

PH0356280

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 30 1976

DATE ENTERED OCT 22 1976

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

\*\*

AND/OR COMMON

South Nebraska City Historic District

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

*Irregularly bounded by 4th, 11th, 1st Corner, and 4th Corner*  
Irregular pattern (See item #10, map #1) S + S

CITY, TOWN

Nebraska City

VICINITY OF

First

STATE

Nebraska

CODE

31

COUNTY

Otoe County

CODE

131

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

**CATEGORY**

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

**OWNERSHIP**

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

**STATUS**

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

**PRESENT USE**

- AGRICULTURE
- MUSEUM
- COMMERCIAL
- PARK
- EDUCATIONAL
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- ENTERTAINMENT
- RELIGIOUS
- GOVERNMENT
- SCIENTIFIC
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- MILITARY
- OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Multiple Ownership

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Register of Deeds - Otoe County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Eleventh and Central

CITY, TOWN

Nebraska City

STATE

Nebraska

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

Historic Preservation in Nebraska (Sites #1, #5)

DATE

1971

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

Nebraska State Historical Society

CITY, TOWN

Lincoln, Nebraska

STATE

Nebraska

## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

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DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The South Nebraska City Historic District occupies a level portion of the tableland between North and South Table Creeks which flow into the Missouri River in southeastern Nebraska. The eastern section of this district is characterized by a relatively steep eastward slope toward South Table Creek and the Missouri River (See map #1).

The location of this district with respect to the legal divisions of the City is along the intersection of two formerly independent towns—Nebraska City and South Nebraska City. The juxtaposition of these entities is responsible for the unusual configuration of the street plan seen in the narrow blocks between Second and Third Corso and between Nine and One-Half Street and Tenth Street. This configuration has created some rather unique spaces within the district.

The South Nebraska City Historic District occupies nine square blocks and approximately 35 acres of land. The district contains some 90 structures, 8 of which have been selected for discussion here. Land use within the boundaries is predominantly residential with public use reflected primarily in two religious structures (See Map #2). Of the 90 buildings, 39% were built in the nineteenth century, 40% in the early twentieth century, 4.4% between World Wars One and Two and 16.6% were built after World War Two. The close scale, texture and detail gives the district an overall 79% compatibility with respect to its historic character (See Map #3).

The overall character of the district environs is one of an historic residential neighborhood — one that exhibits characteristics of both a semi-urban environment (note the density of dwellings along the south side of Second Corso between Ninth and Eleventh Streets) and a semi-rural environment (characteristic of many small towns in Nebraska and seen here in the eastern section of the district between Fourth and Fifth Streets). The district forms the southern edge of Nebraska City's commercial and public center and views of the city's most important public buildings (the U.S. Post Office, a National Register property and two accompanying nominations—the Morton James Public Library and the Otoe County Courthouse) are available from within the district boundaries. The buildings within the district tend to be unpretentious when compared to others in the city (See Nebraska City Historic District) but buildings of architectural interest are included.

See Continuation Sheet for-  
Historic Sites Survey.

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HISTORIC SITES SURVEY (See Map #4)

1. Taylor-Wessel House, 711 3rd Corso. This one-story brick dwelling is the most interesting building architecturally in the district (See Photo #1). Built in 1857 for William H. Taylor, prominent businessman, entrepreneur and politician, this house is one of the earliest brick buildings in the state. Construction was probably executed by the carpenter Thomas W. Lipscomb with the brickwork attributed to John B. Lull, a prominent bricklayer in the early years of Nebraska City.

The house, as originally constructed, was the simple rectangle which fronts Third Corso on the north. The one-story brick and stone wing to the south (Photo #3) and the saltbox type addition to the east gable (Photo #2) were made after Lewis Wessel purchased the property in 1866. Our best evidence indicates that the entrance portico (Photo #5) was added along with the main south wing, probably in the early 1870's. Sometime before 1880, the addition at the east gable was complete. This portion is constructed entirely of brick in contrast to the brick and stone of the original house and the first addition. The house is complete with basement and a wine cellar, enclosed with 3'9" limestone walls, occupying the space under the first addition. The form of the house today is ell-shaped, opening to the southeast, with an open veranda providing covered access from the main house to the south wing (first addition) which does not have interior access on the main level (Photo #4).

