

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 Bohning Memorial Auditorium

Other names/site number BF11-022; Ravenna City Auditorium

Name of related multiple property listing New Deal Era Resources in Nebraska

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & Number 112 W Genoa Street

City or town Ravenna State Nebraska County Buffalo

Not for publication ☐ Vicinity ☐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

SHPO/Director

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):

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

Bohning Memorial Auditorium

Buffalo County, Nebraska

Name of Property

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	
1	0	Buildings
		Sites
		Structures
		Objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: Auditorium

RECREATION AND CULTURE: Sports Facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: Auditorium

RECREATION AND CULTURE: Sports Facility

7. Description**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER

Vernacular

Materials (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Brick

Bohning Memorial Auditorium

Buffalo 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 Bohning Memorial Auditorium is located in Ravenna, Buffalo County, Nebraska, approximately 125 miles west of Lincoln, Nebraska, the state capitol. The city of Ravenna had a population of 1,441 as of the 2020 census. Ravenna is located near the South Loup River in the northeast corner of Buffalo County which is characterized by flat and low rolling hills. The Bohning Memorial Auditorium is located one block to the west of the central business district of Ravenna. To the north of the auditorium on the same block are several houses and the Ravenna Public Library. The area to the west is primarily residential, while the area to the south and east consists of commercial properties. The one-story with basement auditorium is constructed from red brick in a common bond pattern. The auditorium has been modified with modern replacement windows and doors, and an addition was made after a fire damaged the auditorium started in a neighboring building. Overall though the property possesses good historic integrity, and retains many of its character-defining features.

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

Exterior:

The one-story Bohning Memorial Auditorium is situated with the front (south) facade to W Genoa Street. Measuring approximately 100' by 60' the originally rectangular plan building has a small one-story brick addition centrally located on the east side of the building, and parking is provided on the remainder of the east side of the lot. The primary facade of the auditorium is built with a concrete sidewalk along Alba Street and W Genoa Street with a small concrete ramp and modern rail leading to the front door. The front door and windows have been replaced by a modern aluminum door and windows. Originally the wood windows were 9 over 9 sashes and the door was a wood 8 lite double door centrally located on the facade. Two large windows are located to the east and west of the front doors with three smaller windows located above the central door. This central window has also been replaced with a modern aluminum window. Separating the doorway from the windows above is the original name block identifying "Bohning Memorial 1934", with historic globe sconces located on each side. Above the central window is a large semi-circular bonded arch with an infill of zig-zag pattern in brick down to the window header. Traversing horizontally around the south and west facades and also along the large central arch on the front facade is a decorative soldier course with brick dentil details. A brick parapet is accentuated with dentils and capped with concrete coping. The roof is gabled with a bitumen surface.

The west facade has an entrance on the southwest corner which was historically the entrance for ticketed events. The original doors in this entryway were 8-lite double doors but have been updated with modern aluminum. Six windows line the west side, all of which have been updated with aluminum replacements. A modern emergency door is located toward the north side of the facade which leads from inside near the stage entrance. Another modern door is farther to the north of the emergency door, and is for direct access down to the basement meeting hall. Five engaged brick pilasters are spaced out buttressing the west facade. Moving around to the rear of the building is a large unadorned brick step parapeted wall. A row of small window openings to the basement extends along the base of this wall, most of which are boarded over with the historic wood window beneath. Two window openings that would lead to behind the stage are boarded over as well.

The east facade of the auditorium was constructed originally abutting another city building which subsequently burnt in 1979. Damage to the auditorium building was repaired with the facade cleaned up, some new bricks laid, and a coating of stucco and metal applied on the exterior that was previously a shared wall. By the early-1980s the addition consisting of bathrooms and a small kitchenette were made, adding increased functionality to the auditorium. This brick-clad addition is simple and relatively unadorned with a door leading to the parking lot on the east and another door leading to the south from the bathroom lobby area. The brick exterior does have a horizontal soldier band with dentils mimicking the horizontal band from the auditorium's front and west facades.

