



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 4th Street Commercial Historic District

Other names/site number HL06

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 Roughly bounded by alley south of 5th Street, N. Sycamore St., Union Pacific Railroad Tracks, and N. Cedar St.

City or town Grand Island State Nebraska County Hall

Not for publication Vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official/Title:

SHPO/Director

5/22/19
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]
Signature of Keeper

7.1.2019
Date of Action

4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- Private
- Public-local
- Public-state
- Public-federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
48	13	Buildings
0	0	Sites
1	0	Structures
0	0	Objects
49	13	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, multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: office building, bank, specialty store, general store, restaurant, warehouse

GOVERNMENT: fire station, electric generating plant, waterworks

RECREATION AND CULTURE: theater

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING: factory, power plant, warehouse

HEALTH CARE: medical business

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: office building, specialty store, restaurant, warehouse

GOVERNMENT: waterworks

RELIGION: church

HEALTH CARE: medical business

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Victorian

LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Commercial Style

MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne

Materials (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Wood/weatherboard, shingle; Brick; Stone/Granite, Limestone; Metal/Steel; Stucco; Terra Cotta; Concrete; Glass

4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
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 4th Street Commercial Historic District is located near the center of Grand Island, which is the seat of Hall County in south central Nebraska and Nebraska's third largest city. The historic district forms a concentrated commercial core north of the Union Pacific railroad tracks that separate the historic North Side area from the heart of downtown Grand Island.

The historic district is bounded by Cedar Street North on the west, the alley south of 5th Street on the north, North Sycamore Street on the east, and the Union Pacific Railroad tracks along Front Street on the south. The district includes a total of 62 properties, including 49 contributing buildings and structures and 13 noncontributing buildings (either because they postdate the period of significance or have been extensively altered). Five vacant lots are not included in the resource count. The contributing buildings range in date from circa 1895 to 1957 and reflect three major building periods: the first two decades of the twentieth century; the 1920s and 1930s; and the mid-twentieth century period after World War II.

The buildings contributing to the historic district retain a generally consistent character: usually one to three stories in height, brick and/or stucco-covered concrete block facades with ground-floor storefronts and/or loading bays, and uniform street-front alignment creating a uniform street wall. There are some gaps in the street wall due to demolition. The buildings are designed in commercial styles, including Romanesque details, typical of urban towns and cities in the Midwest and are the work of local contractors and brick masons. Many were designed to accommodate commercial enterprises, including a variety of retail and wholesale businesses and various services as well as second-floor offices and apartments. Others adjacent to the railroad tracks were warehouses and manufacturing facilities that took advantage of the location to facilitate shipping. A few contributing freestanding houses are also included in the district. They were either converted to commercial uses or were associated with proprietors of local businesses. Many of the properties outside of the historic district boundaries are residential in character, are vacant parcels, or have been redeveloped with buildings that postdate the period of significance.

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

The 4th Street Commercial Historic District is oriented to the blockfronts of 4th Street which extends five blocks from Sycamore Street North on the east to Cedar Street North on the west within the district boundary. The 4th Street blockfronts are intersected by six north-south streets that extend south from the mid-block alley north of 4th Street to the Union Pacific railroad tracks along Front Street. Wheeler Avenue and Locust Street have been vacated south of 4th Street West, creating one very long south blockfront between Pine Street and Walnut Street. Pine Street is the division line between east and west in the street numbering system. The line of the railroad tracks is edged by North Front Street (within the historic district) and South Front Street (outside the historic district). The current north-south address numbers were adopted sometime between 1924 and 1930.

4th Street was originally developed as a residential street, and a small number of dwellings survive on 4th Street and adjacent cross streets within the district. Other early warehouse and shipping businesses were located on and near Front Street adjacent to the railroad tracks and its spur lines. Increasing economic and population growth brought new development to the area in the early years of the twentieth century. Among the most striking of these are the two plants that helped power the city's electric system and water supply. The Central Power Plant (HL06-620) complex at 4th and Pine changed names several times and was noted in various Sanborn maps as Grand Island Electric Co., the Power & Light Plant of the Central Power Co., and the Consumers Public Power District. The Grand Island Electric Light, Ice and Water Department (HL06-624) stands on the same block, across the street at 370 Pine Street. More warehouses and industrial facilities were built along and north of the railroad tracks, including Chicago Lumber Company (HL06-847); Union Lumber and Supply/Nelson Lumber and Supply (HL06-876, HL06-877); Brown Fruit Company (HL06-622; 1917); and Nebraska Mercantile (HL06-623; 1917).

During the 1910s, dwellings along 4th Street began to be replaced by two-story store and flats buildings and other one-story commercial buildings, while new commercial buildings were constructed on previously vacant sites on the cross streets. The storefronts of the flats buildings and one-story commercial buildings housed a variety of

4th Street Commercial Historic District

Hall County, Nebraska

Name of Property

County and State

business enterprises, many of them offering local services like groceries, butcher shops, bakeries, pharmacies, hardware, furniture, as well as eating and drinking establishments. Second floors contained office spaces for use by local professionals such as doctors, dentists, and lawyers as well as residential apartments. The 1920s saw the establishment of the Peoples State Bank (HL06-617; 1921-1924) the Island Movie Theater (HL06-851; 1927), and the North Side Station (Station No. 2) of the Grand Island Fire Department (HL06-619; 1926). Many of the commercial buildings from the 1920s have distinctive one-story facades encompassing wide storefronts with raised stepped or shaped parapets.

The 1920s also saw clusters of businesses related to the increasing number of automobiles and other motor vehicles, including filling stations, garages, and repair services. A short-lived bus garage dating from the late 1930s was located at 407 Walnut Street off 4th Street West; the driveway that provided access is still visible adjacent to the sidewalk.

Another wave of development and improvement took place after World War II. Several new buildings were constructed, while other older buildings were remodeled with new storefronts and projecting steel canopies.

Changes to Historic Buildings

All of the buildings in the historic district have been altered in various degrees, reflecting the changing needs of commerce and industry. These typically include changes to the storefronts and the installation of new storefronts. The storefronts are not always compatible with the historic character of the buildings. They sometimes span more than one building and are set below a continuous canopy or awning. Windows at the upper stories of the buildings have often been replaced by aluminum-and-glass sash that are installed in the original openings. In some cases, the window openings have been completely filled in or covered over. Signs have been changed regularly to reflect changing tenants, and canopies have been added over the storefronts. Buildings dating to the period of significance contribute to the historic district if they retain their overall historic character including height, building facing and cladding materials, and uniformity of the street wall. Buildings with two facades are contributing if the primary façade or both of the facades retain their overall historic character. Several buildings have additions that postdate the period of significance.




