of Historic Places at the time of this writing.

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Infrastructure

16 th Street Overpass	Hastings	AD04-	WPA	1935
Burlington Avenue Underpass	Hastings	AD04-	WPA	1935
Municipal Light and Power Plant	Hastings	AD04-	PWA	1936
Juniata Water Supply System	Juniata	AD08-	WPA	1938
Nebraska's First Shelterbelt	Rural Antelope Co.	AP00-083		1935
Neligh Viaduct	Neligh	AP04-		1937
Dam on Elkhorn River near Neligh	Neligh vicinity	AP00-	PWA	1935
Alliance Railroad Overpass	Alliance	BX01-	PWA	1936
Water Conservation Dams	Rural Brown Co.	BW00-	FERA	1934
Elm Creek Drainage Ditch	Rural Buffalo Co.	BF02-	PWA	1935
Kearney TB Hospital Heating Plant	Kearney	BF05-411	PWA	1939
Kearney Highway Shed	Kearney	BF05-	WPA	1938
Kearney Machine Shop	Kearney	BF05-198		1935
Ravenna Overpass/Viaduct	Ravenna	BF11-		1937
Burt County Rural Public Power Co.	Burt County	BT00-	REA	1938
Rural Sanitation Project	Rural Burt County	BT00-	WPA	1936
*Tekamah City Bridge	Tekamah	BT06-049		1934
Rising City Water Works	Rising City	BU13-	PWA	1935
Louisville Water Works	Louisville	CC07-	PWA	1937
Highway Patrol Shed	Hartington	CD07-	WPA	1938
Hartington Sewage Disposal Plant	Hartington	CD07-	PWA	1934
Imperial Valley Power and Irrigation Project	Imperial	CH04-	PWA	1934
Merriman Waterworks Project	Merriman	CE10-	PWA	1934
Wood Lake Electric Plant	Wood Lake	CE15-	PWA?	1935
Sutton Power Building	Sutton	CY12-050		1938
Sutton Cemetery	Sutton	CY12-164	WPA	1938
Trumbull Water Works	Trumbull	CY13-	PWA	1936
Dam on Miller Farm	Rural Custer Co.	CU00-	FERA	1934
Shelterbelt	Rural Custer Co.	CU00-	Forest Service	1935
Arnold Light and Water Plant	Arnold	CU03-030	PWA	1937
Arnold Sanitary Sewer	Arnold	CU03-		1938
Broken Bow Bridges	Broken Bow	CU05-	WPA	1938
Broken Bow Streets and Sidewalks	Broken Bow	CU05-098	WPA	1937, 1938
Callaway Sewer Project	Callaway	CU06-	PWA	1935
Oconto Water System	Oconto	CU14-	PWA	1935
Sargent Sanitary Sewer	Sargent	CU17-	PWA	1937
Jackson Water System	Jackson	DK04-	PWA	1935
Gothenburg Water Power Project	Gothenburg	DS06-	PWA	1935
Lexington Water Works	Lexington	DS07-	PWA	1935
Big Springs Bridge	Big Springs	DU01-	PWA	1935-
Allen City Garage	Allen	DX01-024	WPA?	
Newcastle Sanitary Sewer	Newcastle	DX07-	WPA	1937
Elkhorn River Bridge	Rural Dodge Co.	DD00-080		1932
Dodge Water Works	Dodge	DD03-	PWA	1934
Fremont Municipal Power Plant	Fremont	DD05:D-151	PWA	1938
Fremont Viaduct	Fremont	DD05:E-018	PWA	1936
Hooper Paving Project	Hooper	DD06-	PWA	1935
Omaha Municipal Gas and Water Distribution Systems		DO09:	WPA	1938
Omaha Docks	Omaha	DO09:	PWA	1938
*South Omaha Bridge	Omaha	DO09:0097-001		1933-35
10 th Street Viaduct	Omaha	DO09:0121-087		1939-40
13 th Street Widening	Omaha	DO09:	WPA	1936
*Saddle Creek Underpass	Omaha	DO09:0322-014	CWA	1934
Dodge Street Subway	Omaha	DO09:1778-001		1937

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Valley Water System		Valley	DO11-	PWA	1935
Benkelman Park Road		Benkelman	DN01-	PWA	1935
Franklin Bridge		Franklin	FR00-072		1932 & 1936
Campbell Waterworks		Campbell	FR02-	PWA	1937
Stockville Municipal Water System		Stockville	FT06-	WPA	1938
Arapahoe Light Plant improvements			FN01-	WPA	1938
Arapahoe Water System		Arapahoe	FN01-	WPA	1938
Beaver City Water Building and Works			FN02-	PWA	1934
*Burwell Bridge		Burwell	GF00-013		1940-41
Tri-County Supply Canal Bridge		Rural Gosper Co.	GO00-046	PWA	1938
Grand Island Storm Sewer		Grand Island	HL06-	CWA	1934
Grand Island City Water Plant		Grand Island	HL06-	WPA	1938
Eddy Street Underpass		Grand Island	HL06-586		
Aurora Viaduct		Aurora	HM00-102		1936
Republican River Bridge		Rural Harlan Co.	HN00-061		1935
Milrose Creek Bridge		Rural Harlan Co.	HN00-062		ca. 1935
Trenton Sewer System		Trenton	HK05-	PWA	1934
O'Neill Sewage System		O'Neill	HT13-	WPA	1938
Dannebrog Bridge		Dannebrog vicinity	HW00-		1934
Culvert		Rural Jefferson Co.	JF00-082		1938
14 th Street Viaduct		Fairbury	JF04-		1936
Jansen Viaduct		Jansen	JF07-		1936
Bridge over the Little Blue River		Powell	JF09-	WPA	1936
Tri-County Project		Rural Kearney Co.	KN00-	PWA	1933-1943
Brule State Aid Bridge		Rural Keith Co.	KH00-093	PWA	1934-35
Keystone Dam		Keystone	KH02-	PWA	1935-
Ten Bridges near Verdigre		Verdigre vicinity	KX00-	WPA	1935
Dams on Farmsteads		Rural Knox Co.	KX00-	FERA	1935
Missouri River Bridge		Niobrara	KX08-		1936
Waterworks System extension		Wausa	KX16-	WPA/PWA	1935, 1937
Bridge		Rural Lancaster Co.	LC00-107	WPA	1940
Bridge		Rural Lancaster Co.	LC00-108	WPA	1940
Water Works		Lincoln	LC13:	PWA	1934
Sutherland Project		Rural Lincoln Co.	LN00-	PWA	1933-1939
Platte Valley Public Power Plant		Rural Lincoln Co.	LN00-117	PWA	1935
North Platte Waterworks		North Platte	LN06-631		1940
North Platte Muni Petrol Shed		North Platte	LN06-	WPA	1936
DeGroot Shelterbelt		Rural Madison Co.	MD00-	Forest Service	1939
Water Conservation Dams		Rural Madison Co.	MD00-	FERA	1934-1935
Madison Municipal Ice Plant		Madison	MD03-	WPA	1935
Sanitary Sewer System		Meadow Grove	MD04-		1936
Brick Turning on Norfolk Avenue		Norfolk	MD06-	WPA	1934-1936
13 th Street/Highway 81 Overpass		Norfolk	MD06-		1936
North Fork Channel Change & Spillway			MD06-	WPA	1936
Municipal Water Dept Building		Bridgeport	MO04-077	PWA	1937
Fullerton Water System		Fullerton	NC02-	WPA	1938
*Brownville Bridge		Brownville vicinity	NH00-085		1939
Culvert		Rural Nemaha Co.	NH00-093		ca1933-42
Rural Sanitation Project		Rural Nuckolls Co.	NU00-	WPA	1937
Krebsbach Farm dam pond		Rural Nuckolls Co.	NU00-	FERA/CCC	1935
Nebraska City Viaduct		Nebraska City	OT06:D-220		1937
Central Nebraska Power and Irrigation District			PP00-	PWA	1930s
Funk Water Supply System		Funk	PP03-	WPA	1938
Plainview Municipal Light Plant		Plainview	PC06-	WPA	1937
Loup Hydroelectric Plant		Platte Co.	PT00-168	PWA	1934

