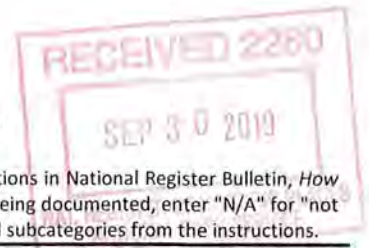


National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



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 Temple, Harry V., House
Other names/site number DS07-021
Name of related multiple property listing N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & Number 305 East 13th Street
City or town Lexington State Nebraska County Dawson
Not for publication Vicinity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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Tom B".

SHPO/Director

9/20/19

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):

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "James Salter".

Signature of Keeper

11.12.2019

Date of Action

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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	2	Buildings
_____	_____	Sites
_____	_____	Structures
_____	_____	Objects
1	2	Total
_____	_____	

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single-dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single-dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

Materials (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundation: concrete; Façade: wood, wood shingle; Roof: asphalt shingle.

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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 Harry V. Temple House is a Queen Anne, Free Classic cross-gable three-story building. The home is situated at the northeast intersection of East 13th Street and North Jackson Street, roughly a half-mile northeast of downtown Lexington and one block west of the National Register-listed Ira Webster Olive House (NPS#89002042). Several features identify the structure to this style, including classic columns on the front and back porches and Palladian windows in the east and west gables. Other significant features include a two-story tower on the southwest street-facing façade. The wrap-around porch has a pediment above the front entrance. There is a two-story bay on the east façade with large decorative brackets under the overhanging gable. A small oriel stained glass window is present on the west façade. Gables have pent roofs and are decorated with simple shingle work and Palladian windows on the east and west. Overall, the house presents a unique appearance with the main axis running east and west, with a cross gable facing the south and a hipped roof dormer on the north.

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

Site

The Temple House is in a residential neighborhood on the northeast corner of 13th and Jackson Streets in Lexington, NE. It is situated on a corner lot with a large lawn in front of the house. Several large trees are in the front lawn along with small lilac bushes. The sidewalk to the south of the house is the original brick sidewalk which was made with bricks from the Lexington Grantham brick factory. The original brick sidewalk leading to the house was removed in the early 1980s. The wooden steps leading up to the front porch were removed in the 1985 and replaced with concrete. On the west side of the house is a large semi-circular driveway leading to a three-car garage which was added in the 1990s. Behind the house is a 6-foot privacy fence which was added in 2007. The lot originally extended north to Woodlawn Avenue. The northern portion of the lot was sold to a neighbor in the 1980s; today that area is a turf grass yard. To the east of the home is a small lawn storage building added in the 1980s. Both the garage and small storage shed are considered non-contributing resources.

Exterior

The primary façade of the home faces south and stretches nearly 40 feet across and is two and a half stories high. Common to Queen Anne homes, the roof is steeply pitched creating an attic of considerable height that allows it to function as a third floor on the home's interior. The façade contains a dominant gable on the south façade's eastern half that includes a small, recessed set of windows on the third story which are cross-hatched over a single light. Above this opening is a decorative attic vent. Within the second story of this south-projecting wing is a window opening that was converted into a sliding door, presumably during a 1985 renovation, accessing the roof of the wrap-around porch. The south side of the Temple House begins with a one story wrap-around porch that continues half-way around the east side. Historically the porch had both first and second story balustrades. The second story balustrade was possibly removed as early as the 1940s as no evidence exists in photographs from the second half of the twentieth century. The first floor balustrade was removed during the 1985 renovation. There are classic columns present on the porch and a pediment above the front entrance. The house is clad in original four-inch cedar lap siding on the first two stories, with original cedar shake shingles in the gables. There is a two-story tower present on the southwest street-facing façade. With the exception of the window-turned-door on the second floor, the south side contains all of its original windows.

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The west side of the Temple House again stretches two and a half stories high. A small oriel stained glass window is present on the first floor, and a six-foot stained glass window is present on the second floor. A Palladian window is in the gable. All of the windows and the siding on this side of the home are original. A small back porch is present on this side of the home with its original classic columns.

The north side of the home presents a unique appearance in comparison with the other three façades. With the roof's ridge running east to west, full the roof slopes to the top of the first story. A room-size dormer is present on this massive north slope, providing additional second story living space that otherwise would have been truncated due to the steep roofline. The dormer includes a hipped roof and three full size, double-hung windows. All the windows and siding on this side of the house are original. A large single pane window was removed from the kitchen in 2008, although it is believed that it was not original to the home.

The east side of the home continues with the wrap-around porch on the first level. Historically a set of wooden steps accessed the porch on this side. However, those steps were removed during the 1985 renovation to the property. South of this bay there was once a single door that accessed the porch roof via the master bedroom in the south wing of the home. It is unknown if that doorway was original to the home or was a later alteration that was then reversed as part of the 1985 renovation that moved the porch access to the south façade. The opening is now filled with a small six-light window. There is a two-story bay present with large decorative brackets under the overhanging gable. The third floor contains a Palladian window in the gable. The windows and siding on this side of the home, other than the small six-light window on the second floor, are original.



Figure 1: Harry V. Temple House, south and east façades, no date.¹

Interior

The Temple House has twelve rooms on the first and second floors. The floors throughout the first floor are maple, with the non-flooring woodwork primarily of oak. The woodwork is highly decorated with dentil molding above all the doors and windows and rope-detail down the sides of all the doors and windows. The doors, all original, retain their historic hardware. The kitchen is the only room on the first floor that has pine woodwork instead of oak. Ceiling heights throughout the first floor are 10 feet. The plaster was removed from the ceilings in the 1980s and textured drywall was added at that time. The exterior and interior walls all retain their original plaster. Many of the light fixtures on the first floor are period appropriate while others are modern, including ceiling fans.

