

562164



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 Tekamah Auditorium
Other names/site number BT06-046
Name of related multiple property listing N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & Number 1315 K Street
City or town Tekamah State Nebraska County Burt
Not for publication Vicinity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

[Signature] SHPO/Director
Signature of certifying official/Title.
Nebraska State Historical Society
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

1/9/18
Date

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): _____

[Signature]
Signature of Keeper

3-5-2018
Date of Action

Tekamah Auditorium
Name of Property

Burt 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>1</u>	<u> </u>	Buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT/Government Office, Municipal Building
RECREATION AND CULTURE/Auditorium

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT/Government Office, Municipal building
RECREATION AND CULTURE/Auditorium

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)

Art Deco

Materials (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Poured concrete; concrete block

Tekamah Auditorium

Burt County, Nebraska

Name of Property**County and State****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 Tekamah Auditorium is located in Tekamah, Burt County, Nebraska, in the northeast portion of the state. It is located a block west of the main street through town (US Hwy 75), next to the Post Office, across the street from a church, and within one block of the Public Library. The building was constructed in the Art Deco style between 1936 and 1938, and was given a very compatible and submissive addition in 1950. The building features sleek, poured concrete lines, fluted pilasters with stylized columns, and some beautiful maple flooring in the main space. The form is largely the same as it was when it was built, however some of the finishes have been altered outside of the period of significance. A large portion of the interior contains modern tile and paneling and the current primary function of a large number of rooms are not consistent with their historic function. While these changes do impact the building's historic integrity and preclude the building's listing in the National Register under Criterion C for Architecture, the building does retain sufficient historic integrity to be listed under Criterion A for its association with New Deal make-work programs.

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

The Art Deco Tekamah Auditorium was constructed in two phases, with the main auditorium built between 1936 and 1938, and the addition constructed in 1950. The auditorium building is a rectangular shaped, one-story, poured concrete structure with a flat roof. It has a poured concrete foundation. The façade has three bays separated by fluted pilasters with torchiere lights mounted on the middle two pilasters. The entrance is centrally located with modern bronze colored aluminum doors, sidelights and transoms with bronze tinted glass. There is a bronze WPA shield with the date 1936 mounted over the door, with the words "TEKAMAH AUDITORIUM" underneath. Both are located on a raised concrete panel. In front of the door, etched into granite and set in the sidewalk are the words "SPONSORED BY TEKAMAH FIRE ASS'N 1936."

The left and right bays originally had large fixed windows at ground level that would have provided a view of the office or storage spaces under the auditorium seating; these openings have been blocked in and covered with stucco to conceal modern restrooms. Clerestory windows behind the auditorium seating have also been infilled and covered with stucco. There are three rectangular panels of poured concrete on each side bay that separated the lower fixed windows from the clerestory windows. The cornice of the building has a slightly stepped parapet.

There are eight windows on the east side that are covered with plywood and painted to match the body of the building, with no changes to the size of the original opening. The east side also contains two exits that let out onto an alley. The rear of the building contains twelve blocked in windows. Those at the stage level likely caused problems with light infiltration during events and others provided light to the dressing rooms and other spaces under the stage.

The entire west side of the original building is attached to a concrete block addition that was constructed in 1950. It is a smaller version of the larger auditorium, slightly set back from the front façade. The addition has an asymmetrical entrance nearest the original west wall of the auditorium, and what was once large picture window that has been shortened by a third, the space above filled with stucco. The addition is shorter than the original auditorium building, and its fluted pilasters are also proportionally shorter. Each pilaster, is capped by a stylized capital and while the main pilasters have four flutes each, the addition's pilasters sport only three. A

Tekamah AuditoriumBurt County, Nebraska**Name of Property****County and State**

matching torchiere light is mounted near the doorway to the addition. Since all three match, and stylistically hail from the mid-century, it is assumed that they were all installed at the same time.

