

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

by

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INTRODUCTION



Fig. 1: Abandoned limestone farmhouse, rural Pawnee County, (PW00-006).

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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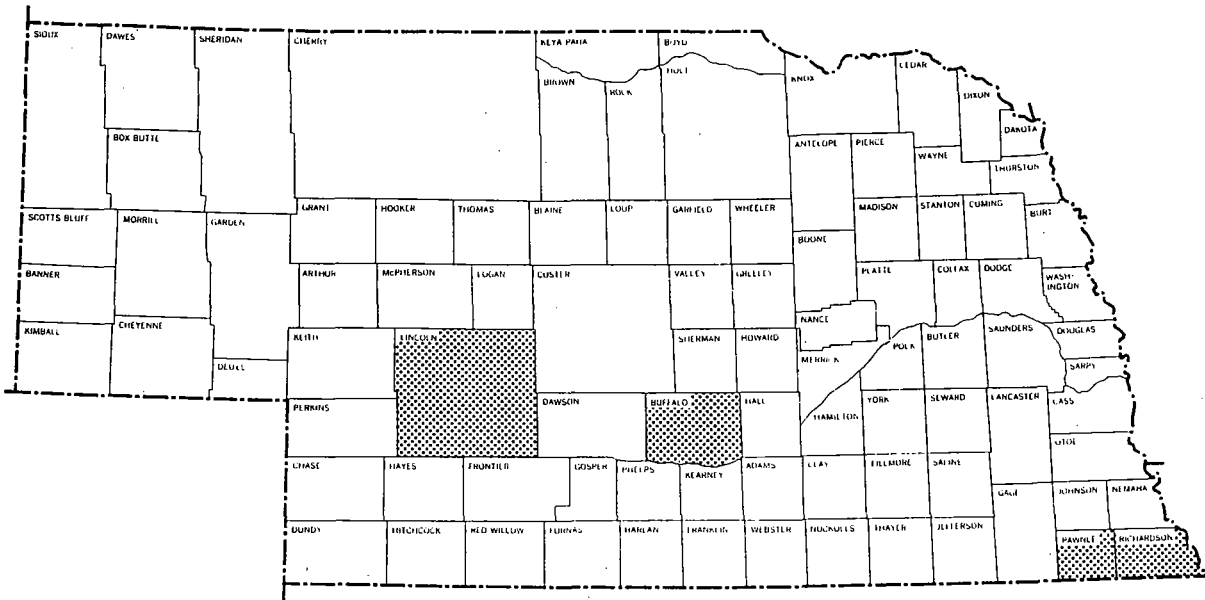


Fig. 2: Central Platte Valley and Southeast Nebraska Survey Area

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 Pawnee County has accomplished this goal by identifying a total of 186 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 Pawnee County properties for NEHBS recordation. A total of 412 properties in the county retained sufficient integrity for preliminary survey. These 412 properties were added to an existing database of 419 properties previously surveyed by the NESHPO. The following table outlines the numerical results of the Pawnee 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 Pawnee County Historic Buildings Survey

PAWNEE COUNTY	TOTAL PROPERTIES	CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS	CONTRIBUTING SITES	CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES	CONTRIBUTING OBJECTS
PW00: Rural	231 (117)	1162 (144)	25 (4)	398 (34)	0 (0)
PW02: Burchard	12 (36)	16 (38)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
PW03: DuBois	16 (34)	41 (33)	0 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)
PW04: Lewiston	1 (8)	1 (8)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
PW06: Pawnee City	99 (144)	156 (148)	1 (0)	9 (1)	2 (0)
PW07: Steinauer	19 (18)	32 (18)	0 (0)	3 (0)	0 (0)
PW08: Table Rock	34 (62)	42 (66)	6 (1)	2 (0)	3 (0)
TOTAL NUMBER SURVEYED IN FY 1992-1993:	412 (419)	1,450 (455)	32 (5)	413 (36)	5 (0)
TOTAL NEHBS TO DATE :	831	1,905	37	449	5

Approximated Area of Survey Coverage: 250.6 square miles (160,400 acres)
Numbers in parenthesis indicate previously surveyed properties

HISTORIC OVERVIEW OF PAWNEE COUNTY

TABLE OF EXPLANATIONS

PAWNEE CO.

Scale 1/2 inch = 1 Mile
JOHNSON CO. NEMAHA CO.

TOWNSHIP LINES	ROAD DISTRICTS	PO
SECTION LINES	SCHOOL DISTRICTS	
QUARTER SECTION LINES	CEMETERIES	
RAIL ROADS	MARSHES	
RAIL ROADS INCOMPLETE	STREAMS	
PUBLIC ROADS	POST OFFICES	

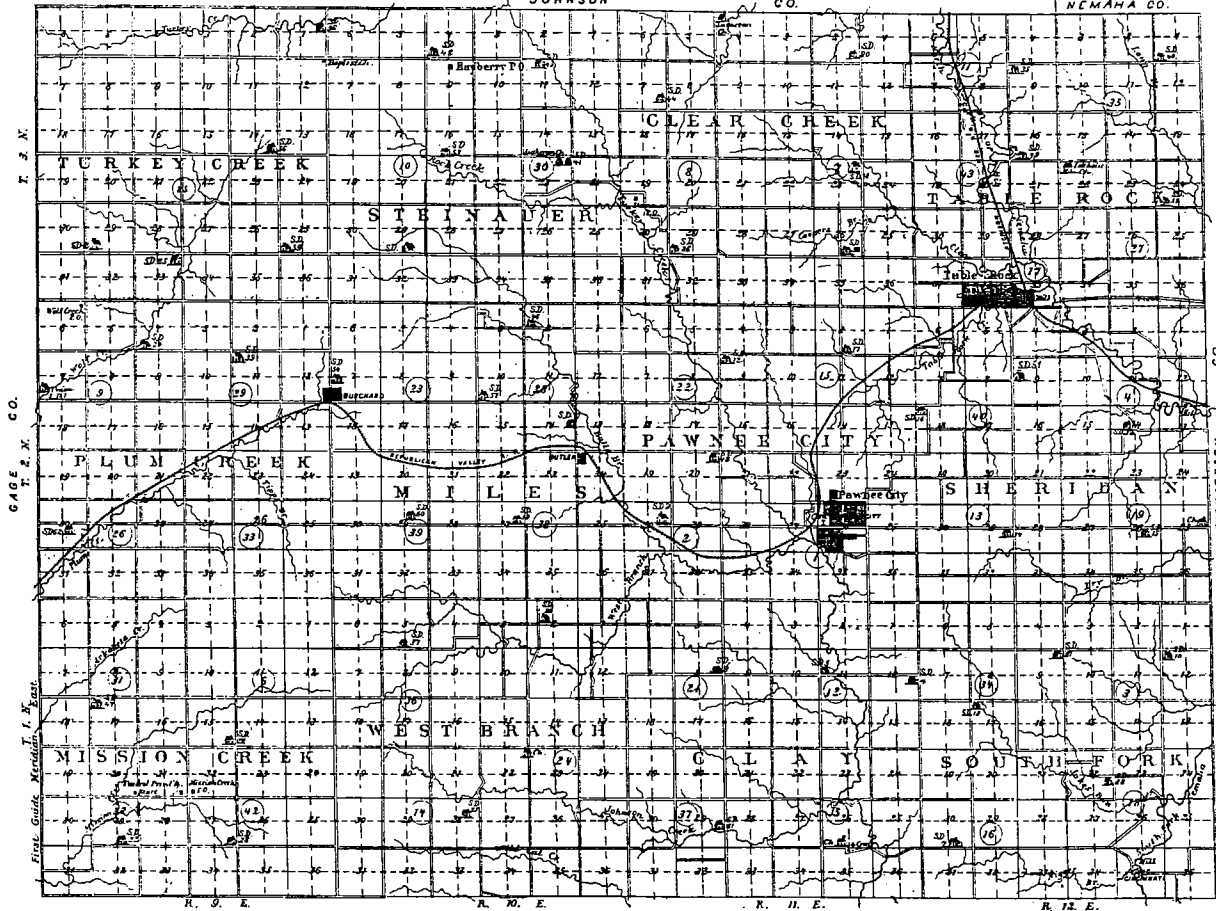


Fig. 1: Pawnee County Atlas, 1884-1885.

Physical Description

Pawnee County is located in the southeastern portion of the state of Nebraska. Its shape is that of a rectangle, measuring approximately 18 miles north to south, and 24 miles east to west. The county has a total land area of 433 square miles. The overall appearance is one of gently rolling land, with elevations ranging from just over 1,000 feet in the east central to over 1,600 feet in the southwest.

Two types of topography can be found within the county borders: valley land, and rolling hills. Valley land is flat land located primarily along the two branches of the Big Nemaha River, one in the northeast part of the county and the other in the southeast. This soil is rich, consisting of stream-deposited silt, clay, sand, and gravel. The remainder of the county is composed of rolling hills--hilly land with moderate to steep slopes and rounded crests formed by glaciation.

The primary drainage system is that of the Big Nemaha River, both the North and South Forks and their tributaries, which drain the eastern two thirds of the county. The major tributaries, flowing primarily from northwest to southeast, are Kirkham, Elk, Clear, Turkey, Rock, Taylor, Balls, Johnson, Wildcat, Dry, and Loes Creeks. In the western third of the county tributaries of the Big Blue River, flowing west and south, drain the region. These tributaries include Adamson, Wolf, Plum, Tipps, Arkekeia, and Mission Creeks.

The climate in Pawnee 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 south eastern portion of the state is 22.6 F, while the average July temperature is 77.7 F. The average annual precipitation for the south east is 30.30 inches (Nebraska Statistical Handbook, 1986-87). In very dry years the precipitation amounts in this area may total as low as 19 inches, while the very wet years may see as much as 47 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 were village dwellers who lived primarily north of Pawnee County, but often hunted and camped within the boundaries of the present-day county. Many native Americans were relocated into eastern Nebraska from their original homelands further east. One group, the Otoe, were relocated along the Missouri River, east of Pawnee County and were later moved west to Gage County. Mission Creek in Pawnee county provided a Presbyterian boarding school for the Otoe children. In 1882 the Otoes were removed to Indian Territory (present day Oklahoma).

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: Pike looking the source of the Arkansas River in 1806, and Long looking for the headwaters of the Red River in 1820, for example. 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. 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 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.

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 increased amounts of land (640 acres) available 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 wholly on agriculture the state effectively 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 in 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.

Pawnee County History

Richardson County, the only county directly east of Pawnee County, was established in 1854 by the Nebraska Territorial Legislature as one of the original counties in the territory. It encompassed its present-day boundaries plus all of Pawnee and parts of Nemaha, Johnson, and Gage Counties. The first settlers arrived that same year, selecting land on the South Fork of the Big Nemaha River. The following year settlement expanded to the North Fork and to Turkey Creek. During this early settlement period supplies had to be purchased in Missouri, but people hoped to change this when the site for Table Rock was selected and the town was partially laid out in 1855. In 1856 one of the county's townships was cut off and added to Johnson County to the north, the county's permanent boundaries having been established the previous year. With the boundaries defined, the county needed a county seat. A townsite was selected for Pawnee City and it was declared county seat, over strong rival, Table Rock. A court house was begun in 1858, but never completed. The towns of Cincinnati and Mayberry were established during the last years of the decade and coal was discovered soon after east of Cincinnati.

By 1860 the county population stood at 882. Little activity took place in the next few years due to the Civil War raging in the country, although the town of Linden was platted in 1863. The later part of the decade did see considerable growth, with the county succeeding in erecting a court house and boasting a population of over 4,000 in the 1870 census.

The 1870s were a time of slower growth, with grasshoppers and low rainfall plaguing the farmers. Pawnee County's economy was aided by the arrival of the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad (later the Burlington) which built through the county in 1871 and 1872. Table Rock selected a new town site on the railroad and became the only town in the county with rail service. Pawnee City, despite its lack of a railroad, reaffirmed its position as county seat and rebuilt the original courthouse in 1878.

In 1881 the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad (Republican Valley division) built through the county, laying its line through Pawnee City and platting Burchard along its route. Five years later the Rock Island Railroad also built in Pawnee County, and extended through Pawnee City. The Rock Island platted DuBois and Lewiston on its line. Before the decade ended a third railroad entered the county--the Kansas City, Wyandotte, and North Western, which added Bookwalter and Armour to the list of county towns. The railroad boom and favorable weather of the 1880s resulted in a population boom in the county, with over 10,000 people recorded in 1890. Like many plains counties, Pawnee suffered with the poor economy of the next decade, but still managed a slight increase in population by 1900.



Fig. 2: Looking north on Washington Avenue, Pawnee City, c.1917
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

Some of the towns also began to provide city services, such as water systems and gas or electric lighting, to their citizens during this period.

The new century opened with Pawnee County's largest population ever recorded--11,770. The towns that had not already done so began to provide city services, and those already in existence, expanded. In 1911 a new courthouse was constructed in Pawnee City on the same site as the old building. The population of the county, however, declined slightly, as it would continue to do for the next several decades. All of the towns in the county achieved their peak populations in 1900, 1910, 1920 or 1930, and declined thereafter. As an indication of the dropping numbers, four school districts voted in 1918 to consolidate, with Lewiston becoming the first consolidated school district in the state.

During the 1930s some activity was brought about by Civil Works Administration (CWA) projects, such as the auditorium and gymnasium built in Table Rock. But in mid-decade the Missouri Pacific became the first railroad to abandon its line in the county--in this instance, in the western section. In the normally prosperous war years of the 1940s, Pawnee County experienced one of its largest population declines in its history, losing almost 2,000 people in ten years.

By the 1950s rail service was curtailed, followed by the elimination of all passenger service in the 1960s. In 1966, the Rock Island initiated the abandonment of all its lines in the county. One positive event in this era was the creation of Burchard Lake, between Burchard and Steinauer, as a state recreation area. Later it would become a state wildlife management area along with Pawnee Prairie in the southwest part of the county.

Population, however, continued its slow but steady decline. In the 1960s many rural school districts closed their schools. This, of course, did benefit the neighboring communities, which had to accommodate the larger school population. The 1990 census, however, showed Pawnee County with its lowest population since 1860--3,317 people.

Pawnee County Towns

Burchard, located in the west central part of Pawnee County, was platted in 1881 by the Lincoln Townsite Company for the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad (Republican Branch). The town served as a local trade center and by 1900 had 31 businesses and professional services, plus an eight grade school. Its 1910 population of 315 was the largest ever recorded. In 1913 Burchard was devastated by a tornado that destroyed the school, the Catholic Church, and many homes and businesses. The town rebuilt but never regained its 1910 population.

Disaster struck later in the century when the high school burned down in 1938. While it was rebuilt the following year, it would only be used for two more decades, closing its doors in 1959. The elementary school fared better, with enrollments increasing as a result of rural school closures. The town added city improvements with a new water system in the 1940s and a sewer system and city park in the 1960s. The highway was hard-surfaced in 1959. The last passenger train ran in 1962, and the closing of the depot followed soon after. In 1990 Burchard reported 105 citizens. While no longer living, one of Burchard's earlier residents made his claim to fame in Hollywood: actor, comedian, and movie star Harold Lloyd who was born in Burchard in 1893.

The Rock Island Railroad can take credit for the founding of the town of **DuBois**. It was established in 1886 when the railroad built through the southeast part of the county. Many businesses relocated to DuBois from the by-passed town of Cincinnati, just to the south.



Fig. 3: Rock Island Railroad, DuBois, Pawnee County
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

Also adding to the town's population were many Czech, German, and Swiss residents. During the 1880s, a local coal mine supplied much work, but its life span was short. After the turn of the century DuBois installed telephones and concrete sidewalks for the convenience of its citizens. Electric lights followed in 1919 and a waterworks in 1925. In 1930, main street was paved. These first decades of the century were the most prosperous

for DuBois. In 1920 the town recorded its largest population--332 people. With the depression of the 1930s the town declined. In 1953 the railroad agent position was eliminated from the town and in 1967 the tracks were removed. The DuBois high school closed in 1954. While the town continued to work toward self improvement, with such projects as a park improvement plan in 1975, the population continued to decline. Its proximity to Pawnee City and location off of a major highway undoubtedly contributed to this situation. The 1990 population of DuBois was 119.

Like DuBois, **Lewiston** was platted in 1886 by the Rock Island Railroad. The town grew, with a school established even before the official platting of the community. In 1918 four neighboring school districts voted to consolidate and Lewiston became the state's first consolidated school district. Two years later the town recorded its largest population--167 people. Like many small towns, Lewiston declined in the later years of the twentieth century. The railroad abandoned its lines in the county in 1966. The school burned in 1967, but was rebuilt the following year. The town's proximity to the large community of Beatrice in neighboring Gage County likely contributed to its drooping population. The residents of Lewiston numbered only 64 in 1990.

Located near the center of Pawnee County, the **Pawnee City** townsite was selected as the county seat in 1856. The town was officially surveyed the following year, and a courthouse was begun, although never completed. In 1863 a school was opened along with the Nemaha Valley Seminary and Normal Institute, which operated until the early 1970s. The county succeeded in erecting a courthouse in 1869 and even rebuilt it nine years later. A new school was built during the 1870s, with a second one added in 1884. That same year the Pawnee City Academy opened, which operated until 1908, at which time it was converted to use as a high school. The first rail lines arrived in Pawnee City in 1881 when the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad built through the county.



Fig. 4: Burlington Railroad Station, Pawnee City.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

That same year the town was devastated by a fire in the central business district that destroyed over half of the community's businesses. By the end of the decade the Rock Island Railroad had also built through Pawnee City and a water system had been installed. The last years of the century saw a municipal electric plant built for the citizens of the town and telephone service begun. Pawnee City's largest population (1,969) was recorded in 1900. Many additions were made to the business district, along with many of the older establishments that had rebuilt after the fire.



Fig. 5: North side of courthouse square commercial district, Pawnee City
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

A Carnegie library was constructed in 1908 and in 1911 the county had a new courthouse. The Shannon Hotel, located on the south side of the square, was converted to a general hospital in 1916, and functioned as such until a new hospital was built in 1947. The town erected a new high school in 1934 and a new post office seven years later. The year 1965 saw a new fire department. As with many other communities in the county, Pawnee City witnessed the removal of the Rock Island tracks in 1966. The fact that the town has remained the county seat, in addition to its central location in the county, has contributed to its retention of the position as the largest community in the county. Although its population slowly declined after its 1900 peak, the 1990 census still recorded 1,008 residents.

The village of Linden was founded in north central Pawnee County in 1863, but eleven years later the name was changed to **Steinauer**. The town grew slowly, but was aided by the arrival of the Rock Island Railroad in 1886. The Steinauer Roller Mills opened the same year and continued in operation through the 1960s. In 1888, the bank was established, moving into a new brick building six years later. The 1890s were a time of improvement, with a new jail and a gas plant for lighting streets and businesses. Telephones followed in 1900 and electric lights in 1913. The 1910 census counted 248 people--the largest on record. Steinauer also suffered in 1966 with the abandonment of the Rock Island line. The 1990 population of 92 is reflective of the town's proximity to Table Rock and Pawnee City, as well as its location at the end of a county spur highway.



Fig. 6: Ulrich & Sons Hardware Store, Steinauer.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

The Table Rock Town Company selected the town site for **Table Rock** in 1855 and partially laid out the town. Being the first town in the county Table Rock thought it would be named county seat. But the site of Pawnee City (not even an official town at that point) was selected in 1856. Among the early buildings in the town was a stone school, erected in 1861-62, which was replaced with a frame structure in 1874. The arrival of the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad in 1871 made Table Rock the only town in the county with rail service--a distinction it retained for ten years, until the time the Burlington built to Pawnee City and several other towns. Table Rock became a division point for the railroad and the town shifted its focus to a location slightly west of its original site. The town square/park was laid out in this new location in 1883. A creamery was built at the same time and a race track was also in operation in the early 1880s. During the 1890s, stock yards were located near the railroad tracks. Many brick yards functioned in the nineteenth century, providing brick for a Peru College dormitory in 1897 and for the new Pawnee County courthouse in 1911.



Fig. 7: Brickyards at Table Rock, Pawnee County, c.1908
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

Before the turn of the century an opera house also opened in Table Rock. As with its rival, Pawnee City, Table Rock reached its peak population of 852 in the year 1900. The city was kept busy in the next decade serving its population. The old frame school was torn down and replaced and electric lights were made available to the citizens. By 1920 the town had lost over 100 residents and suffered a major blow on top of the population declines. In 1920 most of the businesses on the south side of the square burned down.



Fig. 8: South side of public square, Table Rock, destroyed by fire in 1920.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

Although too late for the businesses, city water was installed in 1922. Several public buildings were constructed in the next few years-- a public library in 1925, and an auditorium and gym for the school in 1933-34 under the auspices of the Civil Works Administration. Table Rock, too, suffered the loss of passenger service on the railroads, with its last passenger train running in 1959. Despite substantial population losses, Table Rock still maintained the position as the county's number two community in the later years of the twentieth century. In 1964 a new school was built to serve the steady demand. The town's 1990 population was 308.

Towns No Longer in Existence: (with approximate dates and locations)

Appleton: northeast

Armour: c.1890 - c.1940; west central

Bookwalter: 1889 - c.1920s; southwest

Cincinnati: 1857 - 1887; south of DuBois; town relocated when railroad went north through DuBois

Mayberry: 1858 - c.1930s; north central

Mission Creek: 1870s-1880s; southwest

Violet: central

Rural Communities:

While the word "community" often evokes images 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 is the only rural community identified in Pawnee County, although many may have existed.

The Turkey Creek neighborhood focused on a schoolhouse which served as a "rallying point" for the people of the area.

Population Characteristics:

The decennial federal censuses of the population of the United States show Pawnee County to be a relatively typical plains county whose economy is based primarily on agriculture (see table below). The population grew very rapidly in the initial settlement period of the 1860s, continued to increase, although more slowly in the 1870s, and boomed again in the agriculturally favorable 1880s. Out migration appears to have been minimal during the dry 1890s, with a slight increase recorded by 1900. That year Pawnee County recorded its largest population. The population then declined every subsequent decennial year, with the greatest losses occurring in the 1940s and 1950s.

Pawnee County is also typical of the majority of Nebraska counties in its ethnic settlement. The 1870 federal census indicated that the largest number of foreign born persons in Pawnee County had been born in Germany, as was true for much of Nebraska. In 1870 they accounted for almost five percent of the total population in Pawnee County, and about three percent in 1880 and 1890. The percent dropped from that year forward, but in 1890 another group appeared. The Czechs surpassed the Germans, accounting for over three percent of the population in 1890, and nearly four percent in 1900 and 1910. In 1900 and 1910 the Swiss ranked a distant third, with less than one percent. As the twentieth century continued the numbers of all foreign born steadily declined. While the Germans were fairly widespread, some areas were still identified with ethnic groups. In Pawnee County one area stood out as the main location for foreign born settlers. That area was near DuBois where concentrations of Czechs, Germans, and Swiss could be found.

Pawnee County Population

1860	882	1910	10,582	1960	5,536
1870	4,171	1920	9,578	1970	4,473
1880	6,920	1930	9,423	1980	3,937
1890	10,340	1940	8,541	1990	3,317
1900	11,770	1950	6,744		

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GENERAL SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

Introduction

The primary objective of the Pawnee 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 Pawnee County Historic Buildings Survey has generated information which contributes to a statewide knowledge and establishes a basis for future survey and evaluation.



Fig. 9: Pattison Barn, rural Pawnee County (PW00-084).

The second objective of the Pawnee 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 Pawnee County survey was undertaken to fulfill several quantitative goals as stated in the Research Design.

- A. The recording of an estimated 510 properties in Pawnee County at the completion of the survey.
- B. The coverage of approximately 128,000 acres (200 square miles) in the County. In addition, each street of the six extant Pawnee County communities would be surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods.
- C. Identification of at least 80 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 Pawnee County NEHBS project consisted of reconnaissance level re-survey, together with selected thematic and intensive level survey. In addition to survey, the project involved a preliminary evaluation of properties with respect to the NeSHPO planning document "Historic and Prehistoric Contexts in Nebraska: A Topical Listing," and the preparation of National Register forms. Nominations for National Register designation were prepared for the Harold Lloyd House in Burchard (PW02-036), and the Pawnee City and Table Rock Historic Commercial Districts. These nominations were written and submitted to the NESHPO for review and are summarized on pages 65-76.

This project also included a detailed reconnaissance level survey of the Big Nemaha Basin Czech Settlement, a contiguous natural, ethnic community in western Pawnee and eastern Richardson counties. The survey utilized recent context-based research and tested a methodology which focused on an individual immigrant group. Results of the Czech study are summarized on pages 77-80.

Survey Results

A post-survey evaluation of these goals reveals that the Pawnee 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 ten communities and nearly every rural road was surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods.