¹ "Tour of Heritage Homes Wednesday," *Dawson County Herald*, September 16, 1985.

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The house is entered through the original oak front door into a vestibule. On the left is a leaded glass window, which is not original to the home. Stepping from the vestibule into the foyer through an original single oak pocket door. From the foyer there is multiple avenues to progress. To the right is a pair of pocket doors which lead to the parlor and in line with the front door, via a short hallway, is the dining room, both of which are described later. To the left is the inside of the tower with a carved oak bench with oak wainscoting, illuminated by two full-size double-hung windows with a single fixed window centered between them. Wallpaper covers the wall in this space. There are two radiators in the foyer, one on the south wall and a smaller one on the north wall. An original, oak newel post, banister, and spindle staircase leads to the second floor. The steps ascend to the second floor heading north for a half-flight, before reaching a small landing and then terminating the second floor facing east. The hardwood stairs are covered in a carpet runner. The stairway walls are painted with a chair rail that was added in the 1990s. Underneath the stairs is a small closet.

Moving east from the foyer into the large parlor there are two oversized windows – one on the south wall and another on the east wall – which provide the space with light. On the east wall is a large radiator, fed via exposed water pipes extending to the second-floor bedroom above. Oak crown molding and chair rail are present in the room, but it is not original. These features were removed at an unknown date, but were replaced during renovations in the 1980s to match the original woodwork in the rest of the house. There are two sets of pocket doors in this room – one on the west wall leading to the foyer, and the other set into the room to the north, the library.

Traveling north from parlor, the library is entered via the aforementioned oak double pocket doors. The walls of the library feature paneled wainscoting to breast height before giving way to wallpaper to the ceiling. On the north side of the room is a built-out bookcase, likely original to the home as it is believed that Temple used this space as his home office. On the west side of the room, nestled between a door entering the hallway and the fireplace, is a wooden bench with storage both above and below, the latter likely serving as the wood box for the fireplace. In the southeast corner of the room is a door leading to the wrap around front porch, allowing Temple's business visitors to meet with him in his office without passing through the home's residential spaces. In the northwest corner of the library is the original fireplace, immediately surrounded by green, glazed tile and then bordered by Doric oak columns, and topped with an elaborately carved oak mantle. Over the mantle is a mirror that is capped by a header identical to those over the doorways throughout the first floor. There are three smaller windows on the east wall, two of which are cross-hatched, while the middle contains a decorative glass pane. There is also a small cross hatch window on the north wall above the bookcase. A large radiator is on the south wall of this room.

North of the library, is a den that is entered through an original, single pocket door of double-width. This is one of two double-wide pocket doors on the first floor, with the other separating the foyer from the dining room. Other double-wide openings are spanned by a pair of single-width pocket doors. On the east side of the den is a window seat which was added in the 1980s. The window seat was added to hide the holes in the floor when the radiator was moved from the east wall to the south wall. The radiator was moved again in 2017 back to the east wall. This is believed to have been a first-floor bedroom, as it has a large closet in the northeast corner that has been renovated to contain a full-bathroom, the only bathroom on the main floor. The bathroom contains a small radiator and window on the east wall and has modern fixtures which are not original to the house. There is a large bathtub, toilet, and pedestal sink that are not original to the home.

North of the foyer on the west side of the first floor is the formal dining room. The space is accessed from the foyer on the home's southern end, as well as from a door in the aforementioned den's west wall. As seen in the office, paneled oak wainscoting covers the lower-half of the walls before wallpaper ascends to the ceiling. On the north wall, between an exterior door (leading to the back porch) and a door to the kitchen, is an original built-in China cupboard. The top has two glass-pane doors for displaying glassware; below are two small and two

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large drawers. The west wall contains a small oriel with three, original stain glass windows, centered between two double-hung exterior windows. Below the oriel is a cast iron radiator. On the east wall is a second fireplace, with oriental firebox surrounded by brown glazed tile. The original tiles on the floor are missing. Similar to the office fireplace, there is a mirror above the mantel. However, the full-height Doric columns in the office are here replaced with two sets of shorter Doric columns. In the southwest corner of the dining room is a basement access door. A single pocket door on the south wall divides the dining room and foyer.

North of the dining room is the kitchen. While this space has been updated over the years to allow for modern conveniences, the floor plan has remained true to the original design. The east wall has an original built-in cabinet immediately upon entering the room, while further to the north is a second access point to the basement. Next to the basement door is the refrigerator nook, beyond which is the back staircase. On the north wall a doorway leads to the back deck. The south, west, and a section of the north wall are wrapped in non-historic cabinets and counter space, with the range along the south wall and the sink below a window mid-way along the east wall. While the maple flooring in the kitchen is consistent with the rest of the first floor, the woodwork in the kitchen surrounding the windows and doors is pine.

Ascending the main staircase from the front foyer, on the west wall of the landing is an original six-foot-tall leaded and stained-glass window which provides light for the stairwell. At the top of the stairs, turning to the right (south) there is an upstairs sitting room within the second story tower. This space was originally a nursery, however, the top half of the north wall was removed in the 1980s creating an open sitting area. Along the top of the created opening is spindle work, roughly representing the original features throughout the house. As on the first floor, the tower on the second floor contains two full-size double-hung windows with a single fixed window centered between. There is another, smaller window on the south wall which, until the 1980s, hung over a window seat made of pine. Also removed in the 1980s was this space's radiator. All the woodwork in this room is pine with maple flooring.

