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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Schuyler Downtown Historic District

Other names/site number See Section 7

Name of related multiple property listing Historic and Architectural Resources of the Lincoln Highway in NE
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & Number Colfax St. (west), 12th St. and Railside Dr. (north), C St. and D St. (east), and 10th St. (south)

City or town Schuyler State Nebraska County Colfax

Not for publication Vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

Michael J. Smith SHPO/Director 06-10-2016
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Nebraska State Historical Society
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of Commenting Official Date

Title State of Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

- I, hereby, certify that this property is:
- entered in the National Register.
 - determined eligible for the National Register.
 - determined not eligible for the National Register.
 - removed from the National Register.
 - other, (explain): _____

Joe Smith 7-22-2016
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

Downtown Schuyler Historic District
Name of Property

Colfax County, Nebraska
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- Private
- Public-local
- Public-state
- Public-federal

Category of Property (Check only **one** box)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>44</u>	<u>18</u>	Buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Objects
<u>45</u>	<u>18</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 4

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE/TRADE: Business
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Department Store
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Professional
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Financial Institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Warehouse
- SOCIAL: Meeting Hall
- SOCIAL: Clubhouse
- GOVERNMENT: City Hall
- GOVERNMENT: Fire Station
- GOVERNMENT: Post Office
- GOVERNMENT: Courthouse
- GOVERNMENT: Correctional Facility
- GOVERNMENT: Public Works
- EDUCATION: Library
- RECREATION AND CULTURE: Theater
- TRANSPORTATION: Road-related (vehicular)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE/TRADE: Business
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Department Store
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Professional
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Financial Institution
- SOCIAL: Meeting Hall
- SOCIAL: Clubhouse
- GOVERNMENT: City Hall
- GOVERNMENT: Fire Station
- GOVERNMENT: Post Office
- GOVERNMENT: Courthouse
- GOVERNMENT: Correctional Facility
- EDUCATION: Library
- RECREATION AND CULTURE: Theater
- RECREATION AND CULTURE: Museum
- TRANSPORTATION: Road-related (vehicular)
- VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

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Name of Property	County and State
LATE VICTORIAN: Renaissance	
LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne	
LATE 19 TH AND 20 TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival	
MODERN MOVEMENT: Moderne	
Materials (enter categories from instructions.)	
Principal exterior materials of the property:	<u>Brick, Stone, Concrete, Metal</u>

Description

Summary Paragraph (Briefly describe the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

The Schuyler Downtown Historic District is in the heart of the City of Schuyler, Colfax County, Nebraska. The approximately 17 acre district contains forty-five contributing resources, eighteen non-contributing resources, and 4 resources previously listed in the National Register that form the historic commercial center of the city. The boundaries of the district are roughly Colfax Street (Nebraska Highway 15, west), C and D Street (east), East 12th Street and Railside Drive (north), and East 10th Street (south). Residential neighborhoods surround the commercial district. This area developed as Schuyler's primary business and civic district after the town's founding in 1868. The existing buildings date from circa 1880 to the late 20th century. Two-lane brick-paved streets with concrete curbs and sidewalks form the grid that organizes the town center. Commercial buildings in the center of the district form a unified streetwall that abuts the sidewalks. Most of the buildings in the Schuyler Downtown Historic District are vernacular one- and two-part commercial blocks with flat roofs and brick cladding. Ornamental materials such as terra cotta, aluminum, cast iron, and wood provide detailing at cornices and storefronts. The one- and two-part commercial block forms have well-defined ground floor storefronts. Buildings in the district house a variety of businesses that support Schuyler's continued development, including grocery stores, financial institutions, restaurants, specialty stores, and automobile-related businesses. The non-contributing resources include properties that do not retain sufficient integrity due to alterations or those that have not reached the fifty-year threshold for historic significance. Overall, the district retains integrity and communicates the commercial development of Schuyler, Nebraska, throughout the period of significance.

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable.)

LOCATION AND SETTING

The Schuyler Downtown Historic District covers approximately 17 acres in Schuyler, Colfax County, Nebraska. With a population around 6,200, Schuyler lies 70 miles west of the larger metropolitan area of Omaha, Nebraska, between the cities of Fremont, Nebraska, and Columbus, Nebraska. U.S. Highway 30 borders the city on the north, and the Platte River flows south of the area (*Figure 1*). Agricultural landscapes surround the area outside of the city limits. The Schuyler Downtown Historic District lies near the city center. In the historic district, concrete sidewalks and curbs line the two-lane brick-paved streets that organize the blocks. The roads are wide enough to accommodate diagonal parking spaces on either side of the driving lanes (*Photos 24 and 25*). The blocks within the historic district are relatively flat. Outside the boundary of the commercial center, building types transition to residential uses.

The Schuyler Downtown Historic District includes six properties along A Street between East 10th Street and East 12th Street; twenty properties on B Street between East 10th Street and Railside Drive; six properties along C Street between East 10th Street and East 12th Street; twenty properties along East 11th Street between Colfax

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Street (Nebraska Highway 15) and D Street; fourteen properties along East 12th Street between Colfax Street (Nebraska Highway 15) and C Street; and the brick-paved streets within the district boundaries (*Figure 2*).

The buildings lining East 11th Street, B Street, and C Street present a dense cohesive street wall of commercial buildings between one and two stories tall with shared party walls that directly abut concrete sidewalks (*Photos 2, 4-6, 9, 11, 15, 17, 19-21, and 24-25*). They form a cohesive streetscape that illustrates the evolution of Schuyler's commercial center. Portions of A Street and East 12th Street also have dense street walls of commercial buildings, but the street walls are interrupted by freestanding buildings or paved lots connected to auto-related businesses. Some of the freestanding buildings are auto-related, while others are civic buildings such as the Schuyler Post Office, the old Schuyler Public Library, and the Colfax County Courthouse (*Photos 1, 12-14, 18, 22*).

RESOURCES

Dating from circa 1880 to the late 20th century, most of the buildings in the Downtown Schuyler Commercial District are simple one- and two-story structures. The traditional building material is brick. Of the sixty-six resources in the Downtown Schuyler Commercial District, forty-eight are contributing and eighteen are non-contributing. Several different property types with shared physical or associative characteristics exist with the historic district.

The buildings are predominantly commercial. The resources exhibit three building forms: one-part commercial blocks, two-part commercial blocks, and freestanding buildings. The variety of businesses housed in these buildings reflects the needs of a thriving town. The structures represent functional subcategories such as businesses, specialty stores, financial institutions, restaurants, warehouses, and department stores. Out of the sixty-six resources, only nine were built for non-commercial functions. Four were constructed as civic buildings such as a post office, library, courthouse, and City Hall; two were built as social halls, and two as movie theaters. The remaining non-commercial resource is the brick-paved roads within the historic district. Many of these historic functions align with current building use. Current functions of the commercial buildings include businesses, specialty stores, restaurants, movie theaters, and financial institutions. Some buildings are vacant. The majority of the non-commercial buildings retain their historic function; the library is vacant and one of the movie theaters is now a restaurant.

The majority of commercial building forms represented in the historic district are one-part commercial blocks (38), two-part commercial blocks (18), and freestanding commercial buildings (5). Most of the buildings have a utilitarian architectural style with subtle stylistic influences. Civic buildings within the historic district exhibit more formal architectural styles, such as Tudor Revival, Second Renaissance Revival, and Moderne. The resources were constructed over a period from circa 1880 through the 1990s, with the majority of the buildings constructed between 1890 and 1925.

INTEGRITY

The Schuyler Downtown Historic District retains sufficient architectural integrity to communicate the evolution of Schuyler's commercial core during the period of significance. The buildings within the district and the streetscapes they create define the setting and visual character of the historic district. The commercial and civic buildings were constructed from circa 1880 through the 1990s. The dense streetwalls in the center of the district illustrate the growth of Schuyler's commercial core and represent a typical downtown streetscape of early commercial centers. The automobile-related resources on the edges of the district express the influence of the Lincoln Highway within the city. The resources in the commercial core form a cohesive downtown business district that retains its original location and setting. The district as a whole communicates feelings about and associations with the continued commercial development in downtown Schuyler from the late nineteenth century to the present day.

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Alterations to buildings within the historic district reflect the modernization of first-story display windows, entrances, and façades. Many of these alterations have left the historic openings and spatial relationships of the storefront and upper stories intact. The majority of these changes occurred during the period of significance and have become historic in their own right.

DISTRICT PROPERTIES

104 E. 11th St. Non-Contributing Building
CX06-125; Photos 8, 9, and 14 c. 1970

This one-story one-part commercial block has vertical board and batten siding and a flat roof with wood-shingle pent eaves. The primary (south) elevation has seven irregular openings. The two wider western openings have non-historic aluminum storefront systems with tinted glazing. The three center openings feature a glass-block window, a glazed aluminum door, and a fixed-pane aluminum window. The two east openings contain a fixed-pane aluminum window and a glazed aluminum door with a wood divided-light transom. This building was constructed outside the period of significance and does not embody the characteristics necessary to support exceptional significance, rendering it non-contributing to the District.

124 E. 11th St. Contributing Building
CX06-045: Kopac Garage; Photos 2, 9, and 14 1914

This one-story freestanding building has red brick cladding and a flat roof. The building is rectangular with a canted southeast corner. A stepped parapet spans the south and east elevations of the corner building. Corbeled buff brick dentils and stone finials ornament the cornice. A non-historic aluminum door with plywood infill at the transom fill the historic opening at the canted southeast. Engaged pilasters divide the south and east elevations into three bays each. On the south elevation, the west bay has a narrow non-historic opening with a steel door, a historic vehicular entrance, and a historic window opening. The historic openings have buff brick soldier course lintels and limestone corner blocks. The center bay has similar historic openings for a window and a vehicular entrance. The east bay has a large historic storefront display opening infilled with a non-historic aluminum frame storefront. Bands of plywood panels run above and below the center band of tinted glazing. On the east elevation, the south bay has a non-historic storefront identical to the south elevation. The center bay has two historic openings for pedestrian doors and two historic window openings. The north bay has a historic vehicular entrance. All of the entrances non-historic aluminum doors with plywood covering the transoms. The window openings have non-historic fixed aluminum windows with plywood infill above the non-historic frames. The vehicular entrances have non-historic aluminum overhead garage doors.

Historic display windows infilled with aluminum-framed windows and plywood fill the south elevation's east bay. The center bay on the south elevation has historic window and garage openings filled with a replacement aluminum window infilled with vinyl siding and aluminum garage door. The west bay of the south elevation has infilled historic window and garage openings and a non-historic steel door. Engaged pilasters on the east elevation divide the façade into three bays. Historic display windows infilled with aluminum-framed windows and plywood fill the east elevation's south bay. The center bay on the east elevation has historic window and door openings filled with a replacement aluminum windows and glazed aluminum door infilled with plywood. The north bay of the east elevation has a historic garage openings filled with a replacement aluminum garage door. This building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

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119 E. 11 th St.	NR Listed 5/11/1992, #92000476
CX06-076: Schuyler United States Post Office; Photo 10	1938-39
Architect: Louis Simon	Moderne

This one-story building is clad in red brick and has a flat roof. Its primary elevation faces north. A limestone base and flat parapet with the words "United States Post Office, Schuyler Nebraska" carved into the stone ornament the building. A raised main entrance with two non-historic aluminum glazed doors pierces the center of the primary elevation. A white ornamental aluminum grill covers a divided-light transom window above the main entrance. Two pairs of triple-hung (six-over-six-over-six) divided-light wood windows with limestone lintels and sills flank the main entrance. Small windows below grade provide light to the lower level. The west and east elevations have a similar fenestration pattern. One of the historic window openings on the east elevation was infilled with bricks, but the limestone sill and historic opening are still visible. Two small one-over-one double-hung wood windows flank the infilled opening on the east elevation. Alterations to a historic window opening on the west elevation include the placement of an aluminum glazed pedestrian door with fixed divided-light aluminum transom and an accessible ramp from the sidewalk to the door. This building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic civic function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

204 E. 11 th St.	Contributing Building
CX06-044: Reinecke Motor Company (Dlouhy Motor Company); Photos 9, 12, and 13	c.1915, c.1930 addition

This one-story freestanding building has red brick cladding and a flat roof. The west half of the L-shaped building was constructed c.1915. The c.1930 addition attaches to the north end of the east elevation and is set back from the sidewalk to create small parking area at the front of the lot. A flat parapet ornamented with two stone string courses terminates in a rounded finial at the southwest corner and a shaped stone parapet at the southeast corner. The word "Garage" carved in stone is set in the façade below the parapet. The primary (south) elevation has four irregular bays. A non-historic band of corrugated metal paneling runs the length of the primary elevation at the transoms. Non-historic aluminum storefront windows fill the historic openings in the two west bays. A non-historic aluminum glazed door and transom fill the historic entrance bay to the east. The east bay, historically the entrance to the garage, as indicated by the sign in the parapet, has a non-historic aluminum storefront infill. A non-historic metal canopy covers the west and center storefronts and the doorway. Soldier course brick bands with limestone corner blocks frame the openings on the south elevation. Engaged brick pilasters with geometric stone ornament and round finials divide the west façade into four bays. The north bay has a single historic window and a historic vehicular entrance. The north-center bay has two historic windows. The south-center bay has a historic vehicular entrance and two historic windows. The south bay has two historic windows and non-historic aluminum storefront infill in the historic storefront opening. All of the historic windows on the west elevation have historic multi-light steel windows with operable hopper sashes. This building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

The one-story concrete block building is an outbuilding of the Reinecke Motor Company at 204 E. 11th St. It is set back from the street, creating a parking lot to the north of the building. The building has an east-facing primary elevation and was constructed in two sections. The north section, built c.1928 has a flat roof and parapet on the east and west elevations. The south section, built c. 1940 has a bowstring truss roof. Two vehicular entrances pierce the primary elevation. One entrance occupies the center of the c.1928 building. The other entrance occupies the north half of the c.1940 addition. This building was originally part of a store that fronted 12th Street but is no longer extant.

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209 E. 11th St.
CX06-084: International Harvesters Building; Photos 10, 11, and 19

Contributing Building
c.1910; c.1925 (west addition)

This two-story two-part commercial block has red brick cladding and a flat roof. The L-shaped building was constructed in two phases with the long east half constructed c.1910 and the shorter west half constructed c.1925. The metal cornice that unifies the façade of the two construction phases has Italianate detailing such as corbelled brackets and dentillation. The first story of the primary (north) elevation has five bays with two storefronts flanking the center entrance. The doorway has a non-historic glazed aluminum door with wood transom. The two east bays have historic cast iron storefronts. The two west bays have historic copper storefronts with replacement glazing. Vertical board and batten siding covers the transom area. The east side of the second story has seven regularly spaced window openings while the west side has five historic openings. The openings have historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows, stone lintels, and stone sills. This building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

215 E. 11th St.
CX06-085; Photo 11

Contributing Building
c.1910

This one-story one-part commercial block has stucco over brick cladding on the primary (north) and east elevations. The building has a flat roof. A corbeled brick cornice ornaments the primary elevation. A historic wood and steel storefront wraps the northeast corner. A non-historic glazed wood door fills the historic entrance. An air conditioning unit fills the transom. Stucco covers most of the historic storefront opening on the east elevation. This building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

221 E. 11th St.
CX06-079; Photos 5, 11, 17, and 19

Contributing Building
c.1915, c.1925, c.1945

This building was constructed in phases as a filling station and auto garage. The one-story filling station office and carport are oriented diagonally from the southwest corner of the lot to the northeast corner. The one-story trapezoidal portion fills the southwest corner of the lot around the earlier building. Both sections have a flat roof. The carport has a stuccoed, stepped parapet with brick and stucco support piers. The painted brick façade has very little ornament. The primary elevation of the building, divided into three bays, faces northeast. The c.1945 south bay is the newest addition to the building. It has fixed aluminum windows and a narrow vertical glass-block window. The parapet is flat with no ornamentation. The carport is the oldest section of the structure. It abuts the façade in the center bay, which has a brick knee wall and stucco cladding to match the engaged brick and stucco piers that support the carport. A non-historic wood door and wood storefront windows pierce the center bay. The north bay has a historic wood door and a one-over-one double-hung wood window. Brick bands frame soldier course brick panels at the parapet on the west side of the carport. The north elevation has a non-historic metal garage door and the stepped parapet continued from the primary elevation. This building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

301 E. 11th St.
CX06-126; Photos 4, 10, 11, 16, 19, and 21

Non-Contributing Building
1885, alt. c.1985, c. 1990

This one-story one-part commercial block has stucco cladding with a raised granite base and a flat roof with a stepped parapet. The primary elevation faces north. A first story entrance tower with a pitched standing seam

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metal roof stands at the building's northwest corner. The tower has round-arched doorways filled with non-historic aluminum doors on the north and west elevations. Two round-arched window openings in the center of the tower are filled with one-over-one fixed aluminum windows. The building's primary elevation has seven irregularly spaced bays. Each bay contains a single round-arched opening with a rectangular one-over-one fixed aluminum window. A void at the south end of the west elevation provides an entrance to the drive-through teller window at the rear of the building. Although the building retains its historic function and continues to communicate that function, the façade has been significantly altered and it no longer communicates the era in which it was constructed. Major alterations to the façade of this building compromise its integrity and its ability to communicate the era in which it was constructed, rendering it non-contributing.

302-306 E. 11th St.