4th Street Commercial Historic District
 Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
 County and State

Sort	ID #	STATUS	ADDRESS	PROPERTY NAME	PHOTO	YEAR
1	HL06-843	Does Not Contribute	102-106 4th St E and 405-411 Pine St N	Auto Filling and Service Station and Store Building		ca 1915-24
2	HL06-625	Contributes	108 4th St E	Auto Sales and Service Building		ca 1924
3	HL06-844	Does Not Contribute	118 4th St E	Auto Repair Garage		ca 1924



4th Street Commercial Historic District
 Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
 County and State

Sort	ID #	STATUS	ADDRESS	PROPERTY NAME	PHOTO	YEAR
4	HL06-845	Contributes	122 4th St E	Auto Filling Station		ca 1920-24
5	HL06-846	Does Not Contribute	111 4th St E <i>Shares parcel with 383 and 385 Pine St N</i>	Office and Engine Room, Central Power Co. Plant		2011
6	HL06-622	Contributes	355 Pine St N <i>This parcel stands within a larger parcel of land owned by Union Pacific RR.</i>	Brown Fruit Co. Warehouse		1915-17


4th Street Commercial Historic District
 Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
 County and State

Sort	ID #	STATUS	ADDRESS	PROPERTY NAME	PHOTO	YEAR
7	HL06-847	Contributes	363 Pine St N	Chicago Lumber Co. Complex		1896, 1908
8	HL06-848	Does Not Contribute	383 Pine St N <i>Shares parcel with 385 Pine St N and 111 4th St E</i>	Boiler Room, Central Power Co. Plant		ca 1906




4th Street Commercial Historic District
 Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
 County and State

Sort	ID #	STATUS	ADDRESS	PROPERTY NAME	PHOTO	YEAR
9	HL06-620	Contributes	385 Pine St N <i>Shares parcel with 383 Pine St N and 111 4th St E</i>	Office and Engine Room, Central Power Co. Plant		ca 1915
10	HL06-623	Contributes	358 Pine St N	Nebraska Mercantile Co. Warehouse		1917
11	HL06-624	Contributes	370-376 Pine St N <i>Stands on two parcels; northern third shares parcel with 115-121 4th St W (city-owned)</i>	Grand Island Electric, Light, Ice & Water Dept. Plant (Structure)		1906, 1925-33

4th Street Commercial Historic District
 Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
 County and State

Sort	ID #	STATUS	ADDRESS	PROPERTY NAME	PHOTO	YEAR
12	HL06-621	Contributes	382 Pine St N	Store Building		1920
13	HL06-849	Contributes	384-386 Pine St N <i>Stands on two parcels (same owner)</i>	Krehmke Grocery Store and Flats		1920
14	HL06-699	Contributes	408-410 Pine St N	Store Building		ca 1924

4th Street Commercial Historic District
 Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
 County and State

Sort	ID #	STATUS	ADDRESS	PROPERTY NAME	PHOTO	YEAR
15	HL06-850	Contributes	102-106 4th St W and 404 Pine St N	Knickrehm Grocery Store and Flats		1910
16	HL06-618	Contributes	108-110 4th St W	Gollaher Bros. Commercial Garage (Grand Island Hardware Co.) Store and Flats Building		ca 1922
17	HL06-617	Contributes	112 4th St W	Peoples State Bank Building		1921-24




4th Street Commercial Historic District
 Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
 County and State

Sort	ID #	STATUS	ADDRESS	PROPERTY NAME	PHOTO	YEAR
18	HL06-851	Contributes	114-116 4th St W	Island Movie Theater		1927
19	HL06-616	Contributes	118 4th St W	Store and Flats		ca 1909-15
20	HL06-615	Contributes	120 4th St W <i>Shares parcel with 122-124 4th St W</i>	Menck Meat Market and Flats		ca 1921-24

4th Street Commercial Historic District
 Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
 County and State

Sort	ID #	STATUS	ADDRESS	PROPERTY NAME	PHOTO	YEAR
21	HL06-614	Contributes	122-124 4th St W <i>Shares parcel with 120 4th St W</i>	Menck Dry Goods Store and Flats		1907
22	HL06-619	Contributes	115-121 4th St W <i>Shares parcel with the northern section of 370-376 Pine St N (city-owned)</i>	Fire Department No. 2 (North Side Station)		1926
23	HL06-852	Contributes	123 4th St W	Store (Auto Service) Building		ca 1940-42




4th Street Commercial Historic District
 Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
 County and State

Sort	ID #	STATUS	ADDRESS	PROPERTY NAME	PHOTO	YEAR
24	HL06-853	Does Not Contribute	125 4th St W	Etting Fruit & Candy Co (Justice-Alexander Co.) Warehouse		1908
25	HL06-854	Contributes	411 Locust St N	A.C. Menck Residence		1907
26	HL06-855	Contributes	202-204 and 206-212 4th St W <i>Lot and building are separate parcels (same owner)</i>	Parking Lot and Store and Office Building		1957

4th Street Commercial Historic District
 Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
 County and State

Sort	ID #	STATUS	ADDRESS	PROPERTY NAME	PHOTO	YEAR
27	HL06-856	Does Not Contribute	214-216 4th St W	Auto Garage		ca 1924
28	HL06-857	Contributes	218 4th St W	West's Feed Store (Commercial Garage) Building		1909-15
29	HL06-858	Contributes	220 and 224 4th St W and 405-407 Wheeler Ave N <i>Stands on three parcels (same owner)</i>	Mitchell's Anchor Serum Co. Building and Annexes		ca 1940

4th Street Commercial Historic District
 Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
 County and State

Sort	ID #	STATUS	ADDRESS	PROPERTY NAME	PHOTO	YEAR
30	HL06-859	Does Not Contribute	201 4th St W	Great Western Auto Parts Co. Building		ca 1940
31	HL06-860	Does Not Contribute	205-211 4th St W	Auto Filling and Service Station		1974
32	HL06-861	Does Not Contribute	217 4th St W	Store Building		2002



4th Street Commercial Historic District
 Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
 County and State

Sort	ID #	STATUS	ADDRESS	PROPERTY NAME	PHOTO	YEAR
33	HL06-862	Contributes	221-223 4th St W	Store Building		1945
34	HL06-863	Contributes	225 4th St W	Home Dairy Creamery Building		ca 1909-15
35	HL06-864	Contributes	411 Wheeler Ave N	F.M. Mitchell Residence		ca 1940

