

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

T.C.D.C.  
4/11/92

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name KNUESSI BUILDING

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street & number 215-217 W. MAIN

not for publication

city, town OTTAWA

vicinity

state IL

code IL

county LA SALLE

code 099

zip code 61350

### 3. Classification

#### Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

#### Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

#### Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	_____ buildings
_____	_____ sites
_____	_____ structures
_____	_____ objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.  See continuation sheet.

William L. Whaley, SHPO  
Signature of certifying official

3-20-92  
Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

### 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE / TRADE - SPECIALTY STORE  
SOCIAL - MEETING HALL

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

WORK IN PROGRESS

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY

ITALIANATE

OTHER: RENAISSANCE REVIVAL

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT SHINGLES

other CAST IRON

WOOD

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

Knuessl Building

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The Knuessl Building is a Mid-Nineteenth Century brick commercial building, built approximately in 1868. The building is approximately 38' wide, 80' deep and 54' high. It is the largest and most prominent building in the middle of a block of commercial structures.

The building is built on a rubble limestone foundation. There is one foundation wall at the center of the building running front to back which divides the cellar area into 2 equal parts. The floor is dirt and the ceiling height is approximately 8'. Each of the stores above had access from the interior and there was a rear exterior stair to each of the cellars. Nothing appears to have been done with this unfinished space.

The ground floor consists of 2 stores. There is nothing left of the interior that would appear to be original. There is evidence that the ceilings were originally plaster and a tin ceiling had replaced the plaster. However, both of these have been removed. The latest ceiling was a suspended 2x4 lay in acoustical tile system. It appeared to have been installed in the late 1960's or early 70's.

The stair to the second floor is at the center of the facade and separates the two storefronts. This stairway is framed by cast iron columns and an arched top. The columns have Corinthian capitals. The missing parts will be recast and replaced.

The storefronts were changed around 1912. At this time the entry doors were moved from the center of the storefronts to one side,

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Knuessl Building

which provided one large window display area, rather than two smaller ones that the storefronts originally had. The west storefront had Luxfer prism glass above the display window. The east side had a pattern glass, of repeating design of small lens. The glass above the display windows was designed to redirect light rays farther back into the store.

The change of the storefront blends well with the facade and the slight difference in the two storefronts add interest to the symmetrical facade.

The second and third floor each have five semicircular limestone arched 3'6"x 9'0" high windows. The wood double-hung windows will be retained and made operable with minimum repairs, including scraping and painting. The rear of the stores have had some changes. The east store which originally contained Mr. Knuessl's Drug Store, still contains the original windows and door. The west store rear entrance has been changed. Only one original window remains. A window and door have been removed and a larger framed opening took their place. Another opening has been bricked up. This appears to have been a door to a small stair that let up to the second floor. The second floor rear originally had six double hung windows with segmental brick arches. The two center ones were narrower and are part of the rear stairway. One of these windows had the lower sections removed and the opening widened to accommodate a door for an added exterior wood stair. We had the stair removed and the brickwork and window rebuilt. The third floor has five semicircular brick arched windows that match the front windows. The rear facade is capped by a brick gable.

The second floor consists of an 8' foot wide hallway which ran front to back, in which 8 doors were located. The doors and trim are original, although part of this trim was cut and removed when suspended ceilings were added in the 1970's. The hallway received light from the center front window through a small room above the front stairs which has a pair of interior casement windows to allow

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Knuessl Building

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the light to enter the hallway. At the rear there is a pair of narrow windows that provide light at the rear of the hallway and on the stairs to the third floor. The bottom half of one of the narrow windows, and brick was removed to form a wider opening to accommodate a door. At the same time an exterior wood stair was added and the original rear stair from the ground floor to the second floor was removed. This appears to be done at a latter date because the trim and door does not match the 1912 remodeling. We have removed the exterior rear stair and restored the window and the interior back stair to the ground floor. This has restored the symmetry of the back of the building.

The second floor originally was office space. We feel that there were four suites of offices. The second and third floors were listed as storage in a 1907 insurance map, indicating that the original uses were no longer economically feasible or desirable. Knuessl took out a mortgage on the property in 1912. We feel it was at that time that the store fronts were changed and the second and third floors were remodeled into apartments.

Many and later changes have taken place in the remodeling and updating of the apartments, including lowering ceilings, paneling walls, and electrical lines, etc. The work done did not consider building codes, aesthetics, or craftsmanship. No concern was made of the integrity and style of the original building.

The original windows have been repaired and painted, and are all operable. Missing and damaged sections have been rebuilt. The original ceiling height of 12' on the second floor has been restored. All original trim that was in place has been retained and repaired. The interiors of the apartments including the electrical and plumbing have too many safety and health violations to be retained.

The third floor was originally a meeting hall. The meeting room was 38' wide, 60' deep and had a 16' ceiling. This room had stenciling on the upper walls, a border on the ceiling, and medallions around gas fixtures. Extensive roof leaks and previous remodeling's have destroyed and damaged much of this stenciling.