Contributing Building

CX06-043: Odd Fellows-Top Notch Building; Photos 4, 9, 13, 15, 20, and 21

c.1890

Architect: Albert Henry Dyer

This two-story two-part commercial block has brick cladding and a flat roof. It was constructed in two phases with the first story retail space completed c.1890 and a second story to house the Independent Order of Odd Fellow (I.O.O.F) Lodge No. 28 completed between 1906 and 1907. The corner building is rectangular and has a round second-story turret on its southwest corner with an angled first-story main entrance below. A bracketed metal cornice caps the roofline. Two brick stringcourses below the cornice ornament the building. Sixteen irregularly spaced round-arch historic window openings pierce the second story south and west elevations. A red sandstone stringcourse runs below the windows and acts as a sill. Plywood infill and short one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows fill the tall historic openings. The shallow arched rowlock brick lintels have exaggerated keystones.

Engaged brick pilasters with round brick colonettes define the six first-story bays. All bays on the south elevation and the south half of the west elevation are infilled with plywood, one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows, and non-historic steel doors. The north bays of the first-story west elevation feature non-historic aluminum storefront windows and pedestrian doors. They flank a historic round-arch door opening filled by a replacement glazed door, rectangular glass transom, and arched glass transom. Plywood and a non-historic steel door fill the historic opening at the first-story main entrance. A pressed metal ceiling below the second-story turret is visible from the main entrance. A dentillated metal cornice wraps around both elevations and separates the first and second stories.

The south elevation originally had three bays. The east bay was sold at an unknown date and functions as a separate building. The façade was altered significantly in recent decades. Corrugated metal panels clad the second-story façade and stucco covers the first story surrounding the storefront. Aluminum storefront windows and pedestrian doors fill the first story. Despite alterations to the storefronts to repair the recent fire damage, this building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

308-312 E. 11th St.

Contributing Building

CX06-127: Enges Block; Photos 13, 15, and 20

c.1894

This two-story two-part commercial block is one continuous building, formerly called "Enges Block," with a flat roof and three bays that house separate storefronts.¹ The building's primary elevation faces south. Sometime after 1953, the storefronts were altered individually. The west bay (308 E. 11th Street) has the most alterations. Corrugated metal panels clad the second story and brick veneer covers the first story. A pent standing-seam metal roof spans the length of the aluminum storefront windows and pedestrian doors. To the east of the storefront, a non-historic wood door fills the historic doorway leading to the second story.

¹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, *Schuyler, Colfax County, Nebraska* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1894), 3.

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The center and east bays (310 and 312 E. 11th Street, respectively) have alterations that left some of the original brick cladding visible. A flat parapet with a soldier brick stringcourse spans both bays. Corrugated metal panels clad the second story of both bays, but the center bay has two one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows irregularly spaced in the façade. A soldier brick stringcourse separates the first and second stories and a historic metal awning spans the length of the east and center bays, ending halfway over the doorway to the second floor. The center and east storefronts both have recessed entries with flanking historic steel framed display windows. Transom openings span the storefronts, although vinyl panels fill the transom above the center storefront while historic prismatic glass fills the transom above the east bay. A pair of historic aluminum glazed pedestrian doors fill the doorway in the center bay and a historic glazed wood door fills the doorway in the east bay. This building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

309 E. 11th St.
CX06-086; Photos 7 and 19

Contributing Building
c.1920 (alt. c.1960)

This two-story two-part commercial block has brick cladding and a flat roof. The primary elevation faces north. A stepped parapet ornamented with limestone and corbelled and dentillated bricks caps the building. Two historic storefronts clad in corrugated metal fill the first-story primary elevation. The east storefront has an altered entryway with a replacement aluminum glazed door and display window that covers the historic storefront. The west storefront maintains its historic configuration and has historic aluminum display windows and door. The east side of the display window rests on a low buff brick wall while the west side is higher and clad in aluminum panels. A historic aluminum glazed door in the center of the first story leads to the second story. Four historic window openings with plywood infill divide the second story into four bays. This building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

313 E. 11th St.
CX06-087; Photo 19

Contributing Building
c.1944

This one-story one-part commercial block has red brick cladding and a flat roof. A stepped parapet ornamented with stone and yellow dentillated bricks caps the building. The original deeply recessed storefront opening fills the primary (north) elevation. Non-historic aluminum display windows fill the storefront but the original copper surrounds are still visible. A replacement aluminum glazed door pierces the center of the storefront. The transom and sidelights have vertical vinyl board and batten siding infill. This building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

314 E. 11th St.
CX06-091: Colfax Theater; Photos 13 and 20

Contributing Building
c.1925 (alt. c.1940)

This two-story two-part commercial block has a south facing primary elevation and a flat roof. A flat parapet with a brick stringcourse caps the building. The second story is clad in corrugated metal panels. Two fixed vinyl windows flank a pair of vinyl casement windows centered in the second story. While the windows are not historic, the openings date to the c.1940 alteration of the façade. A historic triangular marquis shelters the first story elevation, which retains its historic c.1940 configuration. Historic (c.1940) enameled metal tiles clad the first story façade. A historic ticket booth with glass block base and replacement aluminum windows separates recessed historic openings. An aluminum glazed pedestrian door and sidelight fill the west opening and a fixed aluminum window fills the east opening. This building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

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315 E. 11th St.
CX06-088; Photo 19

Contributing Building
c.1950

This one-story one-part commercial block has buff brick cladding and a flat roof. The primary elevation faces north. The west side of the north elevation has a recessed doorway with a historic wood glazed door. The remaining storefront has a brick knee wall and two wide window openings with brick sills. Pairs of replacement one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows fill the historic openings. This building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

316 E. 11th St.
CX06-128; Photos 13 and 20

Non-Contributing Building
c.1894, alt. c.2000

This one-story one-part commercial block has corrugated vinyl siding panels and a flat roof. The primary elevation faces south. A pent standing-seam metal roof covers the storefront. A recessed non-historic glazed aluminum door with infilled transom pierces the west side of the façade. Non-historic aluminum storefront windows cover the remaining first story façade and leave the historic recessed divided-light wood storefront windows visible behind them. Alterations to the primary façade of the building compromise its integrity and its ability to communicate its historic function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it non-contributing.

317 E. 11th St.
CX06-089; Photo 19

Contributing Building
c.1930

This one-story one-part commercial block has brick cladding and a flat roof. The primary (north) elevation has a flat parapet ornamented with corbelled bricks. Paired wood doors with a multi-light prismatic glass transom fill the central historic opening and lead to the basement. Historic storefronts with multi-light prismatic transoms flank the doors. Both storefronts have historic recessed entrances. The historic glazed wood doors have transoms and sidelights and flanking historic copper display windows. The recessed entrances feature historic wood beadboard ceilings. This building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

321 E. 11th St.
CX06-090; Photos 6, 19, and 23

Contributing Building
c.1944

This one-story freestanding building has stucco cladding and a flat roof. A stepped parapet caps the building. The property historically functioned as a filling station and therefore had a long canted northeast corner to provide space for the gas tanks. The primary elevation faces northeast and is divided into four irregularly spaced bays. One fixed-pane wood window and one six-over-four operable steel-framed window fill the large window opening in the west bay of the primary elevation. The three equally spaced bays on the east side of the primary elevation feature a replacement glazed steel door centered between two six-over-four operable steel-framed windows. This building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

322 E. 11th St.
CX06-092; Fraternal Order of Eagles; Photos 13 and 20

Non-Contributing Building
c.1950, alt. c.1970

This one-story one-part commercial block was originally two storefronts and now acts as a meeting hall for the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Its primary elevation faces south and it has a flat roof. A corrugated metal parapet caps the building. Brick veneer clads the first story elevation, covering any indication of a storefront. An aluminum

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glazed door fills the opening on the east side of the primary elevation. The letters "FOE" are mounted to the brick cladding on the west side of the primary elevation. Alterations to the primary façade of the building compromise its integrity and its ability to communicate its historic function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it non-contributing.

324 E. 11th St.
CX06-093; Photos 6, 13, 20, and 23

Contributing Building
c.1894, alt. c.1950

This two-story two-part commercial block has painted and red brick cladding and a flat roof. Its primary elevation faces south. A bracketed, modillioned cornice caps the roofline of the primary elevation. The second story elevation is clad in painted brick. Six historic window openings with stone lintels and sills divide the second-story elevation into six equal bays. One-over-one double-hung wood windows fill the openings. Two storefront configurations divide the first-story elevation in half. While these storefront configurations are not original to the c.1894 façade, they appear in the 1953 photograph (*Figure 3*). Soldier course brick bands separate the storefronts from the second story. The west storefront has a non-historic awning over an inset brick transom. Aluminum storefront windows flank a non-historic glazed aluminum door. Engaged brick piers and inset brick transoms divide the east storefront into four bays. The aluminum fixed-pane windows fill the outer bays. Non-historic glazed wood doors with glazed transoms pierce the inner bays. This building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

411 E. 11th St.
CX06-001: Colfax County Courthouse; Photo 18
Architect: George A. Berlinghof

NR Listed 9/3/1981, #81000369
1921-22
Second Renaissance Revival

The Colfax County Courthouse, designed by George A. Berlinghof, is a four story Second Renaissance Revival building with a flat roof. Its primary elevation faces north and has a symmetrical five bay façade with a historic fenestration pattern. A gray stone base, buff brick, terra cotta, and stone clad the building. The three center bays project from the façade. Inset bricks on the outer bays resemble quoins.

Banded brick cladding topped by two terra cotta stringcourses separates the first story from the upper stories. A curved pediment surmounts the central main entrance. Historic lamps on square brick bases flank the entrance. Non-historic glazed aluminum pedestrian doors and window with a glass block transom fill the historic doorway. The outer bays of the first story feature non-historic three-over-one operable aluminum windows. Tripartite windows with a center three-over-one operable aluminum window and a three-over-one fixed aluminum window on either side fill the bays flanking the main entrance.

Pairs of engaged terra cotta pilasters define the second and third stories of the projecting bays. A tripartite window composed of a center pedimented two-over-two-over-one operable aluminum window with flanking glass block windows fills each bay on the projecting second-story façade. The outer bays of the second story have the same fenestration as the center window in the projecting bays, but it is unornamented.

The projecting inner bays of the third story feature a group of three two-over-two-over-one aluminum windows with herringbone-brick jack-arches with large terra cotta keystones and terra cotta sills. The outer bays have the same two-over-two-over-one aluminum window with terra cotta sill, but it has no decorative arch.

A terra cotta cornice with the words "Colfax County Courthouse" carved in the frieze separates the third and fourth stories.

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A terra cotta parapet houses the fourth story. A shield with garlands ornaments the center of the parapet and round medallions separate the bays. The bays of the projecting fourth story have three fixed-pane aluminum windows. The outer bays have one fixed-pane aluminum window. Corrugated metal sheathing covers the very top of the parapet.

101 E. 12th St.
CX06-120; Photo 3

Contributing Building
c.1920, east addition c.1944

This one-story one-part commercial block has red brick cladding and a flat roof. The primary elevation faces north. Two soldier brick stringcourses above a metal stringcourse form the building's flat parapet. Two rowlock brick stringcourses run the length of the façade at the lintel and above. A painted stone stringcourse wraps the building at sill height. Engaged brick pilasters define the five irregular bays. Plywood and vinyl siding infill the transoms and top portions of all openings. The two west bays of the primary elevation have aluminum glazed pedestrian doors and aluminum storefront windows infilled with plywood. The aluminum framed sidelight in the westernmost bay is still glazed. An aluminum glazed pedestrian door and aluminum storefront windows fill the three east bays. The easternmost bay was historically a vehicular opening; vinyl siding now fills the bottom portion of the opening. This building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

200 E. 12th St.
CX06-129

Non-Contributing Building
c.1928, alt. c.1980

This one-story one-part commercial block has a flat roof and a south facing primary elevation. A brick knee wall with stucco above clad the building. The four bay symmetrical façade has aluminum glazed pedestrian doors on the outer bays and aluminum storefront windows on the inner bays. Alterations to the primary façade of the building compromise its integrity and its ability to communicate its historic function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it non-contributing.

201 E. 12th St.
CX06-055: Daricek & Dudek Building; Photos 1 and 12

Contributing Building
1912

This two-story two-part commercial block has buff brick cladding and a flat roof. The building is rectangular and has a second-story octagonal turret on its northwest corner with a recessed angled first-story main entrance below. A shaped parapet with castellations in the northwest corner caps the building. The words "1912 Daricek & Dudek" carved in a stone panel that occupies the center of the parapet on the north elevation. A metal cornice with terra cotta brackets spans the north and west elevations.

Engaged brick pilasters and the turret define the north elevation's three second-story bays. Non-historic aluminum fixed single-pane windows fill the historic window openings ornamented with contrasting red brick arches and stone sills on the east and center bays. The second-story turret occupies the west bay. Engaged brick pilasters with contrasting red brick arches and stone sills frame the three aluminum fixed-pane windows in the turret. A contrasting red brick stringcourse frames the top of eight historic window openings with stone sills on the west elevation's second story. Non-historic aluminum fixed single-pane windows fill the openings.

A contrasting brick stringcourse separates the first and second stories. A storefront with non-historic aluminum fixed-pane display windows fills the first story of the north elevation. A cast iron column in front of the angled main entrance supports the second-story turret above. A non-historic aluminum glazed door provides an entrance to the first-story. Aluminum fixed-pane windows with stone sills and aluminum glazed pedestrian door fill the historic openings on the west elevation's first-story. This building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

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208 E. 12th St.
 CX06-062

Non-Contributing Building
 c.1900, rear addition c.1995

This one-part commercial block has a front one-and-one-half-story building with front gable standing-seam metal roof and a rear one-story addition with a flat roof. The building's primary elevation faces south. Painted corrugated metal siding clads the gable. A recessed aluminum glazed door flanked by fixed-pane aluminum windows fill the brick clad storefront. Alterations to the primary façade of the building compromise its integrity and its ability to communicate its historic function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it non-contributing.

214 E. 12th St.
 CX06-118

Contributing Building
 c.1915

This one-story one-part commercial block has painted brick cladding and a flat roof. Its primary elevation faces south. A flat parapet ornamented with corbelled and dentillated brick caps the building. A band of dentillated soldier bricks separates the parapet from the transom. Engaged brick pilasters divide the primary elevation into four bays. A plywood fills the narrow east bay. The remaining bays create a storefront; glazed and plywood infilled aluminum windows flank a recessed non-historic aluminum glazed door with plywood infilled transom. Plywood infill and a fixed aluminum window fill the westernmost bay, which was historically a vehicular opening. This building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

216 E. 12th St.
 CX06-117

Contributing Building
 c.1915, alt. c.1960

This one-story one-part commercial block has painted brick cladding and a flat roof. Its primary elevation faces south. A flat parapet ornamented with a projecting brick stringcourse caps the building. A band of dentillated soldier bricks divides the parapet from the transom infilled with plywood. A non-historic metal canopy shades the storefront and separates the transom from the storefront below. The historic storefront configuration has a recessed entry filled by a historic glazed aluminum door on the east side of the primary elevation and historic aluminum display windows on the west side of the primary elevation. This building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

218 E. 12th St.
 CX06-116

Contributing Building
 c.1915

This one-story one-part commercial block has red brick cladding and a flat roof. Its primary elevation faces south. A stepped parapet with soldier course brick bands and herringbone brick ornament caps the building. Vertical stretcher course brick bands meet a soldier course brick band above the infilled historic transom opening to frame the storefront. A non-historic metal canopy divides the transom from the storefront. The historic storefront configuration has a recessed entry filled by a historic glazed wood door with infilled transom flanked by non-historic aluminum glazed display windows. This building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

220 E. 12th St.
 CX06-115

Contributing Building
 c.1909, alt. c.1940

This one-story one-part commercial block has enameled metal panel cladding and a flat roof. Its primary elevation faces south. A flat parapet caps the building. A non-historic metal canopy separates the parapet from the

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storefront. The historic symmetrical three-bay storefront configuration has recessed non-historic glazed aluminum doors, sidelights, and transom in the center bay. Historic metal display windows fill the east bay and non-historic aluminum display windows fill the west bay. This building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

222 E. 12th St.
CX06-114; Photo 25

Contributing Building
c.1915

This one-story one-part commercial block has buff brick cladding and a flat roof. A flat parapet and stuccoed brick cornice wrap the south and east elevations. A glazed aluminum door, sidelights, and transom fills the canted southeast corner entrance. A non-historic aluminum window fills the historic opening with stone lintel and sill on the south elevation. Paired historic openings with stone lintels divide the east elevation into four bays. A non-historic aluminum window spans the length of both openings in the two south bays. Alterations to the historic openings in the north bays include stucco infill and a non-historic wood door. This building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

302 E. 12th St.
CX06-056; Photo 25

Contributing Building
c.1889

This two-story two-part commercial block has painted brick cladding and a flat roof. Its primary elevation faces south. A bracketed metal cornice wraps the building's roofline on the south and west elevations. Engaged brick pilasters divide the second-story elevation into four bays and create three first-story storefronts. The narrow center-east bay has a historic window opening on the second story and a doorway on the first floor. The remaining three equally sized bays on the second-story feature a large historic window opening with metal hood and stone sill and flanking narrow openings with matching metal hoods and stone sills. Plywood covers all second story window openings.