4th Street Commercial Historic District
 Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
 County and State

Sort	ID #	STATUS	ADDRESS	PROPERTY NAME	PHOTO	YEAR
36	HL06-865	Contributes	302-306 4th St W and 404-410 Wheeler Ave N	Auto Filling and Service Station and Store Building		1927
37	HL06-866	Contributes	308 4th St W	House		1899

4th Street Commercial Historic District
 Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
 County and State

Sort	ID #	STATUS	ADDRESS	PROPERTY NAME	PHOTO	YEAR
38	HL06-867	Contributes	324 4th St W	Kirschbaum Building	 A two-story brick building with a prominent corner entrance and a large window display. A red car is parked in front.	ca 1940
39	HL06-613	Contributes	311 4th St W	Storage Building, Grand Island Storage Co. (Sullivan's G.I. Storage Co.)	 A long, single-story brick building with several windows and a sign for '511 West 4th Street'. A white pickup truck is parked in front.	1909
40	HL06-868	Contributes	317-323 4th St W	Mercantile Storage Building, Grand Island Storage Co. (Sullivan's G.I. Storage Co.)	 A single-story brick building with a sign for 'YAP Auction' and 'YAP Auto Auction Dealers, LLC'. A dark SUV is parked in front.	1924

4th Street Commercial Historic District
 Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
 County and State

Sort	ID #	STATUS	ADDRESS	PROPERTY NAME	PHOTO	YEAR
41	HL06-869	Contributes	361 Walnut St N	J.W. Lindsay Hide & Fur Co. Building		ca 1909-15
42	HL06-870	Contributes	367 Walnut St N	Freight Transfer-Related Building		1920
43	HL06-871	Contributes	375-377 Walnut St N <i>The 375 section(right) is its own parcel</i> <i>The 377 (left) section shares parcel with 379 Walnut</i>	Store and Flats		1915

4th Street Commercial Historic District
 Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
 County and State

Sort	ID #	STATUS	ADDRESS	PROPERTY NAME	PHOTO	YEAR
44	HL06-872	Contributes	379 Walnut St N <i>Shares parcel with 377 Walnut (on right)</i>	Bacon Building		1910
45	HL06-873	Contributes	381-383 Walnut St N <i>Stands on two parcels (different owners)</i>	Store and Flats		1920
46	HL06-874	Contributes	385-387 Walnut St N and 323-327 4th St W	Store and Flats		1915




4th Street Commercial Historic District
 Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
 County and State

Sort	ID #	STATUS	ADDRESS	PROPERTY NAME	PHOTO	YEAR
47	HL06-875	Contributes	360 Walnut St N	Warehouse		ca 1924-42
48	HL06-612	Contributes	364 Walnut St N	Office Building, Nelson Lumber Supply Co		1924
49	HL06-876	Does Not Contribute	370 Walnut St N	Warehouse, Nelson Lumber Supply Co.		1910

4th Street Commercial Historic District
 Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
 County and State

Sort	ID #	STATUS	ADDRESS	PROPERTY NAME	PHOTO	YEAR
50	HL06-877	Contributes	376 Walnut St N	Monogram Bakery (Grand Island Baking Co.) Store and Flats		ca 1921-24
51	HL06-611	Contributes	380-382 Walnut St N <i>Stands on two parcels (same owner)</i>	Store Building		1925
52	HL06-878	Contributes	384-386 Walnut St N <i>Shares parcel with 413 4th St W</i>	Store and Flats		ca 1909-15

4th Street Commercial Historic District
 Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
 County and State

Sort	ID #	STATUS	ADDRESS	PROPERTY NAME	PHOTO	YEAR
53	HL06-879	Contributes	410 Walnut St N <i>Shares parcel with 402-406 4th St W</i>	Auto Repair Garage		1930
54	HL06-610	Contributes	402-406 4th St W <i>Shares parcel with 410 Walnut St N</i>	Store Building		ca 1916
55	HL06-880	Does Not Contribute	412 4th St W	House		ca 1893-99

4th Street Commercial Historic District
 Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
 County and State

Sort	ID #	STATUS	ADDRESS	PROPERTY NAME	PHOTO	YEAR
56	HL06-881	Contributes	414 4th St W	Café Building		ca 1937
57	HL06-609	Contributes	416-18 4th St W	Ruff Building		1927
58	HL06-608	Contributes	420 4th St W	Store Building		1929


4th Street Commercial Historic District
 Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
 County and State

Sort	ID #	STATUS	ADDRESS	PROPERTY NAME	PHOTO	YEAR
59	HL06-882	Contributes	422-424 4th St W	Store and Flats		ca 1909-15
60	HL06-883	Contributes	413 4th St W <i>Shares parcel with 384-386 Walnut St N</i>	Store Building		ca 1941
61	HL06-884	Does Not Contribute	423 4th St W	Store Building		2010

4th Street Commercial Historic District
 Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
 County and State

Sort	ID #	STATUS	ADDRESS	PROPERTY NAME	PHOTO	YEAR
62	HL06-885	Does Not Contribute	409-11 Cedar St N	Duplex		1912

4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

Individual Properties

North Side, 100 block 4th Street East between Pine and Sycamore Streets

1. 102-106 4th Street East and 405-411 Pine Street North (HL06-843) Auto Filling and Service Station Non-Contributing

This one-story commercial building is located at the northeast corner of 4th Street East and Pine Street North. The building, constructed of brick tile (fireproof terra-cotta blocks), is faced with stucco with applied wood strips and is surmounted by a pseudo-mansard roof. An angled driveway, which is shielded by a low stone-faced parapet wall, is set under the corner of the building. Shopfronts of relatively recent date face the driveway. The Pine Street section of the building has regularly spaced window openings and an entrance door. The north wall of this section has a stepped roof parapet. The 4th Street East section of the building east of the driveway opening is faced with stucco panels that cover the original storefront openings.