The exceptionally large number of properties recorded during the survey exceeded the preliminary estimates stated in the Research Design: 1,900 contributing buildings, structures, objects and sites were documented on 412 individual properties. The survey canvassed approximately 250.6 square miles (160,400 acres) and identified 186 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 Pawnee 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.

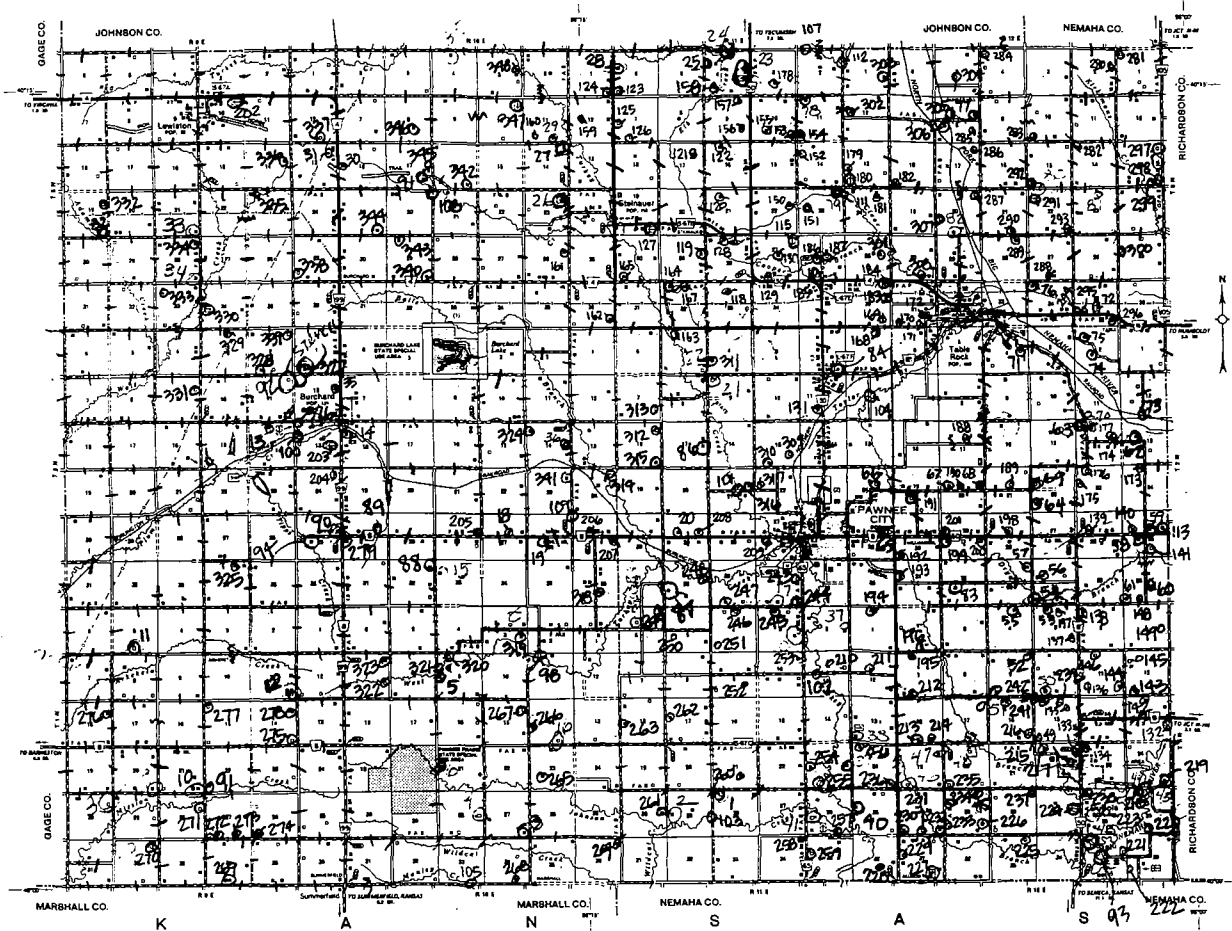


Fig. 10: Pawnee County rural field map with marked roads showing coverage of survey.

The survey of Pawnee 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 survey properties. The list of Historic Contexts represented by the 1992-93 reconnaissance level survey is included on the following page. 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	15
02.01.01.	Religion: Roman Catholic Church in Nebraska	2
02.03.01.	Religion: Lutheran Church in Nebraska	2
02.04.01.	Religion: Presbyterian Church in America, in Nebraska	3
02.05.02.	Religion: United Church of Christ	1
02.05.04.	Religion: Christian Church in Nebraska	1
02.06.	Religion: Methodism	1
02.06.07.	Religion: United Methodist Church in Nebraska	4
02.10.01.	Religion: Baptist Church in Nebraska	1
02.99.	Religion: Other Protestant Faiths	1
04.02.	Government: Local	3
04.03.	Government: County	1
04.06.	Government: Federal Government, United States Post Office	1
05.02.	Association: Service Associations	3
05.02.05.	Association: Service Associations, Masons	1
05.02.06.	Association: Service Associations, IOOF	1
06.01.	Education: Schooling	4
06.01.01.	Education: Rural Education	15
06.01.04.	Education: High Schools and Secondary Education	1
06.02.01.01.	Education: Carnegie Libraries in Nebraska	1
06.02.05.	Education: Enrichment, Topical Museums	3
07.06.03.01.	Diversion: Recreational Areas in the Southeast Region	3
07.07.01.	Diversion: Opera Houses Built in Nebraska	2
08.01.	Southeastern General Farming	214

09.02.	Extraction: Limestone and Sandstone Industries	1
12.02.01.	Commerce: Retail Commerce in the Southeast Region	74
12.05.01.	Commerce: Grain Handling and Storage	4
12.05.02.	Commerce: Livestock Markets	2
13.03.02.	Transportation: County Roads	20
13.04.02.	Transportation: Burlington Railroad	3
15.01.	Services: Public Utilities	1
15.03.	Services: Health Care	1
15.04.	Services: Professional	2
15.05.02.	Services: Early Nebraska Banking, (1863-1889)	4
15.05.03.	Services: The Age of Main Street Banking, (1889-1920)	3
16.05.	Settlement: Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	595

Historic Contexts and Preliminary Inventory of the Pawnee County Survey

The following provides a brief description of historic contexts as related to buildings recorded during the Pawnee County survey. The contexts are those identified by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (1989). 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 Pawnee 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 Pawnee County was performed by the NESHPO in 1979. This preliminary survey identified 419 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 Pawnee 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 1992-93 Pawnee County survey recorded fifteen (15) religious properties. In addition to these, sixteen (16) buildings were previously recorded by the NESHPO in 1979. Of the thirty-one (31) total properties, twelve (12) were judged eligible for listing in the National Register and are included in the following preliminary inventory.

The large number of religious buildings worthy of National Register consideration reflects the cultural importance placed upon organized worship during the Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890) and Development and Growth (1890-1920) periods in Pawnee 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: PW00-127 Rural
DATE: C1875
NAME: St. Anthony's Cemetery

Significant for its association with St. Anthony's Catholic Church in Steinauer, Nebraska and for its variety of tombstone types and its landscape setting



NEHBS NUMBER: PW00-224 Rural
DATE: C1875
NAME: Dubois Cemetery

Established c.1875, this cemetery's most prominent feature is the large trees along the interior access roads. The well-maintained site reflects the historic character of cemeteries established during the Nebraska's period of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890) in Pawnee County.



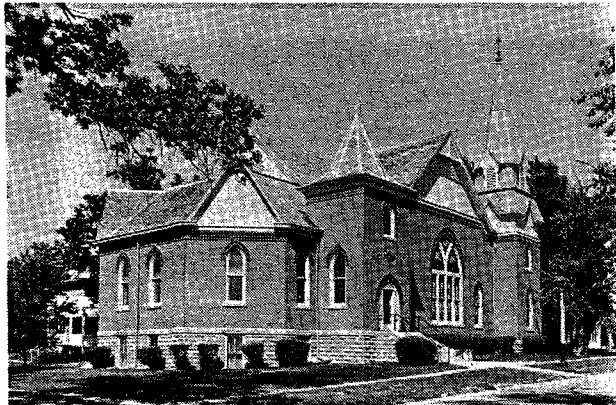
NEHBS NUMBER: PW08-067 Table Rock
DATE: C1860
NAME: Table Rock Cemetery

This cemetery is most notable for its site plan which is a square with two intersecting tree lined roads that divide the cemetery into four equal quadrants. Considered eligible to the National Register of Historic Places as a cemetery that reflects the historic character of cemeteries established during the Territorial Period (1854-1867) in Pawnee County.



NEHBS NUMBER: PW06-068 Pawnee City
DATE: 1907
NAME: United Presbyterian Church

Large brick church constructed during the Development and Growth period (1890-1920) of Nebraska history. Retains a high degree of historic integrity and is significant as a focal point of religious worship in the community of Pawnee City.



NEHBS NUMBER: PW02-001 Burchard
DATE: 1951
NAME: Sacred Heart Catholic Church

Although constructed less than fifty years ago, this large brick church is notable for its Romanesque Revival style detailing and for dominating Burchard's skyline. Potentially significant for contributing to religious worship in the community of Burchard, Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: PW07-001 Steinauer
DATE: 1927
NAME: St. Anthony's Catholic Church

Excellent example of a large brick cruciform plan church with a clerestory and two bell-towers of unequal height. Considered to be eligible to the National Register of Historic Places based on its architectural integrity and its contribution to religious worship in Steinauer.



NEHBS NUMBER: PW07-002 Steinauer
DATE: C1925
NAME: St. Anthony's Rectory

Two-story brick rectory that is potentially significant for its association with St. Anthony's Catholic Church and as a dwelling that retains its historic integrity.



NEHBS NUMBER: PW07-003 Steinauer
DATE: 1932
NAME: St. Anthony's School & Convent

The St. Anthony School and Convent are significant as part of the St. Anthony's Catholic Church complex. Preparation of a National Register nomination for the complex was originally included in this project, but was postponed due to time constraints.



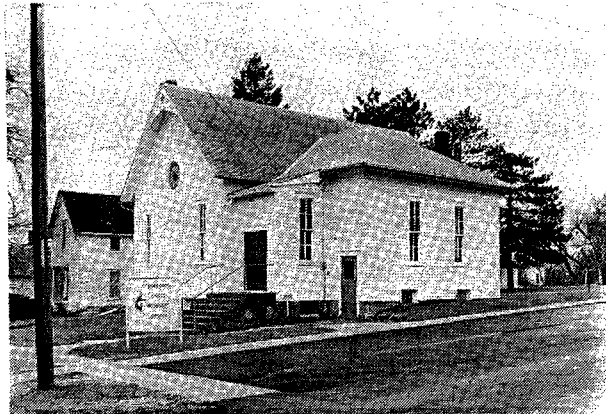
NEHBS NUMBER: PW08-003 Table Rock
DATE: 1877
NAME: St. John's Catholic Church

Although all of the windows have been boarded up, this frame hall-type church with a central bell-tower entry retains its historic character. Potentially significant for its exceptional interior which is extensively decorated.



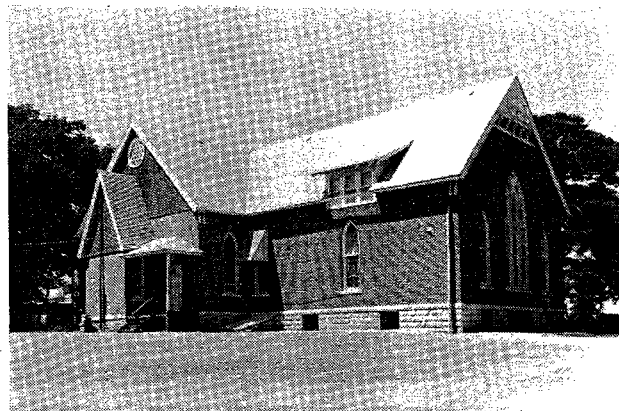
NEHBS NUMBER: PW02-007 Burchard
DATE: C1890
NAME: United Methodist Church

Well-preserved frame church included for its potential role in the late nineteenth-century religious development of Pawnee County.



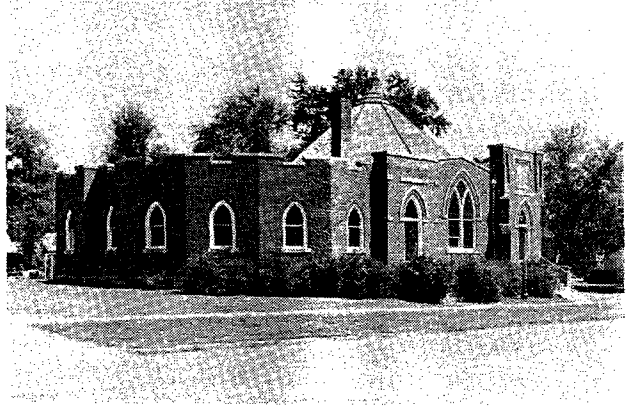
NEHBS NUMBER: PW06-057 Pawnee City
DATE: C1910
NAME: United Methodist Church

Early twentieth-century brick and frame church constructed during the period of development and growth in Pawnee City. Potentially significant for its role in Pawnee County religious worship and for its unique massing and combination of architectural styles.



NEHBS NUMBER: PW06-062 Pawnee City
DATE: 1905
NAME: First Baptist Church

Despite the application of a handicap access ramp to the facade of this brick church, it retains its historic character. This church is potentially significant for its very unique massing and as a church constructed during the Development and Growth period (1890-1920) in Pawnee City, Nebraska.



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 1992-93 Pawnee County survey did not add any buildings to the four (4) government properties recorded by the 1979 Pawnee County survey. However, resurvey and updated National Register evaluations have concluded that the former Fire Hall in Steinauer (PW07-015) is eligible for listing.

The Pawnee County Courthouse was surveyed in 1989 as part of statewide research on county courthouses. As a result of this research, the courthouse was listed on the National Register with other Nebraska county courthouses. In addition, the Pawnee City Post Office was listed on the National Register in 1992 as part of a statewide nomination of post office's containing murals painted in the late 1930's and early 1940's under the auspices of the U.S. Treasury Department's Section of Fine Arts.

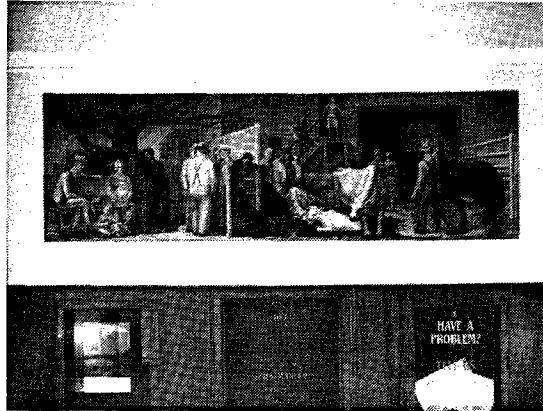
NEHBS NUMBER: PW06-054 Pawnee City
DATE: 1911
NAME: Pawnee County Courthouse

One of 56 courthouses listed on the National Register in 1990 as part of a multiple property listing of significant Nebraska courthouses.



NEHBS NUMBER: PW06-117 Pawnee City
DATE: 1940-41
NAME: Pawnee City U.S. Post Office

One-story brick post office designed by architect Lewis Simon and constructed in 1940-41 by Busboom and Rauh of Salina, Kansas. Significant for its architectural merit and for its lobby mural painted in 1942 by Kenneth Evett, who also painted murals for the Nebraska State Capitol in 1952. (For more information on murals see Nebraska History, Spring, 1990).



NEHBS NUMBER: PW07-015 Steinauer
DATE:
NAME: Old Fire Hall

One-story frame and press-tin sided Fire Hall with a false front. The well-preserved fire hall reinforces the historic character of Steinauer, and is important to the study of the development of fire halls in Nebraska.



Historic Context: Association

The theme association refers to institutions of human interaction such as service or special interest clubs, political, social, and business organizations. Historic buildings relating to this theme include lodge buildings, mixed-use commercial buildings and recreation grounds. A particularly significant association building in Pawnee County is the Rad Jan Kollar cis 101 ZCBJ building near DuBois. This building was listed in the National Register in 1990, and is significant for its association with the local Czech community, and as one of the most distinctive of the Czech-American lodge halls in Nebraska.

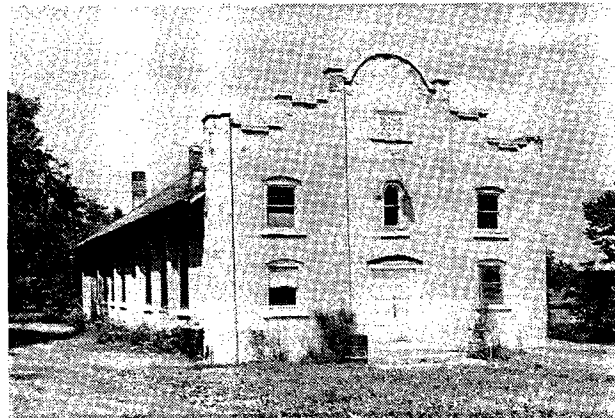
The 1992-93 Pawnee County survey added one (1) property to the Association database. This database included four (4) buildings recorded during the 1979 NEHBS. During resurvey, two (2) of the previous recorded properties were evaluated as potentially eligible for National Register listing: the I.O.O.F. Hall in Pawnee City (PW06-047) and the Knights of Columbus Hall in Steinauer, (PW07-013). However, the I.O.O.F. building in Pawnee City

(PW06-047) is not illustrated below. The lodge building/commercial building is an important contributor to the proposed Pawnee City Commercial Historic District and is illustrated in a discussion on page 65. Other significant properties may contribute to the Association theme but because of their primary use as commercial buildings, they are included in the Commerce inventory (p. 43).

Identifying association buildings is often difficult. Organizations in small Nebraska southeast Nebraska communities did not always build a structure solely for their own use. Instead, they often rented the second floor of an existing Main Street commercial building. Association buildings are often only identifiable in large communities where greater membership and financial resources permitted the construction of a lodge building. When new construction was not feasible, some organizations met the demands of growing memberships by remodeling historic lodges.

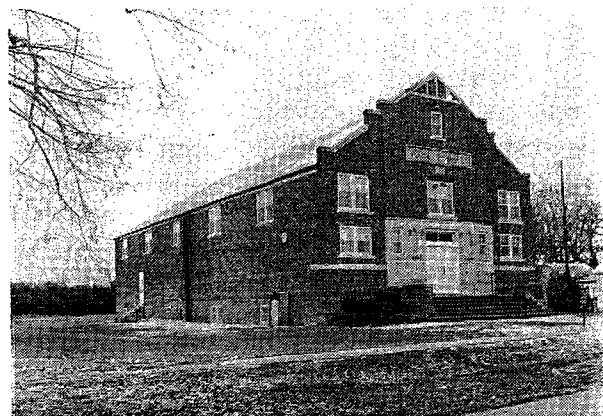
NEHBS NUMBER: PW00-050 Rural
DATE: 1920-21
NAME: Rad Jan Kollar cis 101 ZCBJ

Listed in the National Register in 1990, the Z.C.B.J. Hall near Dubois is a large single-story brick and tile structure with a front gable facade executed in the Czech-American National Baroque Revival style.



NEHBS NUMBER: PW07-013 Steinauer
DATE: 1929
NAME: Knights of Columbus Hall

Two-story brick lodge hall that retains its historic integrity. Significant for its contribution to community services and for providing social and recreational activities to the community of Steinauer and the surrounding region.



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 1992-93 Pawnee County survey recorded four (4) Education buildings including elementary and former rural schools. In addition, twenty (20) buildings associated with Education were surveyed by the NESHPO in 1979. Of the twenty-four (24) total buildings, nine (9) are included in the inventory as eligible for National Register listing.

Pawnee County schools fall into two types: one-room frame hall buildings, and larger-scale masonry buildings. The one-room hall-type schools are generally found in rural areas and appear to have been built between 1880 and 1905. Significant examples of this type include former schools in Districts 16, 19, and 32.

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 Pawnee County include DuBois (PW03-035), and Steinauer (PW07-019) public schools.

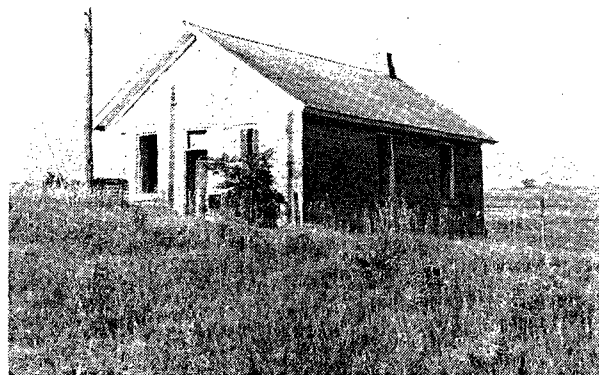
NEHBS NUMBER: PW00-052 Rural
DATE: 1923
NAME: Union School District #31

Despite minor alterations, this stucco school is an important contributor to the study of hall-type schools and is also significant for its association with Czech immigration in Pawnee County.



NEHBS NUMBER: PW00-063 Rural
DATE: 1873
NAME: Pleasant Valley School, Dist. #32

The "Lionberger" or Pleasant Valley District #32 school was constructed in 1873 from locally quarried limestone. The school building is significant as a rare survivor among schools built during the establishment of public education in rural Pawnee County. Further significance is derived through association with Czech immigration in the Big Nemaha River basin.



NEHBS NUMBER: PW00-004 Rural
DATE:
NAME: School

Although deteriorating, this frame hall-type school building has retained its historic character. Potentially significant for association with public rural education in Pawnee County.



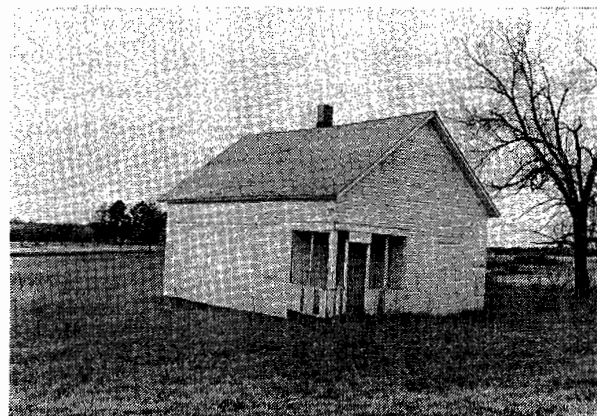
NEHBS NUMBER: PW00-185 Rural
DATE: C1890
NAME: Abandoned School

Despite its abandonment, this one-story frame hall-type school still retains its historic integrity. Potentially significant for its association with public education during Nebraska's period of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in Pawnee County.



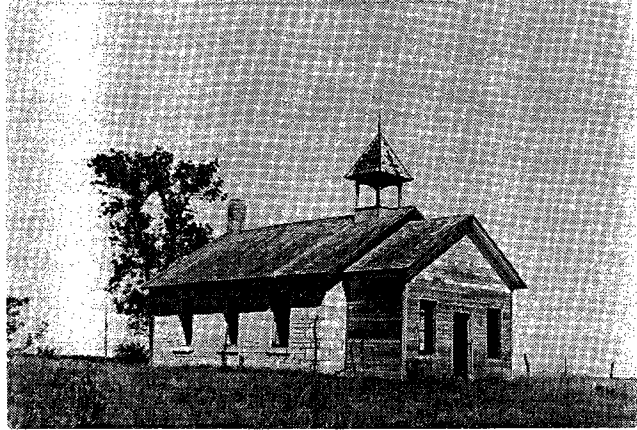
NEHBS NUMBER: PW00-298 Rural
DATE: C1900
NAME: Abandoned School

Well-preserved example of a frame one-story rural school with an integral corner porch. Considered potentially significant as an example of rural schools built in Pawnee County during the early twentieth-century.



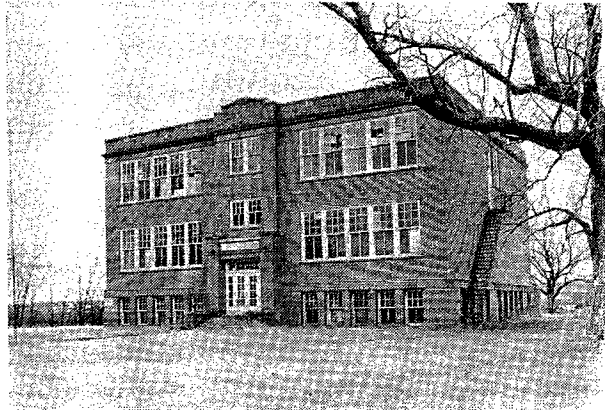
NEHBS NUMBER: PW00-018 Rural
DATE: C1875
NAME: Summit District #19 School

Purportedly one of the first rural schools built in the county, this limestone building is a locally rare survivor of public schools constructed during the early settlement period in Pawnee County.