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Creek Straightening near Creston	Creston	PT03-	WPA	1935
Lindsay Sewage Disposal System	Lindsay	PT06-	WPA	1936
Republican River Bridge	Rural Red Willow Co.	RW00-	WPA	1939
Flood Control Dams	Rural Red Willow Co.	RW00-	WPA	1939
Indianola Sanitary Sewer	Indianola	RW03-		1936
McCook Canning Plant	McCook	RW05-	FERA	1934
*Rulo Bridge	Rulo vicinity	RH00-066		1938-39
Rulo Viaduct	Rulo vicinity	RH00-084		1940
Culvert	Rural Richardson Co.	RH00-086		1938-40
Stella Municipal Water Works	Stella	RH10-		1935
Papillion Public Works Dept	Papillion	SY08-019		ca 1933
Ashland Water Plant	Ashland	SD01-		
*Ashland Bridge	Ashland	SD01-079	FERA	1936
Wahoo Water Works	Wahoo	SD16-	PWA	1937
Henry Earthen Dam	Henry	SF03-	FERA	1934
*Colclessor Bridge	Rural Sheridan Co.	SH00-042	FEAPW	1933-34
*Loosveldt Bridge	Rural Sheridan Co.	SH00-043	FEAPW	1933-34
Gordon Municipal Water Works	Gordon	SH05-	PWA	1935
Bridge Repair and Painting Project	Rural Wayne Co.	WY00-	WPA	1936
Bartlett Water System	Bartlett	WH01-		1936
*York Underpass	York	YK11-051	WPA	1939

Properties associated with New Deal work relief projects related to parks and recreation (1933-1942)

DESCRIPTION: Resources included in this property type are related to nature appreciation, picnicking, team sports, swimming, scouting and other recreational activities that fall into what are generally considered to be traditional outdoor pursuits. In general, the WPA and other New Deal work programs designed many of the buildings and structures included in this property type to be compatible with their surroundings, constructing them of native materials, often fieldstone, and often in a rustic style. Others were constructed of brick or formed concrete, including bathhouses associated with New Deal pools or in one instance, a sonatorium. In Nebraska, FERA, the CWA, the WPA and the NYA were all involved in park development, expansion and improvement. They built stone steps and small foot bridges, retaining walls, band shells, park benches and shelters, and restroom facilities. They were intended to enhance the natural landscape and reinforce the beauty of the terrain.



Legion Memorial Park Bandshell, Auburn, Nebraska 1940
(NRHP listed 2003)



Harmon Park Sonatorium, Kearney, Nebraska, 1938 (NRHP nomination pending)

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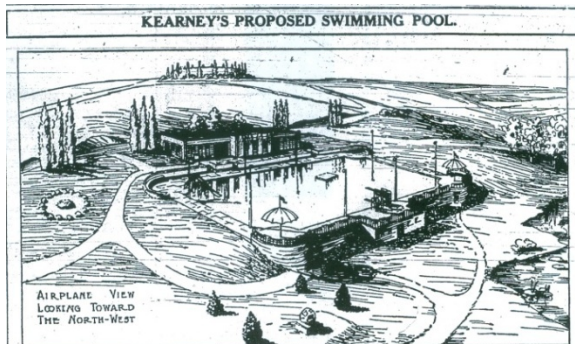
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The use of recycled materials should be noted too, although these materials may not differentiate themselves outwardly from brand new materials of the era. New Deal agencies were called upon to demolish old buildings as well as to construct new, and often for lack of funds for new materials a community may call upon workmen to save bricks, broken concrete and framing wood for use on other projects.

New Deal agencies did much to increase the opportunities for the public to play, both by expanding facilities in existing parks and developing new ones. A fully developed picnic site might have stone, metal or brick fireplace ovens, drinking fountains and water pumps, nearby restrooms, and sometimes a shelter, usually of timber or field stone. Larger parks often had an enclosed shelter house, sometimes designed to house multiple uses. They may contain restrooms and/or concession areas. Imaginatively constructed of native materials, these buildings were partly or wholly enclosed. Enclosed shelter houses usually had at least one large fireplace. Architecturally, shelter houses often exhibit Craftsman elements or those of the park rustic style.

The WPA indulged the public's growing interest in active recreational pursuits with the construction of pools and accompanying bathhouses. In the 1930s, swimming in natural waters was commonplace, so beaches were often created along rivers and streams, and the swimming experience enhanced by building dams to create pools and lagoons, sometime with a shelter on the shore. Concrete wading pools in parks and playgrounds found favor as WPA projects. Larger parks and pools had them for the enjoyment of smaller children. These were usually round or oblong concrete basins seldom more than a few inches deep.



Swimming Pool and Bathhouse concept drawing, Kearney, Nebraska, 1937.

FERA, the CWA, the WPA and NYA all constructed athletic fields of all sorts throughout the state. These included baseball diamonds and football fields with accompanying grandstands, tennis courts and horseshoe pitches. In order to be eligible for the National Register, the fields must still retain their original grandstands, or be part of a larger New Deal park complex of which the field would be a contributing resource. The CCC built various structures in parks, including viewing towers in wildlife recreation areas, and in one instance a lighthouse on the shore of a lake in western Nebraska. CCC parks would also include park elements common to any New Deal era park, including water fountains, campsite ovens and shelters.

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Grandstands, Franklin, Nebraska, ca.1935.



Lake Minatare Lighthouse, Scotts Bluff County, Nebraska, ca. 1936.