Bohning Memorial AuditoriumBuffalo County, Nebraska**Name of Property****County and State***Interior:*

Entering the auditorium through the front door, the occupant immediately is inside the main auditorium hall. The historic wood floors are present, although the ceiling consists of modern drop ceiling tiles. The large auditorium space is essentially the same as it was originally designed, being a simple large hall capable of hosting a variety of functions. To the southwest corner of the room is a small vestibule entry which was originally used as a ticket entryway. The primary visual draw of the room is to the north wall where the main stage is elevated above the auditorium floor. Placed in a historic door opening, a modern emergency door to the outside is located near the front of the hall stage. The stage is accessed by a small doorway to the west with historic wood stairs leading to the historic wood floored stage. A dressing space and storage area flank the stage and are currently used for storage. A small door from the stage area leads back to the stairs down to the basement. The basement hall was originally designed for use by the American Legion and a row of small basement windows on the north facade provided natural lighting. A dedicated entrance leads down to the basement which possesses a basic hall with some mechanical equipment.

Leading off of the east wall of the auditorium are two doorways to the 1980s addition. Originally the entire lot consisted of a city building which the auditorium was built next to with its east wall abutting. The 1979 fire in the building next door which was used as the city hall and garage at that time resulted in a total loss for the city, and moderate damage to the east wall and part of the ceiling of the auditorium. The auditorium was repaired with the shared wall stuccoed and clad in metal, and an addition was made creating two new doorways connecting a small galley kitchenette and a room with modern men and women's toilets, a janitor's closet, and a water fountain.

Integrity

The New Deal Era Resources in Nebraska MPDF lists the requirements for registration in terms of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association; the Bohning Memorial Auditorium satisfies all of these requirements. Of major concern is the property's association with a New Deal-era program. The auditorium was constructed using Civil Works Administration labor, satisfying that requirement. The property must not only possess New Deal significance but also retain sufficient integrity to convey its association with the New Deal. The auditorium's original principal building materials, the roof, the fenestration patterns, the decoration and detailing, and the interior spaces have been preserved. The basic exterior shape (the massing) has been preserved, with the only exterior addition being on the side, which when originally constructed, had a building adjoining it. All of the alterations made to the interior of the building are within the parameters of the MPDF's requirements. While the exterior windows and doors were updated, they have retained the original openings. Modern HVAC and drop ceilings were installed following the 1979 fire damage. Despite the modifications, the overall property maintains its historic integrity and appears much as it did originally when opened in 1934.

Bohning Memorial Auditorium

Buffalo County, Nebraska

Name of Property

County and State

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.
- ☐ **E** A reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☒ **F** A commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** Less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Entertainment/Recreation

Social History

Period of Significance

1934-1972

Significant Dates

1934

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

John Helleberg - Architect

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 Bohning Memorial Auditorium in Ravenna was constructed thanks in large part to a bequest from a local resident and the labor granted by the Civil Works Administration. Not only did the local community benefit by finally having an auditorium hall, but also the local men benefited from employment during one of the lowest points of the Great

Bohning Memorial AuditoriumBuffalo County, Nebraska**Name of Property****County and State**

Depression. The Civil Works Administration was one of the first work relief programs enacted as part of the New Deal. The CWA was an early prototype for the later a more well-known Works Projects Administration (WPA). The Bohning Memorial Auditorium is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion A for its historical significance in the area of recreation. The auditorium is being listed under the MPDF "New Deal Era Resources in Nebraska." Additionally, criteria consideration F is marked because the property does commemorate Mr. Bohning, the donor for the building, but the primary significance of the building lies in its status as an auditorium and not as a commemorative property, meaning that this is still eligible for listing under Criterion A.