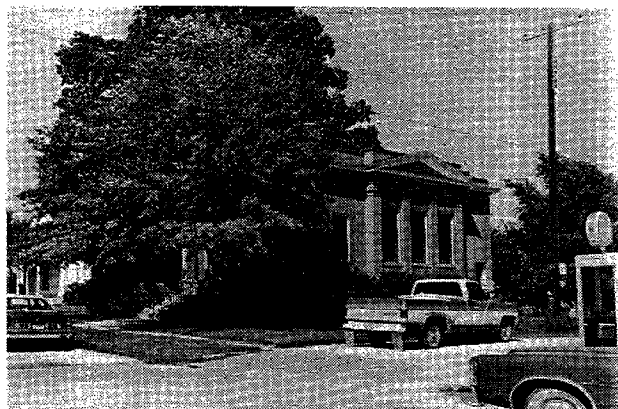
NEHBS NUMBER: PW03-035 Dubois
DATE: 1922
NAME: Dubois Public School

Designed by architectural firm of Fiske and Meginnis of Lincoln, Nebraska and constructed by Busboom Brothers of Salina Kansas. Although abandoned, this large two and one-half story brick school building retains its historic integrity and is a visual landmark in the community of Dubois.



NEHBS NUMBER: PW06-070 Pawnee City
DATE: 1904-07
NAME: Carnegie Library

Excellent example of a brick Neo-Classical style library with a raised basement. Considered eligible to the National Register of Historic Places as one of many Carnegie-sponsored libraries constructed throughout the United States during the early twentieth-century.



NEHBS NUMBER: PW06-181 Pawnee City
DATE:
NAME: Pawnee City Building Museum

This museum contains several relocated buildings ranging from the house of the first governor of Nebraska, David Butler, to commercial and religious buildings. Potentially significant for preserving buildings of historic importance that would have otherwise been demolished.



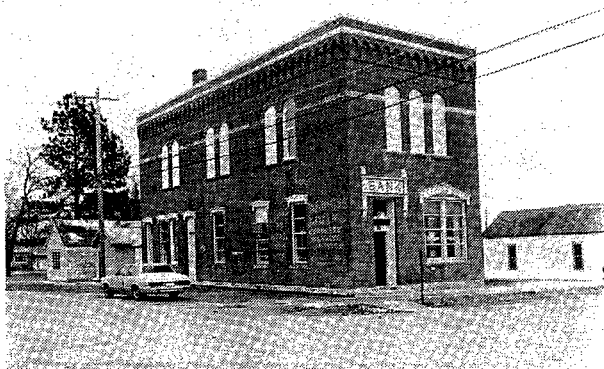
Historic Context: Diversion

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 1992-93 Pawnee County survey added two (2) properties to the existing NEHBS database. Combined with the three (3) properties surveyed in 1979, a total of five (5) Diversion buildings have been recorded to date. Two (2) of these properties are included in the inventory as eligible for National Register listing; the W.P.A. Bathhouse in Pawnee City (PW06-157) and the Table Rock Public Square (PW08-083). However, the Table Rock square is not illustrated below. The square is an important feature of the proposed Table Rock Commercial Historic District nomination and is illustrated on page 75 with a discussion of the district. In addition, the Steinauer and Table Rock Opera Houses were listed in the National Register in 1988 as part of a statewide listing of Nebraska Opera Houses.

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: PW07-008 Steinauer
DATE: 1888
NAME: Steinauer Opera House

The Steinauer Opera House occupies the upper story of the Bank of Steinauer, a two-story brick building constructed in 1888 by town founder Joseph Steinauer. Listed in the National Register in 1988 as part of a multiple property listing of Nebraska opera houses.



NEHBS NUMBER: PW08-017 Table Rock
DATE: 1893
NAME: Table Rock Opera House

Listed in the National Register in 1988, this brick commercial building housed retail establishments on the street level and the opera house on the second floor. The building retains two complete operational sets of original stage scenery and is located in the proposed Table Rock Commercial Historic District.



NEHBS NUMBER: PW06-157 Pawnee City
DATE: 1936
NAME: W.P.A. Bath House

Potentially significant as a representative of buildings constructed by the Works Progress Administration. This one-story brick bath house with a limestone foundation continues to serve the community of Pawnee City as a recreational center.



Historic Context: Extraction

Extraction generally refers to the attainment of native raw materials for manufacturing industries. Methods of extraction include mining, quarrying and drilling. A broad range of property types fall under this context including sawmills, limestone quarries, ice facilities and potash plants. The 1992-93 Pawnee County survey found one (1) property related to this theme; a former limestone quarry near the West Branch of Turkey Creek. Little is known about this property, but its potential to yield information regarding limestone building construction in Pawnee County requires its inclusion in the inventory of potentially eligible properties.

NEHBS NUMBER: PW00-321 Rural
 DATE: C1865
 NAME: Former Quarry Site

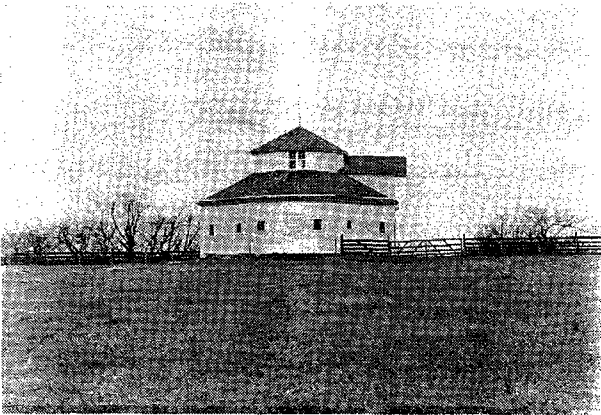
Potentially significant for providing building materials for southern Pawnee County during the eras of the "Territorial Period" (1854-1867) and the "Settlement and Expansion" (1867-1890).

**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. Pawnee 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 214 properties surveyed that relate to this theme. The 214 properties, generally farmsteads, contained 1,361 contributing resources such as: stock barns, granaries, cribs, machine sheds and farmhouses. Forty-two (42) of these properties were recorded during the 1979 survey. An exceptionally large percentage of these properties were considered potentially eligible for National Register listing. Forty-seven (47) of the 214 agricultural properties were identified as potentially significant examples of buildings associated with southeast Nebraska farming.

The farmsteads included in the survey are important resources associated with the history and settlement of Nebraska. The majority of Pawnee County's farms date from 1880 to 1930. The continued existence of the surveyed farmsteads is uncertain as one-fourth were abandoned and deteriorating. 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.

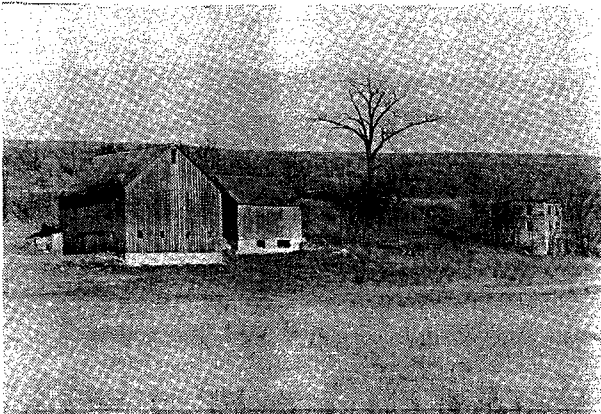
Particular emphasis was placed on the observance of farm properties relating to Southeastern General Farming (H.C.: 08.01) as identified by the NESHPO as the predominant type of agriculture practised in Pawnee County (see Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical Listing, 1989).



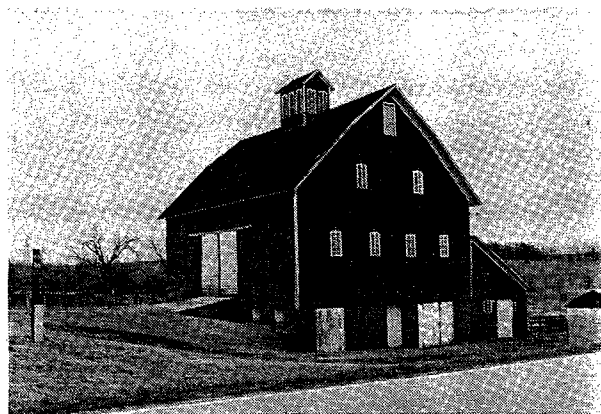
PW00-035 Rural
Farm with Octagonal Barn C1890



PW00-055 Rural
Farmstead C1890



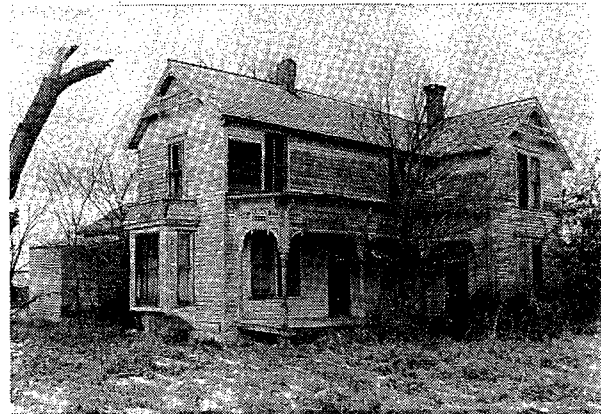
PW00-073 Rural
Simon Luthy Farmstead C1865



PW00-084 Rural
Pattison Barn C1885



PW00-116 Rural
Robert Taylor Farmstead C1860

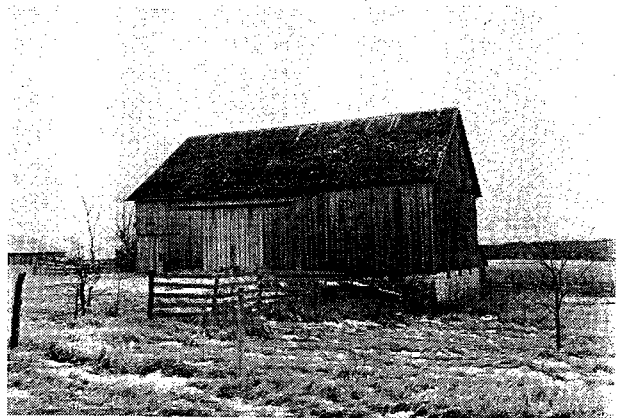


PW00-244 Rural
Abandoned Farmstead C1893



PW00-319
Abandoned Farmstead

Rural
C1860



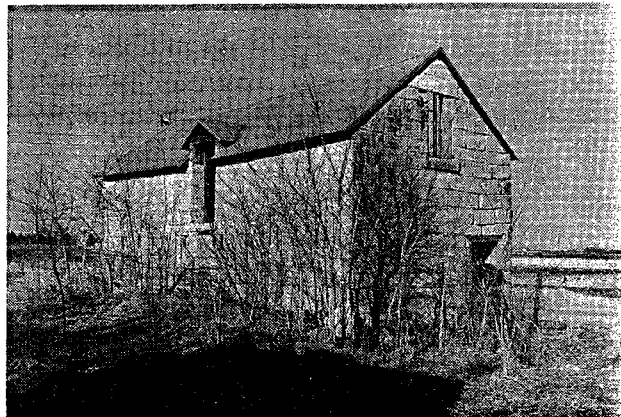
PW00-001
Farmstead

Rural
C1875



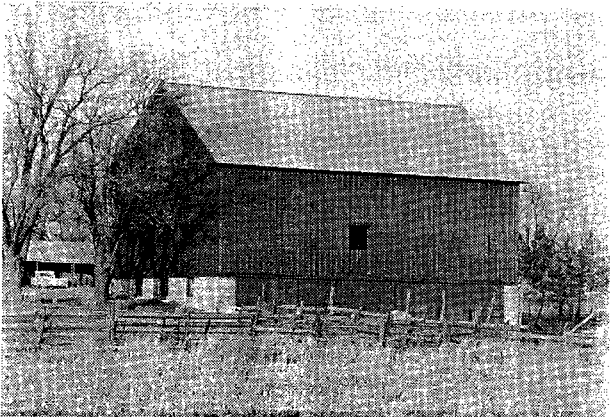
PW00-005
Limestone Farm House

Rural
C1895



PW00-008
Bruensbach Barn

Rural
C1875



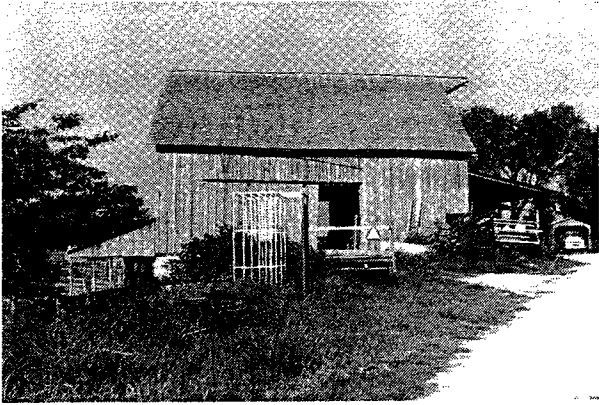
PW00-015
Farmstead

Rural
C1888



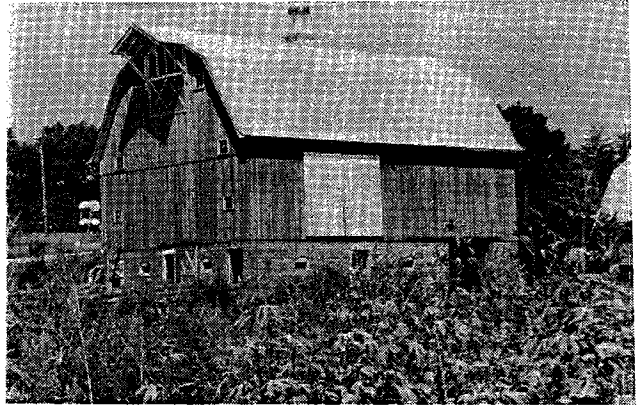
PW00-037
Barn & House

Rural
C1885



PW00-075
A.F. Petrashek Farmstead

Rural
C1880



PW00-082
Farmstead

Rural
C1895



PW00-085
Farmstead

Rural
C1908



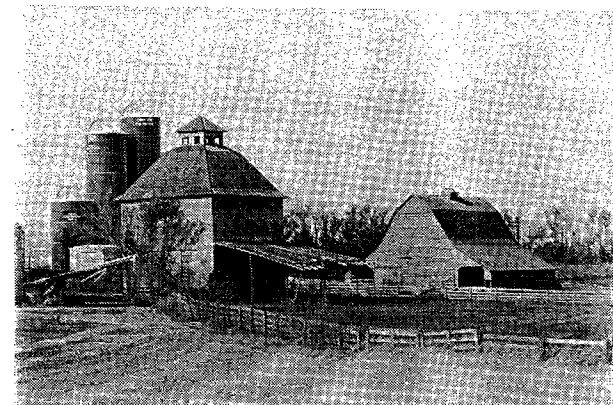
PW00-142
Frank Pesek Farm

Rural
C1890



PW00-168
Farm with Non-Contributing House

Rural
C1890



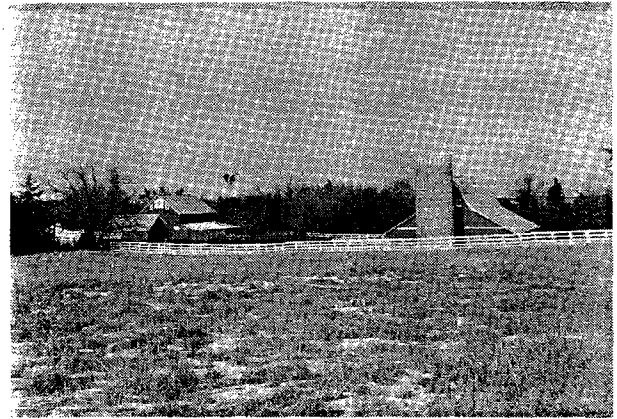
PW00-170
Farm with Non-Contributing House

Rural
C1890



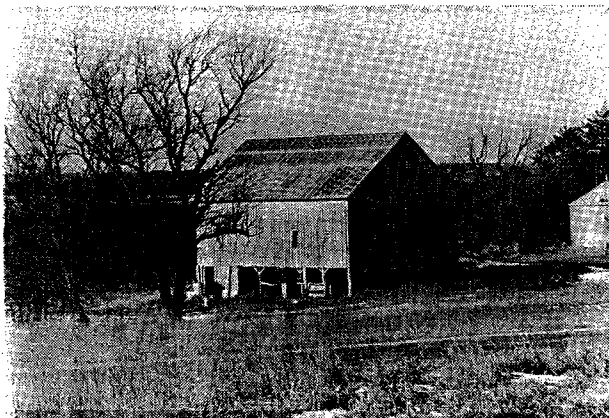
PW00-184
Abandoned Farm

Rural
C1885



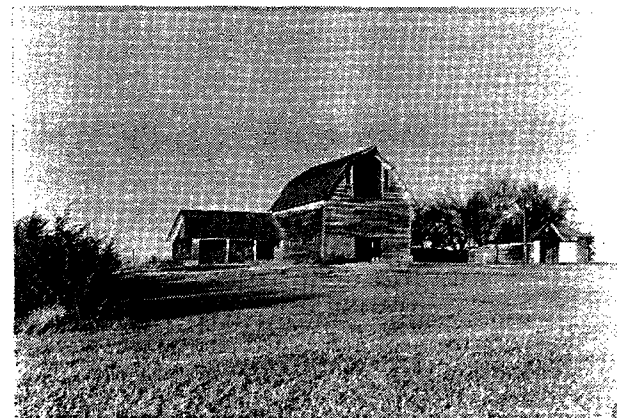
PW00-214
Farmstead

Rural
C1890



PW00-220
Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Rural
C1910



PW00-236
Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Rural
C1915



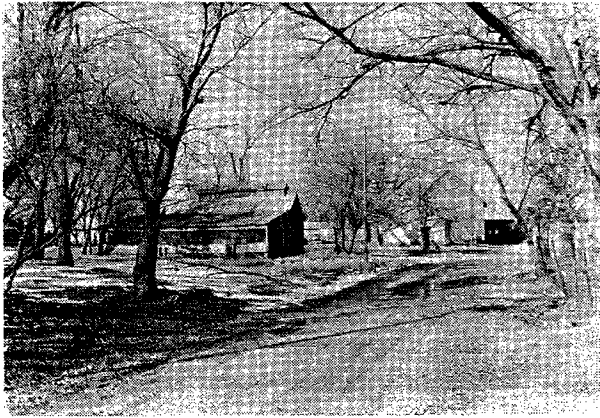
PW00-243
Abandoned Farm

Rural
C1890



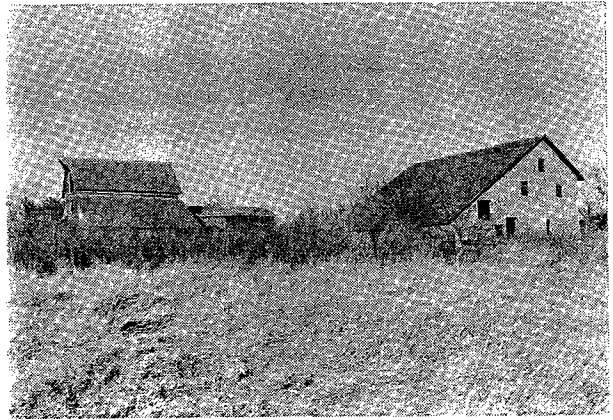
PW00-254
Abandoned Farm

Rural
C1885



PW00-269
Abandoned Farm

Rural
C1890



PW00-290
Abandoned Farm

Rural
C1887



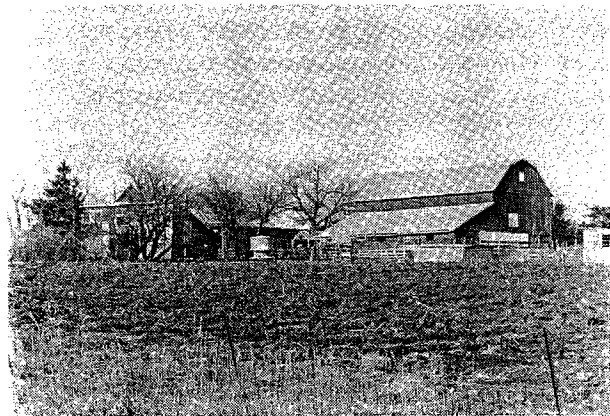
PW00-292
Farmstead

Rural
C1890



PW00-057
Farmstead

Rural
C1887



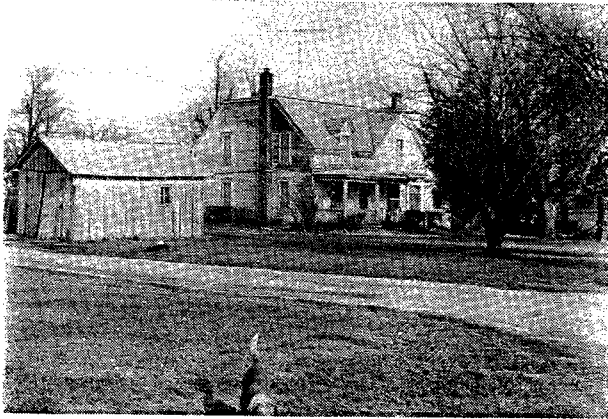
PW00-310
Farmstead

Rural
C1895



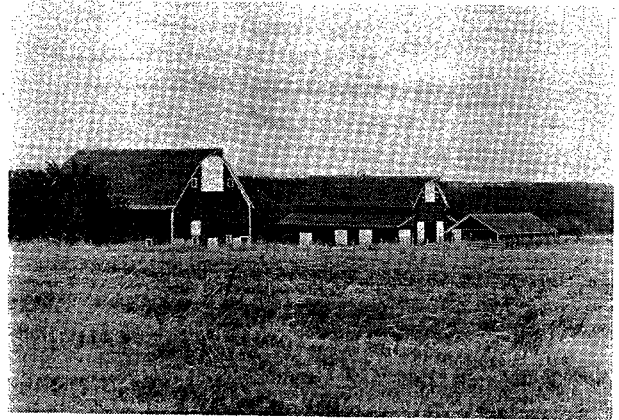
PW00-312
Farm with Abandoned House

Rural
C1887



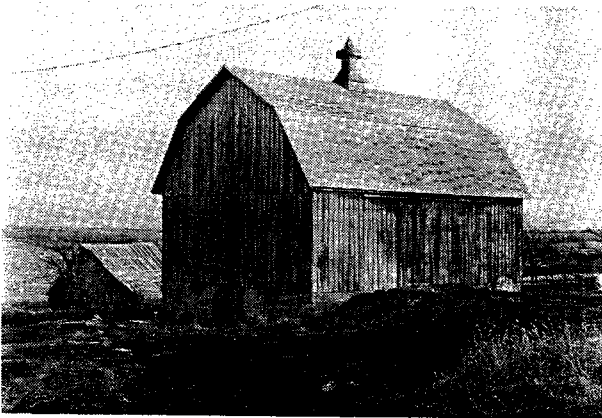
PW00-316
Farmstead

Rural
C1887



PW00-318
Farmstead

Rural
C1908



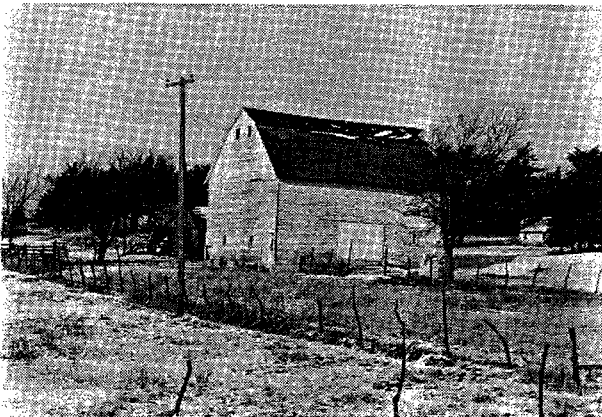
PW00-324
Abandoned Farm

Rural
C1890



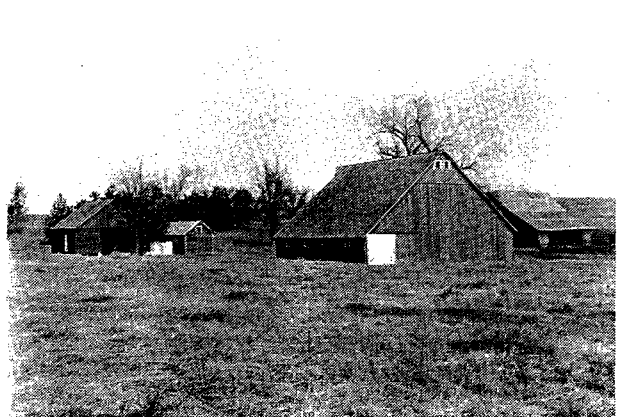
PW00-333
Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Rural
C1920



PW00-341
Farmstead

Rural
C1895



PW00-061
Joseph Horalek Farm

Rural
1901



PW00-120
Vincent Klima Abandoned Farm

Rural
1894



PW00-130
Franta Macha Farm

Rural
1873



PW00-136
John Jancik Abandoned Farm

Rural
1905



PW00-146
Thomas Shinn Abandoned Farm

Rural
1888



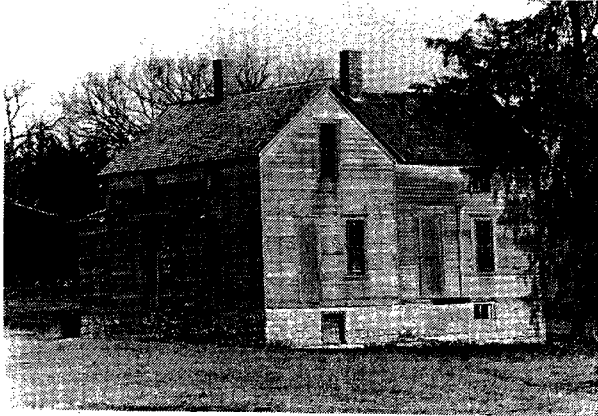
PW00-173
Christian & Henry Rist Abandoned Farm C1870, 1897

Rural



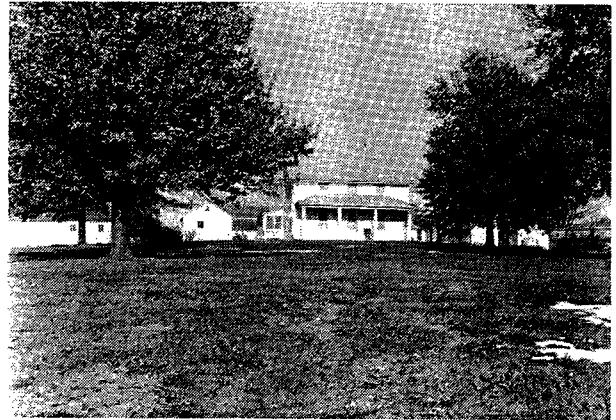
PW00-179
Wilson-Klein Abandoned Farm

Rural
C1902, C1908



PW00-215
Joseph Straka Abandoned Farm

Rural
1893



PW00-217
Edward A. Shinn Farm

Rural
1905



PW00-226
Frank Stepan Abandoned Farm

Rural
1899



PW00-239
Peterka-Halik Abandoned Farm

Rural
1881, 1905

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 1992-93 Pawnee County survey added thirty-three (33) buildings to the previously documented group of forty-seven (47) commercial properties. Among the eighty (80) total properties, eighteen (18) were judged potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. However, ten of these buildings were significant contributors to the proposed National Register nominations of the Table Rock and Pawnee City commercial historic districts and are illustrated with district summaries on pages 65 and 74.