On the first story, metal siding covering the transom spans the length of the elevation. The siding extends down to the three storefronts, dividing each into three bays. Recessed paired glazed aluminum doors fill the center bay of the west storefront. Aluminum display windows flank the doors of the west storefront and fill the bays in the center and east storefronts. Plywood fills the west windows in the west and center storefronts. This building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

307 E. 12th St.
CX06-102; Photo 7

Non-Contributing Building
c.1887

This one-story one-part commercial block has a north-facing primary elevation and a flat roof. A non-historic brick veneer base and vinyl siding clad the building. A historic bracketed metal cornice inscribed with the year "1887" caps the roofline. Four square glazed aluminum windows flank a glazed aluminum door with sidelight. The façade has no visible historic openings. Alterations to the primary façade of the building compromise its integrity and its ability to communicate its historic function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it non-contributing.

309 E. 12th St.
CX06-101: Avalon Theater; Photo 7

Contributing Building
c.1920

This one-and-one-half-story one-part commercial block, formerly the Avalon Theater, has stucco cladding and a flat roof. Although the cladding at the storefront level is not historic, the stucco above the non-historic pent roof, at the mezzanine level, is historic. Its primary elevation faces north. A historic angled clay tile parapet flanked by

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stuccoed piers caps the building. On the mezzanine, historic round-arch six-over-six double-hung wood windows fill two historic round-arch window openings. Alterations to the windows include paint infill on the top sash of both windows and larger replacement lights on the west window. A pent asphalt-shingle roof spans the first story. A glazed aluminum door with glass block sidelight and aluminum display window fill the first-story storefront. This building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

311 E. 12th St.
CX06-130; Photo 7

Non-Contributing Building
c.1940, alt. c.1980

This one-story one-part commercial block has stucco cladding and a flat roof. Its primary elevation faces north. A corrugated metal parapet extends down to the bracketed metal canopy that spans the first-story. Infilled window and door openings fill the east side of the first-story elevation. Three round-arch openings occupy the center of the elevation. Plywood infill covers the opening in the east arched opening. A non-historic steel door fills the center arched opening and one-over-one double-hung vinyl window pierces the west arched opening. Two one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows fill the openings on the west side of the first-story elevation. Alterations to the primary façade of the building compromise its integrity and its ability to communicate its historic function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it non-contributing.

313 E. 12th St.
CX06-058; Photo 7

Contributing Building
c.1910

This one-story one-part commercial block has buff brick cladding and a flat roof. Its primary elevation faces north. A stepped parapet ornamented with a soldier brick stringcourse, stone trim, and corbeled bricks caps the building. Vertical stretcher course brick bands meet a soldier course brick band above the partially infilled historic multi-light prismatic glass transom to frame the storefront. Historic aluminum display windows flank a recessed entrance with a non-historic glazed aluminum door and transom. The entrance has a historic wood beadboard ceiling. This building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

1020 A St.
CX06-002: Schuyler City Hall; Photos 10, 11, and 19
Architect: Joseph P. Guth

NR Listed, 9/3/1981, #81000370
1908

This two-story brick building was built as Schuyler's City Hall and now functions as Schuyler's Police Department. Designed by Joseph P. Guth, the former City Hall has a flat roof and features a prominent clock tower at its northwest corner. Different exterior treatments on the first and second stories of the building and tower express the separate historic functions of the building. A battered brown brick water table capped with a stone stringcourse spans the length of the north and west elevations. The east corner of the north elevation, clock tower, and projecting portion of the west elevation feature banded brown brick on the first story from the water table to the cornice.

The towers rises one full story higher than the rest of the building. A castellated parapet and bracketed metal cornice hides its flat roof. A clock occupies the space below the cornice on each of the tower's elevations. Louvered ventilation covers and one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows fill the multi-story round-arch historic window openings with contrasting voussoirs on the tower's north and west elevations. Altered historic openings on the north and west elevations of the first story feature a fixed aluminum glazed window (north) and an aluminum glazed pedestrian door (west) with yellow brick infill.

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A castellated parapet with corbelled bricks in contrasting dark brown brick caps the buff brick north elevation. A metal cornice and contrasting brick stringcourse below the parapet span the length of the elevation and abut the clock tower. Centered in the second floor façade is a group of three historic round-arch window openings filled with non-historic round-arch transom one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows. Contrasting colored voussoirs and stringcourse follow the shape of the windows. Oversize keystones in the center of each window tie into the cornice castellations above. A historic oculus window and small fixed divided-light window with stone lintel and sill pierce the east edge of the second story. A metal cornice with stone stringcourse below spans the first story of the north elevation. A non-historic aluminum garage door fill the historic vehicular opening in the center of the first story. Two historic fixed divided-light wood windows with stone lintels flank the garage opening. A fixed divided-light-over-one wood window fills the opening on the east edge of the first story.

The projection at the south end of the building on the west elevation has a parapet, cornice, stringcourse, and second-story fenestration pattern similar to the second story of the north elevation. A metal cornice wraps the first story of the projection. Historic window openings on the first story align with those on the second story. Buff brick clads the second story. Yellow brick infill and non-historic fixed aluminum glazed windows fill the openings. The north end of the west elevation has a flat parapet. The metal cornice and contrasting dark brown brick stringcourse continue from the projection to the clock tower. The north side of the second story has three round-arch window openings filled with the same non-historic vinyl windows as the rest of the second story. Openings on the first story align with the second story openings and have non-historic fixed aluminum glazed windows and a non-historic aluminum glazed door with brick infill.

A one-story garage to the east of the City Hall has brick cladding and a flat roof. The building's primary elevation faces north. A non-historic aluminum garage door fills the vehicular opening on the primary elevation.

1113 A St.
CX06-122; Photo 2

Contributing Building
c.1930

This one-story one-part commercial block has stucco cladding and a flat roof. Its primary elevation faces east. A stepped parapet ornamented with glazed header course bricks caps the building. A historic wood transom with wood sill spans the façade above the storefront. The historic storefront configuration has a recessed entry filled by a historic glazed wood door. Historic copper display windows flank the entrance. This building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

1115 A St.
CX06-121; Photo 2

Contributing Building
c.1945

This one-story one-part commercial block has historic beige glazed ceramic tile cladding and a flat roof. Its primary elevation faces east. Contrasting red tiles ornament the top of the flat parapet and frame the top of the storefront. On the south side of the primary elevation, a non-historic aluminum display window fills the historic opening with contrasting colored tile sill. A non-historic glazed aluminum door with sidelight and transom fills the historic opening on the north side of the primary elevation. This building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

1116 A St.
CX06-123; Photo 12

Contributing Building
c.1930

This one-story one-part commercial building has buff brick cladding and a flat roof. The stepped parapet and contrasting red brick stringcourse continue from the Daricek & Dudek Building to the north. The storefront

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configuration divides the elevation into 3 bays. The north bay has a glazed aluminum door and sidelight with a glazed vinyl transom. Non-historic one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows with stone sills fill the historic openings in the center and south bays. This building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

1117-1119 A St.

Contributing Building

CX06-054: Dudek Building; Photo 2

c.1930

This two-story two-part commercial block has brown brick cladding and a flat roof. Its primary elevation faces east. A stepped parapet with brick and stone trim caps the building. The word "Dudek" is inscribed in a stone panel that occupies the center of the parapet. A projecting cornice with stone stringcourse and corbeled brick separates the parapet and second story. Engaged brick pilasters divide the elevation into two bays. Each second-story bay has three historic window openings with brick and stone surrounds and stone sills. Non-historic one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows fill the historic openings in the south second-story bay. Window openings in the north second-story bay contain historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows.

Each first-story bay has a historic copper storefront with a recessed entrance. A soldier brick stringcourse with stone corner blocks spans the length of each storefront over a historic glazed copper transom with replacement glass. Angled historic copper display windows with brick bulkheads flank the recessed entrances, filling the first story storefront. The south storefront entrance has a historic glazed wood door and transom. The north storefront entrance has a historic glazed wood door and transom infilled with an air conditioner. This building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

1123 A St.

Contributing Building

CX06-053: Otradosky Building; Photos 2 and 3

c.1930

This two-story two-part commercial block has tapestry brick cladding and a flat roof. Its primary elevation faces east. A stepped stone parapet caps the building. Engaged brick pilasters divide the second story and mezzanine facade into eight bays. The second story and mezzanine level feature eight two-over-one fixed-pane aluminum windows with travertine lintels and sills. Limestone spandrel panels with travertine trim ornament the façade. A historic metal canopy inscribed with the word "Otradosky" in the center hangs above the first story storefront. Engaged brick pilasters that extend from the mezzanine level divide the first story elevation into three bays. Aluminum display windows fill the historic storefront opening in the south bay. Glazed aluminum doors pierce the center bay. Non-historic brick infill and a glass block transom fill the historic storefront opening in the north bay. This building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

1003 B St.

NR Listed 11/29/2001, #01001275

CX06-039: Schuyler Carnegie Library; Photo 22

1911

Architect: Fisher & Lawrie

Tudor Revival

The Schuyler Carnegie Library is a one-story Tudor Revival brick building with a raised basement and asphalt-shingle hipped roof. Its primary elevation faces east. A stepped and gabled parapet caps the building. The parapet configuration divides the primary elevation into three bays. The north and south bays feature a gabled parapet with a simulated keyhole window in the center of each gable. The center bay has a flat parapet with the words "Schuyler Public Library" carved in stone. A stone cornice encircles the building below the parapet. Historic tripartite window openings with stone sills pierce the north and south first-story bays on the primary elevation. Plywood infill covers the openings. The center bay has a raised main entrance with stairs from the sidewalk to the door. A gothic-style arched multi-light glazed wood door fills the round-arch stone door surround. The words "A.D.

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1911," inscribed in the medallion centered in the surround, provide the date of construction. Carved stone grotesques flank the surround. A stone beltcourse separates the first story from the basement. The north and south basement-level bays feature smaller tripartite window openings underneath the first story openings. Plywood infill covers the openings.

1004 B St.
CX06-037; Photo 21

Contributing Building
c.1920, 1925 addition

This two-story two-part commercial block has buff brick cladding. The western half of the building is two stories and has a flat roof. The eastern half of the building is one story and has a bowstring truss roof. The corner building's primary elevation faces west. Engaged brick pilasters divide the original building on the south from the two-story addition to the north. A stepped parapet caps the roofline and further defines the original building and the addition. Each stepped section of the parapet has a contrasting-color (dark brown) brickwork design below.

The second story has six bays, each with a pair of one-over-one double-hung wood windows. Two bays are in the addition, the remaining four are in the original building. The windows have dark brown soldier-course brick lintels and buff brick rowlock-course sills. A dark brown brick beltcourse separates the first and second stories. A buff soldier-course brick band acts as a lintel for all large first-story openings.

The first story has two bays in the building's addition and five in its original section. The north bay in the addition has a glazed aluminum pedestrian door with glazed wood transom and historic multi-light steel display window with glazed wood transom. The display window has a rowlock-course brick sill. The addition's south bay has paired aluminum glazed pedestrian doors with aluminum sidelight and a transom infilled with metal siding. A glazed wood door with an air-conditioner in the transom fills the center bay of the original building. The two bays to the north of the door have a replacement aluminum garage door in a historic vehicular opening and a historic display window opening infilled with corrugated metal. The two bays to the south of the door have historic display window openings infilled with corrugated metal. A tripartite vinyl window pierces the metal infill in the southernmost bay.

The buff brick and contrasting dark brown brick cladding continue one bay on the south elevation. The rest of the building has historic textured concrete block walls. The second story has historic paired one-over-one wood windows while the first story has multi-light steel windows with center pivot sashes. Three large vehicular entrances with non-historic metal garage doors access the building at the east end of the south elevation.

This building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

1011 B St.
CX06-112; Photos 17 and 22

Contributing Building
c.1900

This one-story one-part commercial block has stucco cladding and a metal front-gable roof. Its primary elevation faces east. A tall flat parapet rises above the roofline. A non-historic glazed aluminum door with vinyl siding infill at the transom pierces the south side of the elevation. Tripartite multi-light wood windows with vinyl storm windows pierce the north side of the elevation. This building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

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1012 B St.

CX06-078; Photos 16 and 21

Contributing Building
c.1915

This one-story one-part commercial block has brick cladding and a flat roof. Its primary elevation faces west. A stepped parapet ornamented with corbelled and dentillated brickwork caps the building. A beltcourse of corbelled and dentillated brick separates the parapet from the first story. The storefront configuration divides the primary elevation into four bays. The north bay houses a wood glazed door with historic prismatic glass transom. The two center bays feature non-historic aluminum display windows with historic wood-framed prismatic glass transoms. A non-historic metal garage door fills the historic vehicular opening in the south bay. This building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

1013 B St.

CX06-111; Photos 17 and 22

Contributing Building
c.1925

This one-story one-part commercial block has brick cladding and a flat roof. Its primary elevation faces east. A stepped parapet caps the building. The storefront configuration divides the primary elevation into three bays. A soldier course brick band spans the elevation and acts as a lintel for all openings. Historic copper display windows with brick sills in the outer bays flank a non-historic aluminum glazed door with a wood transom in the center bay. This building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

1015 B St.

CX06-110; Photos 5, 17, and 22

Contributing Building
c.1905, alt. c.2000

This two-story two-part commercial block has painted brick cladding and a flat roof. Its primary elevation faces east. A shaped stone parapet ornamented with stone finials, engaged brick columns, and corbelled and dentillated brickwork caps the building. The second story primary elevation has four equally spaced bays. Each bay has a historic window opening infilled with plywood and paired one-over-one double-hung wood windows. A beltcourse of projecting and dentillated brick separates the second story from the first story and acts as a sill for the historic window openings.

The irregularly-spaced five bay configuration of the first story is not original. Alterations to the first story include tapestry brick infill and reconfiguration of the storefronts. The three south bays feature a wood door with plywood infilled transom, an aluminum display window with metal siding infill, and a glazed aluminum door with a metal siding infilled transom. The two north bays feature a glazed aluminum door with metal siding infill at the transom and aluminum display windows with a metal siding above.

The second story façade of this building is intact and, despite alterations to the first story, this building continues to communicate its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

1103 B St.

CX06-131: Security Federal Savings Bank (Schuyler Municipal Building); Photos 5, 9, 13, and 20
Architect: Olsson Associates

Non-Contributing Building
1978-1979

The Schuyler Municipal Building is a Brutalist one-story free-standing building. The building has limestone panel cladding and a flat roof. Of the three bands of panels that clad the façade, the upper and lower bands are tall while the center band is short. Its primary elevation faces east. The asymmetrical façade has a deeply recessed

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center section and outer sections of various widths that align with the historic streetwall. The wider south section contains a narrow, deeply recessed banded window with an oversized limestone sill. The fixed aluminum windows are not original. A flag pole and signage for the building name are attached to the tall upper panels. The narrow north projecting section does not have any fenestration. The tall upper band of limestone panels continues across the center section. The recessed center section has glazed walls with non-historic aluminum framing and tinted glazing. An entrance vestibule clad in limestone panels projects from the center of this section. The entrance has paired non-historic aluminum doors.

Although this building was constructed outside the period of significance for the District, the Security Federal Savings Bank Building shares the commercial context of the surrounding District. This resource is rendered non-contributing due to its age of less than fifty years.

1107-1111 B St.
CX06-109; Photo 5

Contributing Building
c.1885, alt. c.1950, c.1960, c.2015

This two-story two-part commercial block has brick cladding and a flat roof. Its primary elevation faces east. A historic Greek revival metal cornice caps the roofline but terminates just before the south edge of the primary elevation. Three first-story storefronts divide the building into three sections.

Ten tall historic window openings with stone lintels and sills divide the second-story façade into eleven bays. The southernmost bay does not have a window. Although the window openings have various forms of infill, the historic fenestration pattern of the second story remains visible. Window openings in the south and center bays have one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows in their lower half and wood panel infill in their upper half. Window openings in the north bays have concrete block infill and a one-over-one double-hung vinyl window in the lower half of the center bay.

The south storefront has vinyl siding and stone veneer cladding. Window and door openings divide the storefront into four bays. The southernmost bay has a historic opening filled with a non-historic steel door that leads to the second story. The remaining bays feature fixed-pane aluminum display windows that flank paired glazed aluminum pedestrian doors in a recessed entrance. Historic cast iron columns that framed the original storefront are visible on the sides of the entrance.

Alterations to the center storefront include the addition of a pent asphalt-shingle roof and infilled historic window openings. Cast iron columns divide the storefront into three bays. An additional bay on the north side of the storefront provides access to the second story. A non-historic aluminum door fills the historic opening. The south bay has a recessed entrance with a glazed aluminum pedestrian door and sidelight. Non-historic wood paneling fills the historic openings of the center bays.

Historic metal enamel paneling clads the north storefront, dating to the c.1960s. A historic metal canopy covers the recessed entrance. Angled historic aluminum display windows flank a historic glazed aluminum pedestrian door.

Historically, each storefront had the same configuration; however, the storefronts and second-story façades were altered individually sometime after 1917. The 1953 photograph shows different façade treatment for each storefront. The metal panels date to c.1960, and the renovation of the south storefront was recently completed.

This building continues to communicate its historic multi-tenant commercial function. The second story retains most of its historic fabric, including the historic cornice and masonry openings despite the loss of the historic windows. Alterations to the storefronts do not compromise the integrity of this building and its ability to communicate its historic function and the era in which it was constructed.

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1112 B St.
CX06-132; Photos 4 and 15

Non-Contributing Building
c.1880, alt. c.1915, c. 1950, c. 1960-1967

This two-story two-part commercial block has a flat roof. The building's primary elevation faces west. The building was constructed in three phases with the main two-story building constructed circa 1880, and the one-story rear (east) addition constructed circa 1915, and a narrow one-story addition constructed in the vacated alley to the north constructed circa 1960. The main building has two types of cladding. Vertical metal siding clads the second-story façade; stucco clads the first-story façade and the one-story north addition.