East of the sitting room is the entrance to the master bedroom through a double-wide pocket door. On the south wall is a large opening that was originally two double-hung windows. However, that opening has been enlarged by lowering the bottom sill and replacing the windows with a door unit in the 1990s. The west opening is a hinged door, while the east opening is a fixed glass door. This alteration increased access to the roof of the wrap around porch. In the northeast corner of the bedroom is the original closet. There is a large radiator on the east wall along with a small window. The window is where the original door used to be to access the roof of the wrap-around porch. A second large closet was added in the southwest corner of the room in the 1990s.

Opposite the entrance to the sitting room – and directly north of the stairs reaching the second story – is a large bedroom. There is a large built-out bookcase on the east wall that is not original to the home. There are two doors leading to original closets on the north wall. On the west wall are two double-hung windows and a large radiator. The woodwork in this room is pine and the floor is made of maple wood that has been stained a darker color. There is a chair rail in this room which is not believed to be original to the home.

On the east side of the stairs is the third upstairs bedroom. The east bedroom is the only room in the house in which the woodwork is painted. There is a chair rail in this room which is not believed to be original to the home. On the south wall is a door leading to an original closet and a small window with wooden inserts. On the east wall is a medium-size radiator and a single double-hung window. On the north wall is another small, nine-light window and a door that leads directly into the bathroom.

Continuing north down the hallway, a large bathroom is on the east side of the home. An original claw foot bathtub is still present, as are the original faucet and taps. The room itself is rounded by pine bead board. The

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east wall of the bathroom is made up entirely of original built-in cabinets and drawers, with a small window centered on the wall. On the south wall is a medium-sized radiator and a door leading into a bedroom.

At the north end of the hallway is a doorway into a room which was historically the servant's quarters. This room is also accessed via the back stairwell that enters the kitchen in the rear of the first floor. Over the years it has been divided to include a laundry space and the floor's second full bathroom. Due to the transition of uses over the years, this area has lost some of its integrity of materials and design. Along the south wall of this area is the staircase leading up to the third floor.

The third floor is a large open space that is predominantly in the south-facing gable, with small nooks to both the east and west. During the Temple's ownership of the home, the space was used as a ballroom while entertaining guests. Similar to the servant's quarters, it underwent alterations during the 1950s and again in the 1980s when the ceiling was raised to its current height. The space retains its original pine wood floors and historic windows on the east, west and south façades.

The basement can be accessed through the dining room and the kitchen. The foundation is of stacked limestone block and runs the entirety of the home. The original coal fired boiler is present but is no longer in use. There is a small room on the northwest side of the basement which was originally used for coal storage.

Despite a series of minor alterations, the Harry V. Temple House retains all seven of the aspects of integrity. From the exterior, the home retains unmistakable architectural details of the Queen Anne style. The primary exterior alterations to the exterior are the removal of the porch balustrades and the replacement of the second story windows in the south gable with doors accessing the porch roof. To transition these openings to the current door, the sill was lowered roughly a foot, resulting in a relatively minor, yet noticeable, change in the opening's size. On the interior, the largest alteration has been the replacement of cabinetry in the kitchen. While this compromises the aspects of materials and workmanship, the design of the kitchen remains producing a similar feeling as the original space. The two spaces that have had the most significant alterations – the servant's quarters and the third story ball room – are secondary spaces and, even if largely intact, would not necessarily embody the classic characteristics of a Queen Anne's architectural style.



Figure 2: Harry V. Temple House, east façade, c.1950.²

² "Site File: DS07-021" Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office, Lincoln, NE.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1901

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Harry Mills (architect & builder)

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 Harry V. Temple House is significant at the local level of significance under Criterion C: Architecture. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a Queen Anne, Free-Classic Cross-Gabled architectural subtype. Despite some minor alterations, it retains a high degree of all seven aspects of integrity. It was the home Harry V. Temple, a prominent Lexington banker, and his family. The Period of Significance coincides with the finished date of construction, 1901.

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

Historical Background

Harry Vane Temple was a successful banker and an early settler of Lexington – originally named Plum Creek. Born in West Virginia in 1853, he moved to Osceola, Iowa in 1872, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He later moved to Nebraska, first to Aurora (Hamilton County) in 1879 and then to Plum Creek shortly thereafter. Joining him were brothers Edgar Clarence and Fredric Lee. Together they established Dawson County’s first bank – the Dawson County Bank – in 1881. In 1885, the bank was renamed the First National Bank of Plum Creek, only to be subsequently renamed, again, in 1889 when it became the First National Bank of Lexington. Harry was also instrumental in starting the bank in Overton (Dawson County) in 1887.³