One of the more important aspects of the Pawnee County survey was the preparation of National Register nominations for the Pawnee City and Table Rock Commercial Historic Districts. Survey and evaluation of district boundaries, contributing buildings, historic significance, and architectural descriptions were drafted and submitted to the NESHPO. After staff review, the nominations will be presented to the State Historic Preservation Review Board for final approval in the summer of 1994. A summary of the Table Rock and Pawnee City Commercial Historic District nominations are found beginning on page .

A large number of Main Street commercial buildings were surveyed in Pawnee County. Previous NEHBS recordation of commercial buildings in Nebraska have found two main types: frame false-front buildings and brick buildings or business blocks. Unfortunately, false-front type buildings in Pawnee County have generally not survived. Examples illustrated below include only three buildings in Burchard, (PW02-003, PW02-012, PW02-042). Although few remain in the county, false-front buildings have been frequently surveyed in many of Nebraska's smaller 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. Pawnee County's 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 in Pawnee County were found primarily in Pawnee City and Table Rock and are illustrated in the summaries on pages xx-xx.

NEHBS NUMBER: PW06-116 Pawnee City
DATE: 1867
NAME: Hotel Pawnee

The former Hotel Pawnee was listed in the National Register in 1974 as a significant example of hotels built during the period of settlement and expansion in Pawnee County (1867-1890). Unfortunately, the hotel, formerly located in the proposed Pawnee City Commercial Historic District, is non-extant.



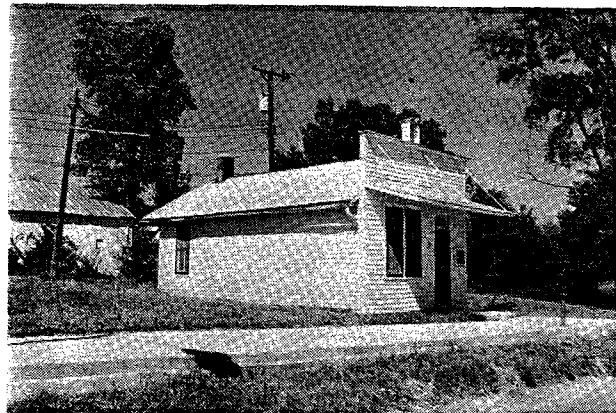
NEHBS NUMBER: PW02-042 Burchard
DATE: C1885
NAME: Blacksmith Shop

Although abandoned and the exterior has been resided with rolled asphalt, this false-front blacksmith shop retains its historic integrity. Potentially significant as a processing industry that provided valuable services to the community of Burchard during the Nebraska's period of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890).



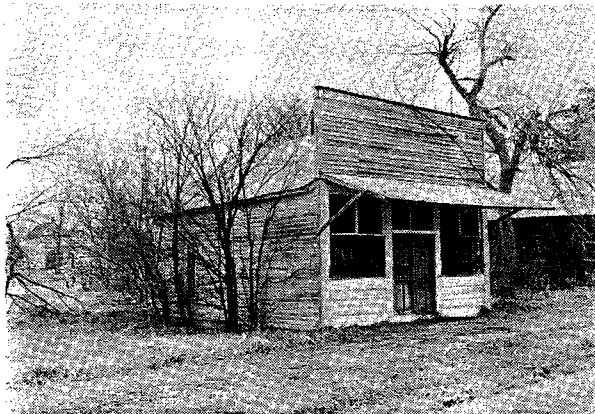
NEHBS NUMBER: PW02-012 Burchard
DATE: C1885
NAME: Commercial Building

Survives as an important example of a one-story frame false-front commercial building. Considered to be eligible to the National Register as a commercial building that was constructed during the period of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890) and for contributing to Burchard's commercial district.



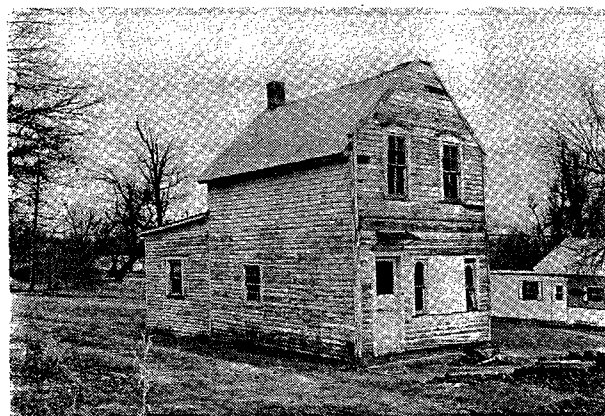
NEHBS NUMBER: PW02-003 Burchard
DATE: C1885
NAME: Commercial Building

Although abandoned and beginning to deteriorate, this false-front, one story commercial building is potentially significant for contributing to the economic growth of Burchard during the Settlement and Expansion period (1867-1890) in Pawnee County.



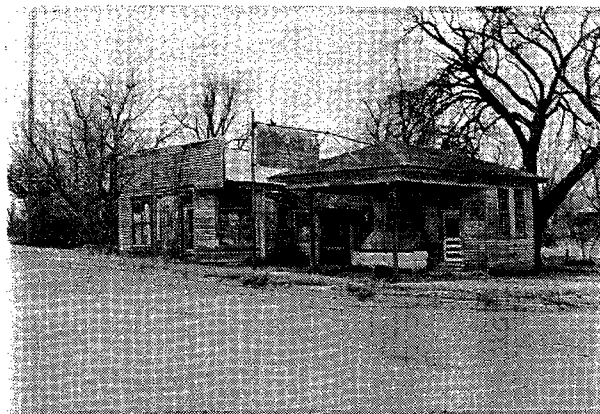
NEHBS NUMBER: PW02-013 Burchard
DATE: C1888
NAME: Commercial Building

A unique one and one-half story frame commercial building that also served as a residence. Potentially significant in the area of commercial development during the period of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890) in Burchard, Nebraska.



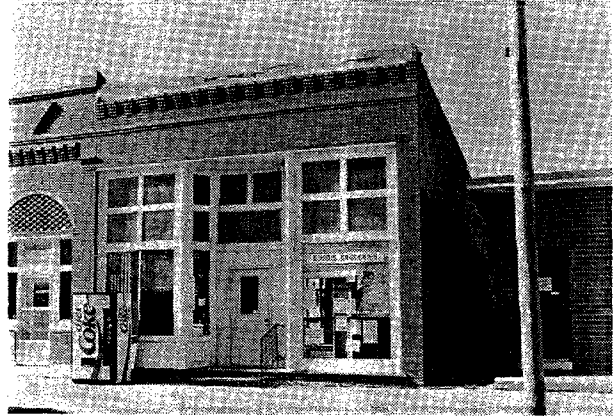
NEHBS NUMBER: PW02-016 Burchard
DATE: C1920
NAME: Gas Station

Included as an example of a rare frame gas station with a porte-cochere. Significant for association to retail commerce and transportation during Nebraska's Spurious Economic Growth period (1920-1929) in Burchard, Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: PW03-005 Dubois
DATE:
NAME: Commercial Building

One-story brick commercial building that retains its historic character, even though minor alterations have occurred over time. Potentially significant for its contribution to commerce in Dubois and the surrounding region.



NEHBS NUMBER: PW03-008 Dubois
DATE:
NAME: Commercial Building

Although abandoned and in deteriorating condition, this building retains the character of late nineteenth-century false-front one-story commercial buildings. Potentially significant for its contribution to the central business district of Dubois, Nebraska.



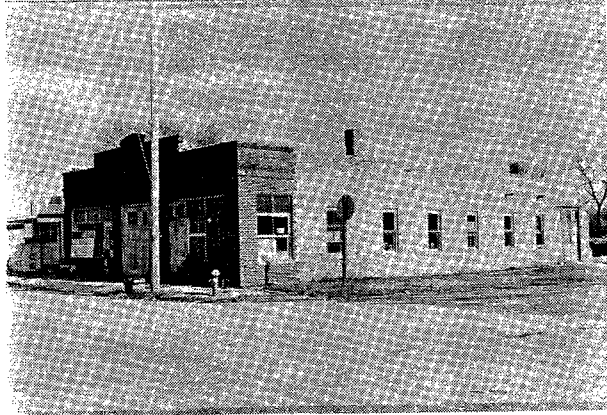
NEHBS NUMBER: PW08-050 Table Rock
DATE: C1885
NAME: Commercial Building (Reno Inn)

One of the last remnants of what was known as Table Rock's lower town that was developed when the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad reached northeastern Pawnee County. This brick two-story commercial building was found to be significant to the study of transportation related commercial buildings constructed in the late nineteenth-century.



NEHBS NUMBER: PW03-006 Dubois
DATE: C1925
NAME: Commercial Garage

Well-preserved example of a commercial garage building that used a mixture of exterior finishes. Potentially significant in the study of commercial activities related to transportation in early twentieth-century Pawnee County.



NEHBS NUMBER: PW02-015 Burchard
DATE: C1885
NAME: Commercial Building/House

Extremely rare example of a false-front, frame commercial building with a dwelling attached to the rear of the building. Potentially significant for its contribution to the study of commercial building types and the development of Burchard's central business district.



Historic Context: Transportation

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

The 1992-93 Pawnee County survey added one (1) property to the large database of previously surveyed transportation buildings and structures. Twenty-two (22) buildings and structures were previously recorded by the NESHPO including nineteen bridges surveyed in 1991 as part of a statewide review of historic bridges. One of these bridges (Cincinnati Bridge, PW00-042), was 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.

NEHBS NUMBER: PW00-042 Rural
DATE: 1879-80
NAME: Cincinnati Bridge (NRHP)

One of 71 bridges listed on the National Register in 1992 as part of a statewide nomination of Nebraska historic bridges.



NEHBS NUMBER: PW06-193 Pawnee City
DATE: C1890
NAME: Limestone Culvert

Limestone culvert constructed C.1890 by Pawnee City for flood control. Instrumental in ensuring future growth and development during the period of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890) and beyond.



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 1992-93 Pawnee County survey recorded two (2) Service properties. These two buildings are added to nine other Service properties surveyed by the NESHPO in 1979. Among the eleven (11) total buildings, six (6) were judged potentially eligible for National Register listing. However, only three of these are illustrated in this part

of the inventory. The three other buildings, the State Bank of Table Rock (PW08-018), C.T. Edee & Co. Bank in Pawnee City (PW06-074), and Hempstead & Smith Bank in Pawnee City (PW06-082) are significant contributors to the proposed National Register Historic Districts and are illustrated with the summaries found on pages 65 and 74.

Particularly important among the eleven Service buildings were the seven banks. Often located on prominent corner lots, banks were usually key buildings in business districts. Small town banks are typically one-story with brick, stone, or terra-cotta details. However, several significant examples in Pawnee County consisted of two-story plans including former bank buildings in Burchard (PW02-004), Pawnee City (PW06-082 & 074), and Table Rock (PW08-018).

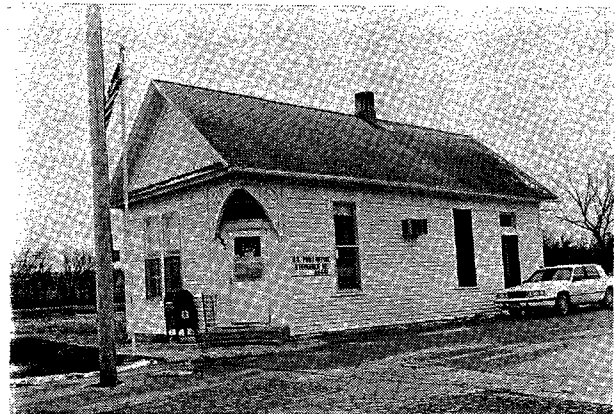
NEHBS NUMBER: PW02-004 Burchard
DATE: C1888
NAME: Bank of Burchard

Well-preserved two-story limestone and stucco bank building that retains a high degree of historic integrity. Considered eligible for the National Register based upon its role in developing the community of Burchard and as a bank constructed at the end of the period of "Early Nebraska Banking" (1863-1889). The second floor served as a Masonic Lodge.



NEHBS NUMBER: PW07-012 Steinauer
DATE: C1893
NAME: Former Bank

A frame one-story bank with Queen Anne style detailing and pedimented gable roof. Potentially significant as a small scale bank constructed near the beginning of "The Age of Main Street Banking" (1889-1920) in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: PW03-004 Dubois
 DATE: C1915
 NAME: Bank

Built during the "Age of Main Street Banking" in Nebraska. With its corner location, one-story brick construction and formal design, this bank is an excellent example of its type.



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 Pawnee County survey was no exception: 414 houses were recorded, or 50% 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. 84, 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

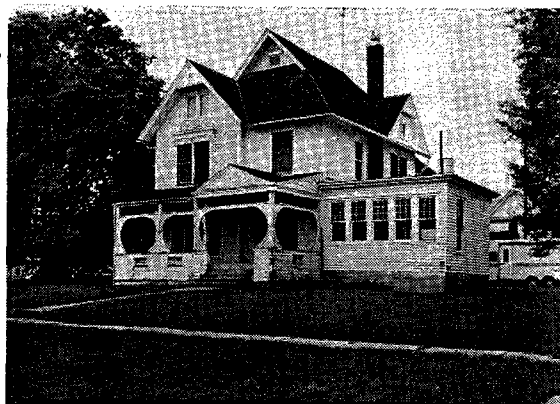
community, as a planned or designed community, or as a distinctive area or subdivision in a city or town.

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 NEHBS numbers, location, and approximate dates of construction. Historic resources already listed on the National Register are illustrated first, followed by potentially eligible houses organized according to architectural style or type.

NEHBS NUMBER: PW06-001
DATE: 1887-88
NAME: E.F. Hempstead House

Pawnee City

Listed in the National Register in 1982, the E.F. Hempstead House is a significant example of Queen Anne style architecture. The house was built in 1887-88 by E.F. Hempstead, founder of Hempstead & Smith's Bank (PW06-082), and the Pawnee City Electric Light Company.