The storefront of the main building has three bays. In the center bay, paired glazed aluminum doors on the north side and a glazed aluminum door and sidelight on the south side flank an aluminum display window. The north and south bays of the storefront and the storefront of the addition have fixed-pane aluminum display windows. The current storefront configuration dates to before 1955.

While this building continues to communicate its historic commercial function with large expanses of storefront display windows, the application of stucco to the façade, the covering of the second story, and the removal of the stepped parapet visible in historic photographs compromises the integrity of the building, rendering it non-contributing. The building no longer communicates the era in which it was constructed. If the panels are removed from the second story to reveal intact historic fabric beneath, this property may be reevaluated as a contributing resource.

1113 B St.
CX06-133; Photo 5

Non-Contributing Building
c.1960

This one-story one-part commercial block has a flat roof. The building's primary elevation faces east. A perforated metal screen clads the top half of the elevation; patterned ceramic tiles clad the bottom half. A symmetrical storefront with a metal awning pierces the elevation. Historic single-pane aluminum display windows clad with wood shingles flank a recessed opening with a central glazed aluminum door and large aluminum single-pane display windows. A narrow transom window spans the door and the flanking display windows. Plywood infill covers the south half of the recessed entrance. Alterations to the primary façade of the building compromise its integrity and its ability to communicate its historic function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it non-contributing.

1116 B St.
CX06-107; Photos 4 and 15

Non-Contributing Building
c.1894, alt. c.1953, c.1980

This one-story one-part commercial block has a flat roof. The building's primary elevation faces west. Historic glazed terra cotta tiles clad the top half and sides of the primary elevation. Brick veneer infilled walls flank paired glazed aluminum pedestrian doors with glazed aluminum sidelights. Alterations to the building's storefront include brick veneer infill and removal of a historic sign from the terra cotta portion of the elevation. Alterations to the primary façade of the building compromise its integrity and its ability to communicate its historic function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it non-contributing.

1118 B St.
CX06-106; Photos 4 and 15

Contributing Building
c.1917, alt. c. 1960

This two-story two-part commercial block has glazed brick and terra cotta tile cladding and a flat roof. The building's primary elevation faces west. A shaped parapet caps the roofline. Dentillated brick and terra cotta tile with a stone lintel ornament the parapet. A soldier-brick beltcourse spans the elevation and separates the parapet

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from the second story. Engaged brick pilasters ornamented with stone and terra cotta tile divide the second story into four bays. A one-over-one double-hung vinyl window pierces each bay. A stone beltcourse acts as a sill for the windows. A soldier-brick beltcourse spans the elevation and separates the second story from the first story. Engaged brick pilasters ornamented with stone and terra cotta tile flank the first-story storefront. Historic aluminum display windows pierce the south side of the first-story primary elevation. Paired historic glazed aluminum pedestrian doors with glazed aluminum transom pierce the north side of the first-story primary elevation. Historic metal enamel paneling dating to the c.1960s and metal awning ornament the storefront. Despite the alterations to the storefront, the building retains sufficient integrity to convey associations with its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed.

1120 B St.
CX06-105; Photos 4 and 15

Contributing Building
c.1889, alt. c.1950, c.1970

This two-story two-part commercial block has brick veneer cladding and a flat roof. The building's primary elevation faces west. A flat parapet with a stepped portion on its southern edge caps the building. Four historic window openings divide the elevation into four bays. On the second story, the south bay has a historic multi-light wood window infilled with plywood; plywood infill and one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows fill the remaining bays. A historic metal awning shades the first story. The south first-story bay has a historic glazed wood door that accesses the second story. The remaining first-story bays house a storefront with a recessed entrance. Aluminum display windows flank a glazed wood pedestrian door. The black enamel panels visible in the first-story elevation are remnants of the c.1950 alterations. Despite the alterations to the storefront, the building retains sufficient integrity to convey associations with its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed.

1122 B St.
CX06-104; Photos 4 and 15

Contributing Building
c.1885, alt. c. 1960

The one-story one-part commercial block has enameled metal panel cladding and a flat roof. The building's primary elevation faces west. A metal awning shades the first story. The angled recessed entrance has three bays. A glazed aluminum pedestrian door fills the north bay. Angled aluminum display windows fill the remaining bays. Despite the alterations to the storefront, the building retains sufficient integrity to convey associations with its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed.

1123 B St.
CX06-134; Photos 1, 5, and 7

Non-Contributing Building
c.1968

This one-story one-part commercial block has marble cladding and a flat roof. The building's primary elevation faces east. The primary elevation has three sections delineated by building height. The tallest section is the 1968 building; the two smaller sections are different heights and are subsequent additions. The 1968 section has a projecting marble parapet that spans the primary and north elevations. Engaged marble pilasters divide the primary elevation into five bays. The center bay houses a recessed entrance trimmed in a contrasting-colored stone. The entrance has centered paired glazed aluminum doors with large transom lights and a sidelight to the south. A single aluminum door pierces the bay to the north of the center doors. Single narrow aluminum windows with smaller upper panes pierce the center of the remaining bays. The north elevation has six bays that have a fenestration pattern similar to the primary elevation. The five bays to the east bay each have a single narrow aluminum window with smaller upper pane. The westernmost bay has no windows. A one-story drive-through section to the west has cladding similar to that of the contrasting trim on the entrances. Two vehicular bays to the west connect to the building.

The additions also have marble cladding, but their surfaces are flat. Four bays organize this section of the building's primary elevation. The north bay houses a recessed entrance trimmed in a contrasting-colored stone.

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The entrance has glazed aluminum doors. Single narrow aluminum windows pierce the center of the remaining bays. This building was constructed outside the period of significance and does not embody the characteristics necessary to support exceptional significance, rendering it non-contributing to the District.

1124 B St.
CX06-103; Photos 4, 7, and 15

Contributing Building
c.1910, alt. c. 1940, c.1975

This one-story, one-part commercial block has brick cladding and a flat roof. The building's primary elevation faces west. A flat parapet and projecting metal cornice ornamented with modillions and dentils wraps the primary and north elevations. A slightly projecting stone cornice wraps the primary and north elevations, separating the parapet and first story. A historic metal awning shades the first story. A transom with perforated metal screen infill occupies the historic opening above the awning. An engaged brick pilaster to the south and metal-clad pilaster to the north frame the storefront. Aluminum display windows flank the recessed entry, which has paired glazed aluminum pedestrian doors with glazed aluminum transom and sidelights. Despite the alterations to the storefront, the building retains sufficient integrity to convey associations with its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed.

1209 B St.
CX06-057; Photo 25

Contributing Building
c.1920

This one-story one-part commercial block has brick cladding and a flat roof. The building's primary elevation faces east. A stepped parapet with stone finials caps the building. A bracketed stone cornice with dentils and modillions separates the parapet from the first story. The storefront configuration divides the elevation into three bays. The center bay houses a recessed entrance with a historic glazed wood pedestrian door. Aluminum display windows flank the door and fill the north and south bays. An infilled transom fills the historic opening above the storefront. Despite the alterations to the storefront, the building retains sufficient integrity to convey associations with its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed.

1211 B St.
CX06-108; Photo 25

Non-Contributing Building
c.1920

This one-story one-part commercial block has brick cladding and a flat roof. The building's primary elevation faces east. A flat parapet ornamented with contrasting-colored dentillated and corbelled brick caps the building. Brick veneer infill covers most of the primary elevation. The elevation has three bays. A glazed aluminum pedestrian door fills the south bay. Small aluminum windows pierce the center and north bays. Alterations to the primary façade of the building compromise its integrity and its ability to communicate its historic function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it non-contributing.

1215 B St.
CX06-135; Photo 25

Non-Contributing Building
c.1950

This one-story one-part commercial block has stucco cladding and a flat roof. The building's primary elevation faces east. The storefront configuration divides the elevation into three bays. The center bay houses a glazed aluminum pedestrian door. Two aluminum storefront windows pierce the south elevation; three aluminum storefront windows pierce the north elevation. Alterations to the primary façade of the building compromise its integrity and its ability to communicate its historic function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it non-contributing.

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1013 C St.
CX06-113: Knights of Columbus; Photos 6 and 23

Contributing Building
c.1960

This one-story one-part commercial block has red brick cladding and a flat roof. Its primary elevation faces east. A metal awning spans the length of the primary elevation. A glazed aluminum door with a wood frame pierces the center bay of the primary elevation. Two fixed-pane aluminum windows with brick sills flank the door. This building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

1109 C St.
CX06-136; Photo 6

Non-Contributing Building
c.1970

This one-story one-part commercial block has red brick cladding and a flat roof. Its primary elevation faces east. A corbelled brick cornice caps the building. The north and south portions of the building align with the sidewalk while the center portion is recessed, dividing the façade into three bays. Brick quoins ornament the freestanding corners of the projections. A brick knee wall in the center bay extends from the south bay, creating a pedestrian entrance. One small and one large fixed-pane aluminum windows with header course brick lintels and sills fill the openings in the south bay. Two small fixed-pane aluminum windows with header course brick lintels and sills pierce the north side of the center bay. The north bay has three equally spaced small fixed-pane aluminum windows with header course brick lintels and sills. This building was constructed outside the period of significance and does not embody the characteristics necessary to support exceptional significance, rendering it non-contributing to the District.

1113 C St.
CX06-096: Schuyler Messenger Building; Photo 6

Contributing Building
c.1909

This one-story one-part commercial block has brick cladding and a flat roof. A dentillated brick cornice caps the building. Its primary elevation faces east and has three bays. A historic glazed wood door fills the recessed entrance with a header course brick jack arch in the north bay. The center and south bays feature a historic window opening with header course brick jack arches and sills infilled with aluminum and a fixed-pane aluminum window. This building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

1115 C St.
CX06-097; Photo 6

Contributing Building
c.1960

This one-story one-part commercial block has concrete block cladding and a flat roof that projects over the east facing primary elevation. A non-historic glazed aluminum door fills the opening on the south side of the primary elevation. Two historic aluminum fixed-pane windows fill the rest of the elevation. This building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District.

1117 C St.
CX06-098; Photo 6

Non-Contributing Building
c.1980

This two-story two-part commercial block has brick cladding and a flat roof. Its primary elevation faces east. Textured stucco infill separates the one-story south wing from the two-story north wing. The north half of the south wing's primary elevation has stucco infill and fixed-pane aluminum windows in the window opening. A soldier course brick band spans the length of the opening.

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A flat parapet ornamented with a soldier course brick band caps the roof of the north wing. Perforated metal screens fill the second-story window openings, which have brick lintels and sills. Two equally sized openings fill the first-story elevation. The south opening has the same window treatment as the south wing. Two doors with glazed wood transoms fill the north opening; one door is glazed wood, the other is steel. Textured stucco infill separates the doors within the existing opening. This building was constructed outside the period of significance and does not embody the characteristics necessary to support exceptional significance, rendering it non-contributing to the District.

1127 C St.
CX06-059: Folda Building; Photos 6 and 7

Contributing Building
c.1888

This two-story two-part commercial block has brick cladding and a flat roof. Occupying a corner lot, the building's primary elevation faces east towards C Street. The secondary elevation faces north towards 12th Street. The bracketed and modillioned metal cornice and pedimented window hoods exhibit Italianate influences. The cornice wraps the roofline of both elevations. Historic shaped parapets on the primary elevation are no longer extant.

Six equally spaced window openings with stucco infill cover the second story primary elevation. The second and fifth window openings have small non-historic fixed pane aluminum windows. A stone beltcourse separates the first and second story, wrapping around to the north elevation. Engaged cast iron pilasters divide the first story into six bays, which all have stucco infill. The center and northernmost pilasters are paired. The first, third, fifth, and sixth bays feature a small fixed-pane metal window. Paired glazed aluminum doors fill the second bay and a glazed metal door fills the fourth bay. Historically, the northeast corner of the first story housed a recessed store entrance with arched openings.

Irregularly spaced window openings with stucco and brick infill pierce the second story east elevation. There are three single openings on the east side of the north elevation and three paired openings on the west side, as marked by a single or double window hood. The second, fourth, and sixth infilled openings contain small one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows. The brick infilled portion of the center paired opening originally housed a second story fire escape. A projecting sill under the opening remains. The first story of the north elevation has engaged cast iron pilasters under the beltcourse on the east corner of the elevation. A single and paired window hood on the west side of the elevation have brick infilled openings. A non-historic glazed steel door occupies the west corner of the east elevation. Despite the alterations to the primary façade, the building retains sufficient integrity to convey associations with its historic commercial function and the era in which it was constructed. The recessed stucco infill retains the historic masonry openings and the historic cast iron storefront.

Brick-Paved Streets
CX06-125; Photos 24 and 25

Contributing Structure
1923

Brick pavers line the streets in the Schuyler Downtown Historic District. All the streets within the district boundaries have red brick paving laid in a running bond that extends to the edge of the concrete curbs and sidewalks. Small areas of brick loss have concrete infill. Painted lines designate the right of way and diagonal parking spaces on 10th, 11th, and 12th Streets and A, B, and C Streets. This structure retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic function and the era in which it was constructed, rendering it contributing to the District. The original alignment of the Lincoln Highway traveled into the town south along B Street before turning west along 11th Street.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** Removed from its original location.
- C** A birthplace or a grave.
- D** A cemetery.
A reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- E** A commemorative property.
- F** Less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

Circa 1880-1966

1913-1928

Significant Dates

1913

1928

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Berlinghof, George A.

Guth, Joesph P.

Fisher & Lawrie

Simon, Louis

Dyer, Albert H.

Olsson Associates

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Schuyler Downtown Historic District (District), in the heart of Schuyler, Colfax County, Nebraska, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for local significance under Criterion A for the areas of COMMERCE and COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT. The historic district, roughly bounded by Nebraska Highway 15 (west), D Street (east), Railside Dr. (north), and 10th Street (south), encompasses forty-five contributing resources, eighteen non-contributing resources, and four resources previously listed in the Nation Register built between circa 1880 and the late twentieth century. The nominated buildings and the streetscapes they compose form the historic commercial and civic core of Schuyler. Businesses in the district supported Schuyler's agricultural community and, later on, the automobile industry as it developed in direct response to the creation of the Lincoln Highway in 1913, as described in the context "The Lincoln Highway in Nebraska" outlined in the Multiple Property Documentation Form "Historic and Architectural Resources of the Lincoln Highway in Nebraska." The commercial buildings within the district illustrate the evolution of Schuyler from a railroad depot to a thriving agricultural community and highway tourist destination. The buildings housed a variety of commercial and civic functions essential to the development of a growing city, such as groceries, agricultural implement stores, financial institutions, blacksmiths, libraries, and courthouses. Most of the commercial buildings in the Schuyler Downtown Historic District are masonry one- and two- part commercial blocks. These one- and two-story buildings form unified streetwalls and illustrate the architectural trends common to the commercial centers of small cities. The advent of the automobile era and the establishment of the Lincoln Highway in the early twentieth century brought new building forms to Schuyler. Filling stations, auto garages, and dealerships built along the Lincoln Highway's route illustrate the lasting impact of road-related commerce and tourism on Schuyler's central business district. The District is an excellent example of a compact and cohesive commercial core established in association with the railroad and sustained through the advent of the automobile. The resources in the District represent the evolving commercial and governmental needs of the citizens of Schuyler. The period of significance for Criterion A: Commerce begins c.1880 with the estimated date of construction of the earliest extant resource in the District and ends in 1966, the fifty-year closing date for periods of significance where activities begun historically continue to have importance but no more specific date can be determined. This encompasses the period that commerce was most active in downtown Schuyler. The period of significance for Criterion A: Community Planning and Development begins in 1913 with the designation of the Lincoln Highway along 11th and B streets and ends in 1928 when the highway was realigned with the newly established U.S. 30 north of the town. This is the period when direct association with the Lincoln Highway spurred the construction along the route of buildings designed to house auto-related services and businesses, specifically filling stations, repair shops, and automobile dealerships. All of the resources built for providing an auto-related service were constructed during this period of significance.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

CRITERION A: COMMERCE: COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF SCHUYLER

Schuyler was founded in 1868 when the Union Pacific Railroad established a depot near Shell Creek, a tributary of the Platte River in eastern Platte County. Railroad officials named the depot and surrounding town Shell Creek Station. Historically, the area surrounding the Platte River Valley near Schuyler was used for transportation through the Nebraska Territory. Moses Shinn's ferry near the mouth of Shell Creek was a reliable passage south across the Platte River for westward travelers. The Mormon trail, founded in 1847 and the Military Road, founded in 1859, passed through the site of present-day Schuyler.² The earliest residents of Schuyler settled near the

² Harold Griepentrog, "Schuyler, Colfax County" Virtual Nebraska: Nebraska...Our Towns, www.casde.unl.edu/history/counties/colfax/schuyler/ Accessed Jan 27, 2016.

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mouth of Shell Creek beginning in 1856. Nebraska was a territory until 1867, when it was admitted as a state.³ In 1869, the Nebraska state legislature divided Platte County into three smaller counties. In honor of then-Vice President Schuyler Colfax, the bill renamed the eastern part of Platte County as Colfax County and designated Shell Creek Station as the county seat, renaming the town Schuyler. Union Pacific Railroad officials platted Schuyler in 1869, arranging the town around the railroad depot (Figure 5).⁴ The town consisted of 88 blocks with long, narrow lots laid out in a grid divided by streets that ran north to south and east to west. North-south streets were named after states and territories, with Pacific Street marking the western boundary and Atlantic Street marking the eastern boundary. East-west streets in the original town were named after trees.⁵ The Schuyler Downtown Historic District lies within the original town center next to the Union Pacific Railroad Depot.