If one enters the addition, they find a long hallway with two doors on the right, one on the left, and double doors straight ahead. The doors to the right lead to city offices and the water department, with a second door that leads to a conference room. The city offices have a large vault for the storage of important documents, and while it is not particularly decorative or stylized, the dial features some mid-century numerals that speak to its age. The doors on the left lead to the restrooms in the original auditorium. The double doors at the end of the hallway lead to a large room in which council meetings are held. The hallway and the room have a modern tile floor, and the meeting room has wood paneling. An accordion door separates the council room/meeting room from an equally large space for even bigger gatherings, and has a large commercial kitchen attached. It is the perfect venue for a community pancake feed or chili cook off. Three large windows provide a space for food service. The kitchen itself is quite modern with a commercial oven/stove and hood, matching tile floor, and several refrigerators with freezers. The cabinets and tables are original from the 1950 addition, and have the original hardware such as draw pulls. Double doors lead from the larger meeting space to the auditorium space.

Most visitors would enter through the double front doors of the auditorium, where there was a vestibule entry with a ticket booth on the left, currently blocked and repurposed as the men's bathroom, and beautiful oak French doors and sidelights into the main auditorium space. Just inside, the doorways to men's and women's restrooms are found inside the French doors, along with an original full and half height door that provides for more storage under the seating risers. The handrails up the raised seating and guardrails across the raised front step are all pipes that have been painted.

While most of the New Deal auditoriums in Nebraska are oriented to be wider than they are long, the Tekamah auditorium is longer than it is wide. Most appear to be planned to accommodate a basketball court on the maple floor, while this one has no evidence of ever having been used for sports. The maple floor is in perfect condition, unmarred by either paint or tape to draw basketball boundaries. The raised seating on the north end of the building is narrow and would not accommodate very many spectators. Rather in this case, the building seems to have been planned for use for dances or cultural events such as plays and concerts.

The auditorium space has been paneled about half way up the walls, and the spaces where the windows would have been are not visible from the inside. The risers of the tiered seating does not have fixed seats, and doesn't appear to have ever had them. They have been carpeted, presumably for sound deadening, and the same carpeting has been used to wrap the front of the stage and the back (north) wall. On the north wall, there is a space above the entrance that one would presume to be a projection room in some theaters, but appears to have been used for storage only, and became a convenient space to put some modern ductwork.

The stage has a very simple, square proscenium with an arched portion of the stage that arcs out from the flush proscenium wall. There are multiple levels of velvet curtains and valences, with the outermost set a rich heavy red color, and beige sets behind. Even though the carpet wraps over the top foot of the stage, there is still access to the original footlights set in maple drawers that one can pull up out of the floor. The stage itself has a parquet floor, and some original light fixtures from the 1930s that had globes with bronze "tassels." Most of the lightbulbs are still in place. A door to the right of the stage provides access to the wings and the stage. The handrail for the steps is made of pipes, again, and a half set of stairs also leads to the space beneath the stage. Although sources say that it led to dressing rooms and a kitchen, the space did not seem large enough to accommodate so much, and the doors were locked so we did not have access.

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Historic Integrity:

In general, the building has good historic integrity. It has an addition, but the addition dates from the period of significance and is now considered historic as well. That said, it has seen some changes. There are modern tile floors in the addition, and wood paneling is pervasive throughout the building. There have been additions of carpet here and there to help with acoustics, and windows were closed up, presumably to aid in preventing light infiltration during daytime events. While not severe enough to preclude the building from being eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places altogether, they are numerous enough to preclude the building for being listed under Criterion C for architectural significance.

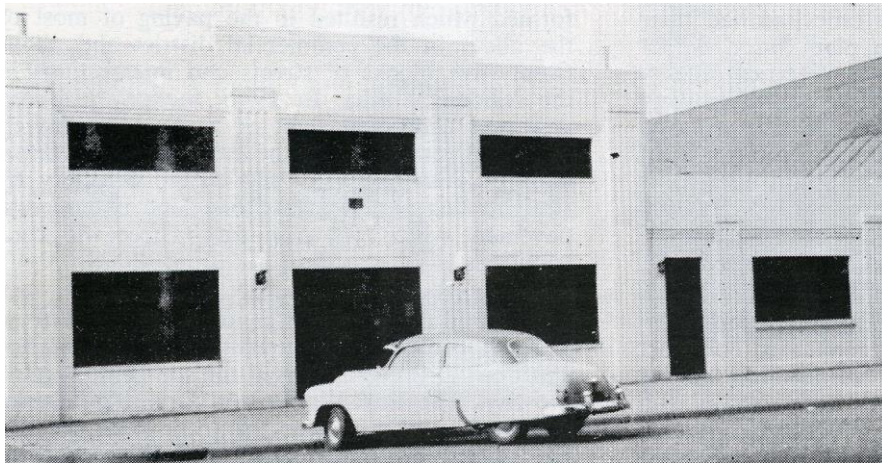


Figure 1: Tekamah Auditorium in 1954 (*Tekamah, 1854-1954*, pg.84).