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Knuessl Building

Representative sections of stenciling have been removed for preservation purposes. The stencils have been traced to create new stencils that can be reused in the building. Most of the remaining stenciling has been left in place.

There is a stair at the center of the rear (south) wall that goes from the second to third floor. Flanking this stair are two smaller rooms which also lead into the large meeting room. The third floor also suffered the poor remodeling that was done on the second floor. This floor was divided into 4 apartments. There was also a second stairway construction in the hallway from the second to third floor. We feel that this work was also done in 1912.

The city of Ottawa does not have any records of permit for any of this work. Much of the latter remodeling does not conform to the building code. So it seems unlikely that workmen would have applied for a building permit.

The attic is reached by a stair at the southeast corner. The attic is unfinished and is formed by heavy timber trusses which clear spans from outside party wall to outside party wall. This allowed the meeting room to have no interior columns.

The roof is a peaked roof, with a hip on the front which is hidden by the cornice, and the rear elevation has a gable, which reflects the slope of the roof.

The remodeling and restoration of this building will provide 6 low income apartments, consisting of 4 one bedroom and 2 two bedroom units, two offices. These will be on the second and third floors. The ground floor will be two stores or commercial. The exterior brick work front and rear will be cleaned, spalled brick replaced and spot repointing done to retain the original character of the brick.

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Knuessl Building

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The wood windows are in fair to poor condition. These windows will be repaired and missing sashes and frames replaced, and the windows will be made operable and pointed.

The wood cornice is in good to fair condition. It requires minor repair and painting.

The 1912 storefronts are to be retained. The only repairs required will be to remove the aluminum siding above the display windows and rebuild the Luxfer Prism Glass windows and replace broken glass. On these windows, the metal frame surrounding each piece of glass has severely deteriorated and has come apart.

The front center door and frame to the second floor was part of a latter remodeling. Originally the bottom of the stairs were open without any door. This is evident in a 1893 photograph. We will replace this solid door and frame with a glass door with sidelights and transom to give the open feeling that the archway originally had.

On the interior, the original trim will be retained and repaired. Previous remodeling had used saws and axes to remove sections of trim where it interfered with lower ceilings and added partitions.

The plaster walls and ceilings have to be redone due to long standing roof and plumbing leaks. Paneling was glued and nailed to most walls, this further damaged them along with vandalism that occurred after the building was abandoned.

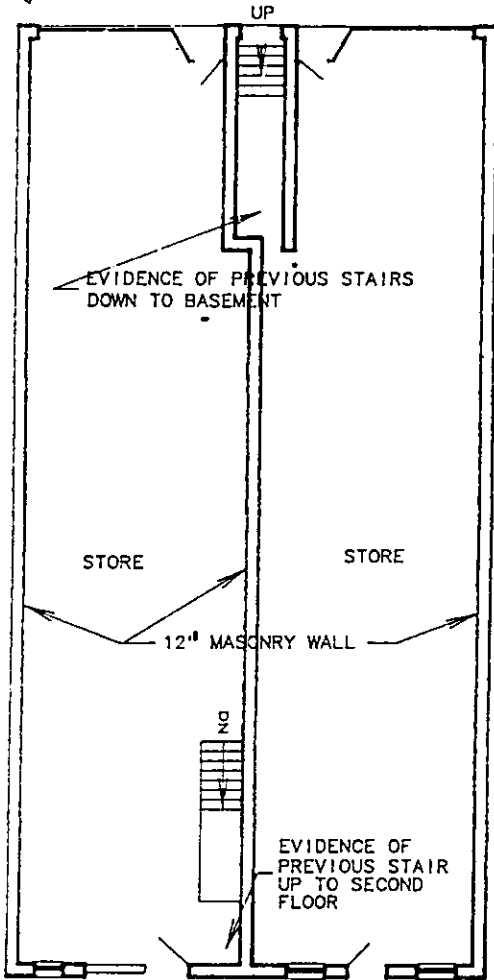
The plumbing, electrical, and heating systems will be redone and be entirely new.

The roof has been re-shingled and the gutters and downspouts have been replaced.