Close proximity to the Union Pacific Railroad trunk line spurred the town's growth. The railroad enabled grain, livestock, and dry goods to be easily exported and imported, which supported the town's agricultural community. Schuyler had the only railroad station in the area and profited as the trade center for Butler, Colfax, and Stanton counties. Grain and livestock became Schuyler's main exports. Herds of cattle from Texas passed through the stockyards in Schuyler and onto trains headed to western territories or Chicago. L.C. Smith opened the first general store in the spring of 1869, selling goods imported to Schuyler from Omaha. A blacksmith shop owned by Thomas Shaw and the Banking House of Folda, established by Frank Folda, opened soon after. Several other businesses opened in subsequent years. J.C. McBride established the county's first newspaper, *The Schuyler Register*, now called *The Schuyler Sun*, in 1871. The county courthouse, built in 1871, held a courtroom, county offices, and prison cells.⁶

Schuyler's estimated population in 1869 was 200. In 1870, Schuyler incorporated as a village. County commissioners appointed five trustees to govern the village. Schuyler continued to develop and by 1873, the village had grown large enough to become a second-class city. Czech, Irish, and German immigrants migrated west to Schuyler from 1870 to 1890. The settlers were primarily farmers and grew mainly wheat.⁷ Their crops supplied the grain elevators and flourmills built next to the railroad, transforming Schuyler into a thriving agricultural community.⁸

A drought between 1874 and 1877 brought Schuyler's population growth to a standstill. Economic growth and building construction stalled due to the poor agricultural conditions. The weather improved in 1878 and Schuyler prospered, growing to a population of approximately 2,000 by 1883. Buildings "of a more permanent and substantial character" continued to develop around the railroad depot in order to support the agricultural community.⁹ Early buildings in Schuyler were usually small one-story wood-framed structures with wood shingle roofs. An 1885 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map of downtown Schuyler illustrates the growth of commercial buildings along Idaho (A), Montana (B), Oregon (C), Vine (11th), and Willow (12th) Streets (Figure 6). While some small wood structures remain, the majority of buildings are multi-story brick structures with metal or composition roofs and have a larger footprint than the older wood-framed buildings. They housed a variety of stores and entertainment venues such as agricultural implement stores, groceries, banks, saloons and hotels, barbers, drugstores, milliners, hardware stores, social halls, and churches. Some of the buildings constructed during this period are still extant, such as the commercial buildings at 1107-1111, 1112, and 1122 B Street. These buildings

³ Harrison Johnson, *Johnson's History of Nebraska* (H. Gibson, 1880), 48.

<https://play.google.com/books/reader?printsec=frontcover&output=reader&id=vPI5AAAAMAAJ&pg=GBS.PA48> Accessed Feb 23, 2016.

⁴ Schuyler's Sixty-Fifth Anniversary. Schuyler, 1935. Digital copy: <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~necolfax/foundersday.html>. Accessed Jan 27, 2016.

⁵ Streets were renamed in 1928.

⁶ Schuyler's Sixty-Fifth Anniversary. Schuyler, 1935. Digital copy: <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~necolfax/foundersday.html>. Accessed Jan 27, 2016.

⁷ Harold Griepentrog, "Schuyler, Colfax County" Virtual Nebraska: Nebraska...Our Towns, www.casde.unl.edu/history/counties/colfax/schuyler/ Accessed Jan 27, 2016.

⁸ A.T. Andreas, *History of the State of Nebraska* (Chicago: Western Historical Co., 1882). Online transcription: http://www.kancoll.org/books/andreas_ne/colfax/colfax-p3.html. Accessed Feb 1, 2016.

⁹ Schuyler's Sixty-Fifth Anniversary. Schuyler, 1935. Digital copy: <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~necolfax/foundersday.html>. Accessed Jan 27, 2016.

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had long, narrow storefronts on the first story. If the building contained more than one storefront, walls would often divide only the first story spaces; upper floors were large open halls where social gatherings were held.¹⁰

Continued population and economic growth through the late 19th and early 20th century supported the construction of new civic and commercial buildings in downtown Schuyler. Schuyler City Hall (1020 A St.), built in 1908, housed offices for running the city government as well as the fire department, jail, and public library.¹¹ In 1911, the Schuyler Public Library moved to its new location in a Tudor Revival building constructed with grant money from Andrew Carnegie (1003 B St.).¹² County commissioners hired architect George A. Berlinghof to design a new county courthouse in 1920, citing that the former courthouse's location outside Schuyler's commercial district was inconvenient. The commissioners chose a new location for the courthouse on the eastern edge of the commercial district, and building commenced in 1921.¹³ The Second Renaissance Revival style building occupies the north half of the block at 411 E. 11th St. and historically housed courtrooms, offices, an auditorium, and a jail.¹⁴

While businesses that supported the needs of a small town such as agricultural implement stores, drugstores, and general stores were established during this time, buildings associated with the social life of Schuyler's citizens opened as well. By 1909, Schuyler had two movie theaters, one at 213 Vine (322 E. 11th) Street and the other at 506 Montana (1015 B) Street. The building at 213 Vine Street is no longer extant; the building at 506 Montana Street is extant but no longer houses a movie theater.¹⁵ Many social clubs had charters in Schuyler; some social clubs rented spaces for meetings and others built their own buildings. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.) lodge 28 was chartered in Schuyler in 1871. The I.O.O.F. grew to 120 members by 1902. The organization began searching for a new meeting hall to accommodate their large membership. In 1906, the I.O.O.F. hired Albert Henry Dyer to design a second-story addition for the existing building at the northeast corner of Montana (B) and Vine (11th) Streets. The building at 302-306 E. 11th St. occupied a prominent location in the middle of Schuyler's commercial district (Photo 15). The I.O.O.F. lodge addition opened in January 1907.¹⁶ In addition to social clubs, the commercial district was often the site of parades. Schuyler's citizens would gather along the streets of the parade routes through the commercial center, celebrating holidays and civic events (Figure 7).¹⁷

The development of the Lincoln Highway from 1913 to 1915 generated the need for new automobile-related businesses within downtown Schuyler. The highway passed through the business district on Montana (B) Street, then turned west at Vine (11th) Street before heading southwest out of the city.¹⁸ The convenience associated with automobile travel influenced the construction and location of automobile-related services in Schuyler. The growing popularity of the automobile in the 1920s influenced the type of commercial buildings constructed in downtown Schuyler. New commercial buildings such as garages, filling stations, and automobile dealerships took advantage of their location on the Lincoln Highway's route through downtown Schuyler. Two garages, the Kopac Garage and the Dlouhy Motor Company opened c. 1915 on the corner of Vine (11th) and Idaho (A) Streets (Figures 8, 9). The garages sold and serviced automobiles. Filling stations opened c. 1915 along Vine (11th) Street at Montana (B) and Idaho (A) Streets. The location of these buildings along the Lincoln Highway allowed

¹⁰ Present day A Street, B Street, C Street, 11th Street, 12th Street, included in the proposed district boundaries. Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, *Schuyler, Colfax County, Nebraska* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1885), 1-2; Extant buildings from c.1880-c.1889: 1107-1111 B St., 1112 B St., 1120 B St., 1122 B St., 1127 C St., 301 E. 11th St., 302 E. 12th St., 307 E. 12th St.

¹¹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, *Schuyler, Colfax County, Nebraska* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1909), 3-4.

¹² Stacy Stupka-Burda, National Register Nomination, "Schuyler Carnegie Library" Lincoln, Nebraska (2001), 5.

¹³ Penelope Chatfield, National Register Nomination, "Colfax County Courthouse" Lincoln, Nebraska, (1981), 3.

¹⁴ "Schuyler Nebraska Centennial: 1870-1970" Schuyler, Nebraska (1970), 29.

¹⁵ Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, *Schuyler, Colfax County, Nebraska* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1909), 3-4.

¹⁶ Elizabeth Chase, National Register Nomination, "Odd Fellows Block-Top Notch Building" Lincoln, Nebraska, (2015), 7-9. This nomination was not completed due to the compromised integrity of the interior of the building, rendering it ineligible for individual listing. The Odd Fellows Block retains sufficient integrity to be a contributing resource to the Downtown Schuyler Historic District.

¹⁷ *A pictorial history of Schuyler in observance of the 125th anniversary: a collection of historical photographs of Schuyler, Nebraska* (Schuyler, Nebraska: The Schuyler Sun, 1995), 13.

¹⁸ Elizabeth Chase, National Register Nomination, "Odd Fellows Block-Top Notch Building" Lincoln, Nebraska, (2015), 8.

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travelers passing through Schuyler via the Lincoln Highway to stay on their route and locals to stay within the city's commercial center while refueling or repairing their vehicles. By 1928, the northeast corner of Montana (B) and Mulberry (10th) Streets had an entire block of auto sales and service businesses.¹⁹ The storefronts of these buildings were much larger than those first built in Schuyler, as they had to accommodate automobiles entering and exiting the buildings (Figures 10, 11).

Schuyler supported the growth of road-related commerce and tourism by paving the streets with brick in 1923 and strengthened the city's infrastructure by laying new sewer lines in preparation for the brick pavers.²⁰ Other improvements to the district include street name changes in 1928. The north-south streets starting at Idaho Street (now A Street) became letter streets, heading east through Atlantic Street (now G Street). The east-west streets, originally a mix of number and name streets, were renumbered to include the entire city. In Schuyler's commercial center, Mulberry Street became 10th Street. The numbers ascended going north (Vine St. became 11th St., Willow St. became 12th St.) and descended going south (Main St. became 9th St., 2nd St. became 8th St.). Commercial development in downtown Schuyler continued steadily through the 1930s. Many of the new businesses were auto-related, such as garages, filling stations, and automobile dealerships. By 1944, there were five auto-related businesses within the Downtown Historic District: a filling station and auto-repair shop at 221 E. 11th Street, a garage at 124 E. 11th Street, and three automobile dealerships and repair shops at 204 E. 11th Street, 1004 B Street, and 1012 B Street (Figure 12). These buildings are all extant.²¹

A new post office, constructed in 1938-1939 at 119 E. 11th Street, was the first Moderne building in Schuyler. As the city progressed into the 1940s, 50s, and 60s the façades of historic buildings were remodeled to keep up with current architectural styles. Enameled paneling was a popular cladding material. The Colfax Theater at 314 E. 11th Street, remodeled c.1940, was the first building in downtown Schuyler to use the paneling (Figure 13). Other businesses along B and 12th streets remodeled their façades with enameled panels in the 1950s and 60s; some façades are still extant, such as 1111 B Street, 1120 B Street, and 220 E. 12th Street. The renovations, along with new electric streetlights installed in 1953, helped draw more tourists into Schuyler's central business district (Figure 14).²²

CRITERION A: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT: THE LINCOLN HIGHWAY

The Schuyler Downtown Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A for COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT due to the District's associated historic context of "The Lincoln Highway in Nebraska, 1913-1974" under the "Historic and Architectural Resources of the Lincoln Highway in Nebraska" Multiple Property Listing. The District is a related property type and clearly illustrates the Lincoln Highway's influence on Schuyler's commercial development. Specific types of commercial entities, such as filling stations, repair shops, and automobile dealerships, established businesses on or near the new highway in direct response to the availability of this new transportation corridor and access to new customers.

Transportation routes in the early 20th century were unorganized and mostly unpaved. As the popularity of the automobile grew, so did the need for more safe and direct routes across the country. Private organizations were responsible for much of the early road development. These groups promoted the designation and improvement of regional and cross-country highways. They lobbied federal, state, and local governments to construct roads, and played a role in the development of a national highway system. With improved road conditions and the growing popularity and accessibility of the automobile, highways became more than just a means of transportation, but a

¹⁹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, *Schuyler, Colfax County, Nebraska* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1923), 3-4; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, *Schuyler, Colfax County, Nebraska* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1928), 2-3; Historic photos, Schuyler Museum Archives.

²⁰ Mary L. Maas et al., *Colfax County* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2014), 19.

²¹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, *Schuyler, Colfax County, Nebraska* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1944), 2-3.

²² Historic photos, Schuyler Museum Archives.

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tourist destination in itself. Road organizations published guidebooks, which gave directions and promoted businesses along the highway.²³ Increased enthusiasm for highway tourism supported a growing auto-related industry such as garages, dealerships, service stations, diners, hotels, and motor courts.²⁴

Carl Graham Fisher, owner of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, promoted the Lincoln Highway as a paved, toll-free route connecting the east and west coasts. Fisher gained the support of Henry B. Joy, president of the Packard Motor Car Company, and in 1913, they organized the Lincoln Highway Association. The highway, named to commemorate Abraham Lincoln's centennial birthday, started in New York City and ended in San Francisco. The Lincoln Highway Association wanted to complete the highway in time for the 1915 Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco.²⁵ They promoted the construction of the highway through "seedling miles," a stretch of paved road donated by concrete manufacturers outside of a town center. The paved roads attracted tourists and encouraged towns to finish paving the road through their main street.²⁶ While only a small portion of the highway remained a dirt road by the mid-1920s, most of the Lincoln Highway was gravel with a few stretches of concrete or brick. Schuyler used bricks to pave the section of the Lincoln Highway that traveled through town.

The Lincoln Highway traveled west from New York, passing through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. It then turned southwest, crossing the Missouri River into Nebraska and continuing through Wyoming, Utah, and Nevada before ending in California. The highway's route through Nebraska followed the Platte River route of the California, Oregon, and Mormon trails, transcontinental railroad, the Pony Express, and other westward settlers, passing directly through Schuyler, which generated the grow of auto-related businesses in the city's commercial center.²⁷ The 1935 Founder's Day Sixty-Fifth Anniversary Business Directory lists five garages and nine service stations in Schuyler, five of which were in the district at 124 E. 11th Street, 204 E. 11th Street, 221 E. 11th Street, 1004 B Street, and 1012 B Street. These buildings are all extant.²⁸

In 1925, the Federal Department of Agriculture announced a new system of numbered highways that would unify route markers. The Lincoln Highway's route through Nebraska became part of U.S. 30, which stretched from New Jersey to Oregon following the original alignment of the Lincoln Highway with a few deviations, including the alignment in Schuyler.²⁹ Although the legislation establishing the highway system passed in 1926, the realignment of the Lincoln Highway in Schuyler did not occur until 1928. The Lincoln Highway/U.S. 30 traversed Schuyler just north of the city limits, eliminating the portion of the route through downtown Schuyler. A steady increase in the number of cars and trucks registered in Schuyler from 1921 to 1933 illustrates the influence of the Lincoln Highway on Schuyler's commercial development. The number of automobiles in Schuyler peaked at 3,567 in 1928 and slightly decreased in the following years, perhaps as a result of the Lincoln Highway's relocation to U.S. 30.³⁰ The popularity of the Lincoln Highway and U.S. 30 diminished after the construction of Interstate 80 in the 1960s and 1970s. The interstate runs 50 miles south of Schuyler parallel to U.S. 30. Interstate 80 attracted tourists with more lanes and roadside amenities, causing a further decrease in highway tourism for small towns such as Schuyler.³¹

²³ Mead & Hunt, Inc. and Heritage Research, Ltd, *Nebraska Historic Highway Survey*, Report prepared for Nebraska State Historical Society and Nebraska Department of Roads (August 2002), 11.

²⁴ *Ibid*, 56.

²⁵ Christina, Slattery, Erin Pogany, L. Robert Puschendorf, and Emily Schill, National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form, "Historic and Architectural Resources of the Lincoln Highway in Nebraska," Lincoln, NE and Madison, WI, 2007, E-14-15.

²⁶ Chester H. Liebs, *Main Street to Miracle Mile: American Roadside Architecture* (Boston, MA: Little, Brown, and Company, 1985), 18.

²⁷ Mead & Hunt, Inc., 56.

²⁸ Schuyler's Sixty-Fifth Anniversary. Schuyler, 1935. Digital copy: <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~necolfax/foundersday.html>. Accessed Jan 27, 2016.

²⁹ Slattery, et al., E-18.

³⁰ Schuyler's Sixty-Fifth Anniversary.

³¹ Mead & Hunt, Inc., 49, 53, 57.

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CONCLUSION

The Schuyler Downtown Historic District illustrates the commercial development of Schuyler from a small town in the late nineteenth century into a thriving rural city in the late twentieth century. The district contains the largest extant group of Schuyler's historic commercial and civic buildings, which communicate the city's pattern of development as a whole. The buildings express the commercial history of the city and provide connections to the past, creating a unique sense of place. The diversity of functions, architectural styles, and property types enhances the visual character of the District. The District's continued development, reflected in the evolution of building styles, expresses the commercial improvements or updates and highlights its importance to the social and economic strength of the city during the period of significance.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography (Insert bibliography here – cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Schuyler Museum Archives, various materials.