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

The origin of the Bohning Memorial Auditorium begins many years before the first brick was laid. German immigrant Fredrick William Bohning came to America in 1869, living briefly in Iowa before settling on a homestead claim in Buffalo County, Nebraska in the 1880s. By the time he reached old age he had no nearby living relatives and was growing sick. Local physician Dr. Dickinson who provided care to Bohning, also happened to be the mayor of Ravenna, and made the suggestion for Bohning to bequeath his estate to the city of Ravenna for the construction of a future building to benefit the people.¹ Bohning had no objection to the idea and willed his estate to the city. Upon his death in 1925 the city received approximately \$5,000 which was to be used for the construction of a municipal building.² The amount of money, however, was generally considered to be too inadequate for the construction of a building so in the late 1920s a petition circulated in the community to utilize Bohning's money for constructing a municipal pool.³ The obvious issue was Bohning's will stated the money was to be used for a building, with no mention of a pool. The legality of using the money for a pool was questioned for several years by lawyers for the city, and slowly the idea was dropped.

As the nation entered the 1930s, the effects of a struggling agricultural focused economy were soundly felt by many citizens in Ravenna. With the announcement that labor would be available for projects under the CWA, many communities began discussing project ideas. While most ideas concerned road improvements and other types of earth moving that required significant manual labor some suggestions were made for the construction of buildings, mostly rural schools, and in Ravenna, an auditorium. As Ravenna's local newspaper observed on December 1st, the Civil Works Administration pledges money for job creation, but not materials. Bohning's legacy money was not enough to support the construction of a building entirely, however, it would be an ample amount to purchase building materials if labor costs could be granted by the CWA.⁴ Given that Buffalo County was one of 14 counties in the state lucky enough to have grants made, a local committee decided it was worth a shot to apply for a grant. Within a week, the Buffalo County CWA Board approved \$6,000, out of the \$40,000 the county was to receive. With the combination of Bohning's money, \$5,000 dedicated to materials, and the CWA labor grant for \$6,000 it was hoped there would be enough funds to make a decent auditorium. At a public meeting with the Kearney architect who worked on many of the local CWA projects, John Helleberg, it was publicly confirmed that, "the available money will be sufficient to build a nice, though extremely plain building."⁵

Many of the CWA projects in Buffalo County were simple manual labor jobs, that could begin work immediately, while others such as Ravenna's auditorium required the ordering and assembly of building materials prior to construction. With the final go-ahead given on December 9th, many of the simpler projects started the following Monday on the 11th. By Friday the 15th, a total of 285 men had been assigned jobs throughout Buffalo County, and the number kept rising, even though work had yet to start on Ravenna's auditorium. The CWA jobs offered local unemployed men a total of 30 hours of work a week, at a rate of 40 cents an hour.⁶ Locals in Ravenna in need of jobs had to wait as bricks and wood were brought in, and while the final building plans were completed.

¹ R. Pabian, J. Frye, and L. Johnsten, *Memories : Ravenna business firms to 1986* (Ravenna, 1986) pg. 21.

² "CWA Auditorium Would Cost City & Taxpayer Nothing." *Ravenna News*, 8 December 1933, pg. 1.

³ "Swimming Pool a Possibility." *Ravenna News*, 14 August 1925, pg. 1.

⁴ "Civil Works May Grant Money for New Municipal Hall." *Ravenna News*, 1 December 1933, pg. 1.

⁵ "Received Notice of \$6,000 CWA Grant for Auditorium." *Ravenna News*, 15 December 1933, pg. 1.

⁶ "Men Start Work on Several CWA Projects." *Shelton Clipper*, 14 December 1933, pg. 1.

Bohning Memorial Auditorium

Buffalo County, Nebraska

Name of Property**County and State**

After two weeks of waiting, materials and men were finally ready for the groundbreaking on Ravenna's auditorium which took place December 26, 1933.⁷ About 60 men worked for CWA on the Ravenna auditorium every day. In order to have so many men working on the relatively small site, three shifts were organized and electric lights set up. Quickly the trees and brush were removed and the basement was dug. During early construction the building was slightly elongated from the original plans thanks to a donation from the American Legion, who asked for regular use of the basement as a meeting hall. By January 20th, 1934 bricks were being laid, and the bricklaying crew, which averaged 6 to 10 men, were reported to be making steady progress.⁸ Workers on the project were reported to be mostly Ravenna men, although some came from as far away as Kearney and Shelton. Overall Buffalo County's CWA efforts were regarded as yielding "very satisfactory" results with a report of 468 men on the CWA payroll by the end of January 1934.⁹ At this point in time though the greatest worry was not if they had enough men to complete the project, but if they had enough time, as the federal deadline for funds to be expended was set for February 15, 1934.