SIGNIFICANCE: Properties associated with work projects related to parks and recreation offer a tangible record of important New Deal public works, as well as changing public sentiments toward the appreciation of the outdoors and leisure. By the 1930s, the public was extremely interested in the development of recreational facilities such as parks, beyond the act of simply setting aside a parcel of undeveloped property. People came to parks to walk or hike, to picnic, and increasingly to take part in active sports. New Deal park development democratized recreation, opening to the general public opportunities to engage in sports that had largely been available only to members of the country club in previous decades. Due to compelled leisure time during the Depression, people could swim or play tennis in public parks, or participate in or watch organized sports activities, or hear a public concert outdoors. A city devastated by unemployment needed more parks and recreational opportunities to entertain its populace.

Most park development centered on the expansion of existing facilities and providing broader access to areas in which recreation might be pursued. Thus FERA, the CWA, the WPA and the NYA constructed or improved picnic grounds, sometimes with shelter houses but often with drinking fountains, ovens and comfort stations. In the 1930s, swimming in rivers and streams was common, and the WPA developed beaches along the shores of lagoons and lakes that they had also formed by building dikes and dams. Permanent swimming pools were constructed in larger city parks. In an era when air conditioning was new and often ineffective, swimming and wading was one of the few methods of keeping cool available.

Several social improvement trends worked together in the 1930s to create the idea of group camping, even if only as a daytime activity in the city park, as a beneficial experience for youth, particularly from low-income urban areas. During the summer, groups of children or adolescents under the supervision of trained recreational directors could reap the benefits of fresh air and healthful outdoor activity, along with arts and crafts instruction and moral guidance. The WPA and the NYA built some recreational centers in parks that house such activities, as did adult social clubs for Boy Scout and Girl Scout troops. These kinds of buildings document the approaches of the 1930s in solving social problems and the role of New Deal work agencies in supporting these goals.



Girl Scout Headquarters, Fairbury, Nebraska, 1936.



Boy Scout Headquarters, Fairbury, Nebraska, 1935.

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Natural fieldstone was commonly available from local creeks and streams in Nebraska, and it was used by the WPA and other New Deal agencies in parks to enhance the landscape and draw the eye to the natural beauty of the surroundings. Fieldstone walls, bridges, culverts, stairs, entrances, rock gardens, and even lighthouses exemplify the imaginative approach to landscaping using native material.



DAR Museum, McCook, Nebraska, 1939.



Lighthouse in Harmon Park, Kearney, Nebraska, 1936.

Properties associated with parks and recreation development will have significance under Criterion A in the areas of Recreation and Social History, as they are associated with the New Deal's combined solutions for the lack of recreational facilities and for relief of the underemployed during the Depression. Many of the properties are likely to have significance under Criterion C for Architecture, exemplifying New Deal architecture with its frequent elements of the park rustic or Craftsman styles. Parks may also be eligible for listing under Criterion C: Landscape Architecture. It is a rare park developed by the New Deal that did not make use of field stone, log construction, or other locally abundant material that was available free for the hauling.

REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS: Besides possessing significance, properties associated with New Deal infrastructure projects must meet criteria based on the seven aspects of integrity: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, specified in NPS Bulletin 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. Because of the wide range of property types, integrity standards for this category must be broad.

A resource should be in its original location and its setting must be relatively intact. Often in the case of recreational facilities, changes in trees and other vegetation over time may have visually altered the setting, but the natural processes of growth and succession should not necessarily compromise its integrity. In New Deal era properties, the elements of design, materials and workmanship are inexorably linked. The workmanship of New Deal agencies was exemplified by the fact that the design of a particular resource was most often dictated by its function, and that construction was of native materials. Built for enjoyment, recreational buildings are often delightful and outstanding examples of the possibilities of the park rustic style. Thus stylistic elements often play a greater role in recreational buildings than those of other property types. The presence of original materials and the lack of significant alteration, such as changes in fenestration or entrances, are important considerations in determining a property's eligibility. The building's exterior should be close in appearance to the original design, and not altered with cladding or large additions. Additions to a main façade would be particularly troubling and would compromise integrity. When considering landscape elements, few if any of which would be considered eligible by themselves, one is usually dealing with fieldstone, which should not be disturbed, coated with a concrete slip or some other substance, or inappropriately repointed. All properties eligible to be considered must have been designed and constructed by workers under the supervision of New Deal relief agencies, and possess the characteristics associated with their workmanship. If essentially intact, the sum of these elements taken together determines the property's feeling during the New Deal years.

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What follows is a list of recreation-related properties constructed in the state of Nebraska, but it is not necessarily complete. Properties marked with an asterisk are already listed in the National Register of Historic Places at the time of this writing.

Recreation

Pawnee Lake	Rural Adams Co.	AD00-	FERA/PWA	1936
Adams County Fairgrounds	Hastings	AD04-	NYA	1936-1937
Duncan Park Grandstand	Hastings	AD04-		1941
Harm Park (Athletic Park)	Hastings	AD04-	WPA	1936
*Alexander Square	Hastings	AD04-325		1938
*Heartwell Park	Hastings	AD04-560	WPA	1935
Juniata Park	Juniata	AD08-	WPA	1938
Neligh Park Pavilion	Neligh	AP04-		
Riverside Speedway Grandstand	Neligh	AP04-	WPA	1936
Neligh Swimming Pool	Neligh	AP04-	WPA	1937
Alliance City Park	Alliance	BX01-067	WPA	1935
Ainsworth Park	Ainsworth	BW01-	WPA	1938
Cottonmill Lake, west of Kearney	Kearney vicinity	BF00-	FERA	1935
Ravenna Lake	Rural Buffalo Co.	BF00-		1935
Athletic Facilities, UNK	Kearney	BF05-	WPA	1938
Kearney High School Athletic Field	Kearney	BF05-	WPA	1938
Harmon Park	Kearney	BF05-418	WPA/NYA	1924, 1937
Buffalo County Fairgrounds	Kearney	BF05-563	WPA	1937
Miller High School Athletic Field	Miller	BF06-009	WPA	1939
*David City Park/Auditorium	David City	BU05-047, 069	WPA	1941
Cedar County Fairgrounds	Hartington	CD07-	WPA	1938
Hartington Park	Hartington	CD07-111		1937
Laurel Athletic Field	Laurel	CD08-		1936
Wynot Park	Wynot	CD15-	WPA	1938
Wauneta City Park	Wauneta	CH06-	FERA	1935
Niobrara Ranger Station	Rural Cherry Co.	CE00-242	CCC	1937
Bryan Park	Rural Cherry Co.	CE00-	CCC	1934
Fort Niobrara National Wildlife Refuge		CE00-	PWA	1933-1936
Valentine National Wildlife Refuge	Rural Cherry Co.	CE00-	CCC	1933-1937
Pony Lake Lookout Tower	Rural Cherry Co.	CE00-244	CCC	1938
Hackberry Lake Lookout Tower	Rural Cherry Co.	CE00-245	CCC	1938
Dad's Lake Resort	Rural Cherry Co.	CE00-251	CCC	1938
Winter Bird House	Rural Cherry Co.	CE00-269	CCC	1938
Gilman Park	Valentine	CE14-080	WPA	1937
Cherry County Fairgrounds	Valentine	CE14-	WPA	1935-1937
Sidney American Legion Park	Sidney	CN09-039		1936,1943
Edgar Park	Edgar	CY03-077		1937
Harvard Park Pavilion	Harvard	CY07-089		1935
*Oak Ballroom	Schuyler	CX06-003	WPA	1937
Oak Park	Schuyler	CX06-082	WPA	1936
West Point Swimming Pool	West Point	CM05-	WPA	1936
Broken Bow Public Square	Broken Bow	CU05-064	FERA/WPA	1935
Callaway Fountain	Callaway	CU06-017		?
Chadron State Park	Rural Dawes Co.	DW00-		
Wilson Park	Chadron	DW03-092		
Crawford City Park	Crawford	DW04-279	WPA	1936
Chappell Pool and Bath House	Chappell	DU02-016	WPA	1939
Ponca State Park	Rural Dixon Co.	DX00-	CCC	1936
Hormel Park	Fremont	DD05-	WPA	1938