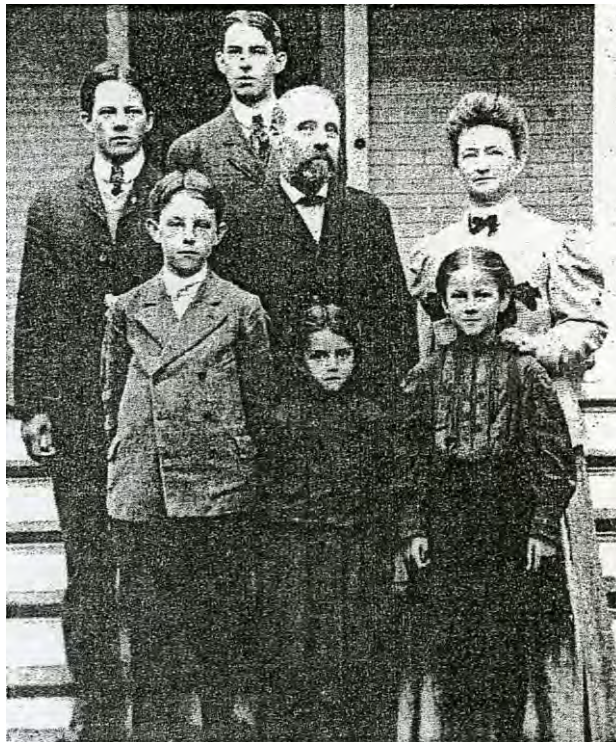


Figure 3: Harry V. Temple and family on steps of home, c.1910.⁴

Temple’s First National Bank Building (DS07-007), constructed in 1890, still stands in Lexington (Figures 4 & 5). Despite a few alterations the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office recommends it as eligible for listing in the National Register.⁵ The bank is the best extant property that represents Harry V. Temple’s productive life; therefore, the Harry V. Temple House is not eligible under Criterion B: Significant Person and is being nominated solely for its architectural merit under Criterion C: Architecture.

³ “Temple Reunion Recalls Local Banking History,” *Dawson County Herald*, (Lexington, NE) July 6, 1981.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Mead & Hunt, *Historic Resources Survey of Dawson County*, (Lincoln, NE: Nebraska State Historical Society, 2011), 88.

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Figure 4 (left): Temple's First National Bank building at 525 North Washington Street in downtown Lexington, c.1895.⁶

Figure 5 (right): Temple's First National Bank building at 525 North Washington Street in downtown Lexington, November 2018.⁷

The Harry Vane Temple House was completed in 1901 at an estimated cost of \$10,000. The home was built by local architect and builder, Harry Mills., in the Queen Anne style.⁸ All Queen Anne homes share identifying features; however, the style is also subdivided into two sets of coinciding subtypes based on defining features relating to the property's shape and its decorative elements.⁹ Based on these parameters, the Temple House can be identified as a Cross-Gable, Free Classic home.

History of the Queen Anne style

The Victorian era spans the last four decades of the nineteenth century, 1860-1900. While the wealthy – such as Harry V. Temple – built the largest, most elaborate of these homes, the mass production of materials and relative ease of railroad transportation allowed the masses to build Victorian homes. Industrialization, transportation, the advent of balloon framing techniques and new, lighter construction materials created a period of new, creative, and highly decorative building styles.¹⁰ Within the Victorian era, the Queen Anne style gained notoriety following the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876. Following an era of Romantic houses and financial downturn, the Victorian Queen Anne represented a renewed interest in picturesque qualities. By the time Temple built this house, a second phase of Queen Anne houses, the Free Classic, had replaced the elaborately detailed Spindework Queen Anne's with more simple details based on the same tenants of overall design.¹¹

⁶ Russ Czaplowski, ed. *Plum Creek to Lexington: 1866-1939*, (self-published: Dawson County Historical Society, 1989), 119.

⁷ "Site File: DS07-007" Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office, Lincoln, NE.

⁸ "(untitled)" *Clipper-Citizen* (Lexington, NE), September 13, 1901. "(untitled)" *Clipper-Citizen* (Lexington, NE), May 3, 1901. "Tour of Heritage Homes Wednesday," *Dawson County Herald*, September 16, 1985.

⁹ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 2nd ed. (New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 2014), 345.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 314.

¹¹ Marcus Whiffen, *American Architecture since 1780: A Guide to the Styles*, (Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1996), 115-8.

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Features of Queen Anne

Properties of this architectural style contain steeply pitched roofs of irregular shape, usually with a dominant front-gable. The Temple House represents this feature with a large gable on the eastern half of the primary (south) façade. This gable is extremely steep at approximately a 17/12 pitch, while the east-west cross gables are set at 10/12, still considered a steep roof pitch. Patterned shingles, another key component, are evident on the Temple House in their covering of the two-story tower and all the gables. The exterior of this style often avoided the appearance of smooth walls by various means. In the case of the Temple House, the gable shingles flared away from the home where they met the standard wood siding, creating a slight pent. The entire east gable extends roughly two feet beyond the first and second story and is supported by a two-story bay centered on the east façade and a pair of decorative brackets on its north and south corners. The façades of the home are also given a level of depth using a recessed window in the southern gable and a small oriel on the first story of the west façade. The home's cross-gable form gives it an asymmetrical form true to the Queen Anne style and contains a one-story porch that encompasses not only the entire front façade, but also wraps to meet the bay on the east. True to porches on all subtypes of Queen Anne houses, is a small gable over the entry as is present on the Harry V. Temple House.¹²

Shape Subtype: Cross-Gabled Roof

The most dominant shape subtype of Queen Anne houses contain a hipped roof with one, or more, lower cross gables. The Temple House's L-shape plan, with its east-west ridge and a dominant, primary façade gable, falls into the Cross-Gable Roof subtype. This subtype accounts for roughly 20 percent of all Queen Anne homes. In a deviation from the norm, however, the tower on the Temple House is on an exterior corner, whereas they are typically located within the L.¹³

Decorative Detailing Subtype: Free Classic

Similar to the Cross-Gable roof subtype, the Free Classic subtype is also the second most common style within its subtype, accounting for roughly 35 percent of Queen Annes, trailing only the highly-ornamented Spindework subtype. Classic columns, the full-height of the porch, are an indicator of this style, and the Temple House includes eleven supporting its wrap-around porch. These columns are often grouped/paired. This is true on the Temple House accentuating the entry only; otherwise single classical columns extend the length of the porch. Palladian windows are extant in the east and west gables, respectively, and the gable extending beyond a bay on the east façade further reinforce this home's place within this subtype.¹⁴

Interior

Expanding on the small vestibule of previous housing styles, many Queen Anne houses incorporated large greeting areas immediately within the front entry. Elaborately decorated with paneling, stained glass, and built-in benches, these spaces allow for brief discussions with visitors or a comfortable waiting place for guests prior to the host receiving them into another room.¹⁵ This characteristic is immediately recognizable upon entering the Temple House, with a semi-circle bench gracing the inner wall of the tower, topped with wood paneling. Above the bench are curved glass windows, a feature of Queen Anne houses which appear later in the style's popularity.¹⁶

¹² McAlester, 345, 7.