VERNACULAR HOUSES: C1865-C1900



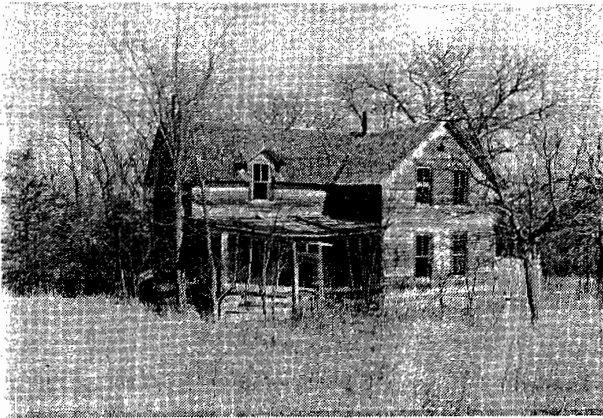
PW00-014
Limestone House: Vernacular

Rural
C1885



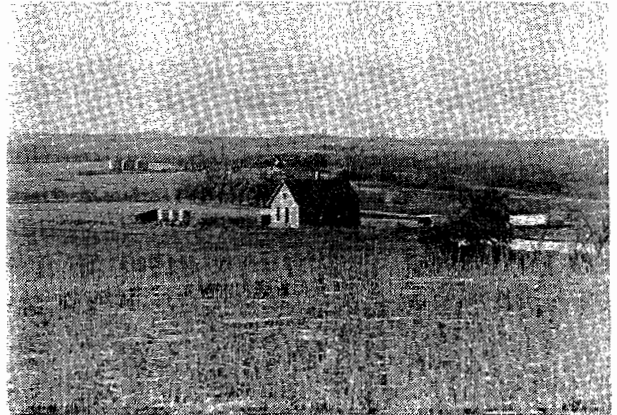
PW00-070
Limestone House: Vernacular

Rural
C1880



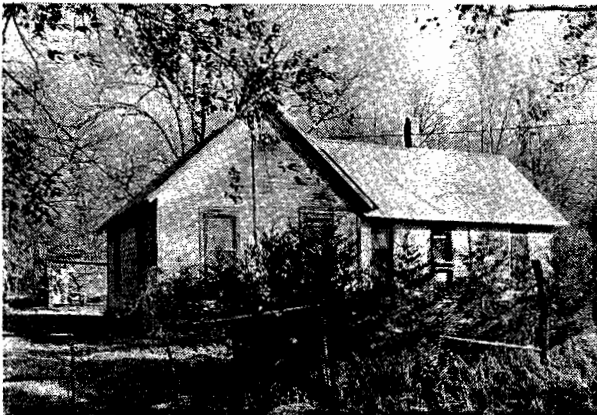
PW00-029
House: Vernacular

Rural
C1890



PW00-228
House: Vernacular

Rural
C1885



PW03-043
House: Vernacular

DuBois
C1885



PW08-093
House: Vernacular

Table Rock
C1885



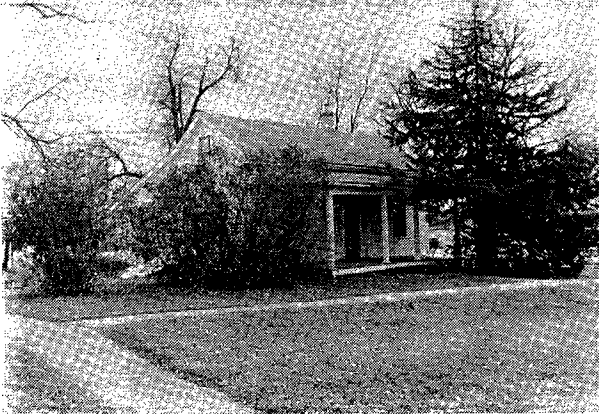
PW03-042
House: Vernacular

DuBois
C1885



PW06-049
House: Vernacular

Palmer City
C1880



PW06-114
House: Vernacular

Pawnee City
C1865



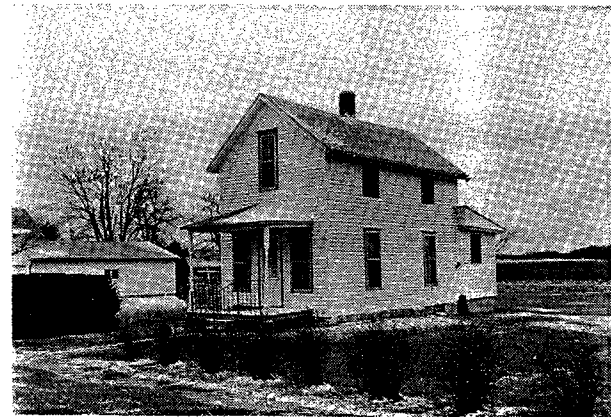
PW06-183
House: Vernacular-Gable Front

Pawnee City
C1900



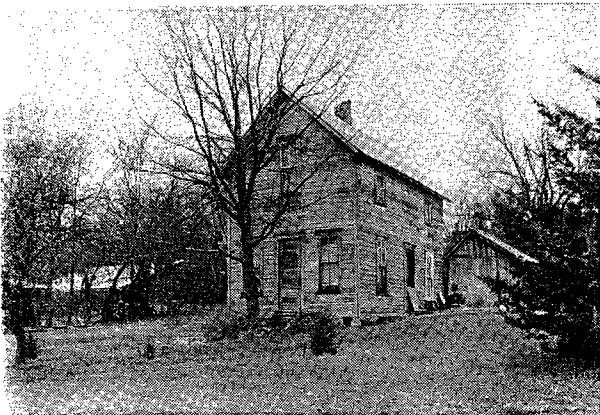
PW02-040
House: Vernacular-Gable Front

Burchard
C1890



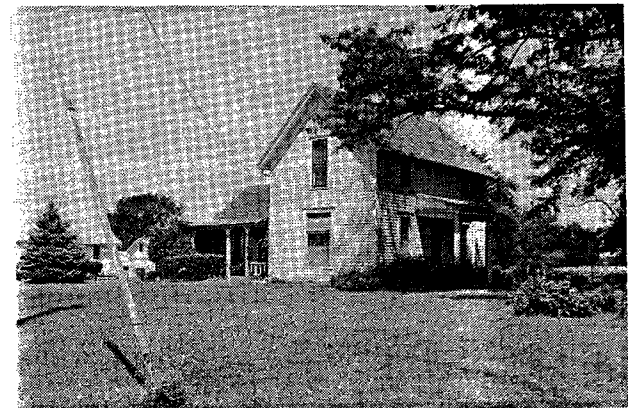
PW07-005
House: Vernacular-Gable Front

Steinauer
C1887



PW07-026
House: Vernacular-Gable Front

Steinauer
C1887



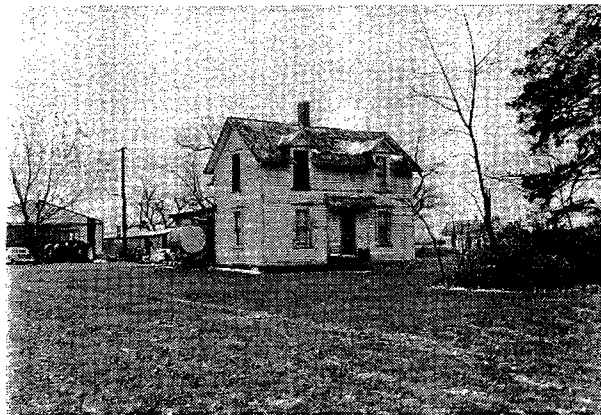
PW06-034
House: Vernacular-I House

Pawnee City
C1900



PW08-006
House: Vernacular-I House

Table Rock
C1890



PW07-032
House: Vernacular-I House

Steinauer
C1887



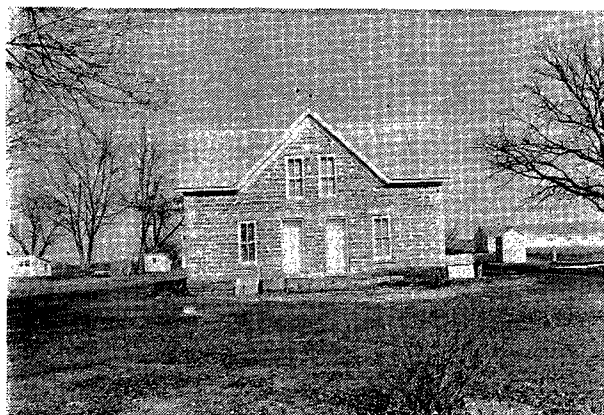
PW00-069
House: Vernacular-I House

Rural
C1885



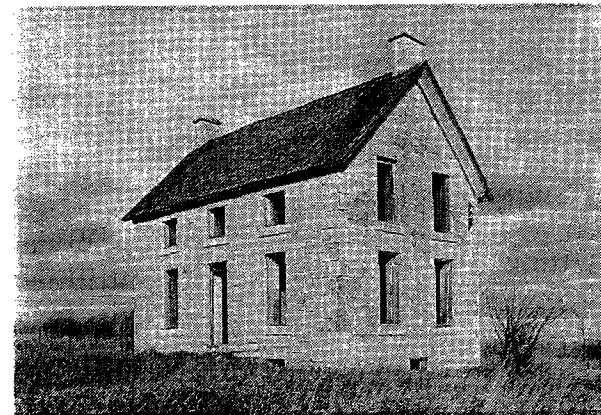
PW00-129
House: Vernacular-I House

Rural
C1890



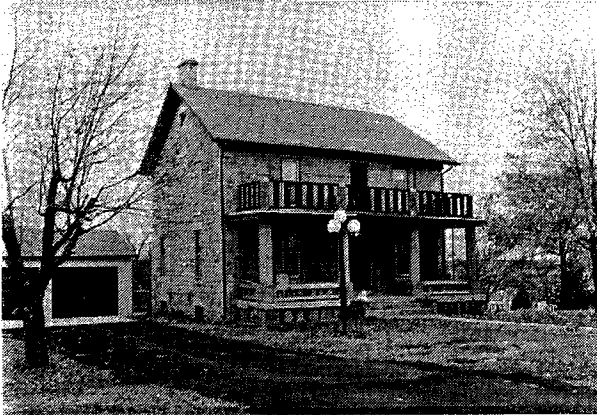
PW00-049
House: Vernacular-I House

Rural
1876



PW00-006
House: Vernacular-I House

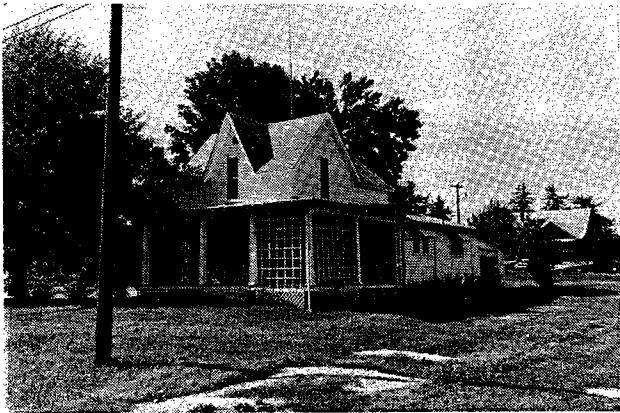
Rural
C1880



PW08-037 Table Rock
Dr. Hylton House: Vernacular-I House 1864



PW06-018 Pawnee City
House: Vernacular w/Eastlake Details C1890



PW08-046 Table Rock
House: Vernacular w/Neo-Classical Porch C1893



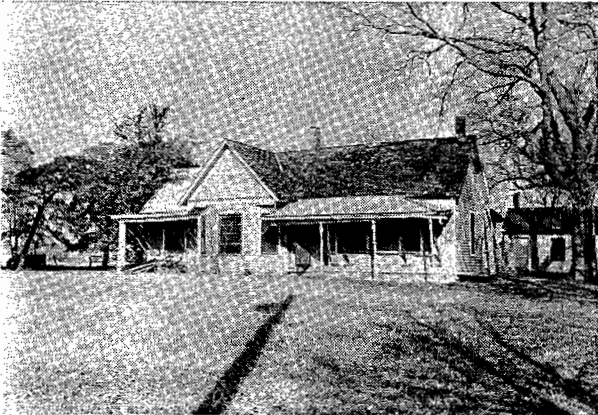
PW08-036 Table Rock
House: Vernacular w/Eastlake Details C1890



PW02-019 Burchard
House: Vernacular w/Eastlake Details C1890



PW02-048 Burchard
House: Vernacular w/Eastlake Details C1890



PW03-048 DuBois
House: Vernacular w/Eastlake Details C1890



PW06-002 Pawnee City
House: Vernacular w/Eastlake Details C1887



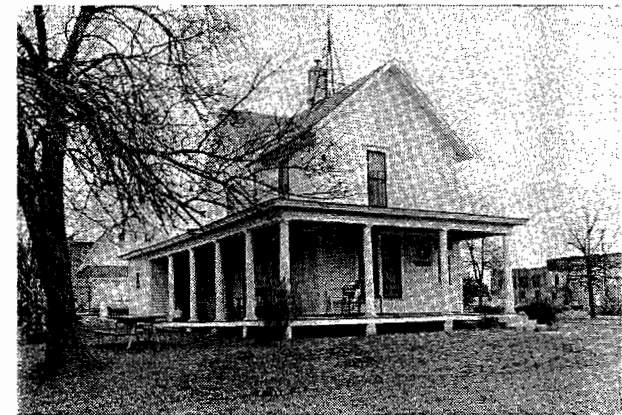
PW08-026 Table Rock
House: Vernacular w/Eastlake Details C1890



PW08-030 Table Rock
House: Vernacular w/Eastlake Details C1890

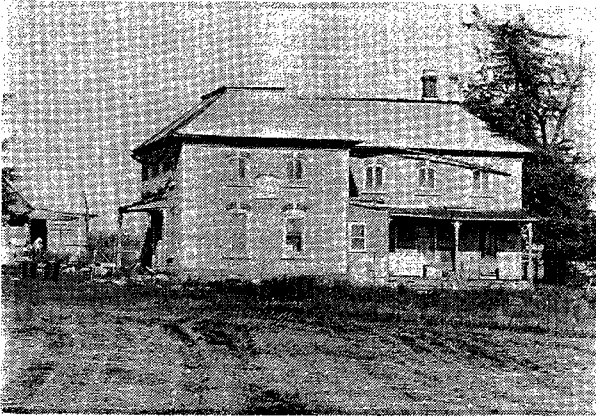


PW00-163 Rural
House: Vernacular w/Eastlake Details C1890



PW08-092 Table Rock
House: Vernacular w/Neo-Classical Porch C1890

VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM: High Victorian Italianate, c1875-c1900



PW00-059 Rural
H.R. Hunzeker House: Italianate Style C1870



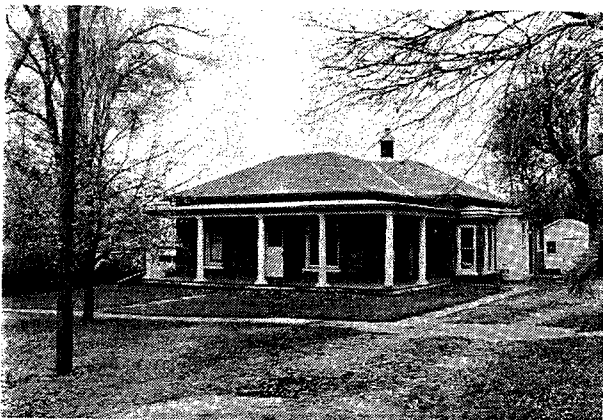
PW06-004 Pawnee City
House: Italianate Style C1887



PW06-155 Pawnee City
House: Italianate Style C1885



PW08-039 Table Rock
House: Italianate Style C1887



PW08-047 Table Rock
House: Italianate Style C1890



PW06-061 Pawnee City
House: Italianate Style C1887

VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM: Queen Anne Style, with variations C1885-C1915



PW02-039 Burchard
House: Queen Anne C1895



PW03-016 DuBois
House: Queen Anne C1895



PW03-017 DuBois
House: Queen Anne-Free Classic Subtype C1895



PW03-023 DuBois
House: Queen Anne C1895



PW03-026 DuBois
House: Queen Anne-Free Classic Subtype C1895



PW06-011 Pawnee City
House: Queen Anne C1895



PW06-021
House: Queen Anne

Pawnee City
c1895



PW06-026
House: Queen Anne

Pawnee City
c1895



PW06-028
House: Queen Anne

Pawnee City
c1890



PW06-031
House: Queen Anne-Free Classic Subtype

Pawnee City
c1910



PW06-048
House: Queen Anne

Pawnee City
c1895



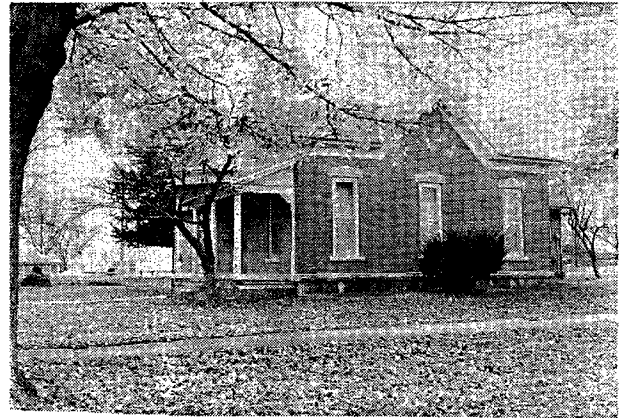
PW06-066
House: Queen Anne-Free Classic subtype

Pawnee City
c1905



PW07-031
House: Queen Anne

Steinauer
C1890



PW08-031
House: Queen Anne

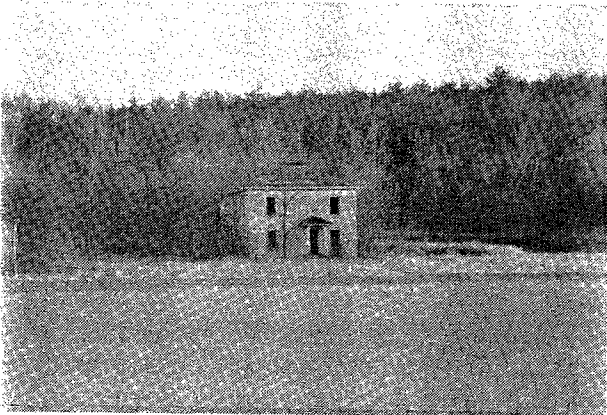
Table Rock
C1885



PW08-071
House: Queen Anne

Table Rock
C1890

POPULAR HOUSES: American Four-Square House Types



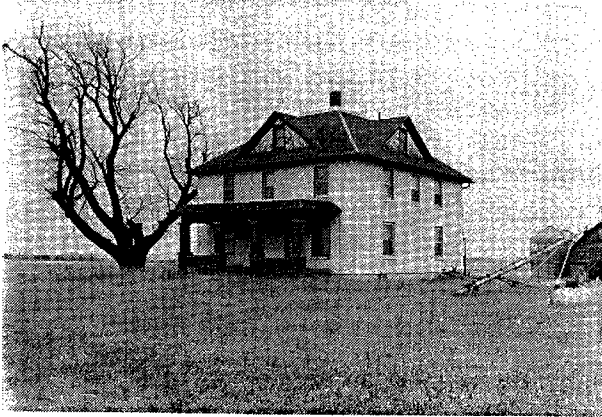
PW00-071
House: American Four Square

Rural
C1888



PW00-159
House: American Four Square

Rural
C1890



PW00-199 Rural
House: American Four Square C1900



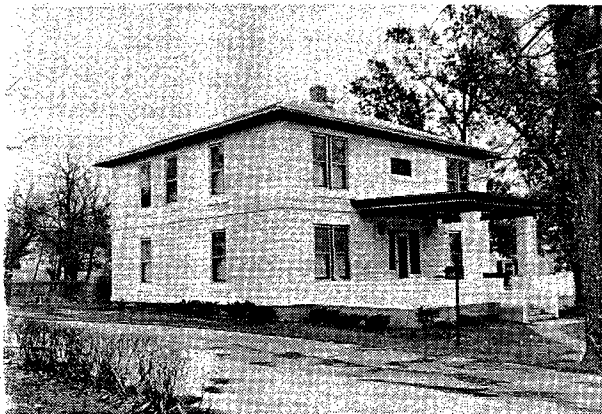
PW00-276 Rural
House: American Four-Square C1905



PW06-179 Pawnee City
House: American Four-Square C1920

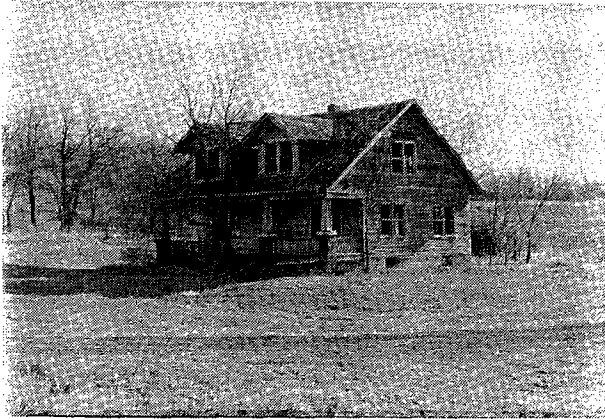


PW06-187 Pawnee City
House: American Four-Square C1910



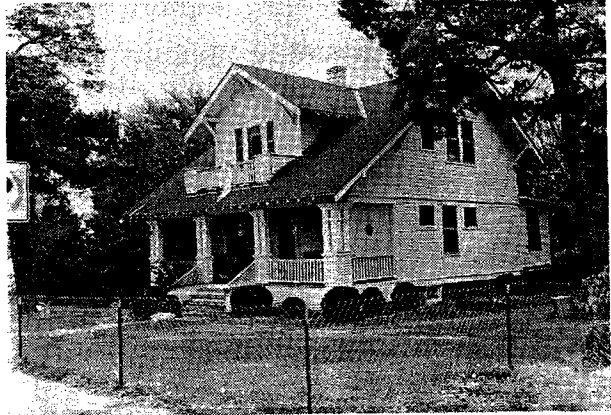
PW06-188 Pawnee City
House: American Four-Square C1905

POST-VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM: Craftsman Style Houses, C1915-C1929



PW00-314
House: Craftsman Style

Rural
C1913



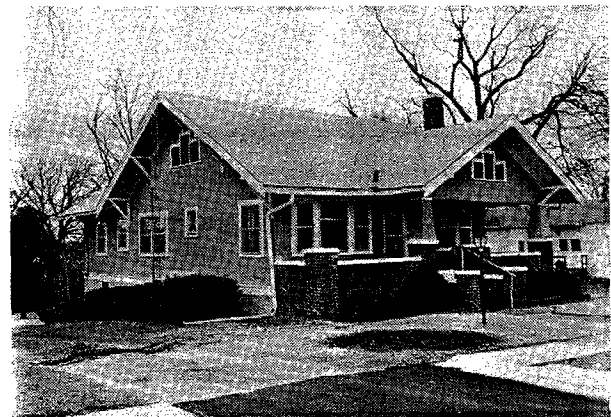
PW06-161
House: Craftsman Style

Pawnee City
C1920



PW06-174
House: Craftsman Style

Pawnee City
C1920



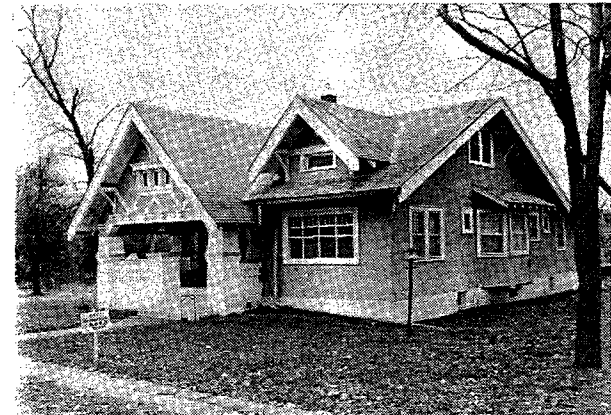
PW06-199
House: Craftsman Style

Pawnee City
C1920



PW08-013
House: Craftsman Style

Table Rock
C1905



PW08-024
House: Craftsman Style

Table Rock
C1920

Pawnee County House Type Summary



Fig. 11: Abandoned House, Burchard, (PW02-019).

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 Pawnee County begins on the following page.



PW02-040



PW06-183

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 almost one-third (32%) of all Pawnee County houses.



PW08-006



PW08-037

Type #2

This type, composed of fourteen varieties, represents 25% of all Pawnee 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.

PAWNEE CITY HISTORIC BUSINESS DISTRICT

The potential for a Historic District nomination in Pawnee City was first recognized during the 1979 Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NEHBS) of Pawnee County conducted by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NESHPO). In 1992, a local organization, the Pawnee County Promotional Network, became actively involved in historic preservation efforts in Pawnee County. This public interest coincided with the 1992-93 resurvey of Pawnee County by the NESHPO and resulted in the development of the nomination as part of the survey project.

Significance

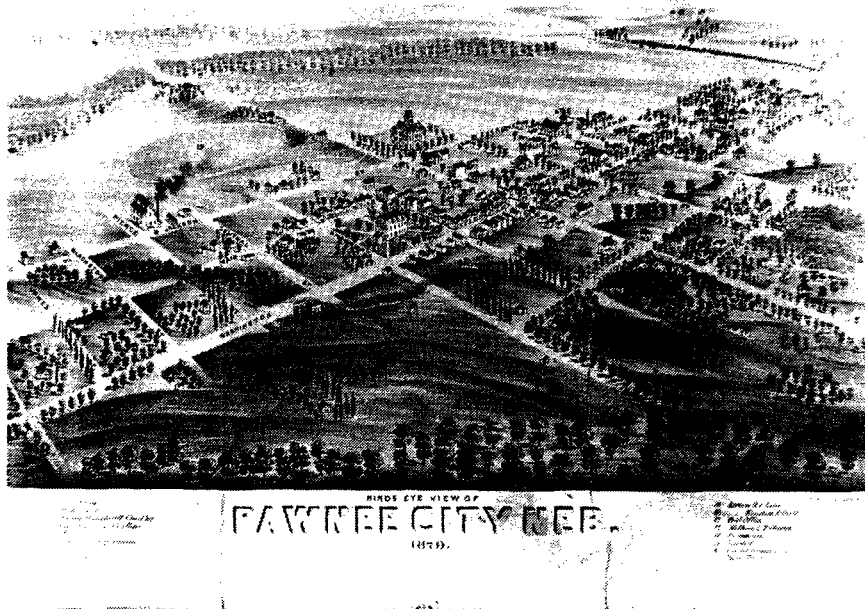


Fig. 12: Birds-eye view of Pawnee City, 1879.

The Pawnee City Historic District is significant on the local level under National Register Criterion A in the area of community planning and development. The town's central business district typifies the establishment and development of commercial districts in Great Plains towns. The first businesses were established in two locations: around the courthouse square and along a major transportation route north of the square. The district gradually grew northward, away from the square, responding to the strong pull of the transportation route. When automobiles replaced horses, the highway continued to pull the commercial district to the north. This left the courthouse square with comparatively fewer businesses along its sides, a condition that is generally atypical of county seats with courthouse squares. The period of significance--1874 to 1944--is derived from the date of the oldest extant building in the district to the latest building date associated with growth on Nebraska Highway #50/8.

History

The permanent boundaries of Pawnee County were established by the Nebraska Territorial Legislature in 1855. The following year, the site of Pawnee City was selected as county seat and in 1857, the townsite was surveyed. County growth accelerated after the Civil War, with a courthouse completed in 1869, after interrupted construction begun in 1857. The building was situated facing east in the middle of an entire city block. Commercial buildings were constructed on the city blocks that faced the courthouse square, scattered in various locations along the four sides of the square. However, the west side of the square, and especially the north side, seem to be favored.

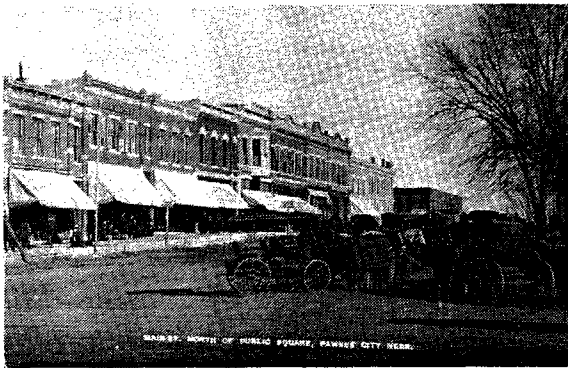


Fig. 13: North side courthouse square (Left), and Washington Street looking north (right).
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

In addition to the development of the square, many businesses were located along Broadway Avenue (present-day 7th Street), a quarter-section road one block north of the square. This was due to the location of county roads leading into Pawnee City and the barriers posed by the natural environment. Three county roads approached the north side of town; one from the northwest, one from the north, and one from the northeast. These roads eventually merged and entered the business district on Washington Street which formed the eastern side of the courthouse square. Travelers on this route learned that the terrain south of town made further progress on the road difficult. To proceed through town, they were forced to turn east or west on Broadway Avenue which was the primary east-west county road located one block north of the courthouse square. Thus, the intersection of Broadway and Washington (now Nebraska Highway #50/8 and G Street) became the primary intersection of town. By 1886, several businesses were located on Broadway Avenue including livery barns, carriage shops, and wagon warehouses. Businesses even developed north from Broadway along Washington Street and away from the square.

In August of 1881, Pawnee City experienced a disaster that was not uncommon in the early days of Great Plains towns-communities whose buildings were primarily of frame construction. A fire began in the middle of the west side of Washington Street (G Street), between Marion Street (6th Street) and Broadway Avenue (7th Street a.k.a Highway #50/8). The fire spread both south and north along Washington Street and ignited buildings on Marion Street as well. Despite the efforts of the townspeople, flames jumped east across Washington Street and also consumed the northern one-half of that block. In less than three hours, two-thirds of the commercial district was destroyed, with a total of 26 businesses lost and an estimated \$61,000 in property damage.

Immediately, Pawnee City began rebuilding efforts including plans for 16 fire-proof buildings. It was during this time that the present-day town took shape. Two stone buildings on Marion Street survived the fire and are extant (PW06-075, and PW06-225). By 1882, three new brick buildings were located between the two surviving buildings. New buildings also were constructed along the south-half of the west side of Washington Street. Four brick buildings and one stone building were erected there between August, 1881 and 1882, including the C.T. Edee Co. bank (PW06-074). The east side of Washington Street (north of the alley) rebuilt in the same time leaving the south-half of the block still in frame construction from the pre-fire days.

While the fire obviously contributed heavily to a building boom in the 1881-82 period, it was not the only reason people were building. The 1880s were a prosperous time on the plains and the business community of Pawnee City undoubtedly benefitted from that prosperity. During this time, 28 new commercial buildings were erected (16 of brick or stone), with 20 located in the burned-out area. Twelve of these were located on Washington Avenue. This period also saw the arrival of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Pawnee City.

Prosperity was also the likely catalyst for the next apparent boom in Pawnee City, which took place just after the turn-of-the-century. Nebraska, like the entire nation, was recovering from an economic depression in the 1890s. Reflecting this recuperation, Pawnee City reached its peak population in 1900. The landscape of the town also reflected this, as the east side of Washington Street was rebuilt with brick structures, and the west side of the square developed more fully with buildings eventually consolidated under one business by the Wherry Brothers (PW06-053,237,238).

When the automobile began to replace the horse, the needs of the townspeople changed. Broadway Avenue was still the route of choice, and so automobile-related businesses appeared there, replacing the old carriage and wagon businesses. Filling stations, commercial garages, implement dealers, and tourist cabins were located along Broadway. Eventually, Broadway became combined Nebraska Highways #50 and #8, confirming its status as a primary local transportation corridor.

The Pawnee City central business district has changed little since the appearance of the automobile. The tourist cabins have been abandoned for more modern motels, but the buildings are still present on the landscape. Some of the garages have closed as have many of the businesses of the early twentieth-century, but the buildings still remain. Some retain their historic integrity with virtually no compromises (PW06-082, 075) while others have undergone adaptive reuse (PW06-053, 237, 238). Very few have been demolished. In short, the Pawnee City business district retains the character of an early twentieth century town, albeit one with a unique pattern of development.

Architectural Description

The Pawnee City Historic Business District is the economic and geographic center of the community. The land on three sides of the district slopes downward, giving the area a prominent visual character. Composed primarily of late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings in a six block area, the district contains buildings associated with commerce, government, transportation and settlement. Fifty-two properties are included in the district and consist of forty-seven commercial buildings, four houses, and the Pawnee County Courthouse (NRHP 1990).

The majority of the business district lies immediately south and east of two locally important transportation routes (Nebraska Highways #50 and #8). Nebraska Highway 50 is a primary north-south road connecting Pawnee City to Tecumseh, and Highway 8 is an important east-west route for local traffic. These two roads meet in the northwest corner of the district and proceed eastward as a combined Nebraska Highway 50/8. This route is located one block north of the courthouse square and influenced the construction of stores northward up Washington Avenue (see History above).