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North Bend Bathing Beach		North Bend		DD09-	FERA	1935
Levi Carter Park – fishing pier & restrooms				DO09:0145-	CCC	
Elmwood Park		Omaha		DO09:0541-001	WPA	
Haigler City Park		Haigler		DN03-		1935
Geneva Swimming Pool		Geneva		FM05-	PWA	1936
Franklin County Fairgrounds		Franklin		FR03-		
Freeman Homestead Monument		Beatrice vicinity		GA00-004		1936
Wymore Park		Wymore		GA15 -	WPA	1938
Crescent Lake National Wildlife Refuge		Garden Co.		GD00-007	CCC	1935
Garden County Fairgrounds				GD01-028		
Lisco Park and Swimming Pool		Lisco		GD02-		
Wood River Amphitheater		Wood River		HL08-050		1938
Johnson Lake		Rural Hitchcock Co.		HK00-	FERA	1936?
Hitchcock County Fairgrounds		Culbertson		HK02-	PWA/WPA	1938
Trenton City Park		Trenton		HK05-		1936
Trenton Park Gate		Trenton		HK05-016		1938
Holt County Fairgrounds		Chambers		HT05-	WPA	1937
Jefferson County Fairgrounds		Fairbury		JF04-	WPA	1938
Fairbury McNish Park		Fairbury		JF04-377	WPA	1935
Fairbury City Park		Fairbury		JF04-522	FERA/NYA	1933-1937
Boy Scout Cabin		Fairbury		JF04-512	FERA/WPA	1935
Girl Scout Cabin		Fairbury		JF04-505	FERA/WPA	1936
Tecumseh Band Shell		Tecumseh		JO07-		
Niobrara State Park		Rural Knox Co.		KX00-004	CCC	1935
Creighton Park		Creighton		KX04-	WPA	1938
Wausa Park		Wausa		KX16-		1934
*Pioneers Park		Lincoln vicinity		LC00-045	WPA/NYA	1939
Antelope Park Shelter House		Lincoln		LC13:	NYA	
Antelope Park Soldiers' Monument		Lincoln		LC13:	WPA	1936
Ager Building		Lincoln		LC13:	WPA	1936
UNL Field House/Athletic Bldg		Lincoln		LC13:D10-		1939
Alura Park		North Platte		LN06-		1936
Cody Park		North Platte		LN06-564	WPA	1935
Stapleton City Park		Stapleton		LO03-021		1939
Park Improvements		Newman Grove		MD05-	FERA	1936
Newman Grove Pool/Bathhouse		Newman Grove		MD05-047	WPA	1936
Norfolk Tree Project		Norfolk		MD06-	WPA	1936-1937
Tennis Courts		Norfolk		MD06-	WPA	1936
Central Park Bandstand		Norfolk		MD06-064	WPA	1936
Ta-Ha-Zouka Park		Norfolk		MD06-123	FERA/WPA	1936
Tilden Swimming Pool/Bathhouse		Tilden		MD07-	WPA	1937
Chapman Park		Chapman		MK03-	WPA	1938
Bridgeport Bath House		Bridgeport		MO04-075		1935
Baseball Grandstand		Fullerton		NC02-043	WPA	1936
Genoa Park		Genoa		NC03-	WPA	1936
*Auburn Legion Memorial Park		Auburn		NH01-069	WPA	1929
Superior High School Athletic Field		Superior		NU13-	WPA	1937
Boy Scout Cabin in Lincoln Park		Superior		NU13-068	WPA	1936
Steinhart Lodge		Nebraska City		OT06:C-223		1937
Pawnee City Bath House/Pool		Pawnee City		PW06-157	WPA	1936
*Grant City Park		Grant		PR04-023	WPA	1936
Swimming Pool/Bathhouse		Holdrege		PP04-261	PWA	1938
Gilman Park		Pierce		PC05-051	WPA	1938
Plainview Athletic Field		Plainview		PC06-	WPA	1936
*Plainview Band Shell		Plainview		PC06-010	WPA	1942

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Pawnee Park		Columbus	PT01-529	WPA	1935
Humphrey Park		Humphrey	PT05-	WPA	1936
Polk County Fairgrounds		Osceola	PK01-	WPA	1938
DAR Museum		McCook	RW05-105	NYA	1939
Pool and Bath House		McCook	RW05-107, 276	PWA	1937
True Hall (Gymnasium)		McCook	RW05-108	PWA	1939
Kelley Park		McCook	RW05-274	CWA/WPA	1935
Falls City Bathhouse		Falls City	RH03-159		1937
Jug Brown High School Stadium		Falls City	RH03-410		1940
Falls City Park		Falls City	RH03-	NYA	1938
Humboldt City Park		Humboldt	RH04-039	WPA	1938
Old Settlers' Organization log cabin		Bassett	RO01-037	WPA	1940
Wilber Swimming Pool		Wilber	SA09-	WPA	1937
Camp Brewster		Rural Sarpy Co.	SY00-238		ca 1930
Camp Ashland athletic stadium and boxing ring			SD00-076	WPA	1936
Scotts Bluff Monument road		Scottsbluff	SF00-035	CWA/CCC	1934
Scotts Bluff Monument Museum/Visitors Center			SF00-035	CCC	1935
Scouts Rest Cabin		Scotts Bluff Co.	SF00-039		1933-36
Lake Minatare Lighthouse		Scotts Bluff Co.	SF00-038	CCC	1933-36
Lake Minatare Sunrise Beach		Scotts Bluff Co.	SF00-252	CCC	1933-36
Lake Minatare YCC Gate		Scotts Bluff Co.	SF00-260	CCC	1933-36
Museum in Old Settler's Park		Scottsbluff	SF11-142	WPA	1936
North Broadway Park		Scottsbluff	SF11-456	CWA	1934
*States Ballroom		Bee	SW02-008	WPA	1938, 1940
Bingham Park		Bingham	SH02-	WPA	1936
Gordon Park (w/ culvert)		Gordon	SH05-028	WPA	ca. 1930
Sherman County Fairgrounds		Loup City	SM00-071		1938
High School Gymnasium-Auditorium		Litchfield	SM03-001		1938
Public School Gym-Auditorium		Loup City	SM04-006	PWA	1936
Stanton County Fairgrounds			ST00-	WPA	1936
Pump house and Bathhouse		Alexandria	TY01-	WPA	1936
Hebron Swimming Pool		Hebron	TY10-	WPA	1935?
Bessey National Forest		Rural Thomas Co.	TM00-026	CCC	1933
Pender Swimming Pool		Pender	TS03-	WPA	1938
Arlington Park Improvements		Arlington	WN01-	WPA	1938
Swimming Pool and Bathhouse		Blair	WN02-		
Wayne City Park		Wayne	WY05-	WPA	1936
Harrison Park Bath House		Harrison	YK11-058		1939