¹³ Ibid., 345-6.

¹⁴ Ibid., 346-9.

¹⁵ Katherine Knight Rusk, *Renovating the Victorian House: A Guide for Owners & Aficionados of Old Houses*, (San Francisco, CA: 101 Productions, 1982), 20.

¹⁶ McAlester, 350.

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The Harry V. Temple House to Present

Harry Vane Temple passed away in 1912 at the age of 59.¹⁷ The Temple family owned the house until 1920 when Saint Ann's Catholic Church purchased it and a large lot that went with the house. The intention was to build a school to the north of the house and use the house for a convent for the sisters who taught at the parochial school. Plans for the school never materialized and City General Hospital was established in the house in 1928 under the direction of Julia Prasch and Ann Gelhaar.¹⁸ On March 29, 1928, the *Clipper-Citizen* recorded, "Miss Julia Prasch and Miss Ann Gelhaar, registered nurses, have leased the Temple residence in northeast Lexington and will open an up-to-date public hospital in the near future, the equipment having been ordered this week."¹⁹ The hospital was in operation until 1936 before returning to its use as a single-family home. For a period it served as a nursing home and then apartments before returning to its original use, a single-family home, which it continues to this day.²⁰ The house has seen many different owners since 1936 with many utilizing the house as apartments due to its size.

The Harry V. Temple House is one of only a few remaining Queen Anne homes still extant in Lexington. The Ira Webster Olive House (401 East 13th Street, DS07-020) remains as a fine example of the Queen Anne Spindlework subtype. Along with the Emile Mathias F. Leflang House (1007 Washington Street; DS07-032), the Temple House is one of only two surviving Queen Anne homes of the Free Classic subtype.²¹ Given the scarcity of this resource type combined with the impressive scale, exquisite details, and high degree of integrity, the Harry V. Temple House is a rare property type, representative of those built by prominent citizens during a town's formative years.

The Harry V. Temple House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion C for its significance in architecture. Its typical details and form represent the Queen Anne Free Classic style with minor alterations to the integrity of the home over the years while it served as both a small hospital and apartments. Overall, the Harry V. Temple House is a fine example of a Late Victorian-era, Queen Anne style in the Free Classic subtype.

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

Books

Czaplewski, Russ, ed. *Plum Creek to Lexington: 1866-1939*, Self-published: Dawson County Historical Society, 1989.

McAlester, Virginia Savage, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 2nd ed., New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 2014.

Mead & Hunt, *Historic Resources Survey of Dawson County*, Lincoln, NE: Nebraska State Historical Society, 2011.

Rusk, Katherine Knight, *Renovating the Victorian House: A Guide for Owners & Aficionados of Old Houses*, San Francisco, CA: 101 Productions, 1982.

¹⁷ "Temple Reunion Recalls Local Banking History," *Dawson County Herald*, (Lexington, NE) July 6, 1981.

¹⁸ Danny Gruber, "Doctor, Doctor: A befit history of hospitals in Lexington," *Lexington Clipper-Herald* (Lexington, NE), November 3, 2010.

¹⁹ "(untitled)" *The Lexington Clipper*, (Lexington, NE), March 29, 1928.

²⁰ Danny Gruber, "Doctor, Doctor: A befit history of hospitals in Lexington," *Lexington Clipper-Herald* (Lexington, NE), November 3, 2010.

²¹ "Site File: DS07-021" Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office, Lincoln, NE.

Temple, Harry V., House

Dawson County, Nebraska

Name of Property

County and State

Whiffen, Marcus, *American Architecture since 1780: A Guide to the Styles*, Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1996.

Newspapers

"Temple Reunion Recalls Local Banking History," Dawson County Herald, (Lexington, NE) July 6, 1981.

"Tour of Heritage Homes Wednesday," Dawson County Herald, September 16, 1985.

"(untitled)" Clipper-Citizen (Lexington, NE), May 3, 1901.

"(untitled)" Clipper-Citizen (Lexington, NE), September 13, 1901.

"(untitled)" The Lexington Clipper, (Lexington, NE), March 29, 1928.

Other

"Site File: DS07-021" Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office, Lincoln, NE.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DS07-021

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property Less than one USGS Quadrangle Lexington, NE

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

- | | | | | |
|----|----------|------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1. | Latitude | <u>40.787150</u> | Longitude | <u>-99.737584</u> |
| 2. | Latitude | _____ | Longitude | _____ |
| 3. | Latitude | _____ | Longitude | _____ |
| 4. | Latitude | _____ | Longitude | _____ |

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

The nominated property is located at the northeast intersection of East 13th Street and North Jackson Street, which bound the property on the south and west, respectively. To the north is a vacant parcel and on the east the nominated parcel is bordered by adjacent residential properties. The legal description for the property is 'Lot 1, Keith Addition.'

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The proposed boundary includes the in-tact parcel historically associated with the H.V Temple House.