Although the Historic American Buildings Survey documents indicate that the main portion of the building along with the entrance portico were original work, A. Ruger's 1868 Bird's Eye View of the City shows the building without the portico. This drawing appears to be a remarkably accurate map in terms of the detail portrayed and has been verified by comparison with photographs of buildings taken around that time. In addition, a basement entrance on a dwelling of this size would be unusual for the period and does not appear reasonable in terms of a single family residence. It would be more likely to assume that the basement entrance was made to accommodate separate dwellers on that level, a change in occupancy brought about by Minnie E. Bickel after she acquired the property in 1918. Bickel also operated apartments in two buildings at 701 Third Corso. More intensive investigation of the dwelling would be required to make an exact determination.

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Nevertheless, today the house exists as Nebraska's finest known example of the Greek revival style of architecture. The house enjoys further distinction in being a remnant from an earlier time. The main body of the house is clearly derived from rural Southern sources, a rare occurrence in Nebraska.

2. Henry G. Markell House, 611 Third Corso. A well-executed interpretation of the Georgian revival style of architecture, this one and one-half story frame dwelling was built ca. 1904. The main structure is of a slightly asymmetrical composition (photo #6) which features a prominent central entrance pavilion highlighted with a steep gable. A Palladian window in the broken pediment of the gable, a paired-columned portico and the entrance with transom and sidelights further distinguish the classically derived design of the front facade. The original narrow beveled siding has been replaced with asbestos siding. A porte-cochere and porch (which has recently been enclosed) stand as an extension to the west facade. The carriage house is still extant at the rear of the property.

3. Christian Johnson House, 302 South Sixth Street. This simple two-story frame house with brick basement and foundation was built ca. 1887 for a local furniture dealer. The house reflects vernacular construction of the 1850's and 60's with the sole distinguishing feature being the two-story bay window which displays typically Italianate details (Photo #7).

4. James Reed House, 301 South Sixth Street. Built ca. 1872 for this wholesale and retail druggist, the house is an example of much simplified vernacular Greek revival which was so popular in many small towns of Nebraska (See Tecumseh Historic District). A simple rectangle in plan, the house portrays a symmetrical facade with a central entrance (Photo #8). The name "Reed" is etched in the red glass of the transom above the door. About 1894 the full frontal porch and probably the bay window on the south were added to the structure. The Georgian revival design of this porch harmonizes with the facade of the original dwelling.

5. United Presbyterian - Mormon (R.L.D.S.) Church, 613 Second Corso. This small, one-story brick church was built for the United Presbyterian Congregation ca. 1861 by the noted Nebraska City bricklayer, John B.

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Lull. At the time of construction the church displayed a proud steeple rising above the north entrance gable of the building. The steeple was removed sometime prior to 1880. The Mormons purchased the building in 1883 however they were using the building as early as 1880 and perhaps earlier.

Simply detailed and well built, the church exhibits a regular system of bays which are expressed by engaged brick pilasters (Photo #11). Round arched windows are centered in each bay and light both sides of the nave. Similarly detailed windows flank the central arched entrance which achieves a sense of heightened monumentality through the approach up to a raised platform. A simply detailed, corbelled-brick cornice adds an air of distinction to the building.

6. First Baptist Chureh, Seventh Street and Second Corso. This much simplified Romanesque structure, built in 1894-95, was designed by the noted Omaha architects Fisher and Lawrie. Constructed of a dark-brown "rock-faced" brick, the building is the largest in the district yet does not overpower the scale of the neighborhood (See Photo #11). Prominent features are the large round-arched windows and the corner entrance tower - all of Romanesque derivation. The shingle work of the upper gables and the tower has been replaced in recent years with asbestos siding.

7. Wales-Birkby House, 1002 Third Corso. This house, along with its neighbor (See Site #8), represent the most urbane dwellings built within the district (See Photos # 12 and #14). Built in 1895-96 by local architect, contractor and builder Harry Wales, the house was purchased in 1899 by Hammond Y. Birkby. Birkby was a buyer for the Chicago Packing Co. Distinguished by a variety of textures in the shingle work and wood siding that so characterize the Queen Anne and Eastlake styles of the period, the most prominent features are the rectangular corner tower and the Eastlake porch. A shingle course at the second floor level probably symbolically represents the pent roof so common in Pennsylvania domestic architecture.