Properties associated with New Deal work relief projects related to public buildings, i.e. government and education (1933-1942)

DESCRIPTION: The New Deal programs constructed additions and new buildings for police stations, fire stations, post offices, municipal buildings, city halls, county courthouses and city auditoriums. The WPA constructed any number of new schools and additions to existing schools throughout Nebraska. As a rule, additions tended to be complementary to the style of the original building. Existing schools with WPA-constructed additions may well be eligible to be placed in the National Register, but not within the confines of this multiple property listing.

New buildings within this property type tended to be substantially built brick or concrete buildings with Art Deco or classical details. Under the CWA, the buildings were more simply built due to the confines of the program, and in many cases were simply a brick or concrete envelope with little decorative elaboration. The WPA and the PWA had more funds at their disposal and were more likely to build structures graced with cast concrete or stone details such as chevrons, scalloping, or pilasters, and in many cases decorative brickwork.

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Cody Library, CWA, 1937



Kenesaw Auditorium, CWA, 1936



Beatrice Auditorium, PWA, 1940

SIGNIFICANCE: Properties associated with work projects related to public buildings offer a physical record of important New Deal public works. They represent the approach of the Roosevelt administration toward unemployment relief and the development of public facilities, with implications at state and local levels. Resources in this category are significant under Criterion A in the area of Social History and Government because they are associated with the New Deal's combined solutions to the need for improved or expanded facilities for government services and unemployment relief during the Depression. Additionally, schools and libraries may be eligible under Criterion A for Education, and auditoriums under Criterion A for Entertainment/Recreation. County courthouses would be eligible under Criterion A for Politics/Government. Given the public nature of these buildings, many of the properties may have significance under Criterion C in the area of Architecture.

REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS: Besides possessing significance, to be listed in the National Register, New Deal properties associated with work projects related to public buildings must meet criteria based on the seven aspects of integrity: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association as specified in NPS Bulletin 15 *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. There is a fairly wide range of property types within this category to be considered, and examples abound. Integrity standards must be more stringent. A resource should be in its original location. Its original setting must have remained relatively intact. Eligible properties should not have been significantly altered physically. Exterior walls should not be obscured with modern cladding, and later additions should not overwhelm the original building, nor hide the main facade. Window and door openings should be intact, and ideally they should have the original elements in place. Still largely functional in design, these public buildings ranked among the more elaborately designed buildings or structures built by New Deal agencies, often exhibiting elements of the Art Deco style. Properties eligible to be considered must have been designed and constructed by workers under the auspices of the New Deal agencies, and possess the characteristics associated with their work. If essentially intact, the sum of all the above elements influences the building's ability to express the property's feeling.

What follows is a list of public buildings constructed in the state of Nebraska, but it is not necessarily complete. Properties marked with an asterisk are already listed in the National Register of Historic Places at the time of this writing.

Public Buildings

Airport Administration Building	outside Hastings	AD00-133	WPA	1936
Hastings Museum	Hastings	AD04-	WPA	1936
Hastings College Girls' Dormitory	Hastings	AD04-	PWA	1936
Fire Station	Hastings	AD04-		1934
Alcott Elementary School	Hastings	AD04-051	PWA	1936
Ingleside, State Hospital	Ingleside	AD07-	PWA	1936-
Kenesaw Auditorium	Kenesaw	AD09-001	CWA/WPA	1936
School Gym/Auditorium	Clearwater	AP02-	PWA	1936
Dunning Auditorium	Dunning	BL02-004	WPA	1938
*Albion U.S. Post Office	Albion	BO02-004	WPA/Fine Arts	1937

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Municipal Auditorium/Gym	Primrose	BO08-	WPA	1936
Primrose School	Primrose	BO08-	WPA	1936
High School Gym/Aud.	Saint Edward	BO10-	PWA	1935
Alliance Municipal Building	Alliance	BX01-041	PWA	1937
Alliance Post Office	Alliance	BX01-		1933
Spencer Auditorium	Spencer	BD08-057	WPA	1937
Lakeland Sod High School	Lakeland	BW00-	FERA	1934
Ainsworth City Hall	Ainsworth	BW01-173	PWA	1936
Long Pine School	Long Pine	BW04-068	CWA/WPA	1936
Gibbon Public School	Gibbon	BF03-	PWA	1936
Kearney City Hall	Kearney	BF05-008	PWA	1938
Men's Hall, UNK	Kearney	BF05-158	PWA	1939
Kearney Tuberculosis Hospital	Kearney	BF05-166	PWA	1939
Kearney National Guard Armory	Kearney	BF05-177	WPA	1936, 1938
Kearney Library Addition	Kearney	BF05-	WPA	1936
Kenwood School	Kearney	BF05-	PWA	1935
Pleasanton Public School	Pleasanton	BF08-	PWA	1936
Ravenna Auditorium	Ravenna	BF11-022	CWA	1934
Riverdale School	Riverdale	BF12-011	PWA	1938
Shelton School Auditorium-Gym	Shelton	BF14-	PWA	1938
Decatur Village Hall	Decatur	BT03-	PWA	1939,1940
Decatur School	Decatur	BT03-	PWA	1937
Tekamah Auditorium	Tekamah	BT06-046	WPA	1938
Brainard School	Brainard	BU03-	PWA	1935
David City Post Office	David City	BU05-056	FERA	ca1935
Surprise Community Building	Surprise	BU14-		1930s
Ulysses Township Library	Ulysses	BU15-007	CWA	1934
Ulysses Auditorium/School Gym	Ulysses	BU15-014		1930s
Young Cemetery Cabin	Rural Cass County	CC00-331	NYA	1941
*Nehawka Public Library	Nehawka	CC12-015	CWA	1934
Agricultural Society Building	Weeping Water	CC19-		
Weeping Water School	Weeping Water	CC19-	PWA	1937
Hartington National Guard Armory	Hartington	CD07-	WPA	1936
Obert District 50 School	Obert	CD11-	WPA	1936
Randolph Auditorium	Randolph	CD12-081	WPA?	1939
Wauneta Municipal Building	Wauneta	CH06-		1935
Cody Library	Cody	CE03-006	WPA	1937
Merriman City Hall/Fire Station	Merriman	CE10-005	WPA	1937
Nenzel School	Nenzel	CE11-	PWA	1936
*Valentine U.S. Post Office	Valentine	CE14-090	WPA/Fine Arts	1937
Valentine City Hall/Fire Hall	Valentine	CE14-091	PWA	1938
Valentine Airport	Valentine	CE14-160-170	CWA	1934
Wood Lake Community Kitchen	Wood Lake	CE15-		1935
Lodgepole Gymnasium/Auditorium	Lodgepole	CN05-	PWA	1935
Lodgepole School	Lodgepole	CN05-024		1935
Sidney Post Office	Sidney	CN09-058		1934
Fairfield School Improvements	Fairfield	CY05-	WPA	1938
Glenvil Auditorium	Glenvil	CY06-021		1936
Pump House and Fire Station	Clarkson	CX01-	WPA	1936
*Schuyler U.S. Post Office	Schuyler	CX06-076	WPA/Fine Arts	1940
District Number 7 School	Rural Cuming Co.	CM00-		1935
District Number 43 School	Rural Cuming Co.	CM00-		1935
Broken Bow Airport Hangar	Broken Bow	CU00-092	FERA	1934
Ansley Public School	Ansley	CU02-060	PWA	1935
North Ward School, High School	Broken Bow	CU05-017	WPA	1938