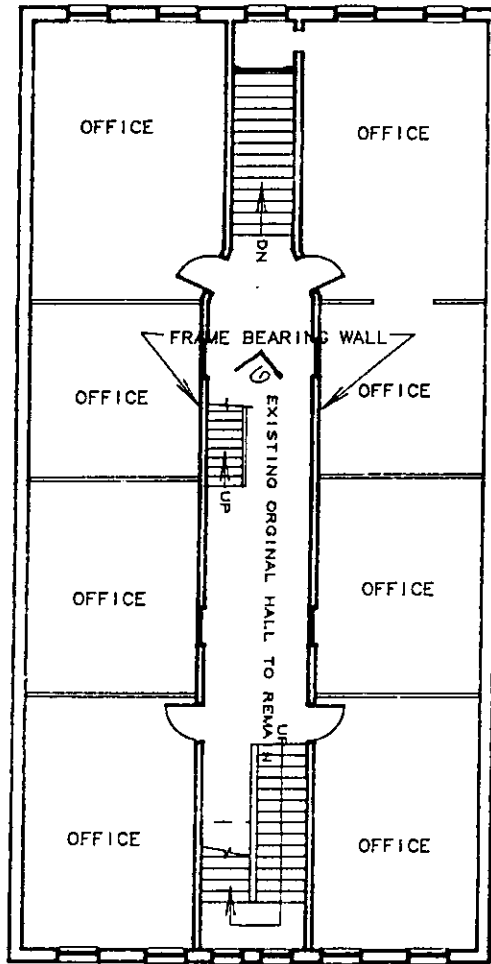
1  
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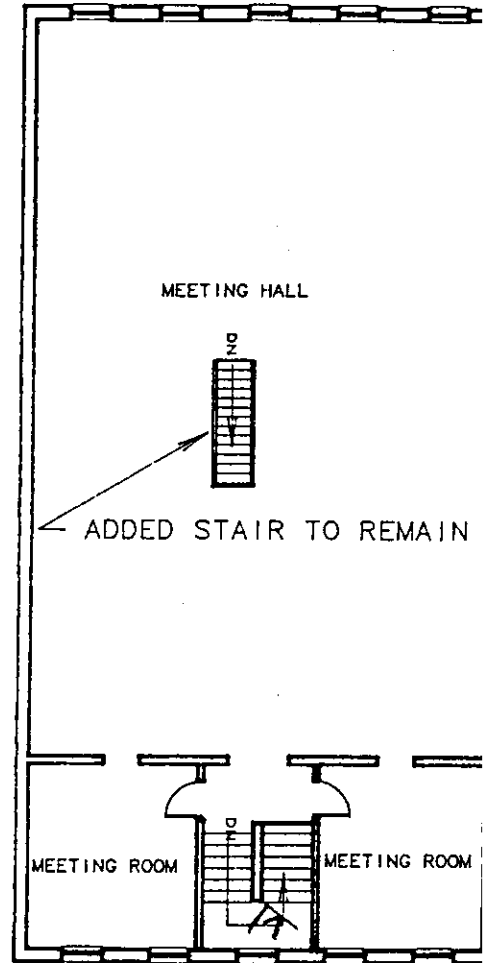
KNUESSL' BUILDING  
NORTH ELEVATION AND FRONT OF BUILDING