Workers continued at a feverish pace, laying bricks, pouring concrete, plastering walls, and constructing the stage for the auditorium. CWA superintendent contractor J.E. Kaufman stated that the weather had been quite mild allowing for work to continue so quickly. By February 9th only one and a half days were deemed lost due to winter weather.¹⁰ Eventually February 15th arrived, the federally set date when funding ran out for CWA labor, and the intended date of completion for the auditorium. The state of the building by the end of that day was completed brick walls, a finished basement, doors and windows installed, heating connected, and roofing completed. The only outstanding work was laying the maple floors, and trimming some doors and windows, in total an estimated one week worth of work.¹¹ As the money for labor ended workers laid down their tools and waited to hear if additional money would be provided to finish the project. Within a week funding was reapproved, and an allotment of 15 men was made for completing the remaining work on the Ravenna auditorium and given a deadline of two weeks before the CWA would reallocate the men to other jobs around the county.¹²

The final tasks to complete the auditorium progressed smoothly and the project was done. A formal opening of the "Bohning Memorial Auditorium" was held March 19th, 1934. Visitors came from all around in what was said to be, "one of the largest crowds in the history of the town."¹³ An estimated 600 people showed up for the dedication, and the annual Fireman's Ball was held inside the new auditorium. As part of the opening celebrations, donations were requested to cover the small amount of excess money expended by the city on the auditorium, with visitors donating a total of \$600.¹⁴

The auditorium soon became an essential part of civic life in Ravenna. In fact a week before its official opening the auditorium was already being used as the location for an all-day meeting hosted by the Ravenna CCC to explain to farmers details regarding the CCC's land terracing program.¹⁵ More common events held at the auditorium were American Legion meetings, card tournaments, club meetings, concerts, wedding receptions, and dances. The auditorium also functioned as an athletic facility for several years after 1936, with the organization of the eight-team Central Nebraska Independent Basketball League.¹⁶ All games for this league were played at the Ravenna auditorium. One of the most notable orchestra leaders to play in the auditorium was Lawrence Welk who first played in 1936 and frequently would stop to perform in Ravenna for many years after.¹⁷ The auditorium was also occasionally used for showing public interest news reels, highlighting the completion of New Deal projects concerning agriculture, rural electrification, hydro-electricity generation, and movies concerning national defense.¹⁸

⁷ "Local Brevities." *Kearney Hub*, 26 December 1933, pg. 5.

⁸ "Walls of Ravenna Auditorium Rising Rapidly This Week." *Kearney Hub*, 20 January 1934, pg. 5.

⁹ "Good Report on Re-Employment Office is Given." *Kearney Hub*, 24 January 1934, pg. 6.

¹⁰ "Auditorium Will Be Near Complete By February 15." *Ravenna News*, 9 February 1934, pg. 1.

¹¹ "Thursday Brings End to CWA; No Auditorium Orders." *Ravenna News*, 16 February 1934, pg. 1.

¹² "Schedule of County Projects is Listed." *Kearney Hub*, 17 February 1934, pg. 1.

¹³ "Opening of Ravenna Auditorium Draws Large Attendance." *Kearney Daily Tribune*, 28 March 1934, pg. 3.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ "A Land Terracing Project Proposed." *Kearney Hub*, 23 February 1934, pg. 11.

¹⁶ "Independent Circuit." *Kearney Hub*, 28 December 1936, pg. 8.

¹⁷ "Welk Band to Ravenna." *Kearney Hub*, 3 July 1940, pg. 4.