8. Wales Development House, 1006 Third Corso. Another two and one-half story frame house built by architect Harry Wales - this one was constructed ca. 1898-99 (see Photo #13). Exhibiting many of the details of its predecessor (Site #7), it was owned by the Women's Society of the

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First Presbyterian Church until 1904 when Frank Burdick purchased the house. The scale-relatedness and the identically detailed porches of these two houses establish a unique place here, within the district environs.

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SOUTH NEBRASKA CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT

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The overall character of the district environs can be seen in the general views shown in photographs number 15 and 16. The compatibility of the sites within the area has been given as 79% in terms of the historic environment (see page 7-1), however, the area has an overall compatibility much greater than that. The majority of the structures built within the period of 1920 to 1976 do not detract from the district in any significant fashion and sometimes seem to achieve a striking fit with the historic environment (see photo #17).

Only two modern structures within the district warrant special attention. The Karl Nelson house at the southwest corner of Eighth Street and Third Corso is a recent structure designed by Lincoln architect Burket Graf (see photo #19). The house is much larger than the other dwellings within the district but the articulation of the mass as well as the intricate detailing of the elements and the careful landscaping (which retained the two old trees along the front) does much to blend the dwelling in with the rest of the neighborhood. We do not believe that this dwelling constitutes an intrusion within the district.

The same cannot be said, however, of the Department of Labor (state) office building at the southwest corner of Ninth Street and Third Corso. This one story modern structure is the only obvious intrusion into the district representing an incompatibility of scale, design, materials and land use within an otherwise compatible district (see photo #18).

In light of this discussion, we could say that approximately 2% of the structures within the district are considered intrusive.

## 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) Ethnic
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The quiet residential environment of the South Nebraska City Historic District was created initially by a set of unusual circumstances surrounding the acquisition of lands and the platting of same by different individuals. In 1854, Stephen F. Nuckolls, who had gained control of the lands occupied by and surrounding old Camp Kearny (See Nebraska City Historic District), hired Charles W. Pierce to survey and stake out the original town of Nebraska City which includes the northern section of this district. John B. Lull, in 1857, as mayor of South Nebraska City, filed and incorporated a 320 acre tract of land adjacent and south of the original town. By 1858, Nebraska City, South Nebraska City which included Hail & Companies addition, Prairie City and Kearney City were consolidated under the name Nebraska City. An early circumstantial planning response to the problem of uniting Nebraska City with South Nebraska City created the unique plan of off-set streets and narrow blocks seen in the district. Similar sets of circumstances created by the juxtaposition of these two towns and Hail & Companies addition are responsible for Nine and One-Half Street, a very narrow street. As a result, a unique series of spaces were created within the city along with the circumstances which limit through traffic within the district.

It was primarily during the years of settlement here that some of the city's more prominent people lived in the district. As the city grew from the 1870's through the turn of the century, the area north of Central Avenue became the favored residential neighborhood (See Nebraska City Historic District). As a consequence, the dominant dwelling type in this district is the small, nineteenth century vernacular dwelling typical of the lower-middle income population of the time. These dwellings are seen as being representative of their type (See in particular, Photos #9 and #10).

Of the remaining buildings, those that have been singled out for discussion are seen to have some architectural interest in relation to the district as a whole. One house, the Taylor-Wessel House (Site #1), has had three of the early city's more prominent men associated with it.

John B. Lull, the founder of South Nebraska City, its first and only mayor, has traditionally been credited with the construction of the house. Mr. Lull was at that time the most prominent bricklayer in town, having to



# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheets: Bibliography, page 1 and 2

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 35

UTM REFERENCES

A 1,5 | 2 | 5,9 | 0,8 | 0 | 4,5 | 0,6 | 4,0 | 0 | 0 | 180 | 390<sup>c</sup>

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C 1,5 | 2 | 5,8 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 4,5 | 0,6 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 410 | 2<sup>c</sup>

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B 1,5 | 2 | 5,8 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 4,5 | 0,6 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 9140 | 206

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

D 1,5 | 2 | 5,9 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 4,5 | 0,6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 9140 | 206

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

258430 410

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

D. Murphy, Curator of Historic Sites

ORGANIZATION

Nebraska State Historical Society

DATE

October, 1975

STREET & NUMBER

1500 R Street

TELEPHONE

(402) 432-2793

CITY OR TOWN

Lincoln

STATE

Nebraska

## 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL     

STATE X

LOCAL     

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

*Marvin B. Knott*

TITLE

Director: Nebraska State Historical Society

DATE

11/15/76

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Attest:

*Clayton K. Kistner*

DATE

10/22/75

ATTEST:

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

10-20-76

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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his credit two of the earliest brick churches in the state - the Methodist Church (See Nebraska City Historic District) and the Presbyterian Church (Site #5) - in addition to this house which is a very early example of the use of the material for domestic building.