While assessor records note it was built in 1935, this building was constructed between 1915 and 1924. The southern half of lot 5, block 30 was occupied by two small storefronts and one large house on the 1915 Sanborn map (sheet 3). Those buildings were replaced by the current brick tile building on the 1924 Sanborn map (sheet 8). The diagonal drive and corner filling station are depicted; the storefront on the north side was a battery shop and the storefront on the east end was a tire shop. The latter storefront at 106 4th Street East housed auto-related businesses for nearly 20 years: in 1921 it was the Watson Tire Co., North Side Tire Shop in 1924, 644 Tire Service in 1929 and 1933, and the Alexander Service Station in 1936. Its use changed for a period in the 1940s: a magazine and book shop in 1940, Carl's market store in 1947, and the space was vacant in 1949. Its auto-related use resumed in the 1950s as it merged with the filling station and was called the 4th & Pine Service Station (alternately listed as 102-106 4th East and 401-405 Pine Street. Before that, the corner filling station changed names and was addressed differently over the years: in 1921 Exide Service Station had the address of 305 (now 405) Pine; in 1924 Manhattan Oil Co. was at 102 4th Street; Phillips Petroleum Co. was at 106 4th in 1933; Phillips 66 Oil Station was at 401 Pine between at least 1936 and 1947. The 4th & Pine Service Station lasted from about 1951 to 1965. In 1968 Fourth & Pine service gas station was listed at 104 4th and Mobile Oil bulk plant was at 106 4th Street.

2. 108 4th Street East (HL06-625) Auto Sales and Service Building Contributing

This raised one-story commercial building is located on the north side of 4th Street East between Pine Street North and Sycamore Street North. It is three bays wide and faced with brown wire-cut brick with brick panels above the bay openings. The façade rises to a stepped parapet. The west bay contains a storefront with glass block in the opening above a brick base with stone lintel and a projecting steel canopy sheltering the entrance door. The center bay contains a paneled overhead garage door. The east bay contains a large storefront opening with concrete block infill above a brick base with painted stone lintel and an entrance door. The north and south walls of the building are faced with red common brick.

Assessor records state this building was constructed in 1936. However, the 1924 Sanborn Insurance Map (sheet 8) indicates this building replaced one small store and house. This building filled all of lot 6, block 30. The 1930, rev. 1942 (sheet 8) Sanborn map indicates its use as a garage with a capacity of 50 cars; it had a concrete floor and steel roof trusses. In 1929 Terry's Truck & Sales Co. and Dalgas Bros. Garage were both listed at 108 4th Street East; it was the Interstate Transit Lines Garage in 1932 and 1934; Nielsen-Peterson Garage in 1936 and 1940; and private storage for Brown Fruit Co. from at least 1947 to 1967. Brown Fruit Co. was located at 355 Pine Street North, one block south of this property. The company's significance is described with that property. In 1968 it was occupied by the transport company United Motor Ways, Inc.

In 1908 Niels Sorenson Nielsen partnered with Walter Peterson and established the Nielsen & Peterson Transfer, Storage & Freight Lines transportation company. They operated at 123 4th Street West from at least 1936 to 1968, in the home of the former Etting and Justice-Alexander Candy companies. Nielsen-Peterson operated two garages, first at 108-112 4th East in the 1930s and at 214 4th Street West from at least 1947 to 1968. Nielsen was born in 1889 in Grand Island. In the 1920s to 1940s he independently owned a wholesale and retail gas station, and around

4th Street Commercial Historic District

Hall County, Nebraska

Name of Property

County and State

1930 he operated a tire and battery shop at 405 Pine Street North. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Liederkrantz Society, and the English Lutheran Church.¹ Walter Peterson was born in 1887 in Grand Island. He also owned and operated a gas station; he was a member of the Grand Island city council for 8 years and “assisted in drafting and passing original truck regulation measures” at the state level.²

Note: An earlier inventory photo of this building is on file at History Nebraska. The 1980s photo called this 106 4th Street East.

3. 118 4th Street East Commercial Building (HL06-844) Auto Repair Garage Non-Contributing

This raised one-story commercial building is located on the north side of 4th Street East between Pine Street North and Sycamore Street North. It is faced with stucco panels with applied detail simulating end pilasters supporting a pediment and has a central entrance door flanked by large windows. The stuccoed west wall has a doorway and window openings that open to the driveway to the west of the building. The driveway is sheltered by a flat roof supported on wood beams. The east wall is stuccoed with applied wood detail.

Assessor records indicate this building was constructed in 1976, but it has been listed in directories since 1924. The building was an auto service shop that operated under various names until at least 1940. For a time in the 1950s it was a warehouse for Grand Island Hardware, located at 108 4th Street West.

4. 122 4th Street East (HL06-845) Auto Filling Station Contributing

This one-story commercial building is located on the northwest corner of 4th Street East and Sycamore Street North and set back from both streets. It has an L-shaped plan with the larger garage section of the building oriented north-south and an office wing projecting to the east. The garage section is concrete block faced with rough stucco and has one large opening at the north end of the east wall and one window opening on the south wall. The office wing, which may be frame, is also faced with rough stucco. It has corner piers and window openings with recent infill on three sides and an entrance on the south side. A pseudo-mansard roof has been added to the office wing.

Assessor records note the building was constructed in 1932, but directories and maps confirm its first section was built between 1920 and 1924. Sanborn maps show the small brick building with a frame canopy in 1924 (sheet 8); a large concrete block addition was built off the west and north elevations by 1942 (1930, rev. 1942, sheet 8) when this building was a motor freight station. The small brick section was office space and the canopy had been retained (sheet 8). Directories conflict with the property’s conversion to a freight station; 120 4th Street East is listed as a Standard Oil Co. filling station between 1924 and 1940. There were no listings at 400-406 Pine Street during that period. Interstate Freight Lines was listed at “Fourth and Sycamore” between 1949 and 1961. Bee-Line Motor Freight was listed at 406 North Sycamore Street in 1964 and 1968.

South Side, 100 block 4th Street East between Pine and Sycamore Streets

5. 111 4th Street East (HL06-846) Restaurant Building Non-Contributing

This property on the south side of 4th Street East between Pine Street North and Sycamore Street North shares a lot with the buildings at 375 (now 383) Pine Street and 385 Pine Street. It is a one and two-story restaurant building, dating from 2011 and 2017, and is physically connected to the warehouse building at 375 (now 383) Pine Street. Historically the east half of this block contained an ice plant, cooling tower, and fuel oil tanks for the Central Power Co. plant.

Note: The building presently stands on the same parcel as 383 and 385 Pine Street.

¹ *Who's Who in Nebraska*, John Faris, ed. (Lincoln: Nebraska Press Association, 1940), 526.

² *Who's Who in Nebraska*, 526.

4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

East Side, 300 block Pine Street North between North Front Street East and 4th Street East

6. 355 Pine Street North (HL06-622) Brown Fruit Co. Building Contributing

This two-story office and warehouse building stands on the east side of Pine Street North between the Union Pacific railroad corridor and North Front Street East (vacated). The property extends east to Sycamore Street; the building fronts Pine Street and stands adjacent to the railroad tracks. Its historic address was 125-127 Pine Street.