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Broken Bow Public Library	Broken Bow	CU05-063		1933
South Ward School	Broken Bow	CU05-087		1938
Callaway Community Building	Callaway	CU06-015		1938
Sunshine Public Library	Mason City	CU11-018		1934
*Mason City School	Mason City	CU11-029	PWA	1935
Milburn Cannery	Milburn	CU13-	RA	1937
Oconto Village Hall	Oconto	CU14-	WPA	1940
Oconto Public School	Oconto	CU14-030	PWA	1938
South Sioux City Library	South Sioux City	DK05-042	CWA	1934
Chadron Normal School	Chadron	DW03-	PWA	1937
*Dawes County Courthouse	Chadron	DW03-081	PWA	1937
*Crawford U.S. Post Office	Crawford	DW04-007	WPA/Fine Arts	1938
Eddyville High School	Eddyville	DS04-	PWA	1935
Lexington National Guard Armory	Lexington	DS07-	WPA	1936
Lexington U.S. Post Office	Lexington	DS07-052	WPA	1935
School District 13	Rural Dixon Co.	DX00-		
School District 16	Rural Dixon Co.	DX00-		
Concord Public School Gymnasium	Concord	DX02-016		
Emerson Auditorium	Emerson	DX04-016	WPA	1941
Martinsburg Township Hall	Martinsburg	DX05-		
Ponca Fire Hall/City Hall	Ponca	DX08-005	CWA	1934
Dodge Auditorium	Dodge	DD03-054	PWA	1937
Fremont National Guard Armory	Fremont	DD05-	WPA	1936
*Fremont Auditorium	Fremont	DD05:A-077	WPA	1937
Dodge County Community Hospital	Fremont	DD05:D-	PWA	1939
Fremont School	Fremont	DD05:	PWA	1937
North Bend Auditorium	North Bend	DD09-009	PWA	1939
Omaha National Guard Armory	Omaha	DO09:	WPA	1936
Logan Fontenelle Homes	Omaha	DO09:	PWA	1936
UNO Administration Building	Omaha	DO09:0543-004		1937
UNO Arts and Sciences Building	Omaha	DO09:0543-		1937
Waterloo National Guard Armory	Waterloo	DO12-	WPA	1936
*Geneva U.S. Post Office	Geneva	FM05-126	WPA/Fine Arts	1939, 1941
Ohioa Auditorium	Ohioa	FM09-014		1937
Shickley Auditorium	Shickley	FM10-018		
Campbell Auditorium	Campbell	FR02-014		
Franklin High Auditorium	Franklin	FR03-058		
Franklin County Museum	Franklin	FR03-101	WPA	1939
Naponee Auditorium	Naponee	FR06-025	WPA	1936
Riverton School Gym	Riverton	FR07-033	WPA	1936
Upland Auditorium	Upland	FR08-037	WPA	1936
Auditorium & Gymnasium	Maywood	FT04-	WPA	1936
Moorefield Auditorium	Moorefield	FT05-002	WPA	1937
Edison School	Edison	FN04-003		
*Beatrice Auditorium	Beatrice	GA03-272	PWA	1940
Oshkosh High School	Oshkosh	GD03-	PWA	1937
Oshkosh Airport	Oshkosh	GD03-		1934
Burwell Elementary School	Burwell	GF01-	FEAPW	1936
*Gosper County Courthouse	Elwood	GO01-001	PWA	1939
Scotia Community Hall	Scotia	GY05-	WPA	1936
Spalding Auditorium	Spalding	GY06-033		1937
Grand Island National Guard Armory		HL06-	WPA	1936
Grand Island Shelter Houses	Grand Island	HL06-		1934
Grand Island Airport	Grand Island	HL06-	CWA	1933-1936
Post Office Addition to Federal Building	Grand Island	HL06-018		1935

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G.I. Sr. High School Auditorium				Grand Island	HL06-601
West Lawn School Auditorium				Grand Island	HL06-630
Hampton Auditorium				Hampton	HM03-019
Alma Community Building				Alma	HN01-102
Mascot Schools				Mascot	HN03-
Hayes Center School				Hayes Center	HY02-017
Inman Public School				Inman	HT10-009
*Holt County Courthouse				O'Neill	HT13-053
*O'Neill Post Office				O'Neill	HT13-131
Stuart Auditorium				Stuart	HT19-034
Elba High School				Elba	HW06-011
District 78 School				Rural Jefferson Co.	JF00-005
Daykin High School, District 90				Daykin	JF01-
Jansen Auditorium				Jansen	JF07-013
Tecumseh Community Building				Tecumseh	JO07-045
Tecumseh U.S. Post Office				Tecumseh	JO07-060
Axtell Public School				Axtell	KN01-
Minden High School				Minden	KN04-
*Minden U.S. Post Office				Minden	KN04-007
*Ogallala U.S. Post Office				Ogallala	KH04-080
Springview Auditorium				Springview	KP09-003
Kimball Airport				Kimball	KM04-
*Ponca Agency Building				Rural Knox Co.	KX00-171
Knox County Courthouse				Center	KX03-010
Creighton School				Creighton	KX04-
Wausa Community Building				Wausa	KX16-038
Lincoln Township Library				Wausa	KX16-080
Lincoln National Guard Armory				Lincoln	LC13:
Love Library				Lincoln	LC13:C09-051
Carrie Belle Raymond Hall				Lincoln	LC13:D09-530
UNL Student Union				Lincoln	LC13:D10-568
Roca School				Roca	LC20-
North Platte National Guard Armory					LN06-
North Platte High School				North Platte	LN06-027
North Platte Auditorium				North Platte	LN06-067
County Jail				North Platte	LN06-539
Baker Rural High School				Rural Logan Co.	LO00-
Stapleton Public School				Stapleton	LO03-
Town Hall				Rural McPherson Co.	MP00-024
Chloe School 55				Rural Madison Co.	MD00-
District Number 10 School				Rural Madison Co.	MD00-010
District Number 29 School				Rural Madison Co.	MD00-075
State Hospital				Rural Madison Co.	MD00-099
Norfolk Municipal Airport				Norfolk vicinity	MD00-150-160
Battle Creek High School				Battle Creek	MD01-
Madison County Courthouse Vaults				Madison	MD03-002
World War Monument, Madison Cemetery					MD03-080
Norfolk Municipal Auditorium				Norfolk	MD06-223
Broadwater Community Hall				Bridgeport	MO05-014
District 11 School				Rural Nance Co.	NC00-
Brownville School District #34				Brownville	NH03-
Auburn High School				Auburn	NH01-
*Auburn U.S. Post Office				Auburn	NH01-056
Johnson School				Johnson	NH06-
Peru State Teachers' College Men's Dorm					NH09-