Schuyler Nebraska Centennial: 1870-1970. Schuyler, 1970.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

Primary location of additional data:

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other (Name of repository)
Schuyler Historical Society Museum

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 17 USGS Quadrangle Schuyler

(Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates. Delete the other.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: N/A

1.	Latitude	<u>41.448333</u>	Longitude	<u>-97.059572</u>
2.	Latitude	<u>41.448932</u>	Longitude	<u>-97.057212</u>
3.	Latitude	<u>41.448287</u>	Longitude	<u>-97.055944</u>
4.	Latitude	<u>41.447294</u>	Longitude	<u>-97.054730</u>
5.	Latitude	<u>41.446840</u>	Longitude	<u>-97.054723</u>
6.	Latitude	<u>41.446338</u>	Longitude	<u>-97.056612</u>
7.	Latitude	<u>41.446333</u>	Longitude	<u>-97.057571</u>
8.	Latitude	<u>41.446848</u>	Longitude	<u>-97.059019</u>
9.	Latitude	<u>41.447337</u>	Longitude	<u>-97.059567</u>

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries of the district are roughly Nebraska Highway 15 (west), D Street (east), Railside Dr. (north), and East 10th Street (south). See attached maps.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses the historic commercial core of Schuyler and contains the largest concentration of intact historic resources.

11. Form Prepared By

Rachel Nugent, National Register Coordinator and Alison Dunleavy, Historic Preservation
name/title Specialist
organization Rosin Preservation, LLC date April 2016
street & number 1712 Holmes Street telephone 816-472-4950
city or town Kansas City state MO zip code 64108
email rachel@rosinpreservation.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property Schuyler Downtown Historic District
City or Vicinity Schuyler County Colfax State Nebraska
Photographer Alison Dunleavy Date Photographed December 9, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera.

1. Northwest corner of 12th and A Streets. View southeast. L to R: 1123 B St. and 201 E. 12th St.
2. Northeast corner of 12th and A Streets. View southwest. L to R: 124 11th St., 1113, 1115, 1117-1119, and 1123 A St.
3. Northeast corner of 12th and A Streets. View west. L to R: 1123 A St. and 101 E. 12th St.
4. Northwest corner of 12th and B Streets. View southeast. L to R: 1124, 1122, 1120, 1118, 1116, and 1112 B St., 302-306 and 301 E. 11th St.

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5. Northeast corner of 12th and B Streets. View southwest. L to R: 1015 B St., 221 E. 11th St., 1103, 1107-1111, 1113, and 1123 B St.
6. Northeast corner of 12th and C Streets. View southwest. L to R: 1013 C St., 321 and 324 E. 11th St., 1109, 1113, 1115, 1117-1123, and 1125-1127 C St.
7. Northeast corner of 12th and C Streets. View west. L to R: 1125-1127 C St., 313, 311, 309, and 307 E. 12th St., 1124 and 1123 B St.
8. Southeast corner of 11th and Nebraska Highway 15. View north. Colfax St. (west boundary) and 104 E. 11th St.
9. Southeast corner of 11th and Nebraska Highway 15. View northeast. L to R: 104, 124, and 204 E. 11th St., 1103 B St., and 302-306 E. 11th St.
10. Northeast corner of 11th and Nebraska Highway 15. View southeast. L to R: 301 and 209 E. 11th St., 1020 A St., and 119 E. 11th St.
11. Northwest corner of 11th and A Streets. View southeast. L to R: 301, 221, 215, and 209 E. 11th St. and 1020 A St.
12. Southwest corner of 11th and A Streets. View northeast. L to R: 201 E. 12th St., 1116 A St., and 204 E. 11th St.
13. Southwest corner of 11th and A Streets. View east. L to R: 204 E. 11th St., 1103 B St., 302-306, 308-312, 314, 316, 322, and 324 E. 11th St.
14. Southeast corner of 11th and A Streets. View northwest. L to R: 104 and 124 E. 11th St.
15. Southwest corner of 11th and B Streets. View northeast. L to R: 302 E. 12th St., 1124, 1122, 1120, 1118, 1116, and 1112 B St., 302-306 and 308-312 E. 11th St.
16. Northwest corner of 11th and B streets. View southeast. L to R: 301 E. 11th St., 1012 and 1104 B St.
17. Northeast corner of 11th and B streets. View southwest. L to R: 1011, 1013, and 1015 B St., and 221 E. 11th St.
18. Northwest corner of 11th and C streets. View southeast. Colfax County Courthouse.
19. Northeast corner of 11th and C streets. View southwest. L to R: 321, 317, 315, 313, 309, 301, 221, 225, and 209 E. 11th St., and 1020 A St.,
20. Southeast corner of 11th and C Streets. View northwest. L to R: 1103 B St., 302-306, 308-312, 314, 316, 322, and 324 E. 11th St.,
21. Southwest corner of 10th and B Streets. View northeast. L to R: 302-306 and 301 E. 11th St., and 1012 and 1004 B St.
22. Southeast corner of 10th and B Streets. View northwest. L to R: 1003, 1011, 1013, 1015 B St.
23. Southeast corner of 10th and C Streets. View northwest. L to R: 1013 C St., 321 and 324 E. 11th St.
24. 1100 Block of B Street between 11th and 12th Streets. View south.
25. 1200 Block of B Street between 12th Street and Railside Drive. View north.

Figure Log

Figure 1: Contextual map. *Google Earth*.

Figure 2: District Boundaries and Contributing Properties.

Figure 3: Photo Map.

Figure 4: Corner of 11th and C Streets, view west, 1953. *Source: City of Schuyler*.

Figure 5: Town Plat with District boundaries in red.

Figure 6: Sanborn Fire and Insurance Map, 1885

Figure 7: Parade through Schuyler. *Source: A Pictorial History of Schuyler*.

Figure 8: Kopac Garage. *Source: Schuyler Museum Archives*

Figure 9: Dlouhy Motor Company. *Source: Schuyler Museum Archives*

Figure 10: Sanborn Fire and Insurance Map, 1909

Figure 11: Sanborn Fire and Insurance Map, 1928

Figure 12: Sanborn Fire and Insurance Map, 1944

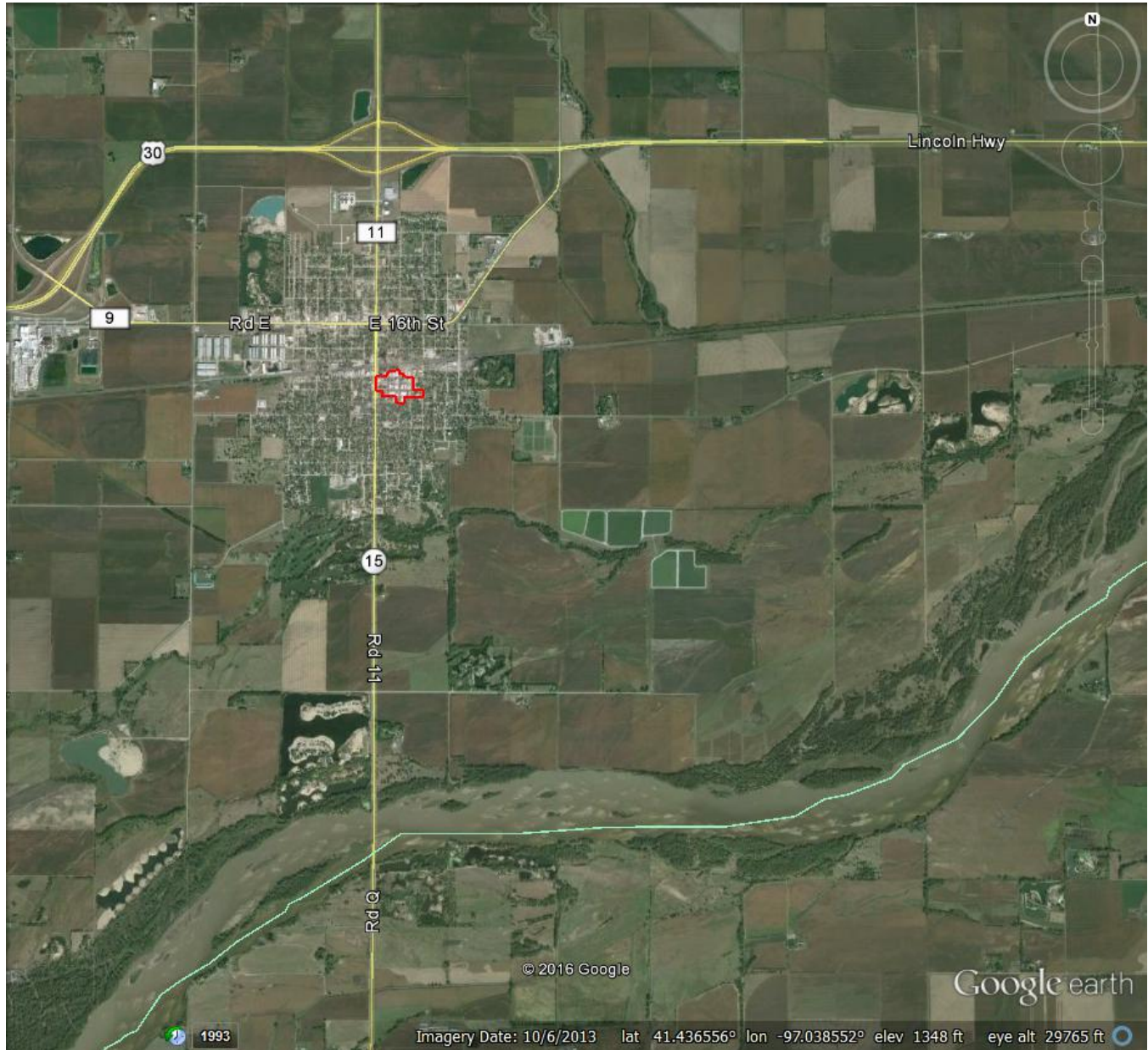
Figure 13: Colfax Theater, 1942. *Source: Schuyler Museum Archives*

Figure 14: Electric Streetlights in downtown Schuyler, corner of 12th and B Streets, view southeast, 1953. *Source: Schuyler Museum Archives*

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Figure 1: Contextual map. Google Earth, 2016.



0 .5 1 Mile

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Figure 2: District Boundaries and Contributing Properties.



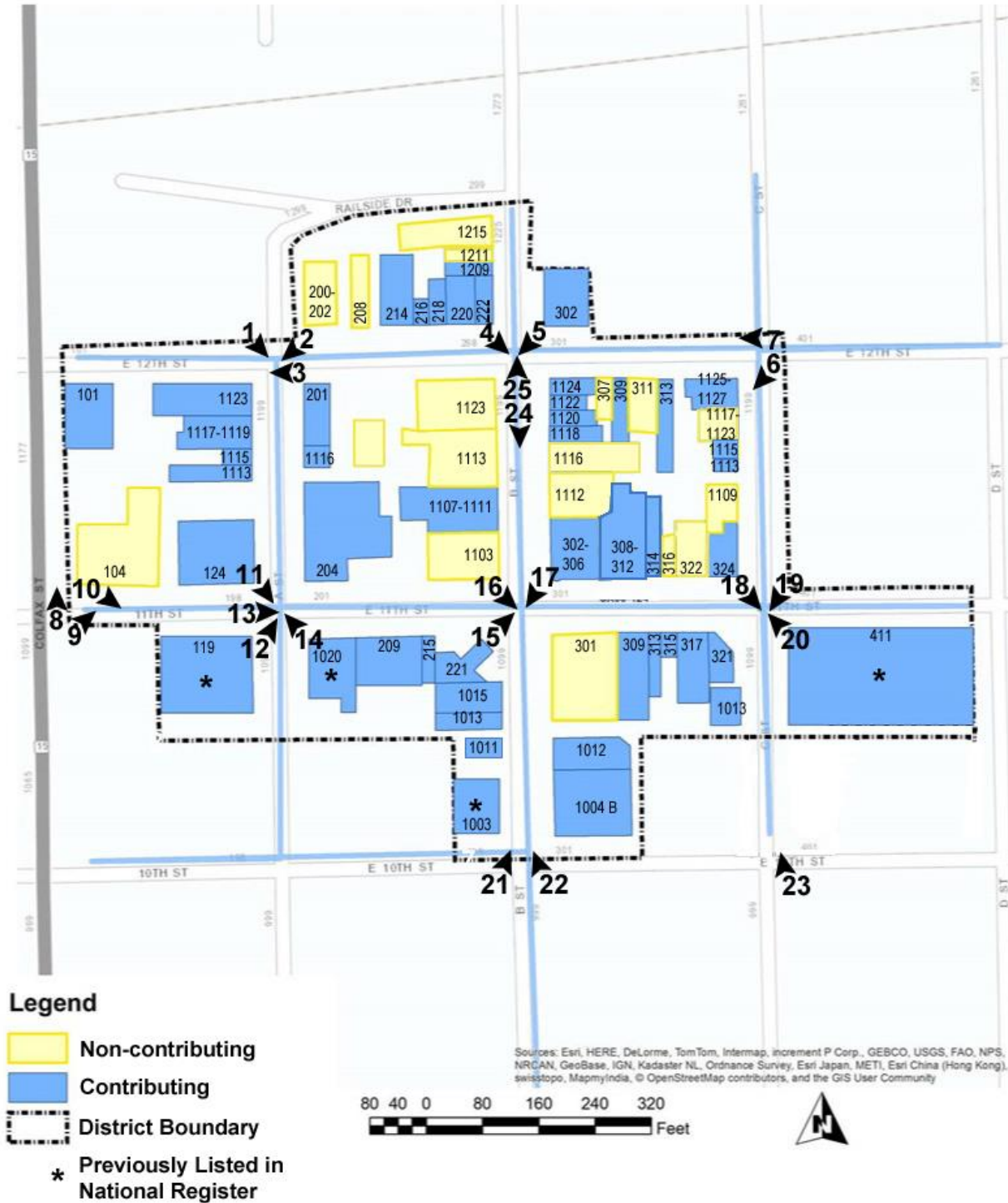
Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

1.	Latitude	41.448333	Longitude	-97.059572	6.	Latitude	41.446338	Longitude	-97.056612
2.	Latitude	41.448932	Longitude	-97.057212	7.	Latitude	41.446333	Longitude	-97.057571
3.	Latitude	41.448287	Longitude	-97.055944	8.	Latitude	41.446848	Longitude	-97.059019
4.	Latitude	41.447294	Longitude	-97.054730	9.	Latitude	41.447337	Longitude	-97.059567
5.	Latitude	41.446840	Longitude	-97.054723					

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Figure 3: Photo Map.



Downtown Schuyler Historic District
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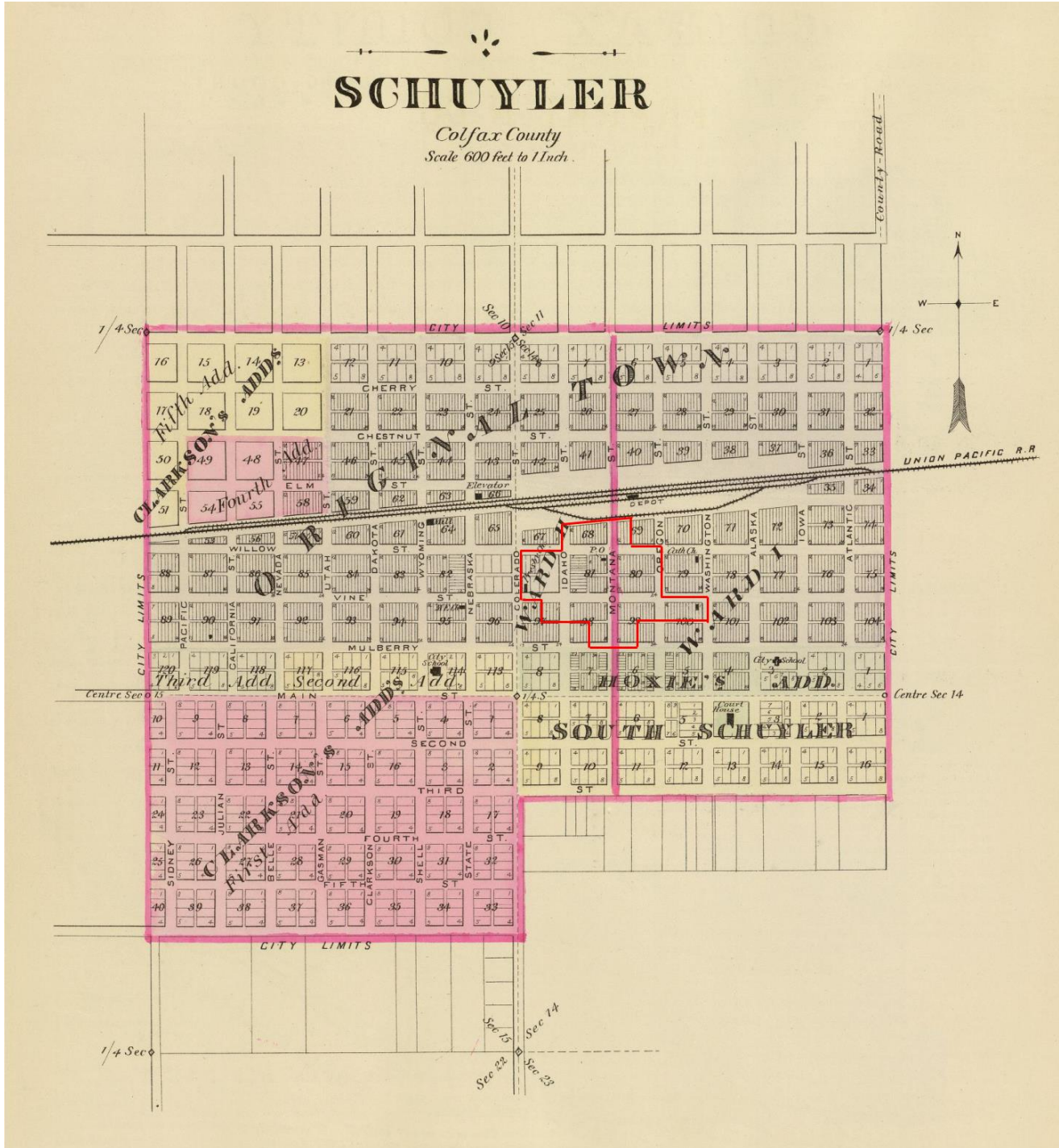
Figure 4: Corner of 11th and C Streets, view west, 1953. *Source: City of Schuyler.*