FIRST FLOOR



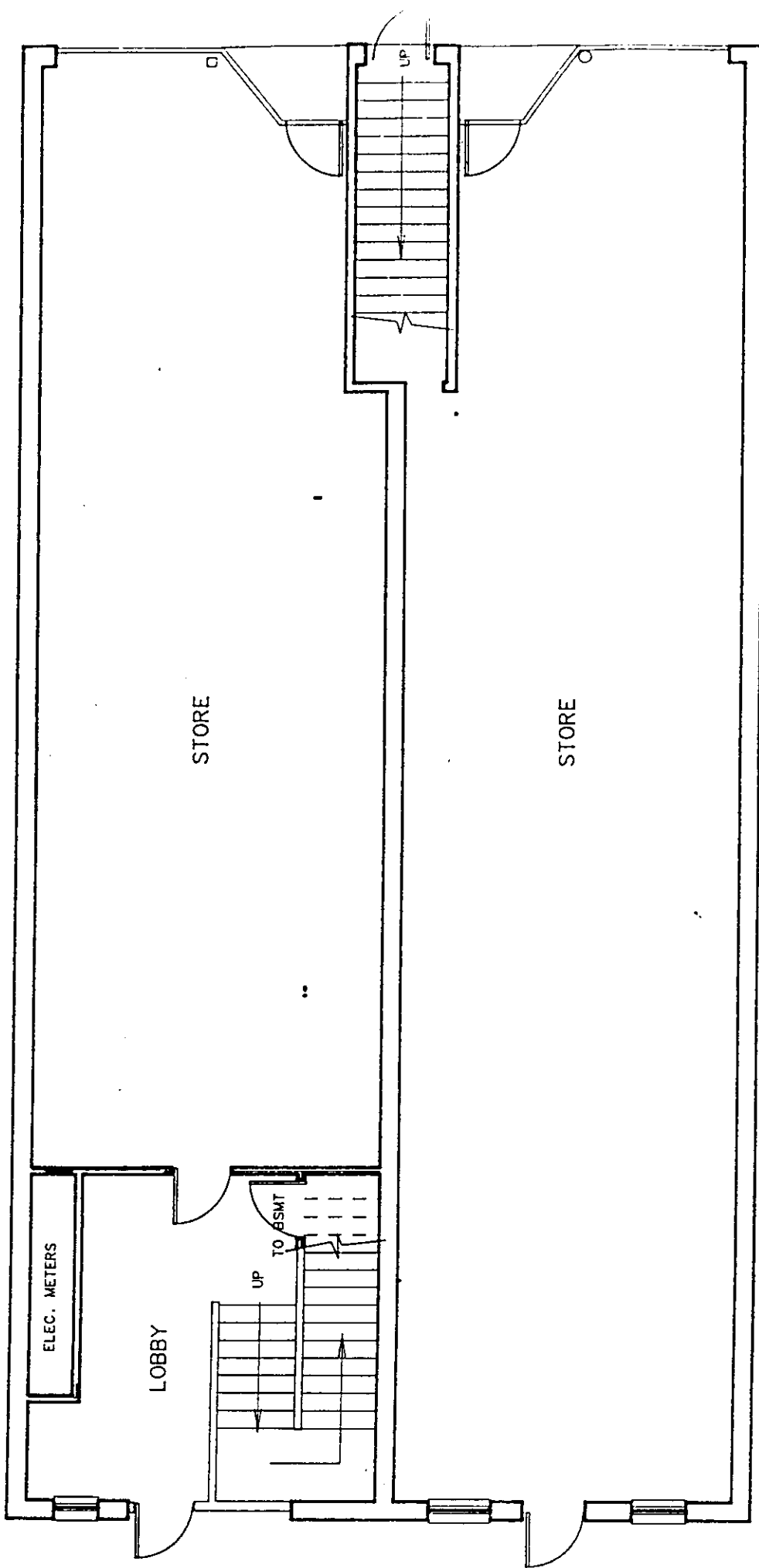
SECOND FLOOR



THIRD FLOOR

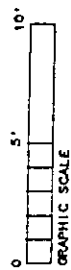
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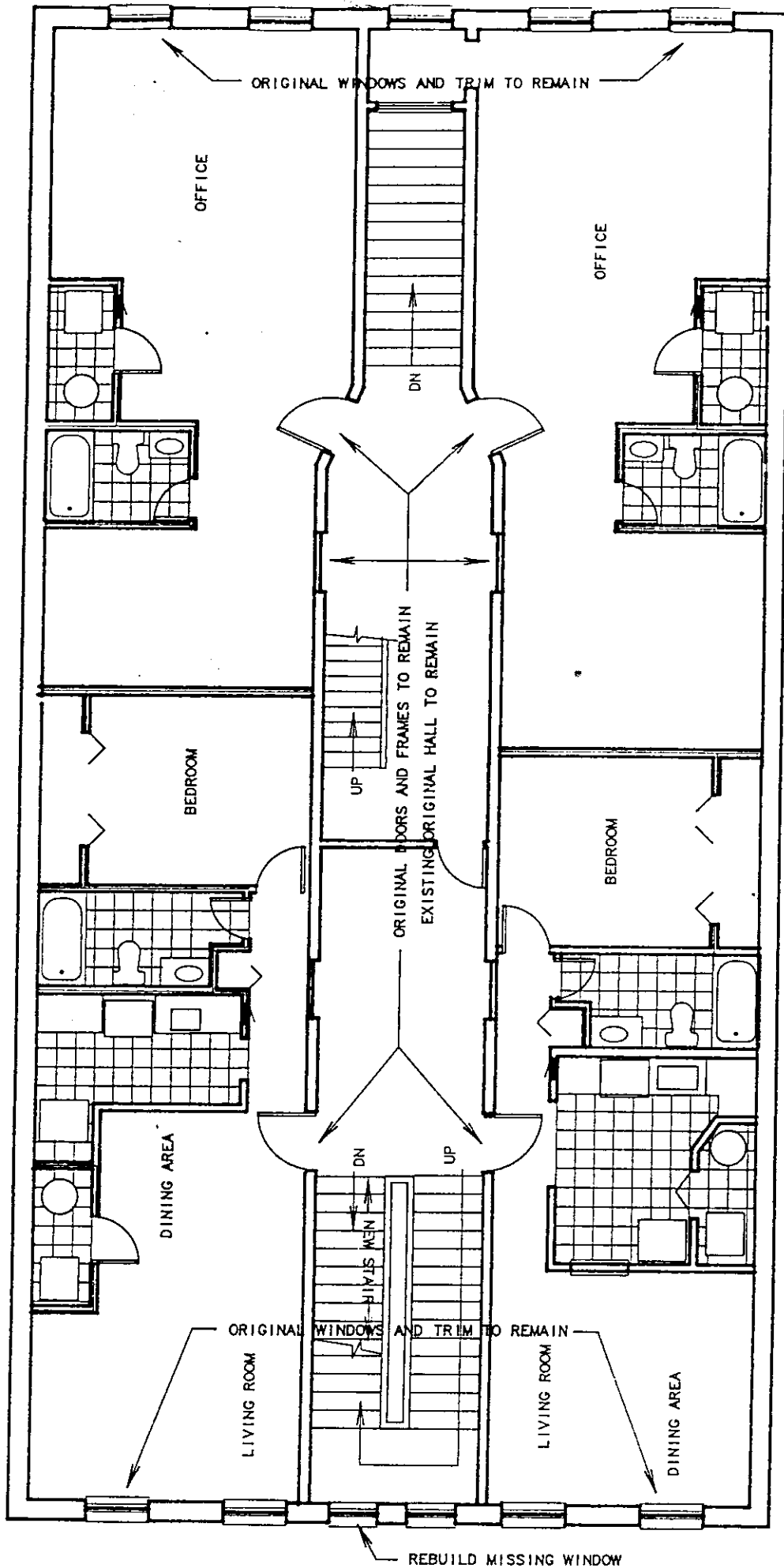