One of the distinctive aspects of the district is the architectural cohesiveness of the buildings. All of the buildings on two primary streets consist of two-part compositional facades. First floor storefronts consistently employ central recessed entries flanked by cast-iron columns and glass display windows. A rhythmic fenestration pattern is carried along each of the second floor facades and creates a unified historic character to the streetscape. A consistent use of brick or stone materials also lends a sense of continuity to the district.

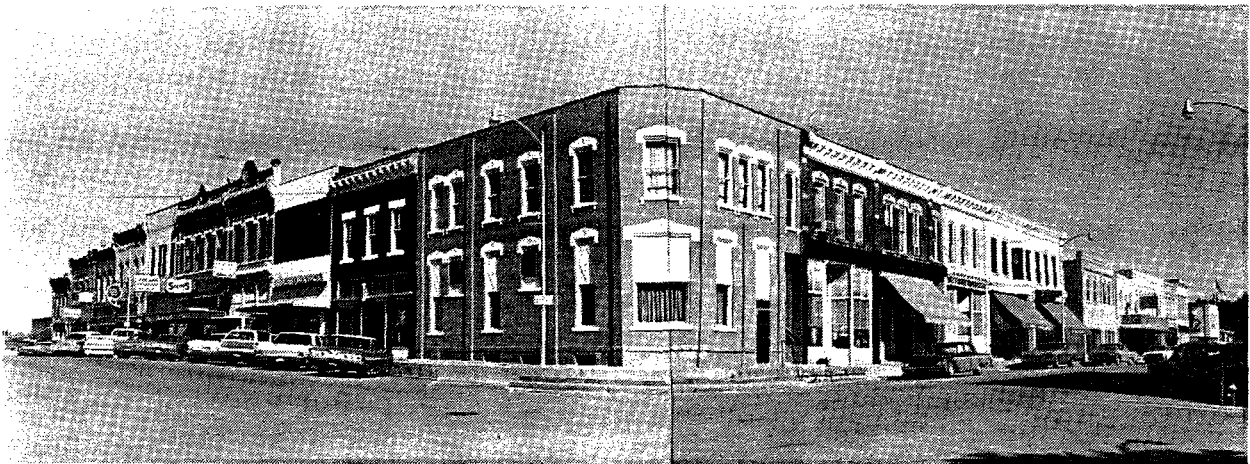


Fig. 14: Panoramic view of Marion Street (left) and Washington Street (right).

An important physical characteristic of the district is the cohesiveness of the building scale on Washington and Marion Streets. A consistent line of two-story buildings on the west side of Washington ("G" Street) creates a sense of enclosure and rhythm to the streetscape. The line of buildings is only broken on the west side by a narrow service alley. Particularly important on this side are the two-story buildings south of the alley constructed in 1881-82 by the same team of contractors. Anchor buildings on the west side include the Hempstead & Smith two-story limestone bank on the north end and the C.T. Edee & Co. bank on the south end. The Edee & Co. bank was designed by and set the precedent for the Weber, Novak, and Duer buildings which imitated the cornice, window and parapet heights and used the same decorative lintels.

The east side of Washington Street experienced two significant building episodes. The first occurred in 1881-82 on the north side of the alley where several buildings had been destroyed by the 1881 fire. The second episode occurred between 1901 and 1909 when the

frame false-front buildings south of the alley were razed and, complying with building codes, were replaced with brick buildings. In general, the east side of Washington Street was not rebuilt with the same enthusiasm as the west side. This side lacks the enclosure found on the west and contains two non-contributing buildings that break the visual image of historic buildings. Significant buildings are located at each end of the street and serve as two-story bookends to the row of one-story buildings between them.

The east side of Washington Street was partially destroyed by the fire and was not rebuilt on the same scale as the west side. The fire claimed the buildings north of the alley and these were rebuilt in 1881-82. However, only the Hassler & Nichols, and the Beverly & Rogers buildings match the two-story height on the west side of Washington Street.

The Pawnee City district is unique not only for its deviation from the courthouse square model, but also for its continued development and evolution. While predominantly comprised of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century buildings, the existence of the highway in the north part of the district resulted in development related to technological advancements made during the 1920s, 30s, and 40s. Businesses reflecting these advancements included commercial garages, implement dealers, filling stations, tourist cabins, and an oil refining company. This altered the character of the district from a predominantly turn-of-the-century district, to one which continued to evolve with a rapidly changing society.



West side Washington (G Street) between 6th & 7th



East side Washington (G Street) between 6th & 7th



PW06-082: Hempstead & Smith Bank, 1886



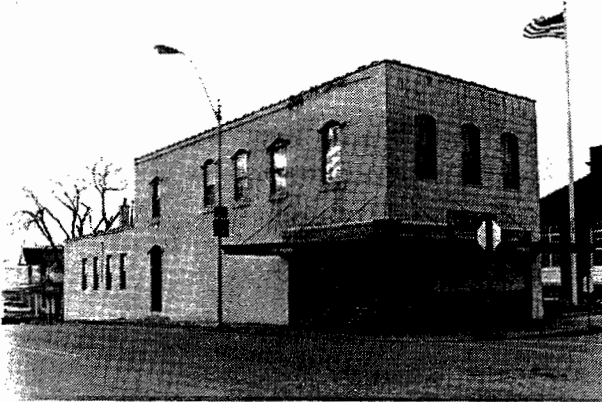
PW06-238, 053, 237: Wherry Brothers Buildings



PW06-047, 234: IOOF (1882) and P.B. Horton (1887)



PW06-236: David Hazels Building, 1881-82



PW06-115: G.A.J. Moss Building, 1874



PW06-072, 241: Hassler/Nichols & Beverly/Rodgers



PW06-222: Callan Implement Building, C1935



PW06-085: C1895 frame house

HAROLD LLOYD BIRTHPLACE

Fig. 15: Harold Lloyd House, Burchard, (PW02-036).

Harold Clayton Lloyd was born April 20, 1893 in a frame house in Burchard, Nebraska; a town with a population of nearly three hundred in 1893. His parents were Sara Elizabeth Fraser, originally from Illinois, and James Darsie Lloyd. He had one brother, Gaylord, five years older. The Lloyd family had originally located in Southeastern Nebraska during the 1870's from Pennsylvania, with Harold's grandfather opening a general store. The Lloyd family became successful business owners, by 1885 the family name was associated with the general store, a jewelry store and a restaurant. Sara Fraser came from Toulon, Illinois to visit relatives in Nebraska, and while in Burchard, met and married James D. Lloyd. James and Sara purchased a house in Burchard in March of 1890 from W.J. Halderman. The house was originally constructed for Mrs. Alice George in June of 1883, who lived there until September, 1886 when the house was sold to Mr. Halderman. James and Sara expanded their family with the birth of Harold while living in the Burchard, Nebraska home.

James D. Lloyd was what some people might call a dreamer. It was this personal trait that led James from one occupation to another, from a door-to-door Singer Sewing Machine salesman to managing shoe and hardware stores. The Lloyd family left Burchard in April of 1897 when James' latest venture was opening a photographic studio in Humboldt, Nebraska. Thus the Lloyd family lived in the Burchard house from March of 1890 until April of 1897; Harold lived there from the time of his birth, April 20th, 1893 until April of 1897, or four years. This scenario was repeated several times during the first 19 years of Harold Lloyd's life, leading the Lloyd family through five communities in Nebraska and three in Colorado, many of them two and three separate times in varying order. So many times did the Lloyd family move that not any two family members could agree on the exact order, or year, when they lived where. Harold Lloyd's passion as a child was the theater and later, movies. Lloyd was quoted as stating, "I was possessed from my earliest youth with a

definite, violent desire to act that in no wise conformed with the rest of my character." He was encouraged from the beginning in this love by his mother, who had always wanted to be an actress. From a young age, Harold learned to be resourceful and industrious. He obtained jobs watering animals in a circus, pretending to be hypnotized in a sideshow, as a driver's helper on a milk wagon, as a soda jerk and his own business selling popcorn. He fostered his connection to the theater by working as an usher, call boy, and stage hand, when various travelling companies came to the town he happened to be living in. Harold seized every acting opportunity he could, ranging from bit parts in community plays to the lead role in high school plays.

James and Sara divorced in 1910 while the family lived in Colorado. Harold and his brother Gaylord eventually joined their father in Omaha. By 1912, after James had received a \$3,000 insurance settlement, they flip a coin to decide between New York and San Diego and in the end, headed for California. While a senior in high school, Harold got a bit part as an extra in a silent movie being filmed in San Diego by the Edison Film Company. He followed the company back to Los Angeles and continued to work as an extra in 1913. During this time he became friends with another extra by the name of Hal Roach. The following year Roach received an inheritance and went into business making his own comedy movies and cast Harold as the lead in many of them. Lloyd developed several characters, but it was the "Glasses Character" that cemented his future.

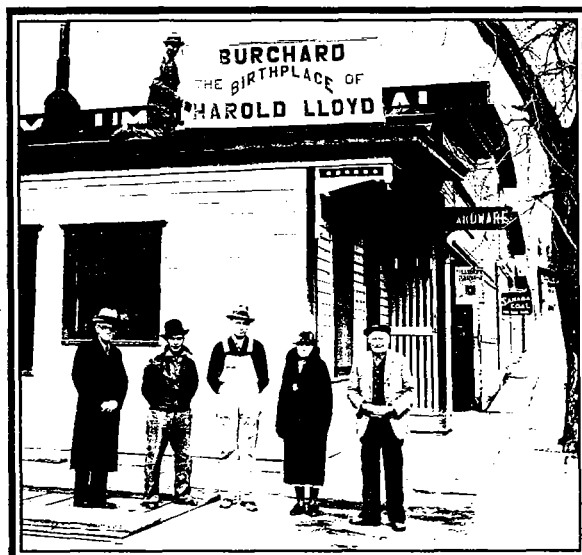


By 1917, the weekly one-reelers of this character were so popular that Roach was forced to pay Harold one fourth of the royalties, this figure increased to eighty percent by the end of 1921. In 1920, newspapers were beginning to call him the nation's favorite comedian and during this same year, Lloyd's movie recites were out pacing his contempor-

aries Charlie Chaplin and Buster Keaton. Before venturing into feature films in 1921, Lloyd and Roach had made approximately 160 "one-reelers", ten "two-reelers", and three "three-reelers". In 1923, Harold married his co-star Mildred Davis, whose last film "Safety Last" was released in 1923.

Harold Lloyd continued to be successful in films even with the introduction of "talking" pictures; his first was "Welcome Danger" in 1929. However, with the onset of the Great Depression, his talking pictures were not as profitable as his silent classics and after 1938's "Professor Beware", he decided to take more time to find a good story line. He began to film his next movie "The Sin of Harold Diddlebock" during 1946, but by this era, movies had producers who controlled the content of the film, and after a disappointing release Harold retired.

Harold and his wife Mildred returned to southeastern Nebraska in 1949, when Harold held the National Office of Imperil Potentate of the Mystic Shrine, for a Shriners' convention in Lincoln. During the Lloyd's stay, they made time for a visit with Harold's relatives in Pawnee City, as well as Burchard and Beatrice.



Burchard, Nebraska

He related boyhood memories of events with respect to each town, but it was in Burchard that he stated, "Over there, [pointing to an empty lot] was the Wonderland Theater, where I had my first acting experience. My brother was helping put the sets up and told me they needed a boy to cry so I went and bawled on stage." In his autobiography, *An American Comedy*, Harold also recalled a period time when he had gone to visit his fraternal grandmother who lived in Burchard.

Due to the significance of Burchard being the site of his birth, the former Lloyd house is the most significant remaining building in Nebraska associated with Harold Lloyd. Further importance is attributed to the house due to the fact that Lloyd's relatives continued to live in Burchard, and the fact that Lloyd visited the town throughout his life. As such, this house is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places due to its association as the birth place of a significant person who played a major role in the development of the motion picture industry.

In honor of the one-hundredth anniversary of Harold Lloyd's birth, a benefit celebration was held in Burchard and Lincoln, Nebraska in April 1993. Events during the four day celebration ranged from a showing of "Safety Last" to the unveiling of the restoration plans for the Burchard house that Harold was born in. The Harold Lloyd Foundation sponsored the celebration with the intent of raising funds to restore Harold's birthplace and to develop a silent film museum in Burchard that would feature Lloyd's works. Plans for restoration include returning the house to the condition when Harold and his family lived in the house.

TABLE ROCK HISTORIC DISTRICT

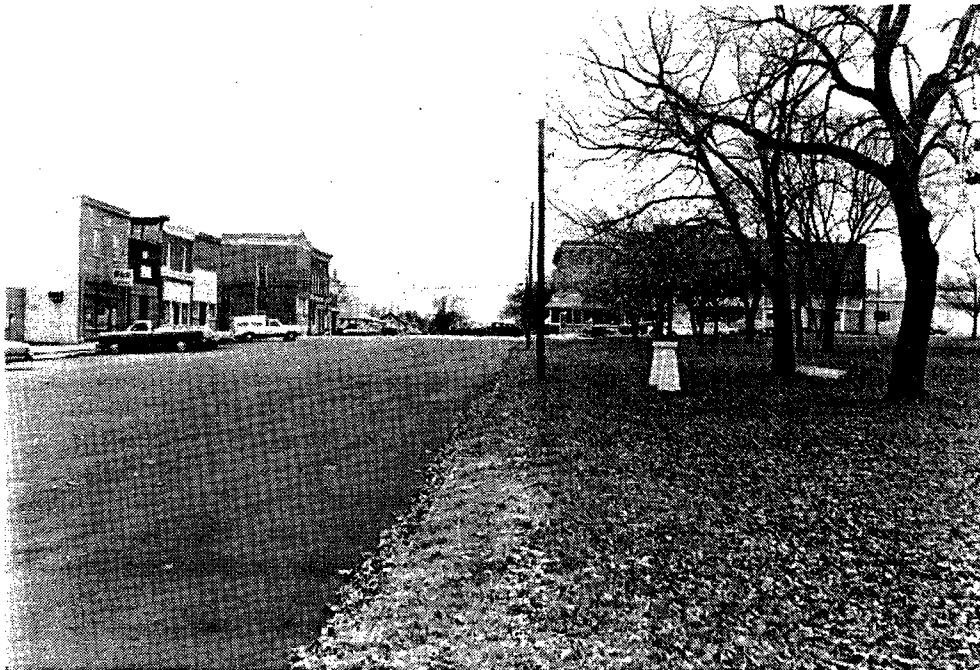


Fig. 16: General View looking west down Luzerne Street with the Public Square on the right.

The Table Rock Historic District is centered around the public square park in Table Rock, a southeastern Nebraska town in Pawnee County. Today, the public square is located between two state highways that bypass the main downtown streets. This has preserved the historic character of the public square as an open space that buffers the central business district, along the west and south sides, from the residential neighborhood, which extends outward from the north and east sides of the square. Entry into the square is emphasized as the street widths drastically increase at the four intersections.

Pedestrian pathways through the public square connect the commercial and residential components of Table Rocks' downtown. These pathways also link recreational and social functions within the park, such as the picnic area and dance platform, and a basketball court and playground area. Views from the park to the downtown businesses are framed by

the State Bank of Table Rock, the opera house, and I.O.O.F. Hall on the west and the former hotel building on the east.

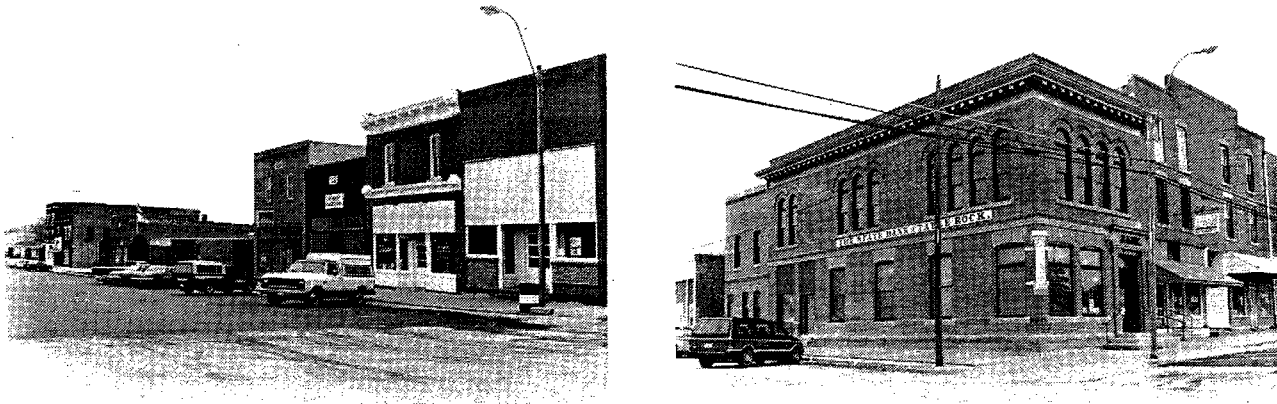


Fig. 17: General views of the Table Rock Historic District.

Table Rock was originally laid out along the southern bank of Taylor's Branch of the Big Nemaha River, near the unusual rock formation from which the town got its name. For various reasons the town relocated to its present location and was partially platted in 1855 when a Pennsylvania coal company envisioned moving its operations to Nebraska. This company was represented locally as the Table Rock Town Company. Between 1855 and 1857, the company sent 150 families from Pennsylvania and New York to Table Rock, which they envisioned as a major railroad center.

The county seat election in 1856 was won by Pawnee City, located in the center of Pawnee County, and was the first of several setbacks for Table Rock. Due to the financial crisis of 1857 and severe flooding the following year, only 15 families remained at the end of 1858. The Table Rock Town Company then sold their interests to the Nebraska Settlement Company. Table Rock's remaining settlers took it upon themselves to establish the community. Modest growth occurred until the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad reached Table Rock in 1871.

The railroad followed the Big Nemaha River valley just to the east and down the hill from Table Rock. The railroad company platted an addition to the original town and several businesses located around the depot. Thus a competition began between "upper" and "lower" town, with the upper town eventually winning out in 1881-2 due to the lower towns' propensity to flood. In the elevated location, the town prospered and reached a population peak of 852 people in 1900.

The south side of the public square throughout time has been the anchor of Table Rock's commercial district. A devastating fire in February of 1920, however, destroyed nearly all of its late 19th-century buildings except for the two on the extreme western edge of the block. All of the buildings destroyed during the fire were constructed of brick, however, two frame commercial buildings were dynamited to prevent the fire from spreading east to the 1917 hotel. The aftermath of the 1920 fire had a decisive role in the commercial development in Table Rock. With exception of four buildings that were

reconstructed immediately after the fire, large gaps in the middle of the block remained until the late 1960's. Even with the construction of late 1960's to early 70's buildings—a post office and telephone building, the scale and massing of these one-story buildings do not match what existed after the early 1920's.

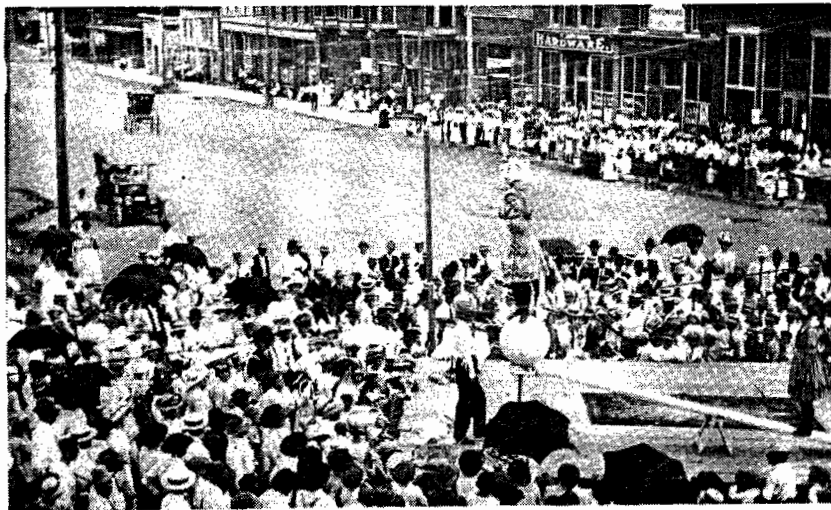
Ironically, it was the relatively little growth and stagnation after the 1920 fire, combined with other factors, that has preserved the historic character of the public square. Brick paved streets surround the square and the brick facades of the late nineteenth and early twentieth-century buildings are intact. All but two of the houses on the north and east sides of the square contribute to the area's historic character. As a whole, the commercial and residential aspects of Table Rock's public square combine to make a distinctive example of town square development in southeastern Nebraska.



Table Rock Public Square



General View looking west, Luzerne St.



Circus performers, southwest corner of Public Square, c1915.

Reconnaissance Survey of the Big Nemaha Basin Czech Settlement

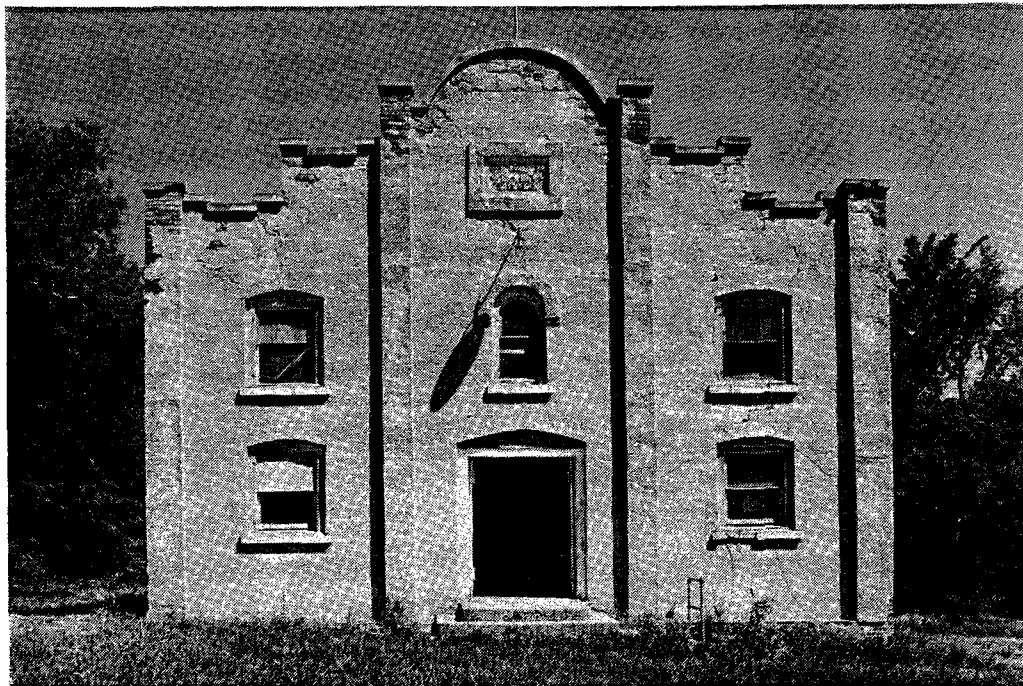


Fig. 18: Rad Jan Kollar cis 101 ZCBJ, 1920-21 (PW00-050).

The Big Nemaha Basin Czech Settlement component of the Pawnee and Richardson county surveys represents Phase I of a planned two phase program designed to intensively document properties significant to local Czech-American history, and the area's agricultural development.

The project was designed in part, to take advantage of research performed for a forthcoming exhibit at the Museum of Nebraska History entitled "The Heart of Two Continents: Czechs and Nebraska," scheduled to open October 30, 1993. The survey seeks to utilize context-based research from the exhibit to add to the understanding of Czech-American material culture, and to record and promote the preservation of significant related properties in one of Nebraska's oldest Czech settlements.

After funding of the project, the survey was initiated at a public meeting in the survey area at the ZCBJ hall near Dubois. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1990, the hall itself is a significant Czech-American property. The public meeting focused on a slide presentation outlining the Czech architectural heritage from the Old Country and its relationship to Czech-American architectural heritage. Following the slides, the two-phase survey project was presented to the public. The meeting was attended by over sixty people, and solicited much comment and enthusiasm. Several leads to important places were compiled at that time, as was a list of informants willing to assist further with the project. Phase I accomplishments would not have been possible without the assistance of the Pawnee County Promotional Network, and leaders Joe Stehlik, Theresa Nicholas, Mary and Norman Barker, and Lawrence and Nettie Stehlik. Others who provided

valuable assistance include Art Lang, Rosie (Brzon) Good, Steve Smith, Richard Blecha, and the staff at the Pawnee and Richardson County Register of Deeds offices.