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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.)

Entertainment

Politics/Government

Period of Significance

1938-1968

Significant Dates

1936 – excavation begins

1938 – auditorium completed

1950 – addition completed

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Works Progress Administration (WPA)

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 Tekamah Auditorium emerged out of a difficult era in this nation’s history. The Great Depression had been underway for six years before the project was selected by the Works Progress Administration (WPA), and nine years before it was completed. It was one of many thousands of construction projects that was designed and implemented in order to give underemployed workers a local opportunity to work and support their families. These efforts were made not to simply employ them for a short period of time, but to maintain a sense of

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national morale, maintain a work ethic and trades that were in danger of dying out, and to create infrastructure or a facility for a community that it could not provide for itself. Many opted for roads or sewer lines, and some opted for buildings of various types and uses. Tekamah chose an auditorium, and while the construction process was not without difficulties or delays, the outcome was a substantial, poured concrete community facility that would prove to be useful for the proceeding 80 years or more. It is emblematic of the New Deal effort across the country to keep the economy moving, to provide families with income, and communities with a facility or system or structure of which to be proud. This building is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with New Deal make work programs. It is locally significant, and its period of significance is from 1938, the date of its construction, to 1968, a date fifty years prior to today.

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

Historic Context of the Great Depression and New Deal

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

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

By December of 1932, farm prices were the lowest in Nebraska history. In addition, Nebraska, and the rest of the Midwest, was suffering from a severe drought that caused valuable topsoil to erode, damaged crops and reduced agricultural production. Nation-wide, there were more than 12 million people unemployed and in need of assistance. Twenty-five percent of the American labor force was jobless.² State governments were incapable of supporting the vast numbers of destitute citizens who required help. The Federal government was forced to intercede, and with the election of Franklin Delano Roosevelt in 1932, the New Deal was instituted. Roosevelt's New Deal policies came in many manifestations, from the Social Security Act that provided monthly pensions to the elderly to direct relief payments from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and perhaps most importantly public work relief projects that provided jobs to America's able-bodied unemployed. Some of these projects took the form of road construction, sewer repair, ditch digging, reforestation projects, and the construction of public buildings, among many other projects.³ Throughout much of the Roosevelt administration, from 1933 to 1940 when public assistance was most required, billions of dollars were spent on projects intended to provide the able-bodied unemployed with an opportunity to work. Under the Works Progress Administration, building programs led to the construction of 11,000 public buildings, including courthouses, firehouses, hospitals, gymnasiums, auditoriums, and schools, as well as over 100 airfields and 800

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

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

³ Page Smith, *Redeeming the Time: A People's History of the 1920s and the New Deal* (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1987), 598

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parks. They made repairs and improvements on more than 30,000 other pre-existing buildings, laid out 40,000 miles of public roads and repaired 150,000 miles of roads. They constructed 1,400 athletic fields and 1,800 swimming pools, and reforested 20,000 acres with trees and bushes.⁴

The Tekamah Auditorium is one such project. The National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 created the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works for the purpose of giving employment and enabling local and state governments to undertake public construction works that had been on hold during the early depression years.⁵ According to a study of work relief projects completed at the close of the Great Depression, public works projects were provided

“not primarily as a test of willingness to labor but rather as a means of conserving the skills, work habits, and morale of the able-bodied unemployed. Work-relief projects...are not conceived of merely as a means of frightening off applicants for relief. True work-relief undertakings therefore, cannot be selected in a haphazard fashion, emphasis is placed, rather, on securing projects which when completed will be of value to the community.”⁶

The WPA became the largest employer in the country, employing millions of mostly unskilled men to carry out projects throughout the country. The WPA’s initial appropriation in 1935 was for \$4.9 billion, or just less than seven percent of the Gross Domestic Product that year. Hourly wages were typically set to the prevailing wages in the region in which the project occurred. The program operated its own projects in cooperation with state or local governments, which were expected to provide between ten and thirty percent of the costs. Sometimes those costs were conveyed in the form of land or use of equipment, and had less to do with direct local investment.