NORTH

# FIRST FLOOR PLAN, REMODELED

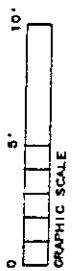


KNESSL BUILDING  
 215-219 W. MAIN ST.  
 OTTAWA II K1P 3E0

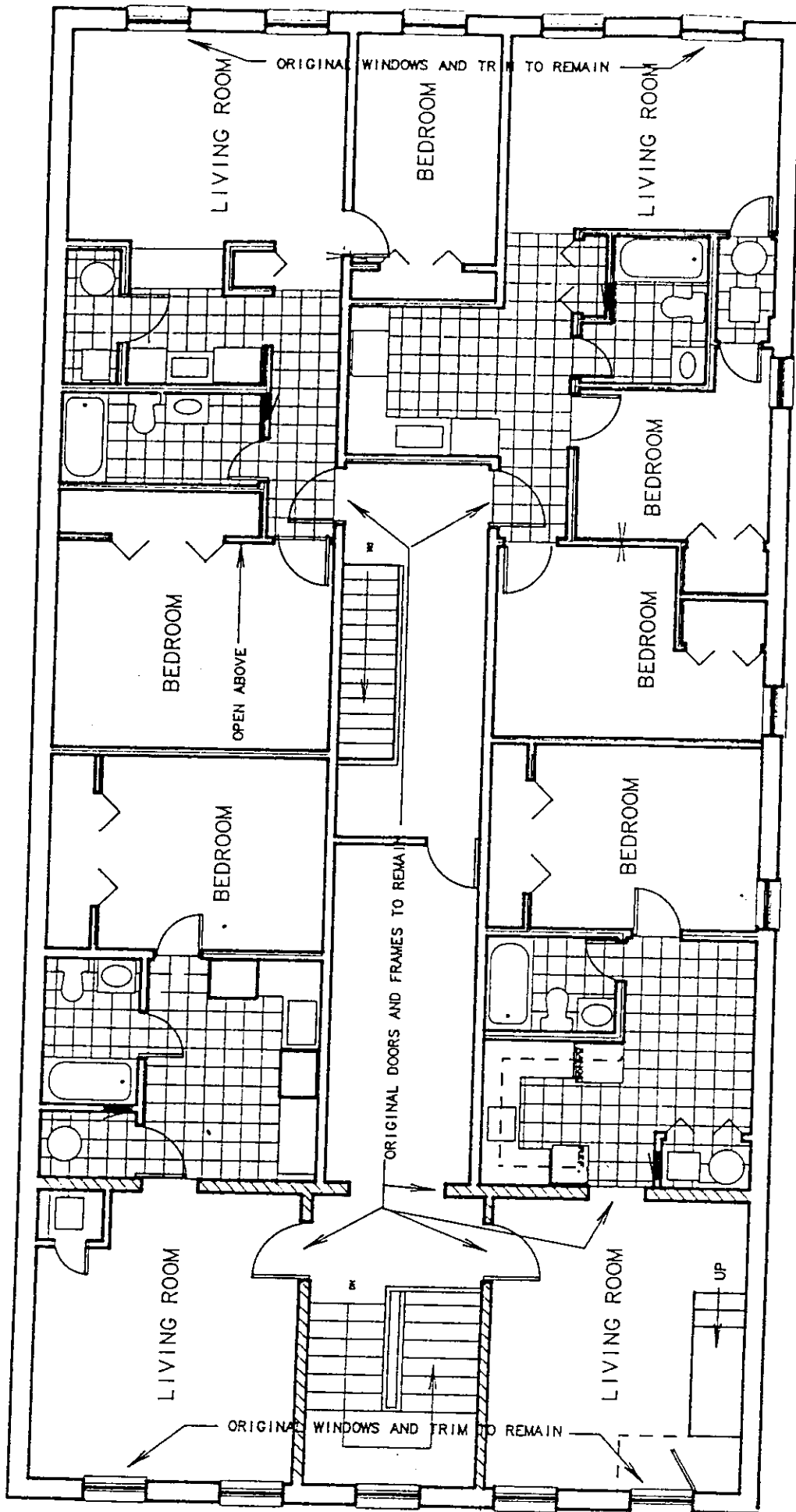


NORTH

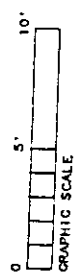
# SECOND FLOOR PLAN, REMODELED



KNUESSL BUILDING  
215-219 W. MAIN ST.  
OTTAWA IL. 61350



THIRD FLOOR PLAN, REMODELED



KNUESSL BUILDING  
215-219 W. MAIN ST.  
OTTAWA IL. 61350

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1868-1912

Significant Dates

1868

1912

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

Knuessl Building

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The Knuessl Building meets Criterion C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is a locally significant representation of mid-19th century commercial building design.

The Knuessl Building is a 3 story commercial building located at 215-217 W. Main Street, Ottawa, Illinois. It is located in the center of a block of commercial buildings. This red brick structure has a combination hip and gable roof and is the largest and most prominent building on the block. The Knuessl Building occupies a double lot, where as all other buildings on this block occupy a single lot. It and a smaller building adjacent to it are the only three story buildings left from that era.

The building is an example of transition from wood frame building to masonry building in the 1860's. The buildings in this block were designed to be facades and not as three-dimensional forms. The face of each building extended from property line to property line with the facade of one building butting up against the facade of the next. The Knuessl Building and the smaller three store buildings to the west of it are the best and only remaining examples of buildings with ornate wood cornices left in Ottawa. Most other buildings either have slight projecting brick cornices or have had their cornices removed. The Knuessl Building is the focal point and anchor for the entire block. This building is critical in retaining the historical character of Main Street. It's size and richness of texture of embellishments bring forth the animated design that reflects the Civil War era.

This mid-19th century commercial building design, was intended to emulate the Italian Renaissance style of the 15th and 16th century and specifically the city palaces. The palaces in general had a imposing appearance, with boldly projecting roof cornices crowning the walls. They were usually massive and substantial in appearance. Using details sparingly and concentrating the

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Knuessl Building

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pronounced features created a bold and simple design. The round arch windows are a structural and decorative feature that directly relates the Renaissance back to Roman times. The Renaissance was a superficial attempt to emulate the Roman grand manor and symmetry. The wood cornice exhibits the fine craftsmanship that was available in the 1860's. It produced an effect that was in harmony with the ideals of the Renaissance era.