Phase I of the Czech survey consisted of Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey reconnaissance-level recording of the area, followed by a preliminary evaluation of the data using visual analysis to assess the integrity of the recorded sites in the area, and their relationship to what is known about the Czech-American architectural tradition. From this analysis of 300 recorded sites, 117 were selected for additional preliminary research. These properties were correlated to existing historical atlases to determine Czech ownership of the land through time. Following this correlation, 68 properties which appeared to have the highest potential for cultural and agricultural significance were selected for further research. Land-ownership records were then analyzed with respect to existing farmsteads to select a smaller sample of 52 properties which would receive more intensive documentation including site plans, outline plans of dwellings and other farmstead buildings. Fieldwork also included extensive photography of each site to ensure that all contributing features were recorded.

Fieldwork and scheduling during the contract period was severely hampered by heavy rain and snow in the winter months, and by heavy rains throughout the spring and early summer of 1993. Currently the Big Nemaha River is over its banks, and much of the survey area has been flooded for several days. As a result, some anticipated data was not available for inclusion in this Phase I report. To date, a limited number of properties have been intensively surveyed, but more fieldwork is anticipated in August, 1993.

The Big Nemaha Basin area is one of the oldest Czech settlements in Nebraska. The first permanent Czech settler in Nebraska, Karel Culek (Charles Zulek) located here in 1856. His farm formed the nucleus of what became a substantial colony. He also provided valuable assistance to others of his countrymen seeking to locate farms here, especially in the southernmost of the Nebraska settlements and in northern Kansas.

By comparison with other Czech settlements further west, the Big Nemaha Basin settlement is of historical, cultural and architectural interest because it began in an area of southeastern Nebraska where substantial prior claims had been made by native-born English-speaking Americans. Many of these settlers had emigrated from the southern and midwest regions of the United States. As a result, early Czech settlers were dispersed from others of their country, and were surrounded by native-born peoples. These scattered locations, however, still represented a Czech-American foothold in large areas of the Basin, stretching from southwestern Richardson to north-central Pawnee County. Later, after the American native-born settlers left the area, Czech, German and Swiss immigrants moved in. By around 1910, Czechs had established a nearly contiguous expanded settlement from the early areas established during the 1850s-70s.

The farmhouses recorded as part of this phase of work, then, represent at least three distinct types of resources. A few "old world" house types were recorded which represent a direct transplantation of traditional culture to southeastern Nebraska (see PW00-058: Vaclav Brzon, PW00-053: Joseph Straka-Frank Dobrovolny, RH00-445: Matej & Vaclav Safarik, and RH00-468: Frank Dvorak). The age of these buildings suggests that they are relics of an early landscape which existed at one time in the settlement as evident from historic photographs at the Table Rock Museum. A second type of building represents Czech occupation of existing houses constructed previously by persons of other culture groups (see PW00-179: John Wilson-Anton Klein Fig. 19, PW00-130: Franta Macha, PW00-173: Christian

& Henry Rist, PW00-302: Joseph Dvorak, PW00-304: Albert Kovanda, and PW00-144: John Stepanek). These properties offer great potential insight into changing room-use and other dwelling transformations including additions and rebuilding to accommodate Czech-American needs. Likewise, the third type, dwellings constructed by second or third generation Czech-Americans, offers information on the process of assimilation into the larger American culture, as well as insights into the persistence of traditional lifestyles (see PW00-300: Jan Sochor Fig. 20, and PW00-053: Joseph Straka-Frank Dobrovolny).



Fig. 19: John Wilson-Anton Klein House



Fig. 20: Jan Sochor House

Phase I survey work has also recorded a much larger and more diverse Czech-American landscape within the Basin which reveals an extensive cultural network. In addition to dwellings and farmsteads, schools, meeting halls, theatres, churches, cemeteries, commercial buildings, dance platform sites, public parks and banks with explicit Czech-American associations have all been identified. Together these resources indicate a network of mutual aid and support which perpetuated Czech-American traditions and values in the settlement until the outbreak of World War II, when many of the old institutions started to decline.

Finally, a majority of the properties evaluated for further work will yield significant information on the related and overlapping areas of local agricultural, history and culture. Limited work has been performed in Nebraska on the material culture of agricultural history; the few National Register of Historic Places nominations to date throughout the state provide only a small random sampling of farms. Farmsteads identified within the Basin will provide much-needed information, particularly for the Southeastern General Farming region; Phase II survey work will be the first systematic effort of this kind in Nebraska. This region is of additional interest because of its varied and somewhat rugged terrain, which yields a cultural landscape explicitly and visibly related to the natural landscape of the Basin.



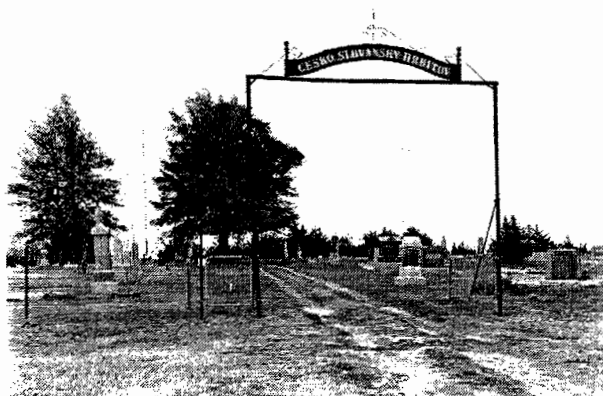
PW00-051: Joseph Vitek House



PW00-058: Vaclav Brzon House



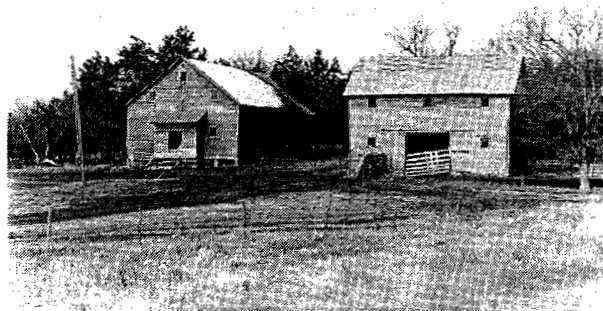
PW00-053: Straka-Dobrovolny Farm



PW00-072: Cesko Slovansky Hrbítov



PW00-144: John Stepanek Farm



PW00-215: Joseph Straka Farm

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 Pawnee 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. 21-64), and suggested historic context development, and theme studies.

Potential Historic Contexts



Fig. 21: Farm with Octagonal Barn north of Burchard, (PW00-035).

Based on the large number of resources identified and basic research undertaken for the Pawnee County survey, further research regarding the county's agricultural development should be conducted. The agricultural historic context for Pawnee County is Southeastern General Farming. This report was developed by the NESHPO (1987) and was used as a basis for determining the eligibility of rural properties for reconnaissance level survey. With the completion of the survey it is our recommendation that the property type analysis be developed and integrated into the historic context report.

Two settlement related contexts also appear significant with regard to the surveyed properties in Pawnee 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. 34-42) and the Settlement Inventory (p. 50-62).

National Register nominations for the Bank of Burchard (PW02-004), and St. Anthony's Catholic Church Complex in Steinauer (PW07-001), are also recommended. Nominations for these properties were originally included in the resurvey of Pawnee County, but were eliminated due to time constraints. Preliminary research for the nominations was completed and is found in the NESHPO site files for these properties.

Ethnic Groups

Research on the Big Nemaha Basin Czech Settlement (p. 77-80), was conducted as part of a two-phase project. With the completion of phase 1 research, it is our recommendation that phase 2 research be included in future NEHBS projects. Without completion of the project as planned, phase 1 research is diminished and fails to provide an overall assessment of this important ethnic community.

While preliminary research on Czech-American settlement in Pawnee County has been undertaken, research of other ethnic groups is lacking. Beside Czechs, German foreign-born immigrants were also numerically significant. From 1870 to 1890, Germans accounted for the largest foreign-born population in Pawnee County. German settlement was widespread throughout the county but heavier concentrations existed in the southern and eastern portions of the county.

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.

GLOSSARY

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

PW00: RURAL, PAWNEE COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU	OBJ		
*PW00-001		FARMSTEAD	08.01	2	0	0	0	08.1	P
*PW00-002		PARLI, FRED FARMSTEAD	08.01	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
*PW00-003		FARM HOUSE	08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW00-004		SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	P
*PW00-005	C1895	STONE FARM HOUSE	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	P
*PW00-006	C1867	STONE FARM HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
*PW00-007		FARM HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW00-008		BRUENSBACH BARN	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	P
*PW00-009		BARN	08.01	2	0	0	0	08.1.02, 16.5.1	C
*PW00-010		MISSION CREEK UN. PRES. CHURCH	02.04.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	N
*PW00-011		DIST. #47 SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	C
*PW00-012		BOOKWALTER SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	N
*PW00-013	C1880	FARM HOUSE (HSE W/2 ATTACH HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW00-014	C1885	LIMESTONE HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
*PW00-015		FARMSTEAD (P FOR BARN ONLY)	08.01	4	5	0	0	08.1.02:5, 16.5.	P
*PW00-016	C1880	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW00-017	C1912	FARMSTEAD	08.01	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
*PW00-018	C1880	DIST. #19 SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	C
*PW00-019		FARMSTEAD (NE)	08.01	2	0	0	0	08.1	N
*PW00-020		BUTLER-MORT HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW00-021		SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	C
*PW00-022		FARM HOUSE (STRIPPED SIDING)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW00-023		ST. PETERS LUTH. CHRUCH COMPL.	02.03	4	0	1	0	02.1.4,02.3.1,02	N
*PW00-024		FARMSTEAD (VERY ALTERED)	08.01	2	0	0	0	08.1	N
*PW00-025		FARMSTEAD	08.01	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
*PW00-026	1886	SALEM UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST	02.05.02	1	1	1	0	02.1.4	N
*PW00-027	C1895	FARMSTEAD (ALT. SIDING)	08.01	6	0	0	0	08.1	N
*PW00-028	C1880	CHRISTEN FARMSTEAD	08.1, 18.05.01	17	0	5	0	08.1	C
*PW00-029		SCHOOL (RELOCATED) AND HOUSE	06.01.01, 16.05	2	0	0	0	06.3.1, 16.5.1	P
*PW00-030		FARM HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
*PW00-031		BARN	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
*PW00-032		FARM HOUSE	08.01	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
*PW00-033		BARN (ALT. SIDING)	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	N
*PW00-034		BARN ON NC FARM	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
*PW00-035	C1890	FARM WITH OCTAGONAL BARN	08.01	5	0	2	0	08.1.02:5	E
*PW00-036		FORMER SCHOOL (NOW HOG HOUSE)	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	N
*PW00-037		BARN & HOUSE	08.01	2	0	0	0	08.1.02	P
*PW00-038		ROGER'S FARMSTEAD	08.01	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
*PW00-039		FARM HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

APPENDICES

*PW00-040		SCOTT FARMSTEAD RUINS	08.01	0	1	0	0	08.1	C
*PW00-041		GREENDALE SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	
*PW00-042	1879-	CINCINNATI BRIDGE (NRHP)	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.11.2	E
*PW00-043		BRICK CISTERN	08.01	0	0	1	0	08.1	
*PW00-044		BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7	
*PW00-045		MCCLURE-GILHAM HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW00-046		FARM HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	
*PW00-047		BARN	08.01	1	0	1	0	08.1.02	C
*PW00-048		FARMHOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	
*PW00-049	1876	FARMHOUSE	16.05	8	0	2	0	16.5.1	E
*PW00-050	1920-	ZCBI HALL (NRHP)	18.05.05, 05.01	1	0	0	0	05.1.1	E
*PW00-051	C1878	BURGET, PHILIP STONE FARMHOUSE	16.05, 18.05.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PW00-052	1923	UNION SCHOOL DIST. #31	06.01.01, 18.05	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	E
*PW00-053	C1875	DOBROLVNY, FRANK FARM	16.05, 18.05.05	4	0	3	0	16.5.1, 08.01	P
*PW00-054		FARMHOUSE	16.05	7	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW00-055	C1890	FARMSTEAD	08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1	E
*PW00-056	C1900	DVORAK, FRANK A. FARMSTEAD	18.05.05, 08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1, 16.5.1	E
*PW00-057		FARMSTEAD	08.1	9	0	0	0	08.1	P
*PW00-058	C1870	BRZON, SAMUEL & JAMES HSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
*PW00-059	1885	HUNZEKER, J.R. FARM	16.05	5	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
*PW00-060	C1880	HORALEK, WENZEL FARMHOUSE RUIN	16.05, 18.05.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PW00-061	C1890	HORALEK, JOSEPH FARMSTEAD	08.01, 18.05.05	10	0	0	0	08.1	P
*PW00-062		LIONBERGER, ULRICH FARM (ALT.)	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW00-063	1873	STONE SCHOOLHOUSE DIST. #3	06.01.01, 18.05	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	P
*PW00-064	C1890	FARMSTEAD (HSE W/ALT. SIDING)	08.01	7	0	4	0	08.1	C
*PW00-065		FARMSTEAD	08.01	2	0	0	0	08.1	
*PW00-066		FARMHOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	
*PW00-067	C1890	FARM W/NC HOUSE	08.01	6	0	3	0	08.1	C
*PW00-068		BARN (NE)	08.01	1	0	1	0	08.1.02	N
*PW00-069	C1885	SIBEL (SIBL), JAMES FARMHOUSE	16.05, 18.05.05	2	0	2	0	16.5.1	P
*PW00-070	C1880	FELLERS, W.C. STONE HOUSE	16.05, 18.05.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
*PW00-071	C1888	FARMHOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PW00-072	1877	BOHEMIAN-SLAVONIAN CEMETERY	18.05.05, 01.01	0	1	3	0	02.3.1	P
*PW00-073	C1865	LUTHY, SIMON FARMSTEAD	08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1	E
*PW00-074		SAMPSON, RUSSEL H. HOUSE (ALT)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW00-075	C1880	PETRASHEK, A.F. FARMSTEAD	08.01	7	0	0	0	08.1	P
*PW00-076	1914,	RABSTEJNEK, CHARLES FARMSTED	18.05.05, 08.01	3	0	2	0	08.1	N
*PW00-077	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	7	0	2	0	16.5.1	C
*PW00-078	C1890	FARMSTEAD (ALT. SIDING)	08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1	N
*PW00-079		SCHOOLHOUSE (CONVERTED TO GAR)	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	N
*PW00-080		BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7	
*PW00-081		SCHOOLHOUSE (NE)	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	N
*PW00-082	C1895	FARMSTEAD	08.01	2	0	3	0	08.1	P
*PW00-083		FISH-LIMPRECT FARMSTEAD (NE)	08.01	0	0	1	0	08.1	N
*PW00-084	C1885	PATTISON BARN	08.01	1	0	1	0	08.1.02	E
*PW00-085	C1908	FARM	08.01	7	0	2	0	08.1	P
*PW00-086		FARMHOUSE (SEVERELY ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW00-087		FARMHOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW00-088	C1895	FARMHOUSE	16.05	6	0	3	0	16.5.1	P

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*PW00-089		FARMHOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW00-090		FARMHOUSE (HSE NE, OB DET.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW00-091		FARMHOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	
*PW00-092	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW00-093	C1860	TURNER, RBT HOUSE (RELOC MUSEU	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	
*PW00-094		ARMOUR CB&Q DEPOT (NE, OR MIS)	13.04	1	0	1	0		N
*PW00-095		FARMSTEAD	08.01	6	0	0	0	08.1	N
*PW00-096	C1900	FARMSTEAD	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	I
*PW00-097	C1903	SITE OF RAD SUMAVAN CIS ZCBJ	18.05.05, 05.01	0	1	0	0	05.1.1	N
*PW00-098	C1900	BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.1	E
*PW00-099	C1910	BIG NEMAHA RIVER BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.7:1.1.4.2	C
*PW00-100	1912	BURLINGTON RRD UNDERPASS	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:4.1	C
*PW00-101	C1935	TURKEY CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:3.2.1	C
*PW00-102	C1925	TURKEY CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.2	C
*PW00-103	C1925	JOHNSON CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.2.1	I
*PW00-104	C1905	TAYLOR BRANCH BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.5.1	I
*PW00-105	C1925	MANLEY CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.7.1.1	I
*PW00-106	C1925	TABLE ROCK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.4.1	C
*PW00-107	1911	TODD CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.2.1	C
*PW00-108	C1930	ROCK CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:3.2.1	C
*PW00-109	C1915	BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:4.1	C
*PW00-110	C1930	TURKEY CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.2	C
*PW00-111	C1920	CLEAR CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.7.1.1	I
*PW00-112	C1925	BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	1	0	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.1	C
*PW00-113	1884,	ST. JOHNS REFORMED CHURCH SITE	18.05.04, 18.05	0	2	0	0	02.1.4	C
*PW00-114	C1925	BIG NEMAHA RIVER BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.4.2	C
*PW00-115	1871	BRANEK-BURGENT CEMETERY	18.05.05, 02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
*PW00-116	C1860	TAYLOR FARMSTEAD (LIMEST. HSE)	08.01	3	0	3	0	08.1	E
*PW00-117	C1890	DIST.#16 SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	C
PW00-118	C1885	HOUSE & BARN ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW00-119	C1880	FARM	08.01	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
PW00-120	C1885	KLIMA (VACLAV), VINCENT ABN FM	08.01, 18.05.05	6	0	0	0	08.1	P
PW00-121	C1890	FARM (HSE SEVERELY ALT.)	08.01	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-122	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	7	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-123	C1920	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
PW00-124	C1885	FARM	08.01	8	0	4	0	08.1	C
PW00-125	C1885	FARM	08.01	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-126	C1890	ABANDONED FARM W/NE HOUSE	08.01	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-127	C1875	ST. ANTHONY'S CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	P
PW00-128	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-129	C1890	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PW00-130	C1890	MACHA, FRNTA & MARY FARM	08.01, 18.05.05	6	0	2	0	08.1	P
PW00-131	C1908	FARM	08.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW00-132	C1895	FARM W/NON-EXTANT HOUSE	08.01	8	0	1	0	08.1	C
PW00-133	C1910	FARM	08.01	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
PW00-134	C1885	LANG, FRANK FARM	08.01, 18.05.05	9	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-135	C1890	BERANEK, FRANK ABANONED FARM	16.05, 18.05.05	2	0	2	0	16.5.1	P
PW00-136	C1885	JANCIK, JOHN ABANDONED FARM	08.01, 18.05.05	6	0	1	0	08.1	P
PW00-137	C1900	FARM	16.05, 08.01	3	0	2	0	16.5.1	C

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PW00-138	C1880	HAVLICEK, JOHN ABANDONED FARM	08.01, 18.05.05	8	0	2	0		C
PW00-139	C1890	FARM	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
PW00-140	C1890	FARM	08.01	8	0	0	0	08.1	C
PW00-141	C1890	FARM	08.01	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
PW00-142	C1890	PESEK JR., FRANK FARM	08.01	4	0	1	0	08.1	P
PW00-143	C1885	FARM	08.01	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-144	C1885	STEPANEK, FRANK & MARY FARM	08.01, 18.05.05	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
PW00-145	C1880	CISTERN	08.01	0	0	1	0	08.1	C
PW00-146	C1890	SHINN (SYN), THOMAS ABAN FARM	08.01, 18.05.05	13	0	2	0	08.1	P
PW00-147	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW00-148	C1875	STONE HOUSE RUINS	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW00-149	C1880	LIMESTONE CELLAR	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1.06	C
PW00-150	C1890	GOTTULA, JOHN FARM	08.01, 18.05.05	7	0	3	0	08.1	C
PW00-151	C1887	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
PW00-152	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	16.05,08.01	2	0	2	0	16.5.1	C
PW00-153	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	8	0	1	0	08.1	C
PW00-154	C1890	FARM	08.01	7	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-155	C1920	FARM	08.01	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-156	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	3	0	08.1	C
PW00-157	C1887	FARM WITH ABANDONED HOUSE	08.01	8	0	3	0	08.1	C
PW00-158	C1893	FARM	08.01	10	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-159	C1890	FARM HOUSE	16.05,08.01	1	0	1	0	08.1	P
PW00-160	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-161	C1893	FARM	08.01	9	0	3	0	08.1	C
PW00-162	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	8	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-163	C1890	HOUSE ON NON-EXTANT FARM	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PW00-164	C1895	FARM	08.01	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-165	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
PW00-166	C1890	FARM	08.01	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-167	C1885	FARM	08.01	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-168	C1890	FARM WITH NC HOUSE	08.01	4	0	2	0	08.1	P
PW00-169	C1880	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW00-170	C1890	FARM WITH NC HOUSE	08.01	8	0	2	0	08.1	P
PW00-171	C1885	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW00-172	C1885	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW00-173	C1885	RIST, HENRY ABANDONED FARM	08.01, 18.05.05	5	0	2	0	08.1	P
PW00-174	C1885	FRITCH, JAMES ABANDONED FARM	08.01, 18.05.05	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-175	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	8	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-176	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	9	0	2	0	08.01	C
PW00-177	C1885	CHAPMAN, PAULINA ABAND. FARM	08.01, 18.05.05	6	0	4	0	08.1	C
PW00-178	C1890	FARM WITH NC HOUSE	08.01	6	0	3	0	08.1	C
PW00-179	C1885	KLEIN, ANTON ABANDONED FARM	08.01, 18.05.05	9	0	3	0	08.1	P
PW00-180	C1865	CEMENTERY	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
PW00-181	C1885	ABANDONED FARM W/ONE NC HOUSE	08.01	5	0	3	0	08.1	C
PW00-182	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PW00-183	C1900	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
PW00-184	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	5	0	2	0	08.1	P
PW00-185	C1890	ABANDONED SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	P
PW00-186	C1880	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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PW00-187	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-188	C1905	FARM	08.01	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-189	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-190	C1915	FARM	08.01	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
PW00-191	C1913	FARM	08.01	5	0	3	0	08.1	C
PW00-192	C1890	FARM	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
PW00-193	C1890	FARM	08.01	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
PW00-194	C1915	BARN ON NC FARM	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
PW00-195	C1890	FARM	08.01	5	0	3	0	08.1	C
PW00-196	C1885	FARM	08.01	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
PW00-197	C1885	FARM	08.01	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-198	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-199	C1900	FARM	16.05, 08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1	P
PW00-200	C1895	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW00-201	C1885	FARM	08.01	2	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-202	C1880	LEWISTON CEMETERY	02.00	1	1	3	0	02.3.1	C
PW00-203	C1880	BURCHARD CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
PW00-204	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
PW00-205	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-206	C1915	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-207	C1910	MULTI SIDED CRIB ON NC FARM	08.01	0	0	1	0	08.1.09	C
PW00-208	C1910	FARM	08.01	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-209	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
PW00-210	C1905	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
PW00-211	C1900	FARM	08.01	6	0	3	0	08.1	C
PW00-212	C1913	FARM	08.01	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
PW00-213	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-214	C1890	FARM	08.01	12	0	3	0	08.1	P
PW00-215	C1885	STRAKA, JOSEPH ABANDONED FARM	08.01, 18.05.05	4	0	2	0	08.1	P
PW00-216	C1913	STRAKA, JOSEPH ABANDONED FARM	08.01, 18.05.05	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
PW00-217	C1890	SHINN, EDWARD A. FARM	08.01, 18.05.05	9	0	0	0	08.1	P
PW00-218	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-219	C1915	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
PW00-220	C1910	BARN ON NC FARM	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1.02:5	P
PW00-221	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	8	0	1	0	08.1	C
PW00-222	1870	CINCINNATI CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
PW00-223	C1910	FARM WITH NC HOUSE	08.01	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-224	C1875	DUBOIS CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	P
PW00-225	C1885	MACHA, JOSEPH ABANDONED FARM	08.01, 18.05.05	4	0	3	0	08.1	C
PW00-226	C1890	STEPAN, FRANK ABANDONED FARM	08.01, 18.05.05	2	0	0	0	08.1.02:5, 08.1.	P
PW00-227	C1875	ST. PETER'S CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
PW00-228	C1885	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PW00-229	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
PW00-230	C1890	FARM	08.01	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-231	C1920	FARM	08.01	7	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-232	C1900	FARM WITH NC HOUSE	08.01	8	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-233	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
PW00-234	C1890	FARM WITH NC HOUSE	08.01	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-235	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	C