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Peru State College Science Building		NH09-	PWA	1935
*Superior U.S. Post Office	Superior	NU13-003	WPA/Fine Arts	1935
*Superior City Hall/Auditorium	Superior	NU13-734	PWA	1937
Burr School	Burr	OT01-004		1935
Douglas School	Douglas	OT02-	PWA	1937
National Guard Armory	Nebraska City	OT06:	WPA	1936
Palmyra School	Palmyra	OT08-	PWA	1935
Talmage School	Talmage	OT11-001	PWA	1935
*Pawnee City U.S. Post Office	Pawnee City	PW06-117	WPA/Fine Arts	1941
Steinauer Public School	Steinauer	PW07-019		1936
Holdrege National Guard Armory	Holdrege	PP04-	WPA	1936
Holdrege City Hall/Fire Station	Holdrege	PP04-012		1939-40
District Number 8 School	Rural Pierce Co.	PC00-	FERA	1935
District Number 10 School	Rural Pierce Co.	PC00-	WPA	1936
District Number 18 School	Rural Pierce Co.	PC00-	WPA	1936
McLean Auditorium-Gymnasium	McLean	PC03-	WPA	1938
District 4 School	Rural Platte Co.	PT00-	PWA	1936
District 73 School	Monroe vicinity	PT00-	FERA	1935
Columbus National Guard Armory	Columbus	PT01-	WPA	1936
*Columbus City Hall	Columbus	PT01-140	WPA	1935
Duncan Fire Station	Duncan	PT04-	WPA	1936
Monroe Auditorium	Monroe	PT07-016	WPA	1940
Lebanon School	Lebanon	RW04-026	WPA	1935 or 1936
McCook National Guard Armory	McCook	RW05-	WPA	1936
McCook Auditorium	McCook	RW05-070	WPA	1939
Falls City (Prichard Memorial) Auditorium		RH03-027	WPA	1938
Falls City Schools	Falls City	RH03-	WPA	1938
Falls City National Guard Armory	Falls City	RH03-	WPA	1936
Humboldt Auditorium	Humboldt	RH04-036	WPA	1942
Rulo Auditorium	Rulo	RH06-005	WPA	1939
*Rock County Courthouse	Bassett	RO01-003	WPA	1940
Crete Elementary School	Crete	SA01-017	PWA	1939
Crete City Hall	Crete	SA01-146	PWA	1939
DeWitt Auditorium	DeWitt	SA02-		
Fort Crook Army Post	Fort Crook	SY04-	WPA	1938
Gretna City Hall	Gretna	SY05-022		1934
*Springfield Community Building	Springfield	SY10-027	WPA	1940
Ashland National Guard Armory	Ashland	SD01-	WPA	1936
Cedar Bluffs Auditorium	Cedar Bluffs	SD02-005		1936
Wahoo Auditorium	Wahoo	SD16-		1935
Wahoo School	Wahoo	SD16-	PWA	1935
Yutan Auditorium	Yutan	SD19-014		1939
Gering National Guard Armory	Gering	SF01-	WPA	1936?
Haig School	Haig	SF02-	PWA	1935
McGrew School	McGrew	SF05-001	PWA	1935
Mitchell Municipal Airport	Mitchell	SF09-	CWA	1934
Morrill Public Library	Morrill	SF10-025		
*Scottsbluff Carnegie Library Addition		SF11-010		1936
Scottsbluff Middle School	Scottsbluff	SF11-086		1939
School	Scottsbluff	SF11-183		1939
Scottsbluff Municipal Airport	Scottsbluff	SF11-	CWA	1934
Seward National Guard Armory	Seward	SW09-	WPA	1936
*Seward Post Office	Seward	SW09-166	WPA	1936
Tamora School	Tamora	SW11-004	PWA	1937
District Number 22 School	Rural Sheridan Co.	SH00-	PWA	1936

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Gordon Airport		Gordon vicinity	SH00-144-147	CWA	1935
Gordon Community Building		Gordon	SH05-034	PWA	1943
Rushville Library		Rushville	SH08-017		1939-40
Smith-Hughes School		Rushville	SH08-		1936
Ashton Public School		Ashton	SM01-001	PWA	1938
Stanton Municipal Water Works		Stanton	ST02-077	PWA	1938
Alexandria School Auditorium		Alexandria	TY01-050	PWA	1936
Chester Auditorium		Chester	TY06-022		1939
*Hebron U.S. Post Office		Hebron	TY10-008	WPA/Fine Arts	1939
Halsey Public School		Halsey	TM01-018	PWA	1937
Arcadia School		Arcadia	VY01-	PWA	1935
North Loup Auditorium		North Loup	VY03-036		1940
Ord U.S. Post Office		Ord	VY04-004	WPA	1939
*Wayne Auditorium		Wayne	WY05-056	PWA	1935
*Wayne Post Office		Wayne	WY05-053	WPA	1935
Winside Auditorium		Winside	WY06-008	WPA	1939
Inavale Auditorium and Gym		Inavale	WT06-016		1942
*Red Cloud U.S. Post Office		Red Cloud	WT07-195	WPA/Fine Arts	1939
Bartlett School District 25		Bartlett	WH01-008		1936
York National Guard Armory		York	YK11-	WPA	1936
York Auditorium		York	YK11-004	WPA	1937

Properties associated with New Deal work relief projects related to camps and cooperative residences, i.e. Transient Camps, CCC and WPA Camps, and Resettlement Administration farmsteads (1933-1942)

DESCRIPTION: Throughout the course of the existence of the Civilian Conservation Corps, there were thirty different CCC Companies operating within Nebraska, which may have stayed in one location or may have relocated their camp to another site. In all there were approximately forty-five camps. Two transient camps were created for housing indigents; one near Omaha in the eastern part of the state, and one near Chadron in the Panhandle. The camps provided room and board for people who had nowhere else to go, and provided some labor to area projects when available. Whether created as a WPA or CCC camp or to house the indigent, the camps were similar in nature, consisting of simple barracks, mess halls, recreation halls, latrines and showers, and offices and quarters for those in charge.