Temple, Harry V., House
Name of Property

Dawson County, Nebraska
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sarah and Brian Neben
organization (Homeowners) date June 21, 2019
street & number 305 East 13th Street telephone 308-325-1949
city or town Lexington state NE zip code 68850
email sneben@yahoo.com

Additional Documentation

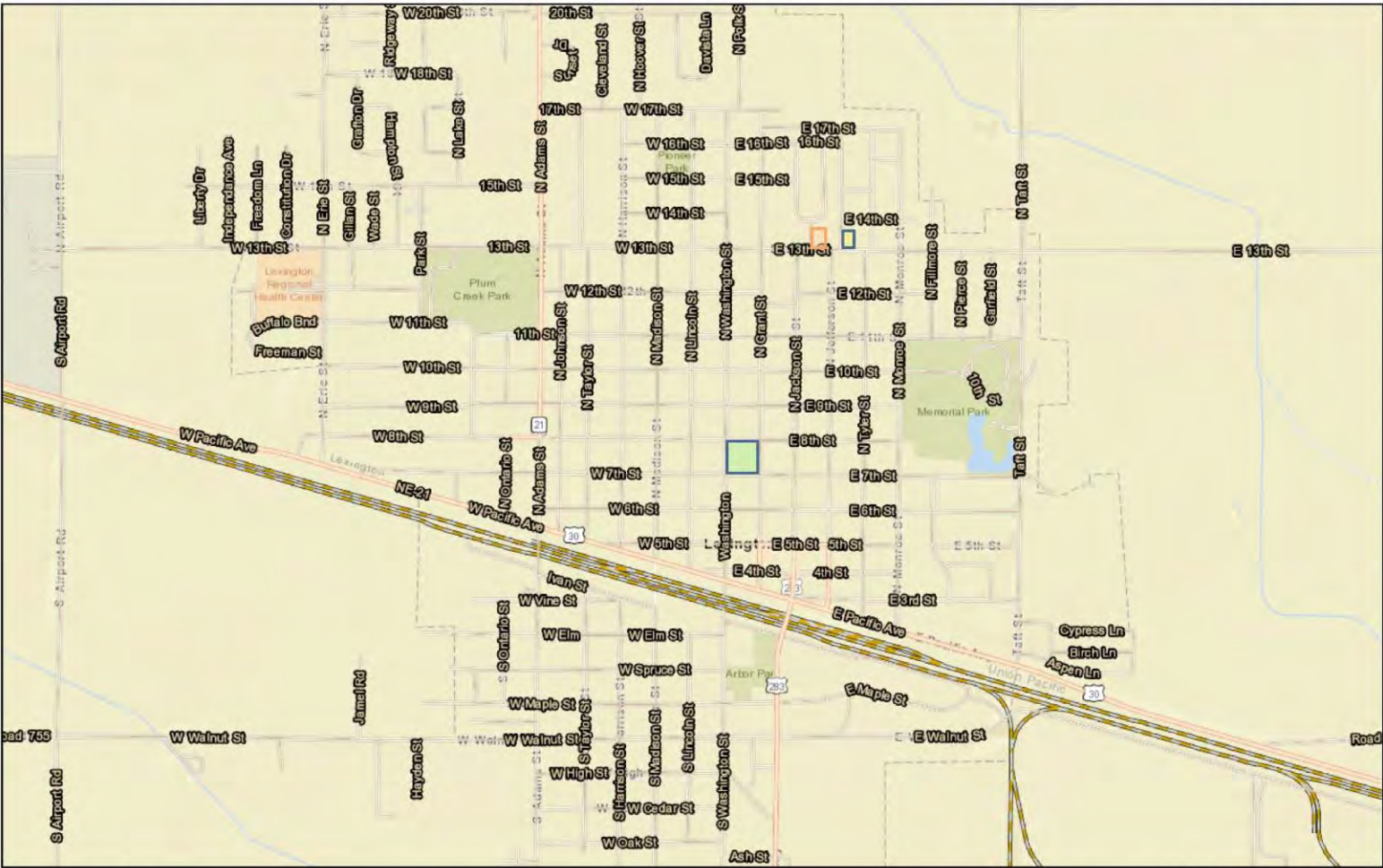
Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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.)

Temple, Harry V., House

Dawson County, Nebraska

Harry V. Temple House, 305 East 13th Street, Lexington, Dawson County, NE



2/22/2019, 8:42:41 AM



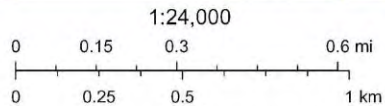
Harry V. Temple House



Ira Webster Olive House
(NPS#89002042)



Dawson County Courthouse
(NPS#89002236)



Esri, HERE, Garmin, © OpenStreetMap contributors, Sources: Esri, HERE,




Temple, Harry V., House

Dawson County, Nebraska

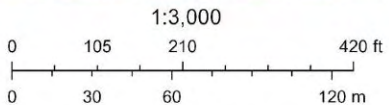
Harry V. Temple House, 305 East 13th Street, Lexington, Dawson County, NE



2/22/2019, 8:16:49 AM

 Harry V. Temple House

 Ira Webster Olive House
(NPS#89002042)