¹⁸ "Sound Movies Will Be Shown In County." *Kearney Hub*, 23 October 1940, pg. 1.

Bohning Memorial AuditoriumBuffalo County, Nebraska**Name of Property****County and State**

In September 1945 the Ravenna High School burnt in a devastating fire. About 150 students were left without a school, so the city rotated around the students and placed different groups in various buildings around the city. The city auditorium was used for school athletics and to house some library books on the stage. Eventually, given the long term wait for building a replacement high school the auditorium was modified with temporary partitions set up for classes beginning in the fall of 1948.¹⁹ The auditorium continued serving as the temporary high school until spring of 1949 when the new high school was finished.

The city auditorium was used extensively by locals for a variety of civic events regularly during the next several decades. Unfortunately, in February of 1979, the old power generation building that had been converted into a city hall in 1955, and which the auditorium was constructed next to, caught fire. While many records from city hall were saved, the building was a complete loss. Additionally, the adjoining wall with the auditorium and part of the east wall ceiling of the auditorium was damaged in the blaze. Local citizens joined together and the city repaired the auditorium and even funded a small brick addition providing a kitchenette and modern bathrooms on the east side where the former city hall had been located.

The Bohning Memorial Auditorium continues to be used by the city of Ravenna at present. Regular events for the community are held in the building and likely will be used by the citizens of Ravenna for many more years to come. While the period of significance functionally ends in 1972, the period of significance will actually end when the auditorium stops being used as a civic building.

Area of Significance: Recreation

By building venues for events, New Deal agencies significantly increased the number of possibilities for the general population to recreate together, and form tighter, more vibrant communities. The majority of the CWA projects were focused on manual labor unskilled earth moving jobs, however, a small number of projects around the state involved the construction of new buildings using CWA labor. The majority of CWA buildings were schools or civic buildings, with the Bohning Memorial Auditorium being one of the only recreation buildings. Recreation focused properties would eventually be seen by New Deal administrators as providing a crucial civic function. Auditoriums in particular were desired as they could provide a centralized location for community plays, dances, lectures, concerts, motion pictures, meetings, and athletics. The Bohning Memorial Auditorium provided and continues to provide a central resource for the community where a number of events can be held for the public's enjoyment.

Area of Significance: Social History

A crisis in American business and industry resulted from the stock market crash of 1929, however agricultural areas nationwide had been in depression throughout most of the 1920s. A fall in the price of agricultural products coincided with the increase in farm prices after World War I. As prices began to decline, farmers were faced with debts they could not repay. The fact that farmers' wages did not keep pace with inflation and the devaluation of land values made their financial problems worse. The difficulties in the agricultural sector negatively rippled throughout Nebraska's economy. As America descended into depression, efforts to support local communities around the nation were unsuccessful. Upon his inauguration in 1933, President Roosevelt set about utilizing the federal government to address the worsening economy.

By the summer of 1933, the United State Congress had passed into creation several programs meant to ameliorate the conditions of many poor and unemployed in rural America. One such piece of legislation was the Federal Emergency Relief Act (FERA) which was tasked with providing unskilled jobs to the unemployed. To accomplish this goal of providing jobs, the federal government decided to institute several programs under the organization of FERA. Signed into being in November of 1933, the Civil Works Administration (CWA), was a test program designed to give immediate employment as the government worried about citizens having enough money to survive through the winter of '33-'34. In Nebraska, State FERA Administrator, Rowland Haynes, selected the State Engineer, Robert Cochran, to oversee CWA projects, due to the belief the majority of the CWA projects that could use immediate labor were road improvements.²⁰ While the majority of the CWA projects in Nebraska were transportation related, many community improvements were also selected to receive CWA

¹⁹ "City Auditorium Will Be Scene of Ravenna School." *Kearney Hub*, 20 August 1948, pg.1.

²⁰ Mary Cochran Grimes, "From Emergency Relief to Social Security in Nebraska," *Nebraska History* 71 (1990): 128.