William Taylor came to Nebraska City in the spring of 1857 and probably contracted to have the house constructed almost immediately. Taylor became active in the real estate business and had a large share of the legal business in Otoe and surrounding counties. In addition to his professional activities he was quite involved in early Territorial politics. He was elected to both the Fifth and Sixth Territorial Legislatures in the years 1858 and 1859 where he served as a member of the judiciary committee. He was reelected to the Territorial Council for the Seventh and Eighth sessions in 1860 and 1861. In 1860 he was elected President of the Council where he was able to exercise considerable control over legislation and appointments for that year. He was also one of the four Nebraska commissioners who chartered the Union Pacific Railroad. Due to failing health he left Nebraska City in 1865 for Kentucky and died at the early age of 37 before reaching his former home.

Lewis Wessel purchased the property in 1866. He, along with his brother Henry, had visited Nebraska City in 1855. They were, at that time, in business in St. Louis but were impressed with the possibilities of the new town. They established their business, then known as Kalkman and Wessels, in Nebraska City in 1857. Lewis and Henry have the distinction of being the first Jewish settlers in Nebraska Territory. By 1863 the brothers were in business for themselves and were known as Wessel and Br., a clothing and dry goods store. The business prospered and in 1869 they built a two story brick business block. Henry died at the age of 31 and the business then became known as L. Wessel and Co. Lewis left for New York in 1903, leaving his business to his sons, and died there in 1906.

The Taylor-Wessel house itself has significance to Nebraska architectural history. Although the Greek revival was the first academic style introduced in Nebraska, the form of this dwelling is a remnant from an earlier house type common from Virginia to Missouri and other areas of the mid-west, east of the Missouri River. Its antecedents may be seen in the old southern colonial house

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type which survived as a vernacular adaptation of the Georgian style of architecture. Popular from about 1720, especially in the Virginia region, the style fell into disfavor among the intelligentsia after the Revolutionary War. The form, however, was not soon abandoned among the conservative elements of society and the style persisted well into the nineteenth century. William Taylor was probably quite familiar with the style before he came to Nebraska City. He was born in Kentucky in 1828 and moved to Missouri as a young man. He spent several years in Missouri before removing to the new Territory in 1857. A number of sites of similar form have been identified by the State Historical Society of Missouri.

The house is an excellent example displaying characteristics of this early house type. Typically featuring the central hallway with rooms on each side, separate chimneys in each gable end laid up as part of the brick wall and the low pitched gable roof with or without a parapeted gable, the Taylor-Wessel house exhibits all of these features. The stairwell to the basement occupies a portion of the central hall which is located slightly off-center to accommodate different sized rooms on either side. The fireplaces and chimneys, centrally located on each gable end, along with the parapeted gable wall terminate the ends of the building in a typically Georgian fashion. The dentiled cornice and columned portico establish the symmetry so essential to its present refined Greek revival form and obscures the slight asymmetry created by the off-center entrance. The imagery of the building prompted Omaha architect Charles W. Steinbaugh to comment: "Its architecture makes us wish for more of that simple and direct satisfaction of the human need of protection in a manner that appeals to pride and affords a sense of security and well being." -(see H.A.B.S. documents).

Aside from this very early dwelling, the remaining examples of domestic architecture tend to be more representative of vernacular interpretations of nineteenth century architectural styles. The James Reed house (Site #4) is a fine symmetrical example of the simple frame box so typical of early domestic architecture in Nebraska, often provided with much simplified Greek revival details. This house exhibits the rudimentary corner pilaster which, along with the narrow entablature accent the outline of the house. The Christian Johnson house (Site #3), built some fifteen years later, exhibits similar details on the main body of the house but displays the later Italianate influence in the bay window on its front gable wall. The

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classically derived detail of the Markell house (Site #2), an early twentieth century Georgian revival example, provides some detail-relatedness with the Taylor-Wessel house one block west, primarily in the entrance. The columned portico features paired columns while the entrance itself is lighted with a transom and sidelights. Details on the portico repeat similar details found on the Georgian revival porch added to the Reed house (Site #4) about 1894.