Chadron Transient Camp, non-extant.



Two Rivers Farmstead, Douglas County, non-extant.

The Resettlement Administration established small subsistence farmsteads in locations throughout the nation, a small number of them in Nebraska, to provide families, not just men, with places to live and work. The small farmsteads were built in clusters of between eight and twenty small four- to twelve-acre farmsteads, consisting of a farmhouse, barn/garage and chicken coop. The farmsteads may have a shared recreation center or workhouse where the women could gather to can their goods.

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SIGNIFICANCE: During the Great Depression, multitudes of people moved around the country looking for work and places to stay, but work was increasingly elusive. These kinds of camps and cooperative farmsteads provided both. During the nine years of the CCC's existence, 3 million single men between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five were employed in vigorous outdoor labor planting trees, fire prevention, erosion control, and so on nationwide. They also built picnic shelters, viewing towers and scenic roads in state and National Parks. The WPA also created temporary camps for special projects, such as clean up after the Republican River flood of 1935, in southern Nebraska. The WPA workers cleaned up debris and built temporary bridges for river crossings.

The Resettlement Administration program sought to relocate people with agricultural backgrounds back into rural areas to support themselves, rather than be a burden to a city or a state. Although the program's intentions were to create family farmsteads which could grow food for their own consumption and for sale, the drought and overall cost of the program ensured that it would be short lived.

REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS: The camps and cooperative farmsteads of this era were, either by definition or by circumstance, short-term solutions to the social problems of the 1930s. In some cases, when the camps were dissolved, the buildings were dismantled and moved to another location. If left behind, they were sold to local residents for use as barns or chicken coops. Very few CCC camp resources remain in situ, and nothing remains of the transient and WPA camps from the era. In a few cases, there may be a chimney still standing in place, or clear pathways that were used by the CCC workers as they moved throughout the site, but in most cases, the only resources that remain may be archeological in nature, if there is any trace of their former presence at all. The camp sites may be eligible under Criterion D for their ability to yield information important in history. In order to be considered eligible, the sites would have to remain open, untilled and not used in cultivation. The setting should remain the same as when the camp was originally built.

The farmsteads likewise were generally dismantled and sold off, with buildings moved to other people's farms. According to the Nebraska Historic Resource Survey and Inventory, the sole exception is the grouping of farmsteads near Scottsbluff. While the buildings remain, they have been changed from their original configurations with the construction of additions and the installation of siding. Nevertheless, the rarity of the resources and their historical significance may be sufficient to counterbalance their collective integrity issues, allowing them to be eligible for listing under Criterion A. In other cases, the farmstead sites would perhaps be eligible under Criterion D for their ability to yield information important in history. In order to be considered eligible, the sites would have to remain open, untilled and not used in cultivation. The setting should remain the same as when the camp was originally built.

What follows is a list of camps and cooperative residences constructed in the state of Nebraska, but it is not necessarily complete. Properties marked with an asterisk are already listed in the National Register of Historic Places at the time of this writing.

Camps and Cooperative Residences

Albion CCC Camp	BO02-	1933-1935
Kearney Resettlement Farmsteads (10)	BF05-	1934-1937
Ravenna CCC Camp	BF11-	1934
Tekamah CCC Camp	BT06-	1934
David City CCC Camp	BU05-	1935
Louisville CCC Camp	CC07-	1933
Weeping Water CCC Camp	CC19-	1936
Hartington CCC Camp	CD07-	1935-1937
Valentine CCC Camp	CE00-	1933-1935
Broken Bow CCC Camp	CU05-	1939
South Sioux City Resettlement Farmsteads (22)	DK00-	1934-1937
Chadron Transient Camp	DW00-	1934
Chadron CCC Camp	DW07-	1933

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Fort Robinson CCC Camp	DW07-	1934-1935
Fremont CCC Camp	DD05-	1933
Ponca CCC Camp	DX08-	1934
Two Rivers Resettlement Farmsteads	DO00-	1935-1937
Omaha CCC Camp	DO09-	1935
Parks CCC Camp	DN06-	1933
Franklin CCC Camp	FR03-	1938
Beaver City CCC Camp	FN02-	1939
Beatrice CCC Camp	GA03-	1934
Oshkosh CCC Camp	GD03-	1934
Spalding CCC Camp	GY06-	1936
Grand Island Resettlement Farmsteads (10)	HL00-	1935-1937
Hayes Center CCC Camp	HY00-	1934
Fairbury CCC Camp	JF00-	1934-1936
Fairbury Resettlement Farmsteads (11)	JF00-260	1934-1937
Tecumseh CCC Camp	JO07-	1934
Niobrara CCC Camp	KX08-	1934-1935
Denton CCC Camp	LC05-	1934
Madison Resettlement Farmsteads	MD00-	1935-1937
Madison CCC Camp	MD03-	1936 & 1941
Bayard CCC Camp	MO03-	1939
Bridgeport CCC Camp	MO04-	1939
Fullerton CCC Camp	NC02-104	1935
Nelson CCC Camp	NU07-	1934
Nebraska City CCC Camp	OT06-	1934
Pawnee City CCC Camp	PW06-	1934
Columbus CCC Camp	PT01-	1934
Falls City Resettlement Farmsteads (10)	RH00-	1934-1937
Fort Crook CCC Camp	SY04-	1934
Scottsbluff Resettlement Farmsteads	SF00-049	1935-1937
Lake Minatare CCC Camp	SF00-	1934
Gering CCC Camp	SF01-	1935
Minatare CCC Camp	SF08-	1934
Hay Springs CCC Camp	SH06-	1941
Loup City Resettlement Farmsteads (11)	SM00-	1935-1937
Hebron CCC Camp	TY10-	1934
Halsey CCC Camp	TM01-	1934-1936
Blair CCC Camp	WN00-	1934-1935
Winside CCC Camp	WY06-	1939
Red Cloud CCC Camp	WT00-	1933

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

The geographical area encompasses all of the state of Nebraska.

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The Multiple Property Listing of historic and architectural resources related to New Deal work projects in Nebraska is based largely on surveys of the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office completed on a county-by-county basis since the program's inception in 1974. For thirty-six years, the Nebraska SHPO has systematically surveyed each county, either using staff or contractors to drive every public road in the county, photographing, mapping and recording information on every property that was fifty years old or older and still retained much of its original appearance. In the course of the surveys, most of the New Deal era public buildings and recreational properties have been identified and recorded.

Further research in primary resources was accomplished by perusing microfilm from the National Archives of a card system for recording potential projects in Nebraska from the New Deal's beginnings, as well as newspaper research from communities throughout Nebraska. Secondary resources such as community histories have also been instrumental in identifying New Deal projects. Thus far, 560 projects have been identified within the state of Nebraska, many of which are still extant in one form or another.

The historic context summarizes the work of all the New Deal relief agencies that impacted Nebraska's built environment, and identified property types that illustrate construction trends of the New Deal within the state of Nebraska.

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