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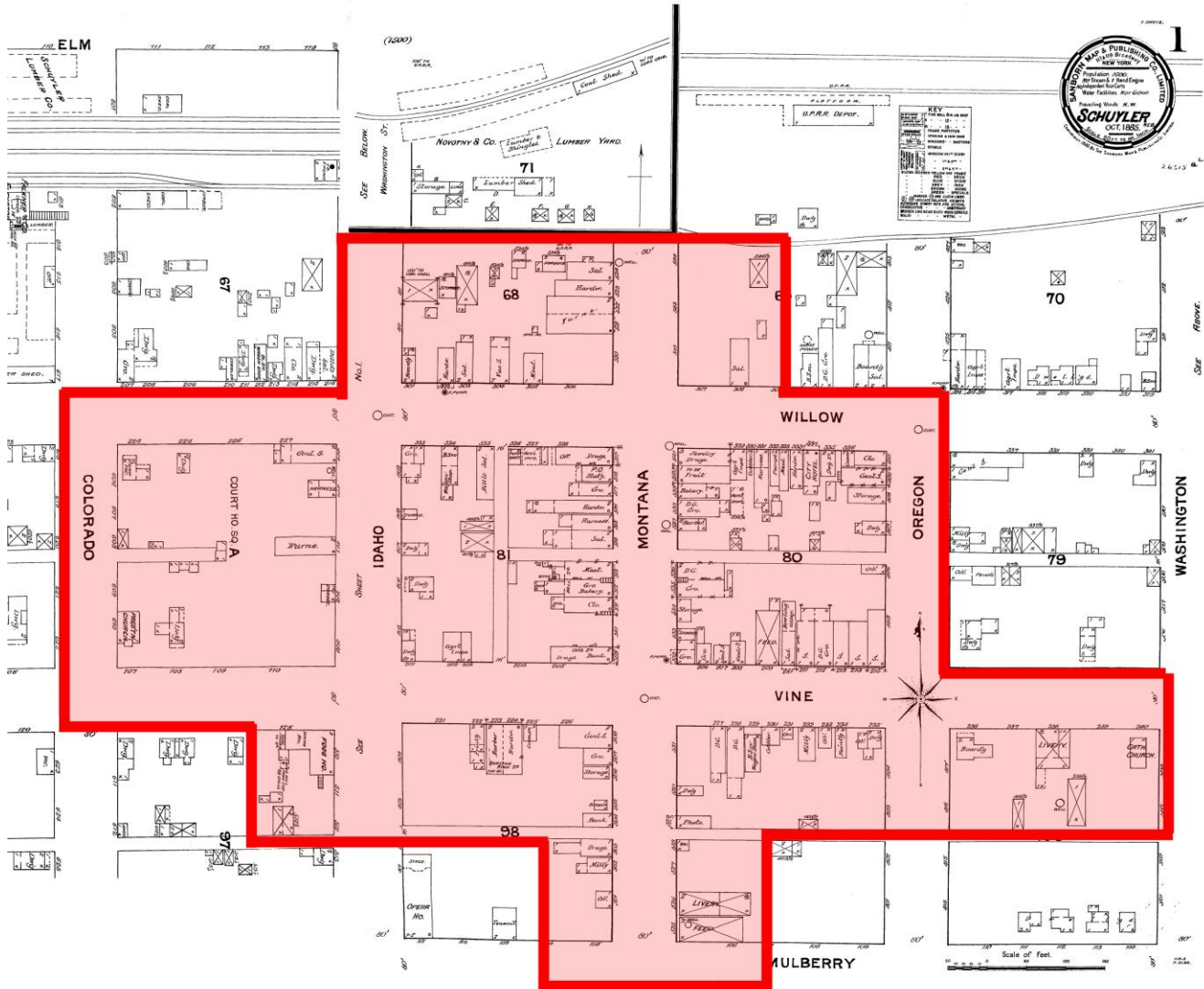
Figure 5: Town Plat with District boundaries in red.



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Figure 6: Sanborn Fire and Insurance Map, 1885.



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Figure 7: Parade through Schuyler. *Source: A Pictorial History of Schuyler.*



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Figure 8: 124 E. 11th Street, Kopac Garage. Source: Schuyler Museum Archives.



Downtown Schuyler Historic District

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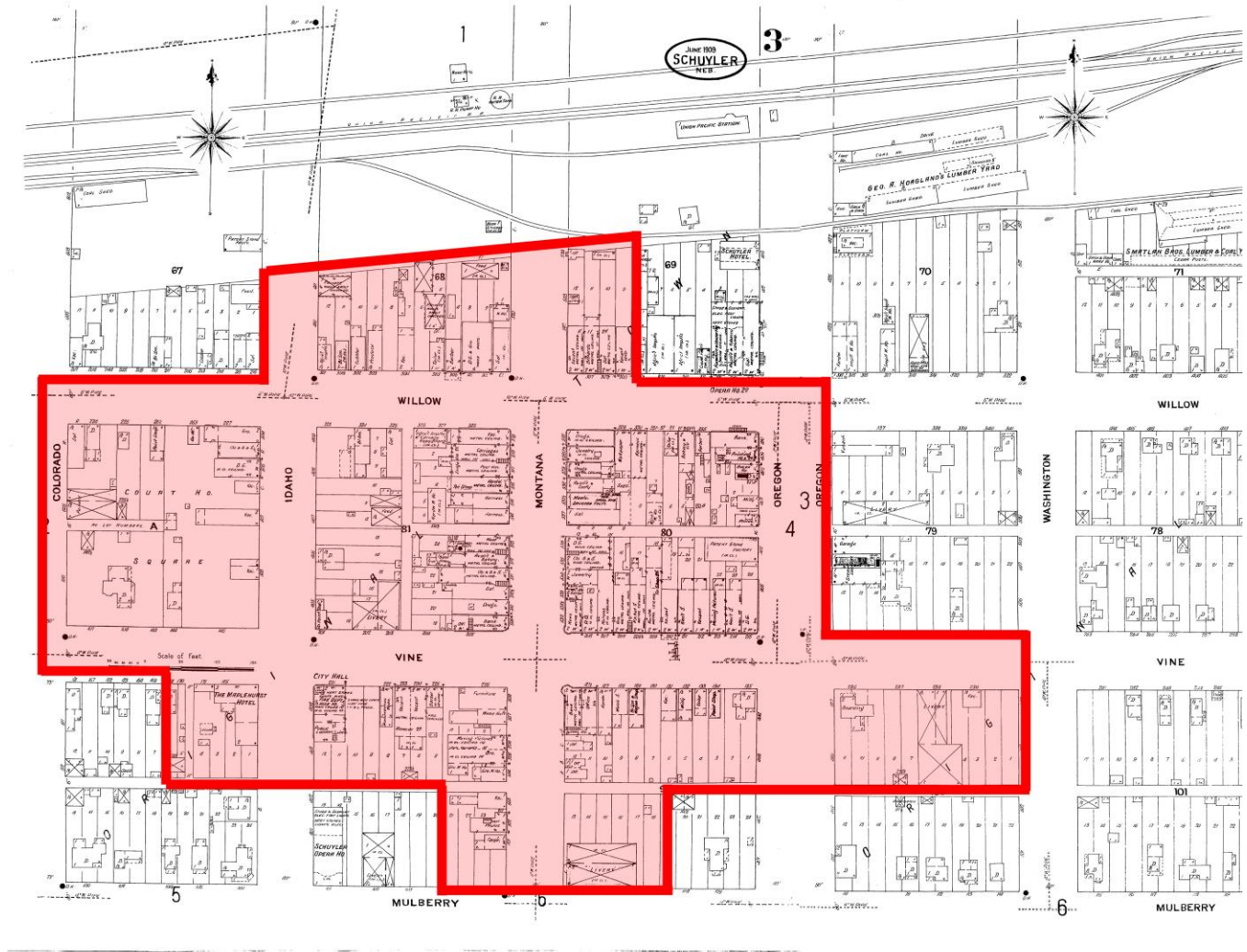
Figure 9: 204 E. 11th Street – Reinecke Motor Company (Dlouhy Motor Company). Source: Schuyler Museum Archives.



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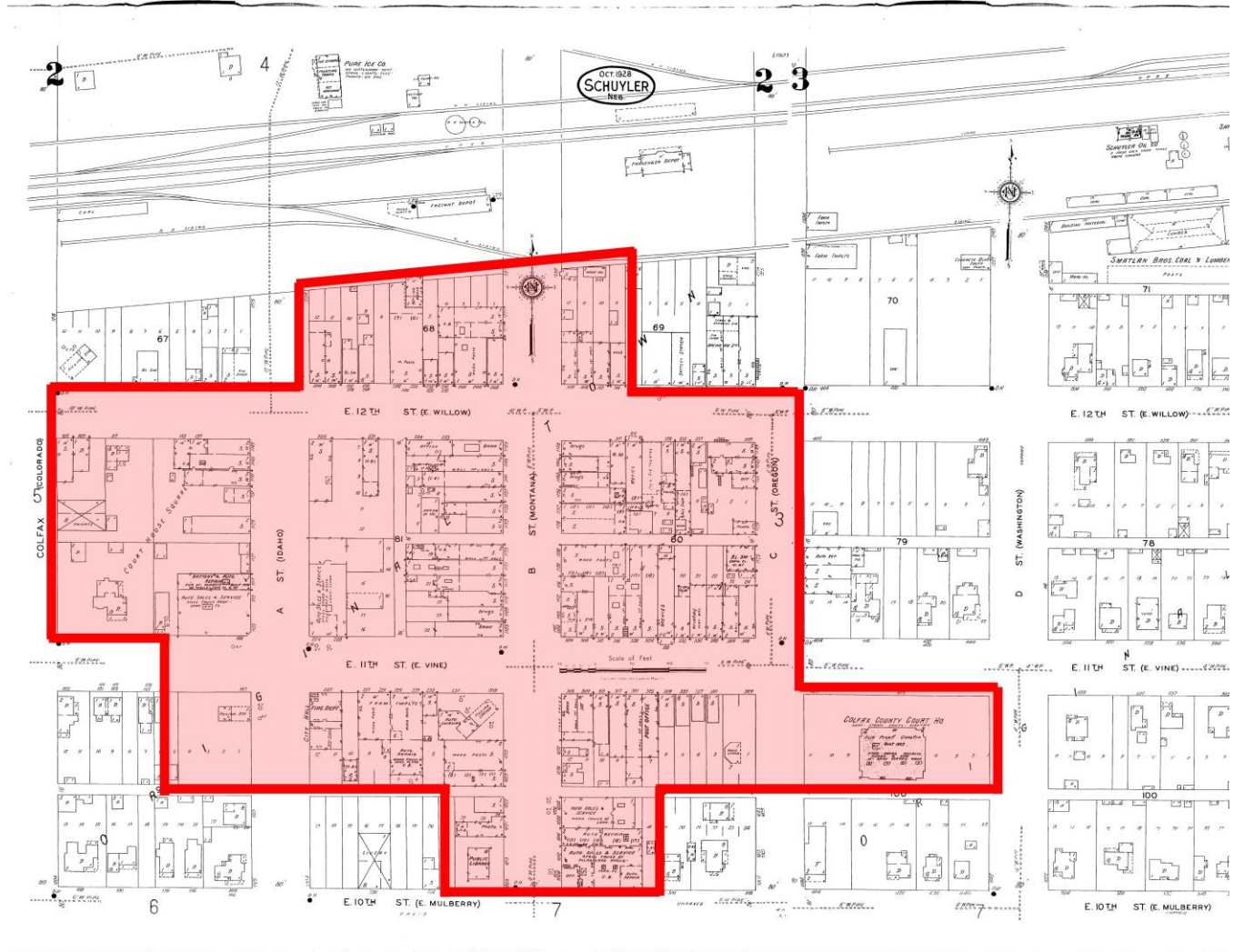
Figure 10: Sanborn Fire and Insurance Map, 1909.



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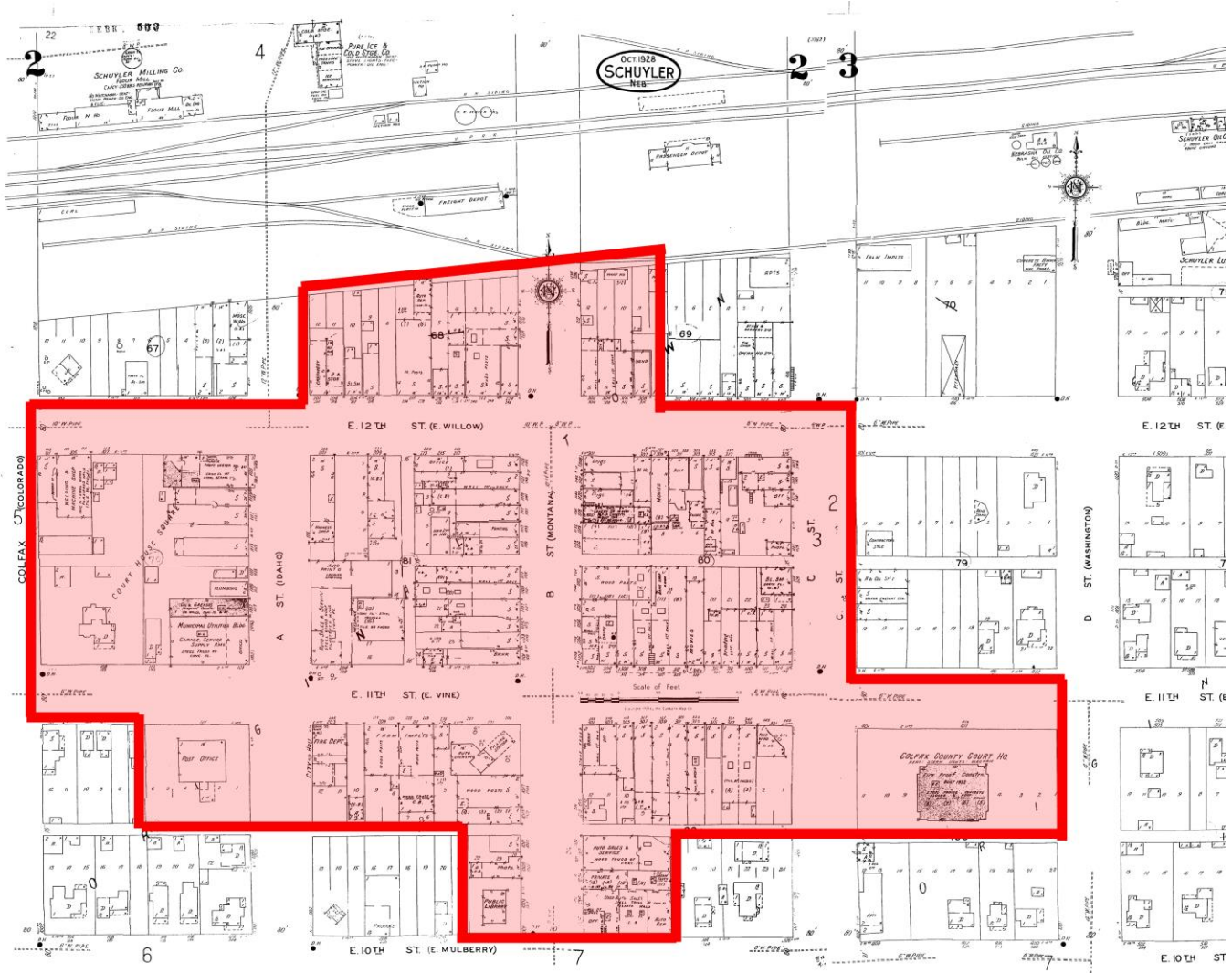
Figure 11: Sanborn Fire and Insurance Map, 1928.



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Figure 12: Sanborn Fire and Insurance Map, 1944.