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PW00-236	C1915	BARN ON NC FARM	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	P
PW00-237	C1915	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW00-238	C1889	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
PW00-239	C1885	HALIK, JOSEPH ABANDONED FARM	08.01, 18.05.05	5	0	0	0	08.1	P
PW00-240	C1887	MACHA, FRANK ABANDONED FARM	08.01, 18.05.5	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
PW00-241	C1887	ABANDONED & DETERIORATING FARM	08.01	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
PW00-242	C1915	FARM WITH NC HOUSE	08.01	7	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-243	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	2	0	2	0	08.1	P
PW00-244	C1893	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	11	0	1	0	08.1	E
PW00-245	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
PW00-246	C1890	ABAN. HOUSE ON NC ABAN. FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW00-247	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	9	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-248	C1895	FARM	08.01	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-249	C1885	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW00-250	C1885	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW00-251	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-252	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
PW00-253	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-254	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	4	0	2	0	08.1	P
PW00-255	C1870	PLEASANT VALLEY CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	3	0	02.3.1	C
PW00-256	C1913	FARM	08.01	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
PW00-257	C1870	CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
PW00-258	C1890	FARM HOUSE ON NON-EXTANT FARM	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW00-259	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-260	C1910	FARM	08.01	8	0	3	0	08.1	C
PW00-261	C1885	FARM	08.01	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
PW00-262	C1910	FARM	08.01	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-263	C1890	FARM	08.01	5	0	3	0	08.1	C
PW00-264	C1900	FARM	08.01	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-265	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-266	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-267	C1900	ABANDONED FARM W/NC HOUSE	08.01	5	0	4	0	08.1	C
PW00-268	C1887	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW00-269	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	13	0	2	0	08.1	P
PW00-270	C1870	MISSION CREEK CEMETERY	08.01	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
PW00-271	C1892	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW00-272	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-273	C1892	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	5	0	3	0	08.1	C
PW00-274	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE	08.01	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
PW00-275	C1887	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-276	C1905	FARM HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PW00-277	C1887	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
PW00-278	C1905	HOUSE ON NON-EXTANT FARM	08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW00-279	C1895	HOUSE ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW00-280	C1893	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	5	0	3	0	08.1	C
PW00-281	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	4	0	3	0	08.1	C
PW00-282	C1895	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW00-283	C1890	ABANDONED GRANARY	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1.10	C
PW00-284	C1887	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	2	0	08.1	C

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PW00-285	C1887	ABANONED FARM	08.01	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
PW00-286	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-287	C1895	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW00-288	C1910	FARM	08.01	7	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-289	C1890	VRTISKA, JOSEPH HSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01, 1	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW00-290	C1887	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	8	0	2	0	08.1	P
PW00-291	1867	ST. JOHN'S CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
PW00-292	C1890	FARM	08.01	10	0	5	0	08.1	P
PW00-293	C1890	FARM	08.01	9	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-294	C1880	ABANDONED HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW00-295	C1885	ABANDONED HSE ON NON-EXT. FARM	08.01	4	0	2	0	16.5.1	C
PW00-296	C1890	RAITORIA, FRANK HSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01, 1	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW00-297	C1887	FARM	08.01	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	P
PW00-298	C1900	ABANDONED SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	P
PW00-299	C1915	FARM	08.01	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
PW00-300	C1920	SOCHOR, JOHN FARM	16.05, 18.05.05	8	0	2	0	08.1	P
PW00-301	C1890	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW00-302	C1890	DVORAK, JOSEPH ABANDONED FARM	08.01, 18.05.05	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-303	C1905	DVORAK, JOSEPH FARM	08.01, 18.05.05	9	0	3	0	08.1	C
PW00-304	C1893	KOVANDA, A. J. ABANDONED FARM	08.01, 18.05.05	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-305	C1890	ABANDONED FARM WITH NC HOUSE	08.01	7	0	3	0	08.1	C
PW00-306	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-307	C1905	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	3	0	08.1	C
PW00-308	C1900	ABANDONED HOUSE ON NE FARM	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
PW00-309	C1918	ABANDONED BARN	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
PW00-310	C1895	FARM	08.01	16	0	2	0	08.1	P
PW00-311	C1910	HOUSE ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
PW00-312	C1887	FARM WITH ABANDONED HOUSE	08.01	9	0	3	0	08.1	P
PW00-313	C1915	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	2	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-314	C1913	ABANDONED HOUSE ON NE FARM	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PW00-315	C1895	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW00-316	C1887	FARM	08.01	12	0	2	0	08.1	P
PW00-317	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE ON NE FARM	08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW00-318	C1908	FARM	08.01	11	0	3	0	08.1	P
PW00-319	C1860	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	2	0	08.1	E
PW00-320	C1885	FARM	08.01	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-321	C1865	FORMER QUARRY SITE	09.02	3	0	2	0	09.2.2.2	P
PW00-322	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-323	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE ON NE FARM	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
PW00-324	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	7	0	2	0	08.1	P
PW00-325	C1908	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW00-326	C1875	SACRED HEART CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
PW00-327	C1905	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW00-328	C1900	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW00-329	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	8	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-330	C1870	MT. PLEASANT CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
PW00-331	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	2	0	2	0	16.5.1	C
PW00-332	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-333	C1920	BARN ON NC FARM	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	P

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PW00-334	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-335	C1920	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW00-336	C1890	FARM	08.01	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-337	C1912	FARM	08.01	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-338	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-339	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-340	C1887	FARM WITH ABANDONED HOUSE	08.01	4	0	3	0	08.1	C
PW00-341	C1895	FARM	08.01	7	0	3	0	08.1	P
PW00-342	C1905	FARM WITH ABANDONED HOUSE	08.01	7	0	4	0	08.1	C
PW00-343	C1880	FARM WITH ABANDONED HOUSE	08.01	8	0	3	0	08.1	C
PW00-344	C1885	FARM	08.01	8	0	3	0	08.1	C
PW00-345	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.05	C
PW00-346	C1890	FARM	08.01	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW00-347	C1878	RINNE CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
PW00-348	C1890	HOUSE ON NC FARM	08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

PW02: BURCHARD, PAWNEE 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
*PW02-001	1951	SACRED HEART CHURCH	02.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
*PW02-002		HOUSE (SEVERELY ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW02-003	C1885	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
*PW02-004	C1888	BANK OF BURCHARD	15.05.02	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	E
*PW02-005		COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
*PW02-006		COMMERCIAL BUILDING (NE)	12.02.01	3	0	0	0	12.1.1	N
*PW02-007		UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	02.06.07	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
*PW02-008		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW02-009	1938	BURCHARD HIGH SCHOOL (NC ADDN)	06.01.04	1	0	0	0	06.3.4	N
*PW02-010		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW02-011		COMMERCIAL BUILDING (ALT.)	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	N
*PW02-012	C1885	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	E
*PW02-013	C1888	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
*PW02-014		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW02-015	C1885	COMMERCIAL BUILDING/HOUSE	12.02.01, 16.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1, 16.5.1	P
*PW02-016	C1920	GAS STATION	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3	P
*PW02-017		GRAIN ELEVATOR (NC TIN SIDED)	12.05.01	1	0	0	0	12.2.3	N
*PW02-018		HOUSE (SEVERELY ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW02-019	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PW02-020		HOUSE (ALT. SIDING & RELOCATED)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW02-021	C1890	HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW02-022	C1920	HOUSE (SEVERELY ALTERED)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*PW02-023	C1890	HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*PW02-024	C1890	HOUSE (ALT. WINDOWS)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*PW02-025	C1910	HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*PW02-026	C1920	HOUSE (MISMAPPED OR NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I

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*PW02-027	C1890	HOUSE (SEVERELY ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*PW02-028	C1890	HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*PW02-029	C1890	HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW02-030	C1890	HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW02-031	C1890	HOUSE (SEVERELY ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*PW02-032	C1920	HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*PW02-033	C1890	HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*PW02-034	C1890	HOUSE (SEVERELY ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*PW02-035	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW02-036	C1900	LLOYD, HAROLD HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
PW02-037	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW02-038	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW02-039	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PW02-040	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PW02-041	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW02-042	C1885	BLACKSMITH	11.11	1	0	0	0	10.6.2	P
PW02-043	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW02-044	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW02-045	C1912	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW02-046	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW02-047	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW02-048	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P

PW03: DUBOIS, PAWNEE 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
*PW03-001		DUBOIS GRAIN CO. ELEVATOR	12.05.01	1	0	1	0	12.2.3	C
*PW03-002		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW03-003		COMMERCIAL BUILDING (NE)	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	N
*PW03-004	C1915	BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
*PW03-005		COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
*PW03-006	C1925	GARAGE	12.02.01, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	P
*PW03-007		COMMERCIAL BUILDING (NE)	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	N
*PW03-008		COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
*PW03-009		COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
*PW03-010	1925	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
*PW03-011		COMMERCIAL BUILDING (NE)	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	N
*PW03-012		COMMERCIAL BUILDING (NE)	12.02.01	0	0	0	0	12.1.1	N
*PW03-013		HOUSE/FORMER BANK (NE)	15.05.03, 16.05	1	0	0	0	15.1.1, 16.5.1	N
*PW03-014		HOUSE (SEVERELY ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW03-015		HOUSE (INFILLED WINDOW)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW03-016	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PW03-017	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	7	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PW03-018		HOUSE (ALT. ROOF)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N

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*PW03-019		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW03-020	1889	UNITED METHODIST CHURCH (RAMP)	02.06.07	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	C
*PW03-021		KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS (NE)	05.02	1	0	0	0	05.1.1	N
*PW03-022		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW03-023	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PW03-024		HOUSE (BRICK TO BLOCK)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW03-025		HOUSE (ALT. SIDING)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW03-026	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PW03-027		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW03-028		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW03-029		HOUSE (ALT. SIDING)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW03-030		HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW03-031		HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW03-032		HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW03-033		HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW03-034		HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
PW03-035	1922	DUBOIS PUBLIC SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3	E
PW03-036	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW03-037	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW03-038	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW03-039	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW03-040	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW03-041	C1923	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW03-042	C1885	HOUSE	16.05, 18.05.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PW03-043	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05, 18.05.05	5	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PW03-044	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW03-045	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
PW03-046	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	6	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW03-047	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW03-048	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
PW03-049	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW03-050	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

PW04: LEWISTON, PAWNEE COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE	
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU OBJ			
*PW04-001		GRAIN ELEVATOR (TIN SIDED)	12.05.01	1	0	0	0	12.2.3	N
*PW04-002		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW04-003		COMMERCIAL BUILDING (NE)	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	N
*PW04-004		HOUSE (NC ADDN)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW04-005		HOUSE (SEVERELY ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW04-006	1929	METHODIST CHURCH	02.06	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	N
*PW04-007	C1895	PEACE LUTHERAN CHURCH	02.03	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	C
*PW04-008		HOUSE (ALT. WINDOW)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
PW04-009	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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PW06: PAWNEE CITY, PAWNEE COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE	
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU OBJ			
*PW06-001	1887-88	HEMPSTEAD, E F HOUSE	16.05, 15.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	E
*PW06-002	C1887	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PW06-003		HOUSE (ALT. SIDING)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-004	C1887	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PW06-005	C1925	CB & Q DEPOT (NE)	13.04	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	N
*PW06-006		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW06-007		HOUSE (NC ADDN)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-008		HOUSE (NC ATTACH GARAGE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-009		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW06-010		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW06-011	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PW06-012		HOUSE (NC ADDN, ALT. SIDING)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-013		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW06-014		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-015		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW06-016		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW06-017		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-018	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PW06-019		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW06-020		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW06-021	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PW06-022		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW06-023		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
*PW06-024		HOUSE (ALT. SIDING)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-025		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-026	c1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PW06-027		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-028	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PW06-029		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW06-030		HOUSE (ALT. SIDING)	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-031	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PW06-032		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-033		HOUSE (SEVERELY ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-034	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PW06-035		HOUSE (ALT. SIDING)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-036		HOUSE (ALT. SIDING)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-037		HOUSE (ALT. SIDING)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-038		HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-039		HOUSE (INFILLED REAR PORCH)	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW06-040		HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW06-041		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW06-042		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-043		HOUSE (ALT. ROOF)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N

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*PW06-044		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-045		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW06-046		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW06-047	1887	I.O.O.F HALL	05.02.06, 12.02	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
*PW06-048	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PW06-049		HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PW06-050		HOUSE (ALT. SIDING)	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-051		HOUSE (SEVERELY ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-052	C1895	COMMERCIAL BUILDING (REAR COL)	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	N
*PW06-053	1908	WHERRY BROTHER'S COMM. BLDG.	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
*PW06-054	1911-12	PAWNEE COUNTY COURTHOUSE	04.03	1	0	0	0	04.1.7	E
*PW06-055		FORD GARAGE	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	N
*PW06-056	1929	CHRISTIAN CHURCH	02.05.04	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	C
*PW06-057		UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	02.06.07	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
*PW06-058		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-059		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-060		HOUSE (ALT. SIDING)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-061	C1887	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
*PW06-062	1905	FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH	02.10	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
*PW06-063		HOUSE (SEVERELY ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-064		HOUSE (RELOCATED)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-065		HOUSE (NC ATTACH GARAGE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-066	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PW06-067		HOUSE (ALT. SIDING)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-068	1907	UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	02.04	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	E
*PW06-069		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW06-070	1904-07	CARNEGIE LIBRARY	06.02.01.01	1	0	0	0	04.2.4	E
*PW06-071		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW06-072	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
*PW06-073	C1890	COMMERCIAL BLDG/MASONS HALL	05.02.05, 12.02	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
*PW06-074	1881	BANK BLOCK/COMMERCIAL BUILDING	15.05.02, 12.02	1	0	0	0	15.1.1, 12.1.2	C
*PW06-075	C1895	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
*PW06-076	1881	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
*PW06-077	C1881	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
*PW06-078	C1895	RICKLEY BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
*PW06-079	C1895	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
*PW06-080		COMMERCIAL BUILDING (NE)	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	N
*PW06-081		COMMERCIAL BUILDING (SEV. ALT.)	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	N
*PW06-082	1886	BANK	15.05.02	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	E
*PW06-083		COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
*PW06-084		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PW06-085		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PW06-086	C1887	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW06-087		HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-088		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW06-089		HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-090		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-091		MUNICIPAL LIGHT PLANT (ALT.)	15.01	1	0	0	0	15.5	N
*PW06-092		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW06-093		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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*PW06-094		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW06-095		HOUSE (ALT. DOOR & WINDOW)	16.05	6	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-096		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW06-097		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW06-098		GAS STATION (ALT.)	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3	N
*PW06-099		HOUSE (INFILLED DOOR)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-100		PAWNEE LUMBER COMPANY (ALT.)	10.01	1	0	0	0	11.4.2.1	N
*PW06-101		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW06-102		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-103		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-104		HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-105		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-106		PAWNEE LIVESTOCK INC.	12.05.02	1	0	0	0	11.1.4	C
*PW06-107		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW06-108		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-109		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-110		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-111	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PW06-112		PAWNEE CITY SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.4	N
*PW06-113		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW06-114	C1864	PEAVY HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PW00-115	C1860	ABANDONED COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.05.02	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	N
*PW06-116	1867-68	HOTEL PAWNEE (NE)	12.02.01, 13.03	1	0	0	0	12.3.1:2.1	N
*PW06-117	1940-41	PAWNEE CITY U.S. POST OFFICE	04.06, 03.04.02	1	0	0	2	04.2.3	E
*PW06-118	C1865	CURTIS HOUSE (RELOCATED TO MUS	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW06-119	C1865	GOV. DAVID BUTLER HSE (RELOCAT	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW06-120	C1865	BENZ BUILDING (RELOCATED TO MU	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW06-121		HOUSE (METAL PORCH ROOF)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-122		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-123		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-124		HOUSE (ALT)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-125		HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-126		HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-127		HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-128		HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-129		HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-130		HOUSE (ALT. SIDING)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-131		HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-132		HOUSE (ALT. SEVERELY)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-133		HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-134		HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-135		HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-136		HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-137		HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-138		HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-139		HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-140		HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-141		HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-142		HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW06-143		HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N

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*PW06-144		HOUSE (ALT. SIDING)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
PW06-145	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-146	C1910	HOUSE	08.01	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
PW06-147	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-148	C1900	FARM	08.01	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
PW06-149	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-150	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-151	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-152	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-153	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-154	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-155	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PW06-156	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-157	1936	W.P.A. BATH HOUSE	07.06.03.01	1	0	0	0	07.6.3	P
PW06-158	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-159	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-160	C1860	PAWNEE CITY CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
PW06-161	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PW06-162	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-163	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-164	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-165	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-166	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-167	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-168	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-169	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-170	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-171	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-172	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-173	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-174	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
PW06-175	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-176	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-177	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-178	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-179	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PW06-180	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	5	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-181		PAWNEE CITY BUILDING MUSEUM	06.02.05	9	0	0	0	07.1.7	P
PW06-182	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-183	C1880	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PW06-184	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-185	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-186	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-187	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PW06-188	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PW06-189	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-190	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-191	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-192	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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PW06-193	C1890	LIMESTONE CULVERT	13.03	0	0	1	0	13.5.7	P
PW06-194	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-195	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-196	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-197	C1890	KULP, FRANK ABANDONED FARM	16.05	5	0	3	0	08.1	C
PW06-198	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-199	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PW06-200	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-201	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-202	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-203	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-204	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-205	C1900	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
PW06-206	C1900	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3	C
PW06-207	C1900,	COMMERCIAL GARAGE	12.02.01, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	N
PW06-208	C1885	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	N
PW06-209	C1890,	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	N
PW06-210	C1890,	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
PW06-211	C1908	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-212	C1918	COMMERCIAL GARAGE/GAS STATION	12.02.01, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4, 13.3.3.	N
PW06-213	C1955	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	N
PW06-214	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	N
PW06-215	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	N
PW06-216	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	N
PW06-217	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
PW06-218	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
PW06-219	C1890	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3	N
PW06-220	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
PW06-221	C1890,	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW06-222	C1927	IMPLEMENT BUILDING	12.05.01	1	0	0	0	10.6.3.1	C
PW06-223	C1927	V.F.W. LODGE BUILDING	05.02	1	0	0	0	05.1.1	N
PW06-224	C1927	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	N
PW06-224	C1895	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
PW06-225	C	COMMERCIAL BUILDING (VERY ALT)	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	N
PW06-226		COMMERCIAL BUILDING (VERY ALT)	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	N
PW06-227	C1955	COMMERCIAL BUILDING (VERY ALT)	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	N
PW06-228	C1910	COMMERCIAL BUILDING (VERY ALT)	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
PW06-229	C1955	COMMERCIAL BUILDING (VERY ALT)	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	N
PW06-230	C1927	COMMERCIAL BUILDING (ROOF GONE)	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	N
PW06-231		ABANDONED COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	
PW06-232	C1885	ABANDONED COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	N
PW06-233	1929	COUNTY FAIR GROUNDS ENTRY GATE		0	0	1	0		C

APPENDICES

PW07: STEINAUER, PAWNEE COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES.
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU OBJ		
*PW07-001	1927	ST. ANTHONYS CATHOLIC CHURCH	18.05.05, 02.01	1	0	0 0	02.1.4	E
*PW07-002	C1925	ST. ANTHONYS RECTORY	02.01.05, 16.05	1	0	0 0	02.4.4	P
*PW07-003	1932	ST. ANTHONYS SCHOOL	06.01.11	1	0	0 0	06.2.1	P
*PW07-004	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	C
*PW07-005	C1887	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	P
*PW07-006		HOUSE (SEVERELY ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	N
*PW07-007		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	C
*PW07-008	1888	STEINAUER OPERA HOUSE	07.07.01	1	0	0 0	07.1.4	E
*PW07-009	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0 0	16.5.1	C
*PW07-010		A. J. RUCKER BUILDING (NE)	12.02.01	1	0	0 0	12.1.1	N
*PW07-011	1900	A. SACHER BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0 0	12.1.1	C
*PW07-012		FORMER BANK	15.05, 04.06	1	0	0 0	15.1.1	P
*PW07-013	1929	KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS HALL	05.02	1	0	0 0	05.1	P
*PW07-014		OLD STEINAUER JAIL	04.02	1	0	0 0	04.3.2	C
*PW07-015		OLD FIRE HALL	04.02	1	0	0 0	04.2.2	P
*PW07-016		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	N
*PW07-017		STEINAUER, JOSEPH FARM (NE)HSE	08.01	8	0	3 0	08.1	C
*PW07-018	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	C
PW07-019	1936	STEINAUER PUBLIC SCHOOL	06.03	1	0	0 0	06.3	C
PW07-020	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	C
PW07-021	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	C
PW07-022	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	C
PW07-023	C1887	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	C
PW07-024	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0 0	16.5.1	C
PW07-025	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	C
PW07-026	C1887	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	P
PW07-027	C1920	GAS STATION	13.03, 12.02.01	1	0	0 0	13.3.3.3	C
PW07-028	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	C
PW07-029	C1887	FORMER COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0 0	12.1.1	C
PW07-030	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	C
PW07-031	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	P
PW07-032	C1887	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	P
PW07-033	C1925	CITY GARAGE	04.02, 13.03	1	0	0 0	13.3.3.4	C
PW07-034	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	C
PW07-035	C1880	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	C
PW07-036	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	C
PW07-037	C1920	BANDSTAND	07.06.03.01	1	0	0 0	07.5.2	C

APPENDICES

PW08: TABLE ROCK, PAWNEE COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES.
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU OBJ		
*PW08-001		HOUSE (SEVERELY ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW08-002		HOUSE (ALT. SIDING)	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW08-003	1887	ST. JOHN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH	18.05.05, 02.01	1	0	0	02.1.4	E
*PW08-004		HOUSE (NC ADDN)	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW08-005		HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW08-006	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PW08-007	C1885	FLEAGLE HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PW08-008		HOUSE (SEVERELY ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW08-009		HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW08-010		HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW08-111		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW08-012		HOUSE (ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW08-013	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PW08-014		UNITED METHODIST CHURCH (ALT.)	02.06.07	1	0	0	02.1.4	N
*PW08-015		TABLE ROCK MUSEUM SITE	06.02.05		0	0	07.1.7	C
*PW08-016	C1885	TABLE ROCK PIONEER MUSEUM	06.02.05	1	0	0	12.1.1, 07.1.7	P
*PW08-017	1893	OPERA HOUSE/ZCBJ HALL	07.07.01, 18.05	1	0	0	07.1.4, 12.1.2	E
*PW08-018	1892	STATE BANK OF TABLE ROCK	15.05.03	1	0	0	15.1.1	E
*PW08-019	1901	COMMERCIAL BLDG./I.O.O.F. HALL	12.02.01, 05.02	1	0	0	12.1.2, 05.1.1	P
*PW08-020	1904	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	12.1.2	P
*PW08-021	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	12.1.2	C
*PW08-022		HOUSE (SEVERELY ALT.)	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW08-023		HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW08-024	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PW08-025		HOUSE (ALT. SIDING)	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW08-026	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PW08-027		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW08-028		HOUSE (ALT. SIDING)	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW08-029		HOUSE (SEVERELY ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW08-030	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PW08-031	1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PW08-032		FORMER HOSPITAL	15.03	1	0	0	15.4.1	N
*PW08-033		CHURCH OF CHRIST	02.99	1	0	0	02.1.4	C
*PW08-034		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW08-035		HOUSE (PORCH REMOVED)	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW08-036	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1	E
*PW08-037	1864	DR. HYLTON HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PW08-038		HOUSE (NC REAR DECK)	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW08-039	C1887	HOUSE (WE SAY @ LEAST P)	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PW08-040		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW08-041		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW08-042		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW08-043		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
*PW08-044	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PW08-045		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C

APPENDICES

*PW08-046		HOUSE (ATTACH GAR, INF DOOR)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW08-047	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PW08-048		FORD BUILDING	12.02.01, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
*PW08-049		C B & Q DEPOT (NE)	13.04	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	N
*PW08-050		COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	2	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
*PW08-051		HOUSE (ALT. SIDING)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW08-052		BARN	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
*PW08-053		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW08-054		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW08-055		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW08-056		HOUSE (SEVERELY ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW08-057		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW08-058		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
*PW08-059		HOUSE (ALT. SIDING)	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW08-060		HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PW08-061		LINCOLN HOTEL	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.3.1	E
*PW08-062	1883	PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (NE)	02.04.01, 18.05	0	1	0	0	02.1.4	N
PW08-063	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW08-064	C1887	HOUSE	16.05, 18.05.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW08-065	C1890	HOUSE	16.05, 18.05.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW08-066	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW08-067	C1860	TABLE ROCK CEMETERY	02.00, 18.05.05	0	4	1	0	02.3.1	E
PW08-068	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW08-069	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW08-070	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW08-071	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PW08-072	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW08-073	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW08-074	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW08-075	C1895	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW08-076	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW08-077	C1925	FORMER FILLING STATION	13.03, 12.02.01	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3	P
PW08-078	1920	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
PW08-079	1920	J. C. BECK COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
PW08-080	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
PW08-081	C1920	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
PW08-082	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
PW08-083	1883	TABLE ROCK TOWN SQUARE PARK	07.06.03.01	1	1	0	0	07.5.1	P
PW08-084	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW08-085	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW08-086	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW08-087	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW08-088	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW08-089	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW08-090	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW08-091	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW08-092	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PW08-093	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PW08-094	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW08-095	C1860	LIMESTONE BUILDING REMAINS	16.05	0	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
PW08-096	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	1	0	08.1	C

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