Houses of non-classical derivation are seen in the two dwellings built by architect Harry Wales (Sites #7 and #8). These represent the most pretentious dwellings built and are among the relatively few examples of late nineteenth century architecture in the district - most dwellings in this category were built in the more prestigious area north of the courthouse square. The relatedness of detail in the Wales houses, seen especially in the Eastlake inspired porches, offer impressive facades which enhance the street environment of their neighborhood.

The two religious buildings lend structural variety to the district as well as contribute to our understanding of building in the nineteenth century. Most notable is the simple yet dignified Romanesque building designed by Fisher & Lawrie for the First Baptist Church (Site #6). This brick may also be seen on the Richardson in Romanesque styled Morton-James Library at Tenth and First Corso. (See National Register nomination), also designed by the architects Fisher and Lawrie.

The pleasant environment of the South Nebraska City Historic District offers a variety of visual experiences related to the architecture of a typical nineteenth century, moderate-income neighborhood.

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Maps

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SOUTH NEBRASKA HISTORIC DISTRICT

Verbal Boundary

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The boundary of the district is described thus:

beginning at a point at the center line of the intersection of Fifth Street and Fourth Corso, move west five blocks along the center of Fourth Corso to the intersection of 9-1/2 Street and Fourth Corso; then north one half block to the center of the intersection of 9-1/2 Street and Third Corso; then west along Third Corso one and one half blocks to a point just south of the north-south center line of Hail and Company's Addition Block 2 and Original Town Block 103; then north through the center line of Hail and Company's Addition Block 2 and Original Town Block 103 to the center line of Second Corso; then east along the center line of Second Corso to the center of the intersection at Second Corso and Ninth Street; then south one half block to the center of the intersection at Ninth Street and Third Corso; then east along the center of Third Corso one block to the center of the intersection of Third Corso and Eighth Street; then north along the center line of Eighth Street one and one half blocks to the center line of the alley between First and Second Corso; then east along the center line of the alley between First and Second Corso four blocks (Original Town Blocks 91, 90, 89 and 88) to the center line of Fourth Street; then south along Fourth Street two blocks to the center line of the alley between Third and Fourth Corso; then west along the center line of the alley between Third and Fourth Corso one block (South Nebraska City Block 3) to the center line of Fifth Street; then south along the center line of Fifth Street one half block back to the point of beginning, at the center of the intersection of Fifth Street and Fourth Corso.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET Existing Surveys ITEM NUMBER 6 PAGE 2

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Title: A Survey of Historic, Architectural and Archeological Sites in  
the Eastern Nebraska Urban Region (Sites #1, #5)  
Date: 1971 (State Survey)  
Depository: Nebraska State Historical Society  
City: Lincoln, Nebraska

Title: Historic American Buildings Survey  
Date: 1934 (Federal Survey)  
Depository: Library of Congress  
City: Washington, D. C.



SOUTH NEBRASKA CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT

*est*  
4/12/77

1. Karl H. and Wealtha Nelson  
805 3rd Corso  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
2. Charles J. Gude Jr. and wife  
403 South 9th Street  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
3. Charles J. Gude and wife  
820 4th Corso  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
4. Paul and Betty Knoll  
814 4th Corso  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
5. Charles J. Jr. and Lorraine Gude  
403 South 9th Street  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
6. State of Nebraska  
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509
7. Keith Kreifels and Norman L. Antes  
R.F.D. #1  
Syracuse, Nebraska 68446
8. Eric C. and Shirley J. Larson  
917 3rd Corso  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
9. Arlen Granneman et al  
c/o Novak Investment  
1208 Central Avenue  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
10. Paul Knoll et al  
414 4th Corso  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
11. W. G. Eisenmann and Ella M. Eisenmann  
Box 86  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
12. William M. and Linda S. Nelson  
424 South 9th Street  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
13. Frank D. Ervin  
424 South 9th Street  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
14. Raymond N. Whitehead et al  
502 4th Corso  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
15. Hazel Casper Schreiter  
402 South 5th Street  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
16. Emil P. and Hazel Schreiter  
402 South 5th Street  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
17. Erwin A. and Reva M. Berthold  
P. O. Box 476  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
18. City of Nebraska City, Nebraska  
City Hall  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
19. Raymond and Vera B. Whitehead  
502 4th Corso  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
20. Delmar D. and Ruth E. Heng  
506 4th Corso  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
21. John and S. Pearl Neuhalphen  
6th Street and 3rd Corso  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
22. Ewald A. Beilman Sr. and wife  
611 3rd Corso  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
23. Mary A. Carmody  
614 4th Corso  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
24. Gerald E. Tritsch and wife  
808 13th Avenue  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
25. Mary Baltensperger  
c/o Howard Baltensperger  
R.F.D. #3  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
26. Cyrus L. Wilton and wife  
608 4th Corso  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410