Esri, HERE, Garmin, © OpenStreetMap contributors, Esri, HERE, Garmin, ©



Temple, Harry V., House
Name of Property

Dawson County, Nebraska
County and State

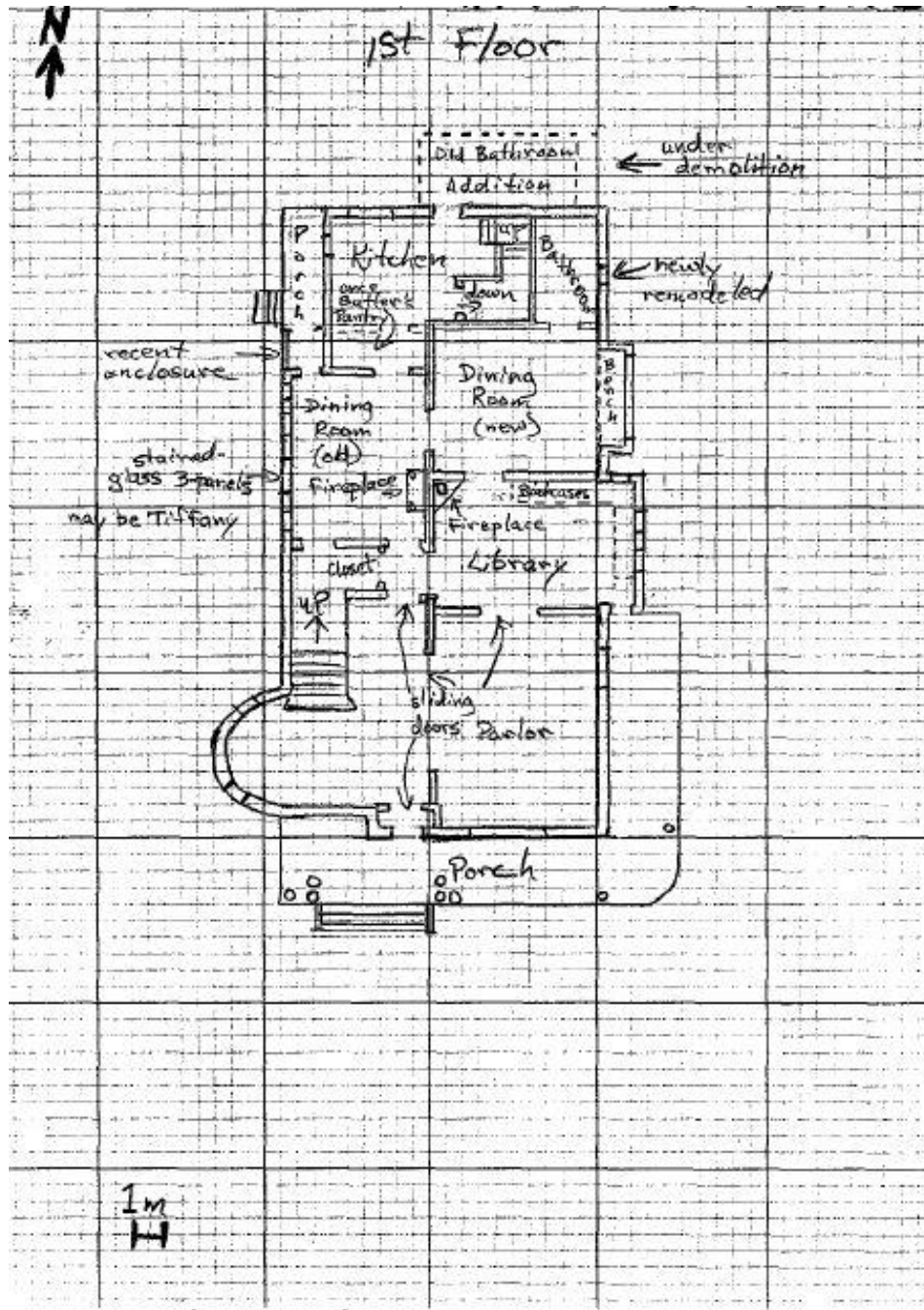


Figure 6: Harry V. Temple House, Floor plan, first floor, prepared by Russell A. Czaplewski, 1985 (NeSHPO Site Files, DS07-021)