The building has a raised concrete foundation and brick walls: dark red at front and lighter common brick on secondary elevations. Both floors of the façade are comprised of five bays. The first floor is nearly symmetrical with four window bays and the main entrance; the central bay has a band of four windows, flanked on either side by a pair of windows, a single window on the north end and doorway on the south. The window bays are set high in the wall, just below the first-floor ceiling. A steel shed-roof awning spans the width of the façade. It has wood brackets and exposed rafters and brackets, as well as overhead support braces from above. The frieze above the awning has a metal sign that reads "INSULATION SYSTEMS." On the second floor, corbelled brick bands and columns define the bays. The narrow outer bays are non-fenestrated and the three middle bays each contain a pair of sash windows with transoms. The brick parapet continues onto the side walls; it steps up above the outermost and central bays, where each corner is accented with a square panel of concrete.

A raised concrete platform with a shed roof extends along the south elevation, with exposure toward the railroad tracks. The front half is open-air with wood posts. The back half is enclosed with brick walls. The second-floor wall is not fenestrated, and the space has historically held a billboard. It initially was a painted sign for the Brown Fruit Company; today mounted panels advertise a variety of breweries. A one-story addition stands at the back of the building; the concrete foundation rises to brick walls and a shed roof. It contains three garage bays and was likely added as trucking gained popularity in transferring goods (the structure is not indicated in 1924 or 1930, rev. 1942, Sanborn maps). The wall above has three pairs of single-pane windows and the roofline has steel coping. Along the north elevation, the concrete foundation is exposed. Two small garage bays with transoms are set at the rear of the building. Above, a pair of windows fenestrate the second wall; three narrow windows are set near the front.

This building was constructed in 1915-1917 by the Brown Fruit Company, which operated here through at least 1967. As noted in the *History of Hall County*, the "wholesale fruit concern was organized [in April 1914]. H.H. Glover was president and E.L. Brown was vice-president and manager; by 1920 Brown had become president and Charles P. Wasmer was vice-president. Initially the company was located at 413-419 4th Street West. Business rapidly increased and a larger facility was necessary. The company constructed this building at Front and Pine and relocated in 1917. Upon its completion the building was "equipped with modern banana and refrigeration rooms and every modern convenience."³

The 1924 and 1930, rev. 1942 Sanborn maps note the building is used as a "wholesale fruit & candy" company (sheet 8). The Sanborn maps also indicate that the open space along the north and south sides of the building has historically been vacant and a transfer line of the railroad ran between this and the Chicago Lumber Company property to the north, terminating at Sycamore Street. The current awning was likely added between 1933 and 1942 (initially each window bay had a retractable fabric awning). Photographs from 1920 and 1933 indicate the building retains much of its original integrity, including materials, workmanship, and setting. The window bays on the first floor initially each had their own retractable fabric awning, versus the present shed-roof awning that spans the width of the façade.

Note: The building presently stands on a parcel set within a larger parcel of land owned by the Union Pacific Railroad.

7. 363 Pine Street North (HL06-847) Chicago Lumber Co. Complex Contributing

³ A. F. Buechler, Dale P. Stough, and R. J. Barr, *History of Hall County, Nebraska* [hereafter, *History of Hall County*] (Lincoln, Neb.: Western Publishing and Engraving Company, 1920), 254.

4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

This one-story lumber company complex is located on the east side of Pine Street North between North Front Street East and 4th Street East and extends through the block to Sycamore Street North. It consists of three connected structures at least one of which was built as early as 1896 for the Chicago Lumber Company office and warehouses. Most of the buildings are of frame construction, while the office at the southwest corner is brick. The primary elevation faces Pine Street; the façade is clad with vertical wood siding and surmounted by a pseudo-mansard roof added in the 1970s. This façade obscures the two separate buildings that stand behind it. Lumber is stored in the north building and the offices and showroom are in the south. Public entrances are confined to the south building; a modern glass commercial door is flanked by two picture windows on Pine and a single door with sidelight on the south elevation has a vinyl hood overhang. This doorway leads to the showroom. The back half of the south building is clad in stucco panels. The north building's exposed elevation is comprised of two levels. Four loading doors, a shop entrance, and single-width garage bay are set along the first floor. The brick foundation is visible along this north elevation, but the first-floor walls are clad with metal panels patterned with a brick motif. At the upper level, a row of more than a dozen doorways each open to small rooms that store various cuts of lumber. The open-air walkway is supported from above by the building's projecting shed roof. Its historic address was 201-211 Pine Street and 200-210 Sycamore Street.

Both front buildings extend back to the large, square-plan building that encompasses half the property and is used for lumber storage. The end facing Sycamore Street has two wide bays that allow for vehicular passage through the building. Two narrow garage doors are set in the south wall. Several small windows fenestrate these two elevations, but most have been enclosed or painted over. This building's concrete foundation is exposed in places, while the walls are clad in the same brick-patterned metal panels as the other section. The impressive interior wood frame structure is visible when the sliding doors are open. Two Union Pacific transfer tracks served this property on its south side along Front Street and on its north side along the alley.

The Chicago Lumber Yard has been in operation since the 1880s. The firm's first yard was near Cedar and Front Streets, then assumed its present location in 1896 upon succeeding the Hall County Lumber Company "at Front and Sycamore."⁴ Sanborn maps published in 1909 (sheet 12), 1924 (sheet 8) and 1930, rev. 1942 (sheet 8) document the expansion of the lumber complex at this block between Pine and Sycamore Streets. In 1899 the company's lumber yards occupied the east half of the block, and in 1909 the square-plan warehouse along Sycamore Street was built. By 1915 the present buildings on the complex had been constructed: three narrow rectangular-plan buildings extended from the warehouse to Pine Street. The northernmost building, which was partially open and used for lumber storage, was demolished sometime after 1930. The central (now the northernmost) building was the sash and door warehouse and continues to store lumber. Like today, the small office was set in the small brick section in the southernmost building, while today's showroom section was used for lumber storage. The property continues to operate in its original capacity as a lumber company, now called Century Lumber Supply.

8. 383 Pine Street North (HL06-848) Boiler Room, Central Power Plant Complex Non-Contributing

This raised one-story warehouse is located on the east side of Pine Street North between North Front Street East and 4th Street East. It shares a lot with the property at 385 Pine Street North and 111 4th Street East. The warehouse, set back from the street, is faced with stucco over brick; it rises to a stepped parapet. The north and south side walls are of brick at the first story, surmounted by a stucco-clad second story. The rear section is physically connected to a new restaurant building which has the address of 111 4th Street East. In 2017, a one-story concrete-block extension with large garage door opening was added in front of the warehouse. Originally a courtyard enclosed by a brick wall fronted the warehouse in this location.⁵ Its historic address was 215 Pine Street and was more recently 375 Pine.