The commercial development of Ottawa began in the 1840's. It's development coincided with the growth of trade on the Illinois and Michigan canal.

The building was built by Maxmillion Knuessl (1821-1889). Mr. Knuessl was born in Germany and came to Ottawa in 1855. He was educated as a Druggist in his native land and opened a store in Ottawa. He had a reputation as a precise and accurate Pharmacist. The 1855 Ottawa directory listed him on this block. Addresses were not listed until 1866. Mr. Knuessl married Miss. Christine Rupp in Ottawa in 1855. His wife also emigrated from Germany. They had six children, three of which attended the Chicago College of Pharmacy and joined their father's business.

Mr. Maxmillion Knuessl and Mr. Michael Formhals (the owner of the adjacent property to the east) signed an Article of Agreement on June 15, 1867. This agreement set forth the terms by which the party walls of the proposed building were to be used and shared. Mr. Knuessl was to erect a 3 story building with a cellar and Mr. Formhals was to build a 2 story building with a cellar to the east of the Knuessl Building. The Knuessl Drug Store continued at 215 W. Main Street until the children moved the business in 1895. The Knuessl Brothers Drug Store continued as a viable commercial venture into the 1940's.

Another business located in the Knuessl Building from 1873 to 1874, was that of the cabinet and furniture maker, Mr. F. H. Bestman. The third floor hall was used by the First Presbyterian Church from 1868 until 1870 when the congregation built their own church.

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Section number 8 Page 3

Knuessl Building

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In 1873 the hall was leased by Mr. Seth Willis, a Civil War veteran, for his dance studio. Mr. Willis was widely known and provided dancing instruction for 40 years.

The Knuessl's took out a mortgage on the property in 1912. According to public records, the upper two floors were listed in a 1907 Insurance Map as storage areas. Later records call these floors apartments. We feel that it was the proceeds of this mortgage that allowed the Knuessl's to make the second and third floor into a revenue producing apartments, and also remodeling the ground floor. This remodeling moved the store entry doors next to the center stair. The new store fronts provided one large display window for each store replacing the two smaller ones with a center door that they originally had. The remodeled store fronts blend well into the facade, and are a minor element in the overall composition of the building. There is no Building Department record of any changes from the original construction since being built in 1868.

A bar called the Winsor Tap was the last occupant of the ground floor. This bar was in business from the late 1950's to the early 1980's. When the Winsor Tap left, it gutted the interior leaving nothing behind. The store space has been vacant since then.