As early as July 1935, the WPA and the Tekamah Fire Association investigated the possibility of constructing an auditorium in Tekamah that would also house the town’s fire-fighting apparatus.⁷ An application was submitted to the WPA requesting the erection of a \$25,000 building, requiring a local outlay of only \$6,000.⁸ The project was approved by the WPA within the next calendar year, and plans began to proceed. The community was “liberal with praise for the firemen who [are] sponsoring the long-needed improvement.”⁹

By the end of October 1936, the foundation was being excavated by unskilled WPA labor.¹⁰ Plans called for the building to be 50 by 140 feet, with a stage approximately 23 by 50 feet. The dance floor would accommodate 750 couples. The auditorium would be located on K Street across from the Presbyterian Church, on a block that had once been occupied by the opera house, which was lost to tornado thirty years earlier.

Construction proceeded slowly. In October 1937, the Burt County Herald reported that the wall forms for the concrete walls had been removed. Steel beams were put in place to support the roof. A kitchen, restrooms and boiler room was constructed underneath the stage. A tier of elevated platforms rose from the floor on either side of the main entrance. The newspaper acknowledged that the construction of the building had been a slow

⁴ Ibid., 814.

⁵ Arthur E. Burns and Edward A. Williams, *Federal Work, Security, and Relief Programs* (Washington D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1941), 70.

⁶ Ibid., 27.

⁷ *Burt County Herald*, 25 July 1935.

⁸ *Burt County Herald*, 12 September 1935.

⁹ *Burt County Herald*, 20 August 1936.

¹⁰ *Burt County Herald*, 5 November 1936.

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process, but encouraged its readers by saying that it would be well worth waiting for.¹¹ Unfortunately, the newspaper was unable to anticipate further delays. The money allotted by the WPA had not been sufficient for the construction of the building and providing for a boiler and furnishings. In April 1938, the WPA set aside more funds for the building, which would purchase light fixtures, the boiler, and furnishings, such as settees and stage curtains.¹² The curtains began to arrive in September 1938, and were installed. It is unclear if the need for additional funding or additional timing that the project required caused the firemen to alter their plans for the storage of their fire equipment, but it does seem clear that the 'shared space' portion of the plan never came to fruition. There is no indication within the building of a space set aside for the firemen's use, as there is in the Beatrice Auditorium of the same era, but the firemen did continue to see the project as their achievement. This can be seen in the dedication event that they hosted, as well as the granite marker that is placed prominently outside the door set in the sidewalk. In the end, it appears to have become simply an act of community service for them.

On November 30, 1938, the Tekamah Auditorium was dedicated with a ball sponsored by the firemen who supported the construction of the building. "Omaha's smartest dance orchestra," Freddy Ebener's 12-piece Orchestra and Lady Entertainer were hired to entertain the crowds that were sure to come. The firemen decided to forego any formal speeches of dedication in favor of enjoying the ball. The Burt County Herald declared,

"Tekamah now has an auditorium equal to the best to be found anywhere outside of the larger cities. The public should show their appreciation of what the firemen have made possible by buying tickets and attending the dedication ball."¹³

Two thousand people were estimated to have attended the ball, traveling from as far away as Lincoln, Omaha, Sioux City, Columbus, Fremont, Grand Island and West Point to attend the affair."¹⁴

In coming years, the Tekamah Auditorium would continue to serve as an important facility and community center for Tekamah. A very light search through the *Burt County Plaindealer* and other Nebraska newspapers as the decades passed showed the consistency of use of the building. The year after it opened, the community held a play, "Mystery at Midnight," at the auditorium as a fundraiser.¹⁵ In 1940, the *Nebraska State Journal* announced that the Burt County 4-H Club would hold their recognition banquet at the auditorium, with special guests from Lincoln and Omaha. The event became an annual event and was always held in the auditorium.¹⁶