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Figure 13: 314 E. 11th Street: Colfax Theater, 1942. *Source: Schuyler Museum Archives.*



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Figure 14: Electric Streetlights in downtown Schuyler, corner of 12th and B Streets, view southeast, 1953. *Source: Schuyler Museum Archives.*



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OWNER INFORMATION

Property Address	Property Owner Name and Address
104 E. 11th St.	Healy Landholdings, Schuyler, NE 68661
124 E. 11th St.	Healy Landholdings, Schuyler, NE 68661
119 E. 11 th St.	United States of America, USPS Office of the Consumer Advocate 475 L'Enfant Plaza, SW Room 4012, Washington, DC 20260-2200
204 E. 11 th St.	Reinecke Motors, 204 E. 11 th St., Schuyler, NE 68661
209 E. 11 th St.	Juan Lopez & Miguel Romero, 2208 D St., Schuyler, NE 68661
215 E. 11 th St.	Miguel Jahen, 215 E. 11 th St., Schuyler, NE 68661
221 E. 11 th St.	Miguel Jahen, 215 E. 11 th St., Schuyler, NE 68661
301 E. 11 th St.	Pinnacle Bank, 301 E. 11 th St., Schuyler, NE 68661
302-306 E. 11 th St.	City of Schuyler, Schuyler NE 68661 (302 E. 11 th St.) Candido Morales-Lopez & Sandra Morales, PO Box 28, Schuyler NE 68661 (306 E. 11 th St.)
308-312 E. 11 th St.	Marco & Norma Felix Corral, 310 E. 11 th St., Schuyler, NE 68661 (310 E. 11 th St.) De Jesus Garcia, Jose Arellano & Ana Gomez, 1108 D St., Schuyler, NE 68661 (312 E. 11 th St.)
309 E. 11 th St.	Schuyler Historical Society, 309 E. 11 th St., Schuyler, NE 68661
313 E. 11 th St.	Roland & Renee Nickolite, 313 E. 11 th St., Schuyler, NE 68661
314 E. 11 th St.	Schuyler Enrichment Foundation, 314 E. 11 th St., Schuyler, NE 68661
315 E. 11 th St.	Doris Ann Ahrens, 633 RD 9, Schuyler, NE 68661
316 E. 11 th St.	East Central District Health Dept., 2282 E 32nd Ave., Columbus, NE 68601
317 E. 11 th St.	Mark & Monica Coulter, 2220 Gaeth, Fremont, NE 68025
321 E. 11 th St.	Real Estate Enterprises, 321 E. 11 th St., Schuyler, NE 68661
322 E. 11 th St.	Fraternal Order of Eagles, 322 E. 11 th St., Schuyler, NE 68661
324 E. 11 th St.	Christopher & Kerri Langemeier, PO Box 192, Schuyler, NE 68661
411 E. 11 th St.	Colfax County Courthouse, 411 E. 11 th St., Schuyler, NE 68661
101 E. 12 th St.	Candido Morales-Lopez & Sandra Morales, PO Box 28, Schuyler, NE 68661
200-202 E. 12 th St.	Jeff Gall, 1420 Denver Street, Schuyler, NE 68661
201 E. 12 th St.	David & Holly Hild, 318 Meadow Lane, Schuyler, NE 68661
208 E. 12 th St.	Manuel Raya, 809 E 10 th St, Schuyler, NE 68661
214 E. 12 th St.	John & Bonnie Brichacek, 214 E. 12 th St., Schuyler, NE 68661
216 E. 12 th St.	Brett Bayer, 2716 5 th St., Columbus, NE 68661
218 E. 12 th St.	Santos Marroquin & Perez Cortez, Maria Ortega, 218 E. 12 th St., Schuyler, NE 68661
220 E. 12 th St.	Jose Lopez Hernandez, 202 E 20 th St., Schuyler, NE 68661
222 E. 12 th St.	Lynn Shimerdla, 222 E. 12 th St., Schuyler, NE 68661
302 E. 12 th St.	Dina Silverio, 121 Colfax St. Apt #4, Schuyler, NE 68661

Downtown Schuyler Historic District

Colfax County, Nebraska

Name of Property	County and State
307 E. 12 th St.	NE Communication & Service, PO Box 242, Schuyler, NE 68661
309 E. 12 th St.	Cristobal & Josefina Salinas, 804 G St., Schuyler, NE 68661
311 E. 12 th St.	Felipe & Maria Cecilia Garcia de Lira, 920 W 8 th St., Schuyler, NE 68661
313 E. 12 th St.	Raul & Miguela Vasquez, 313 E. 12 th St., Schuyler, NE 68661
1020 A St.	City of Schuyler, Schuyler, NE 68661
1113 A St.	SIMS Plumbing & Heating, 411 E 10th St., North Bend, NE 68649
1115 A St.	Esperanza Quintanilla, 206 S Sullivan #100, Santa Ana, CA 92704
1116 A St.	C & G Properties, PO Box 291, 591 RD 9, Schuyler, NE 68661
1117-1119 A St.	Katherine Heavican, 1721 B St., Schuyler, NE 68661 (1117 A St.) Barbara Pokorny, 905 Chicago, Schuyler, NE 68661 (1119 A St.)
1123 A St.	Schuyler Public Library, 1123 A St., Schuyler, NE 68661
1003 B St.	City of Schuyler, Schuyler, NE 68661
1004 B St.	City of Schuyler, Schuyler, NE 68661
1011 B St.	Jerry Mundil, 805 C St., Schuyler, NE 68661
1012 B St.	Norbert & Melody Druempel, 1186 RD D, Schuyler, NE 68661
1013 B St.	Eluvia Tevalan, 1365 HWY 30, Rogers, NE 68659
1015 B St.	Jerry & Rose Mundil, 805 C St., Schuyler, NE 68661
1103 B St.	City of Schuyler, Schuyler, NE 68661
1107-1111 B St.	Glen & Becky Jedlicka, 322 D St., Schuyler, NE 68661 (1107 B St.) Javier Arizmendi-Gonzalez & Ada H. Sanchez De Arizmendi, 222 W 16 th St., Schuyler, NE 68661 (1109 B St.) Ana Gloria Urbina & Alfredo Urango, 908 B St, Schuyler, NE 68661 (1111 B St.)
1112 B St.	Candido Morales-Lopez & Sandra Morales, PO Box 28, Schuyler, NE 68661
1113 B St.	Homestead, 1123 B St., Schuyler, NE 68661
1116 B St.	Carlos Lucar & Bertha Canchari, 905 E 9 th St., Schuyler, NE 68661
1118 B St.	Neil Robles, 219 Colfax St., Schuyler, NE 68661
1120 B St.	Isabel Vasquez, PO Box 414, Schuyler, NE 68661
1122 B St.	Miguel & Juan Deleon, Maria Maximiliana, 821 W 9 th St., Schuyler, NE 68661
1123 B St.	Homestead, 1123 B St., Schuyler, NE 68661
1124 B St.	NE Communication & Service, PO Box 242, Schuyler, NE 68661
1209 B St.	Jose Lopez Hernandez, 202 E 20 th St., Schuyler, NE 68661
1211 B St.	Rosa Ureno, 2593 E 29 th Ave., Columbus, NE 68601
1215 B St.	Rosa Ureno, 2593 E 29 th Ave., Columbus, NE 68601
1013 C St.	St. Anthony Club of Padua Inc., Knights of Columbus, 1013 C St., Schuyler, NE 68661
1109 C St.	Larry Karel & Richard Seckman, 1109 C St., Schuyler, NE 68661
1113 C St.	Juan & Christina Prado, 3153 E 15 th Ave., Columbus, NE 68601
1115 C St.	Hector & Helen Daviu, 221 W 19 th St., Schuyler, NE 68661
1117-1123 C St.	Don Bieber, PO Box 311, Schuyler, NE 68661 (1117 C Street)
1125-1127 C St.	Hilda Raya, 114 E 8 th St., Schuyler, NE 68661

Downtown Schuyler Historic District
Name of Property

Colfax County, Nebraska
County and State

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.





DUBOK

St. Joseph Public LIBRARY

SPEED LIMIT 20

Handicap parking sign



Schubert Public
LIBRARY

20

♿





El Paisano

RESTAURANTE • BAR • CANTINA
"LA GLORIA"

OPEN






Homestead Bank


Homestead Bank
Center

David Anderson & Company


ATM



1904

222



HEALY AGRI SERVICE  PIONEER

THANK YOU
TO YOUR
BUSINESS!



RI SERVICE LLC



PIONEER

PHYSICAL THERAPY



PHYSICAL THERAPY







POLICE

POLICE



LA COLMENA





REINECKE MOTOR CO.

SCHUYLER



REINECKE MOTOR CO.

Ford







Pinnacle
Bank

Pinnacle
Bank



LOS AMIGOS
AUTO SALES
402-318-9992

U
ONE WAY

ALR



A large, multi-story building with classical architectural features, including columns and a prominent corner tower. The building is light-colored and has several windows. A tall antenna tower is visible on the roof. The building is situated on a street corner.

An American flag flying on a tall pole in front of the building.

A tall antenna tower or radio tower located on the roof of the building.

A white pickup truck parked on the street in front of the building.

A smaller, two-story building with a dark roof and light-colored walls, located to the right of the main building.

A group of cars parked on the street in front of the building, including a white SUV and a dark sedan.

A row of cars parked along the street to the right of the main building.



Dubbin's Custom Transmissions

Yellow sign with a rooster logo

COLFORD





DRUEPPEL
APARTMENTS

Pinnacle
Bank

Drueppel
Apartments

COLD
DRINKS



DRUEPPEL
APARTMENT



NO
PARKING
EXCEPT
ON 12/25

Commerce
Bank





CACHAVALO SUPER MARKET

Family Services Chiropractic





HUYLER

The Jones
S PLUS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Schuyler Downtown Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE Lincoln Highway in Nebraska MPS
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEBRASKA, Colfax

DATE RECEIVED: 6/17/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/02/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000478

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 7-22-2016 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Meets Registration Requirements of MPS

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A

REVIEWER J. Grubb DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/~~N~~ see attached SLR Y/~~N~~

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

Nebraska Main Street Network

P.O. Box 6808 | Lincoln, Nebraska | 68506

May 6, 2016

Nebraska State Historic Preservation Board
Nicole Malone, Chair
c/o Nebraska State Historical Society
P.O. Box 82554
Lincoln, NE 68501

It is with pleasure that we join others in support of the National Register nomination of the historic commercial district in downtown Schuyler.

The Nebraska Main Street Program has played a significant role in educating the City of Schuyler and Schuyler Development on the value of historic preservation and downtown revitalization. Schuyler has been an Associate Member of the Nebraska Main Street program for several years.

The community has made significant progress in their understanding of and appreciation for the historic buildings located within their downtown. This nomination is a result of a lengthy effort to educate the community on the value of these historic buildings and the opportunities that exist to bring economic vitality to these assets. We are excited that the work of Schuyler Development and the City of Schuyler is finally coming to fruition.

The Nebraska Main Street program believes that inclusion of this district in the National Register of Historic Places is both historically symbolic and financially smart as the community continues to work diligently to revitalize their downtown commercial district.



Elizabeth Chase, Executive Director
Nebraska Main Street Network Inc.

cc: Ruben Acosta, Nebraska State Historical Society
Kem Cavanah, Schuyler Development
Mary Peschel, City of Schuyler

Resolution 2016-0419

Whereas, listing on the National Register of Historic Places provides recognition and assistance in preserving our nation's heritage, and

Whereas, if a historic district is listed on the National Register, certain federal investment tax credits for rehabilitation and other provisions may apply, and

Whereas, the City Council of the City of Schuyler supports our **Downtown Schuyler Historic District** nomination.

Now Therefore Be It Resolved, the City of Schuyler encourages the State Historical Preservation Review Board to nominate our **Downtown Schuyler Historic District** to the National Register of Historic Places.

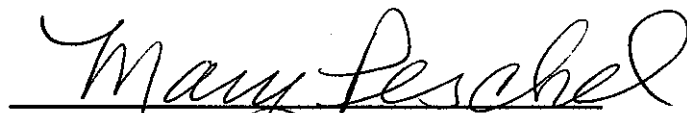
Moved by Council member Jon Knutson and seconded by Council member Ted Marxsen.

Resolution approved on the 19th day of April 2016.

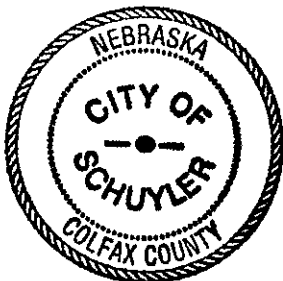


David F. Reinecke, Mayor

ATTEST:



Mary Peschel, City Clerk



CITY of SCHUYLER
1103 B St., Schuyler, NE 68661

Phone: 402-352-3101
Fax: 402-352-3114

David F. Reinecke
Mayor

L. Robert Puschendorf
Nebraska State Historical Society
PO Box 82554
Lincoln, NE 68501-2554

RE: Downtown Schuyler Historic District Nomination

Dear Mr. Puschendorf:

Thank you for considering Schuyler's downtown for the historic district nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

On behalf of the City of Schuyler, I am enclosing a resolution passed by the City Council supporting the nomination.

I apologize for being unable to attend the meeting. The Schuyler Community Development Inc., coordinator, Kem Cavanah, is planning on attending your meeting May 13, 2016 in Beatrice, NE.

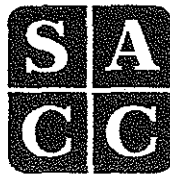
Sincerely,

CITY OF SCHUYLER



David F. Reinecke
Mayor





A Great Place to Live and Grow

April 26, 2016

Michael Smith
State Historic Preservation Officer
1500 R Street, PO Box 82554
Lincoln, NE 68501

RE: Schuyler Nebraska Historic District

Dear Mr. Smith:

It is our pleasure on behalf of the Schuyler Area Chamber of Commerce to write a letter of support for the Schuyler Nebraska Historic District Nomination to the National Register of Historic Buildings.

This is an important endeavor that will provide the residents of Schuyler Nebraska an opportunity to keep the heritage of their town and treasure the old historic character of our downtown buildings. Many family stores, stories, and labors of hard work went into these buildings, grafting a community of pride and determination.

The Schuyler Area Chamber of Commerce has provided the city of Schuyler with many activities promoting our city and organizations. Many events take part in the downtown atmosphere and people from all walks of life comment on the grand stature and remarkable brickwork of the buildings and our streets. The City has maintained this character over time and with being added to the National Register we can continue to preserve the buildings' importance in our community.

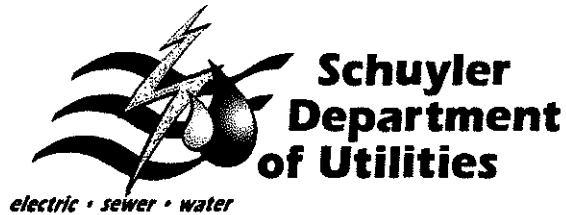
We are confident that the Nomination of Schuyler as a Historic District will be accepted with enthusiasm and if successfully awarded the recognition, would be beneficial to all concerned. We fully support the nomination. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Schuyler Area Chamber of Commerce

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Gwen M. Mach".

Gwen M. Mach
Chamber President



204 E 10th Street • PO Box 526 • Schuyler, NE 68661 • (402) 352-5444 • (402) 352-3231

April 28, 2016

Michael Smith
State Historic Preservation Officer
1500 'R' Street, P.O. Box 82554
Lincoln, Nebraska 68501

RE: Downtown Schuyler Historic District Nomination

Dear Mr. Smith,

It is my pleasure on behalf of the Board of Public Works, City of Schuyler, Department of Utilities, to write a letter of support for the Schuyler Nebraska Historic District Nomination to the National Register of Historic Buildings.

This is an important endeavor that will provide the residents of Schuyler, Nebraska, an opportunity to keep the heritage of their town and treasure the historic character of the downtown buildings. The heritage of those families before us, that has been displayed into these buildings, has created a community of pride and determination.

Many events take part in the downtown atmosphere and people of all walks of life comment on the grand stature of the buildings and well maintained brick streets. The City has maintained this character over time and with being added to the National Register we can continue to preserve the buildings' importance in the community of Schuyler, Nebraska.

We are confident that the Nomination of Schuyler as a Historic District will be accepted with enthusiasm and if successfully awarded the designation, would be beneficial to all concerned. We fully support the nomination and thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Board of Public Works, Department of Utilities

James McGowen
Utility Superintendent



April 9, 2016

Daniel Delahaye
Federal Preservation Officer, USPS
PO Box 23317
Washington, DC 20026-3317

Dear Mr. Delahaye:

We are pleased to announce that the State Historic Preservation Review Board will consider the **Crete Downtown Historic District** for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The proposed historic district includes the United States Post Office at 1242 Linden Ave, Crete, NE, as a contributing building to the district.

The State Historic Preservation Review Board will also consider the **Downtown Schuyler Historic District** for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The proposed historic district includes the United States Post Office at 119 E 11th St., Schuyler, NE 68661, as a contributing building to the district. This post office was previously nominated to the National Register May 11, 1992 (NPS # 92000476).

Enclosed with this letter are copies of the most recent draft of the Crete Downtown Historic District and Downtown Schuyler Historic District nominations. You may comment to the Board by letter at the address listed on this letterhead; all comments will be transmitted to the Board at the time of the meeting. The Board will meet at 1:00 pm on Friday, May 13, 2016, at the Beatrice Public Library, 100 North 16th Street, Beatrice, Nebraska.

The enclosed notices explain the results of listing in the National Register of Historic Places in greater detail and describes the rights and procedures by which an owner may comment on or object to listing in the National Register.

Should you have any questions about this nomination before the State Historic Preservation Board meets, please contact the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office at (402) 471-4787.

Sincerely,



L. Robert Puschendorf
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosure

1500 R Street
PO Box 82554
Lincoln, NE 68501-2554
p: (800) 833-6747
(402) 471-3270
f: (402) 471-3100
www.nebraskahistory.org



RECEIVED 2280

JUN 17 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

June 10, 2016

J. Paul Loether
National Register—National Historic Landmarks Programs
National Park Service
1201 "I" Street NW, 8th Floor
Washington, DC 20005

RE: Schuyler Downtown Historic District
Centered on B and 11th Street, Schuyler, Colfax County, Nebraska

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nomination for the above referenced property to the National Register of Historic Places. This form has met all notification and other requirements as established in 36 CFR 60.

If you have any questions concerning this nomination, please let me know.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Ruben A. Acosta". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Ruben A. Acosta
National Register and CLG Coordinator
Nebraska State Historical Society

Enclosure

1500 R Street
PO Box 82554
Lincoln, NE 68501-2554
p: (800) 833-6747
(402) 471-3270
f: (402) 471-3100
www.nebraskahistory.org