Assessor records indicate the Central Power Company building was constructed in 1900 but may be somewhat later. Sanborn maps between 1909 and 1942 refer to the building as Grand Island Electric Co, Central Power Co. – Power & Light Plant, and the Consumers Public Power District. The company first occupied the buildings of a

⁴ *History of Hall County, 277-278.*

⁵ Illustrated in *History of Hall County, 114.*

4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

former cold storage company, but between 1909 and 1915 the property was upgraded to meet demands and stay up to date with advancing technology. In 1915, the frame-structure office building was replaced with the present brick building at 385 Pine Street North; the taller south half contained the engine room. The brick building (383, former 375) set back on the south end of the property housed the generator room. The original frame "freezing house" was demolished, allowing space for the generator room to more than double in size and construction of a new brick ice plant. The generator room and ice plant were later converted to use as a warehouse once the plant was taken out of public utility use.

The Central Power Company "came into existence late in 1914, and in June 1915, purchased the plant of the Grand Island Electric company, which included also an ice manufacturing utility. Electric power was furnished to Grand Island retail trade and to Doniphan on a wholesale basis." In 1918 the company "acquired its Riverside property, southeast of the city." Once it began production, the "Fourth Street plant was taken out of active service, and [as of 1920 was] only used as a standby station."⁶

Note: The building presently stands on the same parcel as 385 Pine Street and 111 4th Street East.

**9. 385 Pine Street North (HL06-620) Offices and Engine Room, Central Power Plant Complex
Contributing**

This property was originally the Central Power Plant for Grand Island. It is located at the southeast corner of Pine Street North and 4th Street East. The one-story primary building that faces Pine Street is brick and comprised of two sections, each with three bays but varying rooflines. The office section is in the corner to the north, while the engine room section is to the south. The sections are faced with brown iron spot brick that forms piers flanking segmental brick arches with stone detail and rise to stepped parapets with brick panels and stone detail. The arches have brick infill and metal paneling covering the window openings with stone sills. A steel canopy extends over the arches in the corner section. The 4th Street East façade is similarly detailed with brick piers flanking segmental brick arches and rising to a stepped parapet. Two of the arched openings have recent window infill. The east wall of the building is fronted by a group of market stalls. This part of the Central Power Company complex was built in 1915, as described in the previous entry. Once it was taken out of public utility use, it became an office and warehouse building. Its historic address was 219-223 Pine Street and 101-105 4th Street East and was more recently addressed at 379-385 Pine.

Note: The building presently stands on the same parcel as 383 Pine Street and 111 4th Street East.

**West Side, 300 block Pine Street North between the Union Pacific railroad corridor
and 4th Street West**

**10. 358 Pine Street North (HL06-623) Nebraska Mercantile and Ulry-Talbert Co Warehouse
Contributing**

This five-story and basement brick warehouse stands on the west side of Pine Street North between the Union Pacific railroad corridor and North Front Street West (vacated). The building fronts Pine Street at its sidewalk and its historic address was 126-128 Pine Street.

The warehouse stands on a raised concrete foundation and has brick-clad walls; dark red on the front and sides and lighter common brick on the rear wall. The Pine Street façade is comprised of five bays, defined vertically by columns of corbeled brick. Along the tall first floor, the substantial central entrance is flanked by a battered pair of concrete pilasters that rise to a frieze with the word "OFFICE" engraved in it. The single doorway is slightly recessed; a single wood and glass door is surmounted by a tall transom window. Two window bays are set on either side of the entrance, with wider openings on the outer bays (presently these windows are enclosed with wood paneling.)

⁶ "Utilities' Contributions to Progress of the City." Undated clipping (ca 1934), Power Plant file, Stuhr Museum of the Prairie Pioneer.

4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

Above the entry surround, an inset tile sign reads "NEBRASKA MERCANTILE CO." On the upper floors, the second and fourth bays match, with a pair of wood-frame sash windows on each level. The outer two and center bays are identical: the upper floors are not fenestrated but defined with a corbelled brick outline. On the second floor at the base of these corbeled rectangles is a circular brick medallion; a round concrete panel is set in the center medallion, while a terra-cotta (?) pig's head projects from the medallions on the two outer bays. On the fifth floor of these bays, beneath the arched top of the brick outline, a projecting tile inset displays the Nebraska Mercantile Company (Nemco) logo and products it manufactured, including Blue Ribbon Coffee and Red Cross Tea. The raised parapet has wide concrete coping with concrete brackets. Triangular parapets rise from the roofline above the three non-fenestrated bays; this bay motif is replicated on each corner of the side elevations. The north elevation has a brick end-wall chimney and its upper floors are non-fenestrated. Set in the back half of the wall are two covered windows and two raised garage bays above a concrete platform, and a pedestrian entrance.

While the windows are covered over, the historic wooden doors and transom windows of the garage doors are retained. The south elevation is comprised of eight bays. The outer bays match those on front. Along the first floor, the raised concrete base is exposed, five wide windows and two loading bays are covered over. The upper floors of the second, fifth, sixth, and seventh bays are identical, with a pair of sash frame windows on each floor. The third bay denotes the location of a stairwell: two narrow windows are set on the first floor, and a single narrow frame on each floor above. The upper floors of the fourth bay are non-fenestrated. A one- and two-story concrete-block addition projects from the rear of the building.

Assessor records date the building to 1922, but research indicates it was built in 1917 for the wholesale grocer Nebraska Mercantile Company.⁷ The business was replaced ca 1925 by the Uly-Talbert Company, another wholesale grocery company. Its president Abraham Uly (1876-1942) was included in the 1940 *Who's Who in Nebraska* which notes he began his career in 1889 at Donald wholesale grocers in Grand Island and formed his own company in 1919.⁸ By 1940 Uly-Talbert had branch firms in Alliance, NE and Winner, SD. In Grand Island, Uly was a member of the Tehama Shrine, Woodland Country Club, and Methodist church. His family resided at 1409 West 3rd Street.

The 1924 and 1930, rev. 1942, Sanborn maps (sheet 8) indicate that wooden platforms formerly ran along each side wall; they were utilized for transfer by rail or truck. Three elevator bays are set near the center of the building. In addition to the adjacent railroad corridor, transfer tracks historically led to the rear of the building and its north side along Front Street.