Bohning Memorial Auditorium

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allocations of labor. These new deal projects represent a large influx of opportunity for many impoverished depression-affected Nebraska communities, of which the Bohning Memorial Auditorium was a part.

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

Kearney Hub

- "A Land Terracing Project Proposed." 23 February 1934, pg. 11.
"City Auditorium Will Be Scene of Ravenna School." 20 August 1948, pg.1.
"Good Report on Re-Employment Office is Given." 24 January 1934, pg. 6.
"Independent Circuit." 28 December 1936, pg. 8.
"Local Brevities." 26 December 1933, pg. 5.
"Schedule of County Projects is Listed." 17 February 1934, pg. 1.
"Sound Movies Will Be Shown In County." 23 October 1940, pg. 1.
"Walls of Ravenna Auditorium Rising Rapidly This Week." 20 January 1934, pg. 5.
"Welk Band to Ravenna." 3 July 1940, pg. 4.

Ravenna News

- "Auditorium Will Be Near Complete By February 15." 9 February 1934, pg. 1.
"Civil Works May Grant Money for New Municipal Hall." 1 December 1933, pg. 1.
"CWA Auditorium Would Cost City & Taxpayer Nothing." 8 December 1933, pg. 1.
"Swimming Pool a Possibility." 14 August 1925, pg. 1.
"Thursday Brings End to CWA; No Auditorium Orders." 16 February 1934, pg.1.
"Received Notice of \$6,000 CWA Grant for Auditorium." 15 December 1933, pg. 1.

Cochran Grimes, Mary. "From Emergency Relief to Social Security in Nebraska". *Nebraska History*, vol. 71, 1990, p. 128.

C.W. Short & R. Stanley Brown. *Public Buildings: A Survey of Architecture of Projects Constructed by Federal and Other Governmental Bodies Between the Years 1933 and 1939 with the Assistance of the Public Works Administration*. Washington D.C.: US Government Printing Office, 1939.

Greater Ravenna Area Genealogical Society. *The History of Ravenna County, Nebraska*. Dallas: Curtis Media, 1988.

Loughlin, Amanda, and Jill Dolberg. "National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation: New Deal-era Resources in Nebraska". *Kansas City, MO: Rosin Preservation, Lincoln, NE: Nebraska State Historical Society*, 2019.

"Men Start Work on Several CWA Projects". *Shelton Clipper*, 14 December 1933, pg. 1.

"Modern Miracle: Auditorium in Ravenna May Become Self-Sustaining". *Ravenna Republican*, July 1, 1943, pg. 1.

"Opening of Ravenna Auditorium Draws Large Attendance". *Kearney Daily Tribune*, 28 March 1934. pg.3.

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

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency

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☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #

☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other (Name of repository)

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): BF11-022

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than one USGS Quadrangle Ravenna

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

1.	Latitude	<u>41.025445</u>	Longitude	<u>-98.913899</u>
2.	Latitude	_____	Longitude	_____
3.	Latitude	_____	Longitude	_____
4.	Latitude	_____	Longitude	_____

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

The nominated property includes all of Lots 13 and 14 on Block 21 of Ravenna's original plat.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property includes all of the land historically associated with the site developed for the Bohning Memorial Auditorium.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Patrick Haynes