From the later 1950's onward, the Knuessl Building suffered the same neglect and decay as did other building on Main Streets across the nation. The bar on the ground floor left several years ago and the apartments on the second and third floor deteriorated attracting only undesirable tenants. Even they drifted away leaving the building abandoned for several years.

As Ottawa grew, commercial development shifted north away from Main Street. This over the long period of time was beneficial to Main Street's architecture. In the new center of town more changes have come more rapidly. Buildings were modernized to keep up with changing fashion.

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Knuessl Building

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The block that the Knuessl Building is in remains remarkably intact. There has been some covering of original facades and ground floor remodeling on a number of the buildings; but the overall historical character and makeup of the block has been retained.

The in-fill storefronts were the only part of the facade that was remodeled in 1912. The remodeling kept the traditional storefront idea of emphasizing the display windows and entry door. The storefronts have a simple and straight forward decoration which blends well with the total facade. It keeps with the original functional reasons to allow the maximum amount of natural light into the space. It also allowed shoppers to look through the storefront rather than at it. The customers had full view of the store, both of the merchandise displays and the interior space.

The facades of the adjacent buildings are treated in a similar manner. They reflect this period of commercial development and the Knuessl Building is a typical example. The facade has a very practical function and layout. The glass store fronts allowed displays to entice customers into the shop. Larger glass areas maximized the amount of light to penetrate the interior of the store and allowed viewing merchandise in the deep space.

The Knuessl Building and the adjacent building to the west, are the only two buildings remaining that still retain their cornices, arched windows and open store fronts. It stands today as one of the most intact Mid-Nineteenth century commercial buildings in Ottawa.



**9. Major Bibliographical References**

CITY OF OTTAWA MAP 1853 AT OTTAWA CITY HALL  
SANBORN INSURANCE MAPS - 1875, 1883, 1888, & 1907  
LONGSTRETH, RICHARD THE BUILDING OF MAIN STREET  
PRESERVATION PRESS, 1987  
OTTAWA CITY DIRECTORIES - 1855 TO 1900  
THE REPUBLICAN TIME OTTAWA THEN AND NOW 1914  
WHIGGEN, MARCUS AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE SINCE 1780 1969  
M.I.T. PRESS  
RIFKIND, CAROL MAIN STREET THE FACE OF URBAN AMERICA  
HARPER & ROW 1977  
FLETCHER, BANISTER, A HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE  
SCRIBERS, 1963  
GIEDION, SIGFRIED, SPACE, TIME AND ARCHITECTURE  
HARVARD PRESS, 1963

See continuation sheet

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreeage of property LESS THAN ONE ACRE

**UTM References**

A 16 345780 45781540  
 Zone Easting Northing

C \_\_\_\_\_

B \_\_\_\_\_  
 Zone Easting Northing

D \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

THE WEST HALF OF THE WEST HALF OF LOT 2 AND THE EAST HALF OF THE EAST HALF OF LOT 3 IN BLOCK 17, ORIGINAL TOWN OF OTTAWA IN THE COUNTY OF LA SALLE STATE OF ILLINOIS  
OTTAWA CODE 21-11-407-007

See continuation sheet

**Boundary Justification**

THIS IS THE PROPERTY HISTORICALLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE KNUESSL BUILDING.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title JAMES EDWARD COLLINS, OWNER  
 organization NONE date JANUARY 23, 1992  
 street & number 419 RANDOLPH telephone (708) 848-1686  
 city or town OAK PARK state IL zip code 60302



# United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
P.O. BOX 37127  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO:

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to inform you that the following properties have been entered in the National Register of Historic Places. For further information call 202/343-9542.

RECEIVED  
MAY 29 1992

MAY 22 1992

## PRESERVATION SERVICES

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 5/11/92 THROUGH 5/15/92

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number NHL Status, Action, Date, Multiple Name