In the midst of World War II, the University of Nebraska Extension Service set up the auditorium kitchen as a community canning center under the supervision of Miss Jessie Johnson. They donated the use of a pressure cooker to help with the work. Demonstrations were held on Tuesdays and Fridays.¹⁷ As the decades passed, the auditorium would be used for land auctions and other flea markets and rummage sales, large memorial services, dinners celebrating athletes and community leaders were held, and it became the place to come for flu shots and other immunizations for traveling clinics. Children had the opportunity to visit Santa at the auditorium and babysitting classes were held for teenagers who were looking to earn money while helping in the community.

¹¹ *Burt County Herald*, 21 October 1937.

¹² *Burt County Herald*, 14 April 1938.

¹³ *Burt County Herald*, 24 November 1938.

¹⁴ *Burt County Herald*, 1 December 1938.

¹⁵ *Nebraska State Journal*, 23 August 1939.

¹⁶ *Nebraska State Journal*, 22 March 1940.

¹⁷ *Nebraska State Journal*, 17 July 1943.

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The auditorium fills a niche in the community that no other building does. It is the hub around which much of the community's activities revolve, including events focused on children to meetings and sales targeting adults. It is important enough that the community has begun doing some strategic planning to determine how they might improve the building and how to pay for those improvements if plans move forward.

The Tekamah Auditorium is a historically significant building worthy of listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building is an attractive example of an Art Deco public building, a style that is relatively rare in Nebraska, particularly in northeastern Nebraska. Minor physical changes to the building preclude nomination of this WPA building under Criterion C for Architecture. However, the auditorium is significant for its association with Federal relief programs that sought to alleviate the extreme poverty of the American public during the Great Depression. Many jobs were created in a community that sorely needed them, and a lovely facility was constructed that has contributed to the livability of Tekamah as a small, charming community for the last eighty years.

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

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

Burt County Herald. July 25, 1935 – December 1, 1938.

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

Harris, Cyril M., ed. *Illustrated Dictionary of Historic Architecture*. New York: Dover Publications Inc., 1977.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1997.

Olson, James C., and Ronald C. Naugle. *History of Nebraska, 3rd Edition*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1997.

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

Tekamah Chamber of Commerce. *Tekamah, 1854-1954*. Ord, NE: Quiz Industries, 1954.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- 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 #

Primary location of additional data:

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

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Name of Property

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Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): BT06-046

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than one USGS Quadrangle _____

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

- | | | | | |
|----|----------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 1. | Latitude | <u>41°46'32.58"N</u> | Longitude | <u>96°13'19.47"W</u> |
| 2. | Latitude | _____ | Longitude | _____ |
| 3. | Latitude | _____ | Longitude | _____ |
| 4. | Latitude | _____ | Longitude | _____ |

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

Lot 3, Block 134, Tekamah, Burt County, Nebraska.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This is the land historically associated with the Tekamah Auditorium.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jill E. Dolberg
organization Nebraska State Historical Society date November 1, 2017
street & number 1500 R Street telephone 402-471-4773
city or town Lincoln state NE zip code 68508
email Jill.Dolberg@nebraska.gov

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.)

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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 Tekamah Auditorium