Note: The building presently stands on a parcel set within a larger parcel of land owned by the Union Pacific Railroad.

11. 370-376 Pine Street North (HL06-624) Grand Island Electric, Light, and Water Department (Structure) Contributing

This large complex is the historic Grand Island Electric, Light, and Water Department. The brick structure has a raised concrete foundation and is comprised of five main sections. While it is all one story, its sections vary in height and the plant has 11 different roof levels. The primary elevations are clad in red brick with a concrete beltcourse and a raised parapet with concrete coping. Secondary elevations are clad in common brick and the roof has tile coping. Windows and doors throughout are modern in-kind replacements. Windows generally have concrete sills and soldier-course brick lintels. The larger first-floor windows that interrupt the concrete beltcourse are all identical: four-by-four multipaned fixed frames. The smaller windows set higher in the wall are four-by-two frames. Its historic address was 200-210 Pine Street.

The tall central section housed the power house of the electric plant. Three tall fixed windows punctuate the façade, each two-over two multi-pane frames surmounted by a round arch transom window. A concrete belt course, level

⁷ *History of Hall County*, 254.

⁸ *Who's Who in Nebraska*, 532.

4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

with the impost of the arches, runs between the windows. The lower beltcourse that spans the façade serves as a continuous sill for these windows.

The two sections that stand on either side of the center are very similar, each comprised of a single doorway and two windows, although they are composed differently. On the south section, a modern commercial glass door with sidelight and transom stands beneath a small window. A large window is offset from the entrance and a narrow faux lancet window, less than the width of a brick, is recessed in the wall above. The section north of center houses the plant's primary entrance. The doorway is recessed and defined by a tall corbelled brick surround that steps back five layers from the façade, while the surround is bordered by rows of seven header-course bricks. The commercial glass door is flanked by sidelights. A sign is affixed to the wall over the door and reads "City of Grand Island Water Department." Above that, there is a six-by-five grid of glass block windows with brick spacers, which is also recessed and within the brick surround. The entrance is offset by a bay with a large window below and small window above.

The outermost bays are not identical in size or composition. Because of its exposed wall along vacated Front Street, the façade treatment continues along the side of the southern section. All of the window bays on this section are identical: two large windows, each surmounted by a faux lancet window. The façade has one bay, while the side wall has four (the front-most bay on the side is non-fenestrated). On the opposite end, the northern section is wider and has a symmetrical composition. The central entrance has a two-pane commercial glass door with a sidelight and a four-by-two transom window. The doorway is flanked on both sides by two large windows, each surmounted by a faux lancet window. Its north wall is clad in common red brick.

The history of the Grand Island City Water and Light department began in 1879 as the City Water Works, and the first water pumping plant and distribution system was built in 1885-1886 at the plant's present location. In 1906 the original wooden plant was replaced by "a small plant consisting of two small engine generators and a switchboard" following the approval of a \$35,000 bond. Consumer demand for the public utility and advancements in modern machinery rapidly increased, and the new plant included a pumping station, engine room, and work shop.

New and stronger turbines were installed in 1913, 1919, and 1923. These changes are reflected on the 1909 and 1924 Sanborn maps. A garage bay in the northeast corner of the engine room was being used as the fire department's No. 2 station (1924, sheet 8). By 1924, it was outdated and over-crowded, and the city approved plans for a new modern plant. The program called for a "complete new building to house the electric plant" to be built in phases between 1925 and 1933. The new facility was designed by the Charles L. Pillsbury Company, Consulting Engineers. The company, based in Minneapolis, specialized in the design of power plants and other public utilities.⁹ In the first phase, a pumping station and boiler room were built along and within the south side of the property. The 240-foot tall reinforced concrete smokestack was constructed, along with the new one million-gallon reservoir behind the 4th Street fire station (also built in 1925-1926). For a time, the city owned the remainder of the block behind the plant and fire station. By 1930 the power house in the tall central section was complete. A 25-ton traveling crane was installed in the turbine room. The ice plant was replaced by a warehouse for the city street department. Along the north elevation, the water department office and shops were completed in 1932.

In 1939, the original boiler room and pump house remained on the south side of the building. The structure was significantly taller than the adjoining section on its north (which is today's tall central section). This section was demolished in 1995,¹⁰ but the new, shorter section was built with the same façade treatment as before. The northernmost section was built over the alleyway, which carried a UP transfer track. This was one of the last sections built, in the 1940s. At least three store buildings were demolished north of the alley for that section. Today, a tall brick wall runs along the sidewalk between the plant's north elevation and the store building at 382 Pine Street.

The power plant "was the center of all power for the city until the 1950s" when "the C.W. Burdick station located on south Cherry and Bischeld streets started to take over for the aging [plant] and to meet Grand Island's growing

⁹ "Charles Lucien Pillsbury, 1872-1959," <http://www.ascemn.org/CPillsbury.html>.

¹⁰ Renee Ricketts Hansen, "Still Waterworks, Pine Street Station," *Grand Island Independent*, May 4, 1997, E1.

4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

demand for electricity.” Continued increases in electrical use and limited supplies of natural gas and oil forced the city to build another power plant. The generators at the Fourth Street station last turned in 1981. While various water department offices remained, most of the plant was left unused until 1995. That year, the Grand Island city council approved \$1.71 million in funds to renovate and restore the historic plant.¹¹ Following its completion, all water department operations were moved to the Pine Street facility.

Note: The complex presently stands on two parcels; the northern third shares its L-shaped parcel with the fire station at 115 4th Street West. Both parcels are owned by the City of Grand Island.

12. 382 Pine Street North (HL06-621) Store Building Contributing

This one-story store building stands on the west side of Pine Street south of 4th Street West. The one-story brick building adjoins the Krehmke building on its south and abuts the Grand Island Electric, Light, Ice & Water department property. The front is faced with multi-colored brown and tan brick and has a raised brick parapet and raised corner posts. The tan brick creates arched panels above the storefront that encompasses much of the façade. The storefront display windows are set above a brick base and flank a recessed center entrance with a wood and glass door. A large sign band covers the storefront transom. The brick panels above the storefront retain metal brackets from which an awning was suspended. The exposed south wall is faced with common red brick. Its historic address was 220 Pine Street.