*Report*

TAX REFORM ACT

APR 14 1977

*ent*  
*4/12/77*

- ✓ 27. Lucille L. Marquardt  
c/o Charles J. Connell  
1817 Central Avenue  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- ✓ 28. Ralph W. Miller and Rose Marie Miller  
Box 601  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- ✓ 29. Clara M. Reimers and Everett M. Reimers  
621 3rd Corso  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- ✓ 30. Isabella L. Winton  
703 3rd Corso  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- ✓ 31. Paul Yost et al  
709 3rd Corso  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- ✓ 32. Karl H. and Wealtha H. Nelson  
801 3rd Corso  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- ✓ 33. James Stovall et al  
718 4th Corso  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- ✓ 34. Earl G. and Carrie L. Herman  
(no address)  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- ✓ 35. Bernard W. Schmitz et al  
704 4th Corso  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- ✓ 36. Emil P. Schreiter and wife  
*repeat* 402 South 5th Street  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- ✓ 37. Nellie M. Parker  
1010 18th Street  
Auburn, Nebraska 68305
- ✓ 38. Emil P. Schreiter  
c/o Lynda Thompson  
217 South 5th Street  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- ✓ 39. Melvin Hershey et al  
412 2nd Corso  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- ✓ 40. Deryle and Faye Seefus  
4 Arbor Drive  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- ✓ 41. Robert James Jr. and wife  
221 South 6th Street  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- ✓ 42. Robert E. and Florence James Jr.  
516 2nd Corso  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- ✓ 43. Elizabeth J. Du Vall  
508 5th Avenue  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- ✓ 44. Geneva M. Holman  
613½ Central Avenue  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- ✓ 45. Ruth Ricketts and Clara P. Zach  
Percieval, Iowa 51648
- ✓ 46. Luella and Frank Hager  
620 2nd Corso  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- ✓ 47. Otto and Imogene Berthold  
Box 1162  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- ✓ 48. Otto and Erwin Berthold  
220 South 6th Street  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- ✓ 49. Dessie Lederer  
708 2nd Corso  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- ✓ 50. Dorothy Howard  
7th Street and 2nd Corso  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- ✓ 51. Agnes Clark  
702 2nd Corso  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- ✓ 52. 7-M Corporation  
c/o Betty Palmtag  
South 11th Street  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410

*est*  
4/12/77

- ✓ 53. Paul and Betty Knoll  
814 4th Corso  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- ✓ 54. James W. and Sandra L. Beardmare  
2208 Hancock, Box 308  
Bellevue, Nebraska 68005
- ✓ 55. Myrtle Taylor  
114 North 7th Street  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- ✓ 56. George L. and Alice P. Coupe  
911 2nd Corso  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- ✓ 57. Vearl G. Smith et al  
9½ Street and 3rd Corso  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- ✓ 58. Josephine Brugman  
915 2nd Corso  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- ✓ 59. Mary J. Gress  
917 2nd Corso  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- ✓ 60. E. Dale Snodgrass  
923 2nd Corso  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- ✓ 61. Baptist Church  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- 62. Merle A. Hoyle  
301 South 8th Street  
Nebraska City, Nebrassa 68410
- ✓ 63. Bernard W. Schmitz  
715 2nd Corso  
Nebraska City, Nebraksa 68410
- ✓ 64. Walter Ernest Hoemann et al  
302 6th Street  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- ✓ 65. Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- ✓ 66. First Baptist Church  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- ✓ 67. Pearl Sheridan  
c/o Mrs. Charles Slack  
302 South 5th Street  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- ✓ 68. Charles W. and Pearl E. Slack  
302 South 5th Street  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- ✓ 69. Ralph and Lois M. Straw  
414 1st Corso  
Nebraska City, Nebraska 68410
- ✓ 70. Missouri Pacific Railroad Company  
211 North 13th Street  
St. Louis, Missouri 63103
- 71. *repeat* Nellie M. Parker  
1010 18th Street  
Auburn, Nebraska 68305