organization _____ date 25 September 2022

street & number 1425 Ash St

telephone _____

city or town Ashland

state NE

zip code 68003

email patrick.haynes@gmail.com

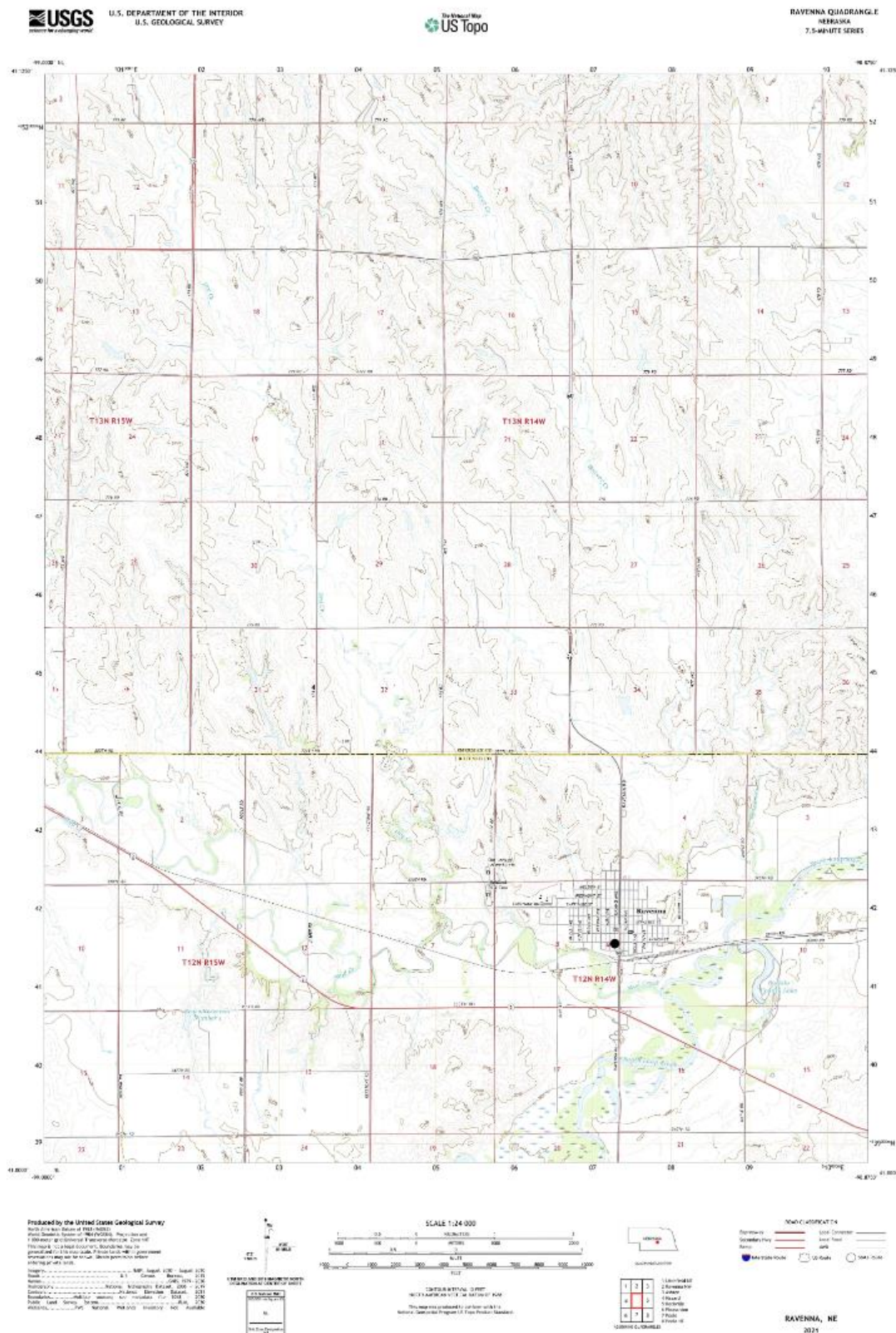
Additional Documentation

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.)

Bohning Memorial Auditorium
Name of Property

Buffalo County, Nebraska
County and State



Bohning Memorial Auditorium
Name of Property

Buffalo County, Nebraska
County and State



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 Ravenna Auditorium

City or Vicinity Ravenna County Ravenna State Nebraska

Photographer Patrick Haynes Date Photographed 24 September 2022

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

1. Front south facade, facing NW.
2. West facade, facing NE.
3. North facade, facing S.
4. South facade of addition, facing NW.
5. Auditorium stage, facing N.
6. Stairs to stage and wood floor, facing E.

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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.