City or Vicinity Tekamah County Burt State Nebraska

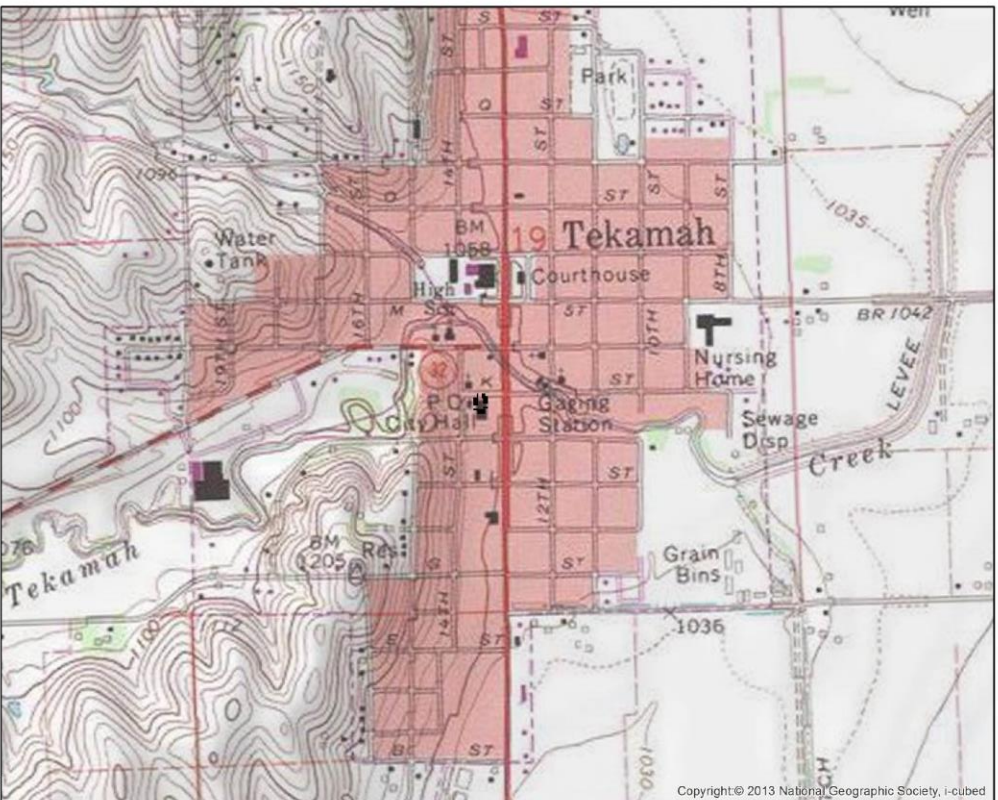
Photographer David Calease Date Photographed October 27, 2017

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

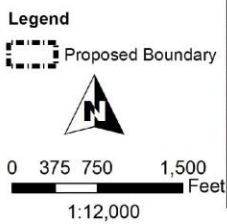
- Photo 1. Tekamah Auditorium, north façade; view south.
- Photo 2. Entrance lettering and WPA plaque; view south.
- Photo 3. Granite marker in sidewalk in front of auditorium entrance
- Photo 4. Rear elevation; view northeast.
- Photo 5. East elevation; view northwest.
- Photo 6. Auditorium with stage; view south.
- Photo 7. Auditorium bleachers; view north.
- Photo 8. Interior entry doors; view southwest.
- Photo 9. Auditorium stage with footlights.
- Photo 10. Kitchen in Addition; view south.
- Photo 11. Addition, kitchen; view south.
- Photo 12. Addition, front office; view north.

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Tekamah, Burt Co.,
Nebraska

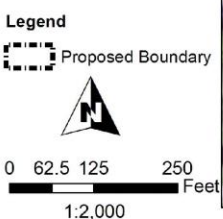


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Tekamah Auditorium
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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine 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.



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AUDITORIUM

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1000 S. 10TH ST.
TEKAMAH, WI 53091
(414) 885-2200



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 1/18/2018 Date of Pending List: 2/21/2018 Date of 16th Day: 3/8/2018 Date of 45th Day: 3/5/2018 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 3/5/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria:

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



January 8, 2018

Jim Gabbert
NPS-National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street, NW
Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

Re: Tekamah Auditorium, Tekamah, Burt County, NE

Dear Mr. Gabbert,

Enclosed is the complete nomination packet for the Tekamah Auditorium, located in Tekamah, Burt County, Nebraska. The enclosed contents are as follows:

- The signed first page of the Tekamah Auditorium nomination;
- One archival disk with the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Tekamah Auditorium to the National Register of Historic Places in PDF format; and
- One (1) disc with the photographs for the Tekamah Auditorium nomination.

If you have any questions regarding the submitted materials, feel free to contact me at the phone number or email address below.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "David L. Calease".

David L. Calease
National Register and Historic Marker Coordinator
Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office

Phone: 402-471-4775
Fax: 402-471-3100
david.calease@nebraska.gov

Enclosures (2): 1 disk with Nomination
1 disk with National Register Photographs

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PO Box 82554
Lincoln, NE 68501-2554
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