- ALASKA, FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH-CENSUS AREA, Discovery Claim on Pedro Creek, Mile 16.5 Steese Hwy., Fairbanks vicinity, 92000498, NOMINATION, 5/13/92
- ALASKA, FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH-CENSUS AREA, Rose Building, 520 Church St., Fairbanks, 92000444, NOMINATION, 5/11/92
- CALIFORNIA, EL DORADO COUNTY, Tahoe Meadows, US 50 between Ski Run Blvd. and Park Ave., South Lake Tahoe, 90000555, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION, 5/11/92
- DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STATE EQUIVALENT, US Chamber of Commerce Building, 1615 H St., NW., Washington, 92000499, NOMINATION, 5/13/92
- FLORIDA, BREVARD COUNTY, Community Chapel of Melbourne Beach, 501 Ocean Ave., Melbourne Beach, 92000505, NOMINATION, 5/14/92
- ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Belden Stratford Hotel, 2300 N. Lincoln Park West, Chicago, 92000485, NOMINATION, 5/11/92
- ILLINOIS, LA SALLE COUNTY, Knuessl Building, 215--217 W. Main, Ottawa, 92000486, NOMINATION, 5/11/92
- ILLINOIS, LAKE COUNTY, Deerpath Inn, 255 E. Illinois Rd., Lake Forest, 92000482, NOMINATION, 5/11/92
- INDIANA, HANCOCK COUNTY, New Palestine School, Larrabee St. at jct. with Depot St., New Palestine, 91000791, REMOVAL, 3/17/92
- KENTUCKY, HENDERSON COUNTY, South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District, Roughly bounded by Washington, Center, S. Green, Jefferson, S. Main and Water Sts., Henderson, 92000500, NOMINATION, 5/11/92
- KENTUCKY, JEFFERSON COUNTY, L & N Steam Locomotive No. 152, 1837 E. River Rd., Louisville, 74000883, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION, 5/13/92
- LOUISIANA, LIVINGSTON PARISH, Decareaux House, 16021 LA 16, French Settlement, 92000507, NOMINATION, 5/14/92 (Louisiana's French Creole Architecture MPS)
- LOUISIANA, LIVINGSTON PARISH, Cuitreau House, 16825 LA 16, French Settlement, 92000508, NOMINATION, 5/14/92 (Louisiana's French Creole Architecture MPS)
- LOUISIANA, LIVINGSTON PARISH, Lobell, Adam, House, 15715 LA 16, French Settlement, 92000509, NOMINATION, 5/14/92 (Louisiana's French Creole Architecture MPS)
- LOUISIANA, POINTE COUPEE PARISH, Bergeron, Valmont, House, LA 414, Jarreau vicinity, 92000512, NOMINATION, 5/14/92 (Louisiana's French Creole Architecture MPS)
- LOUISIANA, ST. JAMES PARISH, Craugnard Farms Plantation House, 5825 LA 18, St. James vicinity, 92000510, NOMINATION, 5/14/92 (Louisiana's French Creole Architecture MPS)
- LOUISIANA, ST. JAMES PARISH, Little Texas, 2834 LA 44, Paulina vicinity, 92000511, NOMINATION, 5/14/92 (Louisiana's French Creole Architecture MPS)
- MISSOURI, COLE COUNTY, Jefferson City Community Center, 608 E. Dunklin St., Jefferson City, 92000503, NOMINATION, 5/14/92
- NEBRASKA, BOONE COUNTY, US Post Office--Albion, 310 W. Church St., Albion, 92000475, NOMINATION, 5/11/92 (Nebraska Post Offices which contain Section Artwork MPS)
- NEBRASKA, COLFAX COUNTY, US Post Office--Schuyler, 119 E. 11th St., Schuyler, 92000476, NOMINATION, 5/11/92 (Nebraska Post Offices which contain Section Artwork MPS)
- NEBRASKA, DAWES COUNTY, US Post Office--Crawford, 144 Main St., Crawford, 92000477, NOMINATION, 5/11/92 (Nebraska Post Offices which contain Section Artwork MPS)
- NEBRASKA, FILLMORE COUNTY, US Post Office--Geneva, 202 N. 9th St., Geneva, 92000478, NOMINATION, 5/11/92 (Nebraska Post Offices which contain Section Artwork MPS)
- NEBRASKA, HOLT COUNTY, US Post Office--O'Neill, 204 N. 4th St., O'Neill, 92000479, NOMINATION, 5/11/92 (Nebraska Post Offices which contain Section Artwork MPS)
- NEBRASKA, KEARNEY COUNTY, US Post Office--Minden, 410 N. Minden St., Minden, 92000471, NOMINATION, 5/11/92 (Nebraska Post Offices which contain Section Artwork MPS)
- NEBRASKA, KEITH COUNTY, US Post Office--Ogallala, 301 N. Spruce St., Ogallala, 92000481, NOMINATION, 5/11/92 (Nebraska Post Offices which contain Section Artwork MPS)
- NEBRASKA, NEMAHIA COUNTY, US Post Office--Auburn, 1320 Courthouse Ave., Auburn, 92000480, NOMINATION, 5/11/92 (Nebraska Post Offices which contain Section Artwork MPS)
- NEBRASKA, PAWNEE COUNTY, US Post Office--Pawnee City, 703 C St., Pawnee City, 92000472, NOMINATION, 5/11/92 (Nebraska Post Offices which contain Section Artwork MPS)
- NEBRASKA, THAYER COUNTY, US Post Office--Hebron, 145 N. 15th St., Hebron, 92000473, NOMINATION, 5/11/92 (Nebraska Post Offices which contain Section Artwork MPS)
- NEBRASKA, WEBSTER COUNTY, US Post Office--Red Cloud, 300 N. Webster, Red Cloud, 92000474, NOMINATION, 5/11/92 (Nebraska Post Offices which contain Section Artwork MPS)