Temple, Harry V., House
Name of Property

Dawson County, Nebraska
County and State

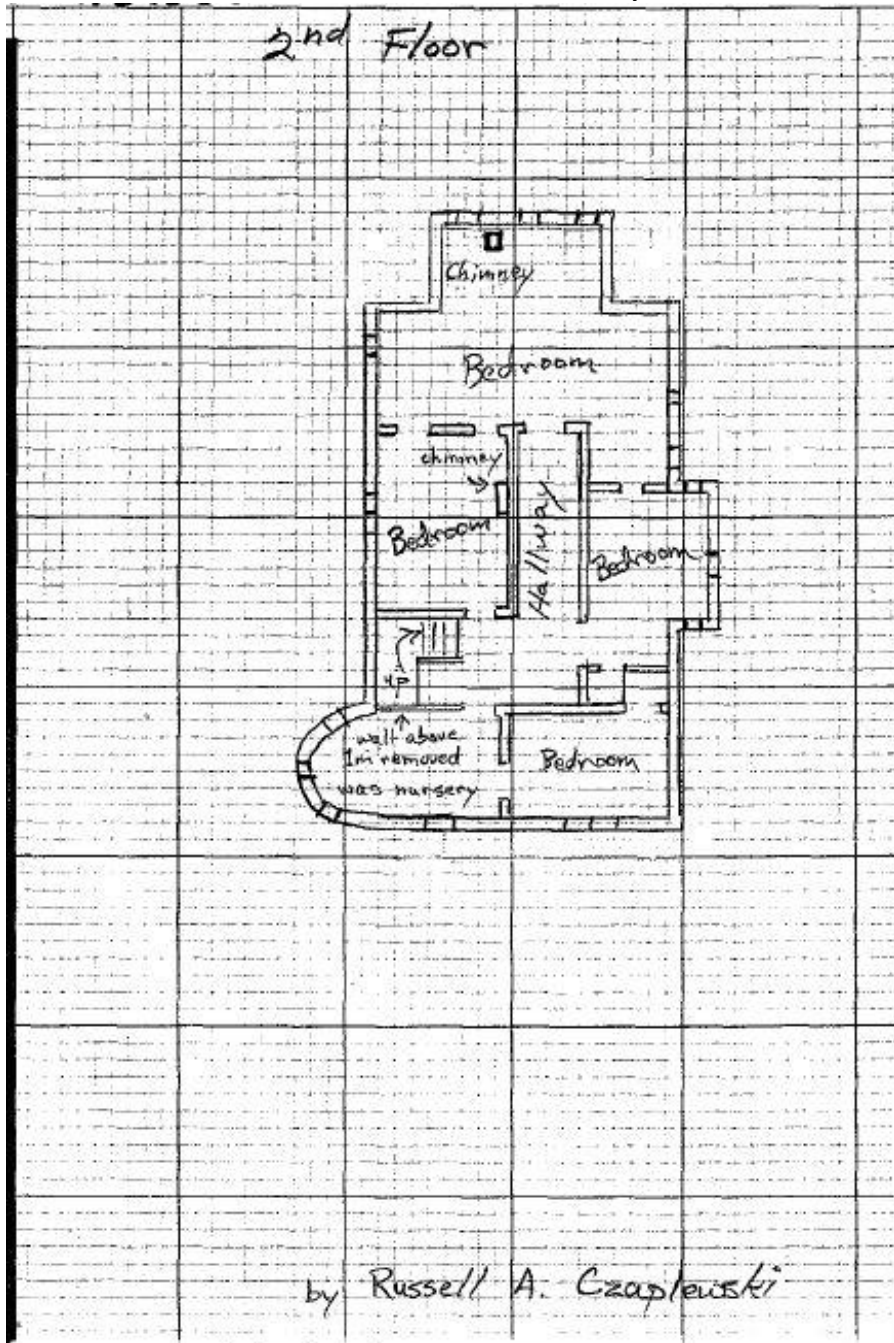


Figure 7: Harry V. Temple House, Floor plan, second floor, prepared by Russell A. Czaplewski, 1985 (NeSHPO Site Files, DS07-021)

Temple, Harry V., House
Name of Property

Dawson 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 Harry V. Temple House

City or Vicinity Lexington County Dawson State Nebraska

Photographer David L. Calease / NeSHPO Date Photographed November 1, 2018

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

- Image 1: Harry V. Temple House, south façade; camera facing north.
- Image 2: Harry V. Temple House, west façade; camera facing east.
- Image 3: Harry V. Temple House, north façade; camera facing south.
- Image 4: Harry V. Temple House, east façade; camera facing west.
- Image 5: Harry V. Temple House, secondary entrance on south facade; camera facing north.
- Image 6: Harry V. Temple House, tower on home's southwest corner; camera facing east.
- Image 7: Harry V. Temple House, expansive yard; camera facing northeast.
- Image 8: Harry V. Temple House, non-contributing garage northwest home; camera facing northeast.
- Image 9: Harry V. Temple House, interior, greeting area incorporating tower; camera facing west.
- Image 10: Harry V. Temple House, interior, stairwell and hall; camera facing north.
- Image 11: Harry V. Temple House, interior, parlor pocket doors to greeting area; camera facing northwest.
- Image 12: Harry V. Temple House, interior, view to parlor from library; camera facing south.
- Image 13: Harry V. Temple House, interior, library fireplace, entry to hall (left, pocket doors to den (right); camera facing west.
- Image 14: Harry V. Temple House, interior, library bookcases and side entry (right); camera facing east.
- Image 15: Harry V. Temple House, interior, dining room and hallway (left); camera facing south.
- Image 16: Harry V. Temple House, interior, dining room, exterior entry (left) and kitchen entry (right); camera facing northeast.
- Image 17: Harry V. Temple House, interior, kitchen; camera facing south.
- Image 18: Harry V. Temple House, interior, sitting room atop stairwell within tower; camera facing west.
- Image 19: Harry V. Temple House, interior, view from sitting room into master bedroom; camera facing east.
- Image 20: Harry V. Temple House, interior, bedroom with entry to bathroom; camera facing northeast.
- Image 21: Harry V. Temple House, interior, original cabinetry in bathroom; camera facing east.
- Image 22: Harry V. Temple House, interior, attic ballroom; camera facing east.

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.













































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Temple, Harry V., House

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: NEBRASKA, Dawson

Date Received: 9/30/2019 Date of Pending List: 10/25/2019 Date of 16th Day: 11/12/2019 Date of 45th Day: 11/14/2019 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100004608

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review: _____

X Accept Return Reject 11/12/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Excellent example of late Victorian domestic design, combining the asymmetry of the Queen Anne form with a corner tower with the detailing borrowed from the shingle style that was just rounding into popular consciousness. The house has excellent levels of all seven aspects of historic integrity.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / C

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

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

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

September 26, 2019

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



Re: Harry V. Temple House, Lexington, Dawson County, NE

Dear Mr. Gabbert,

Enclosed is the complete nomination packet for the Harry V. Temple House, in Lexington, Dawson County, Nebraska. The enclosed contents are as follows:

- The signed first page of the Harry V. Temple House nomination;
- One (1) archival disc with the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Harry V. Temple House to the National Register of Historic Places in PDF format; and
- Two (2) archival discs with the photographs for the Harry V. Temple House nomination.

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

Sincerely,



David L. Calease
National Register Coordinator
Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office
Phone: 402-471-4775
david.calease@nebraska.gov

Enclosures (4): Signed National Register nomination cover sheet
1 disc with Nomination
2 discs with National Register Photographs

1500 R Street
Lincoln, NE 68508-1651
P: 402.471.3270
P: 800.833.6747
F: 402.471.3100
history.nebraska.gov