Assessor records indicate this building was constructed in 1920, likely in conjunction with the Krehmke Building to its north. It replaced a similarly sized frame store building. Directories indicate the store was a barber shop until about 1930. Shaver’s confectionary occupied the storefront from at least 1933 to 1948; he converted it into a grocery store in the mid-1940s. Following Shaver’s removal, it continued as True’s Market until at least 1968.

13. 384-386 Pine Street North (HL06-849) Krehmke Grocery Store and Flats Contributing

This two-story store and flats building is located on the southwest corner of Pine Street and 4th Street West. Both facades are clad with multi-color red brick that rise to a brick parapet with terra-cotta coping. Raised brick insignia panels are set at the corners. On Pine Street, the two storefronts flank a center entrance with a glass door and transom with the numerals 384 ½ that leads to the second-story apartments. The 384 storefront has display window set above a brick base with a recessed entrance at the south side. The 386 storefront has display windows set above a wood base with recessed center entrance. The storefront transoms are covered by large signs. Bands of soldier course brick and horizontal brick bands set off the second story on both facades. The window openings are set in brick surrounds. The paired and single windows in the 384 section retain four-over-one sash with storm windows. The window openings in the 386 section have been covered over with metal panels on both Pine Street and 4th Street West. The first story along 4th Street West has a secondary storefront with newer infill. Other openings along 4th have been filled with brick panels. A tall vertical metal and glass sign projects from the corner of the building. The exposed south and west walls of the building are faced with common red brick. Its historic address was 222-224 Pine Street and 101 4th Street West.

This building was constructed in 1920 for William F. Krehmke, the proprietor of a grocery store. Krehmke had operated Grand Island Meat Market between 1911 and 1918 in the corner store this building replaced. Upon completion of the new building, the market reopened in the 386 storefront. While Krehmke retained ownership, the store name changed several times; from Sanitary Meat Market to K & B market in the mid-1920s, to Krehmke meat market in the early 1930s, and finally in 1934 to Krehmke’s Nu-Way grocery store. Directories through the 1940s referred to the second floor as “Krehmke Apartments.” The 384 storefront initially housed the Bowen Drug Co., also called North Side Pharmacy, until about 1950. The 1930, rev. 1942, Sanborn map (sheet 8) indicates the second floor above the grocery store was used as a private hospital.

¹¹ Hansen, E1.

4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

Krehmke was born in Grand Island in 1881. In addition to his long-running grocery store, W. F. Krehmke was actively involved in several commercial pursuits in Grand Island's North Side. In 1918 he co-founded the Grand Island Hide and Fur Co. with several other North Side businessmen. In 1920 it was noted that "There has been a market at Pine and Fourth practically continuously." Richard Guendel opened the first meat market here; in 1910 it was North Pine Market. The market was sold to Otto Prautsch and then William Krehmke in about 1915.¹²

Krehmke's biography in the 1940 *Who's Who in Nebraska* notes that he had been president of the local Chamber of Commerce and a chairman of its retail committee. He was also a charter member of the T-Bone Club and an elder at the English Lutheran Church. He resided at 904 West 5th Street. After becoming a registered pharmacist in 1908, Homer Bowen operated from a "drug bus" and arrived in Grand Island in 1914. He continued to operate from the bus before settling at 384 Pine Street in the early 1920s. He operated his North Side pharmacy at this building from at least 1924 to about 1955. He relocated the store north across the street to 102 4th Street West in the early 1950s following the departure of Knickrehm grocery store.

Note: The building presently stands on two parcels, but they share the same owner.

No Resources on East Side, 400 block Pine Street North

West Side, 400 block Pine Street North between 4th and 5th Streets West

14. 408-410 Pine Street North (HL06-699) Store Building Contributing

This one-story commercial building is located on the west side of Pine Street North between 4th Street West and the midblock alley. It is constructed of brick and has a raised parapet. The brick has been painted on the front and is covered with stucco on the north wall. Most of the front is composed of a storefront with recessed entrance flanked by display windows set on brick bases. A curved canopy extends above the storefront and covers the transom. Exposed brick buttresses are visible on the north wall. A parking lot extends from the north wall to the alley. Its historic address was 308 Pine Street.

While assessor records indicate this building was constructed in 1900, other records indicate it was built in the early 1920s. It does not appear on the 1909 or 1915 Sanborn maps. The small one-story rectangular-plan brick store building here is depicted on the 1924 and 1930, rev. 1942, Sanborn Insurance Maps (sheet 8). The building was first noted in 1924-1925 directory listings as the North Side Fruit Store. Between at least 1929 and 1941, L. P. Christensen's tailor store occupied the space (in 1920 his storefront was at 118 4th Street East). From at least 1947 to 1968, it was home to Red's Shoe Hospital. The adjacent auto garage (nonextant, now the parking lot) was operated by Mr. Zlomke in the early 1920s, then operated as Todsens's from about 1933 through at least 1968.

North Side, 100 block 4th Street West between Pine and Locust Streets

15. 102-106 4th Street West and 404 Pine Street North (HL06-850) Knickrehm Grocery Store and Flats Contributing

This two-story store and flats building is located on the northwest corner of 4th Street West and Pine Street North. The brick building is faced with stucco on both facades with two partially enclosed storefronts above brick bases at the first story and window openings with wood surrounds at the second story. The storefront to the west has a recessed entrance. The corner storefront is more open and has a recessed entrance. An entrance to the second-story apartments is at the north end of the Pine Street façade. A historic decorative canopy, suspended from cables, extends above the storefronts on 4th Street West and wraps around the corner entrance. An awning has been added above the second-story windows at the corner.

¹² *History of Hall County*, 281.

4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

This building was constructed for John Knickrehm. His family settled in Grand Island in 1887; like many other prominent North Side businessmen, Knickrehm emigrated from Holstein, Germany. Upon arrival "he accepted any work that he could secure to obtain money, shoveling many a load of coal. Later he worked in a lumber yard and then found employment in a grocery store, in which he was engaged continuously until 1898" when he opened his own grocery store at this corner of 4th and Pine Streets. Knickrehm quickly "built up a substantial patronage" and Sanborn maps reflect the phases of expansion as his business grew. The 1899 Sanborn Insurance map (sheet 8) shows a small two-story frame store building; a one-story dry goods store had been added to the west elevation on the 1909 map. In 1910 the original building was demolished and replaced by the current building. The 1915 map shows the first incarnation of the building contained three storefronts, but only the 102 section, occupied by Knickrehm's store, was two stories tall. The other two sections were one story; at that time 104 was occupied by a china shop and 106 a drugs and jewelry store. A canopy spanned the façade above all three storefronts. Sometime before 1924 the second floor was built out above the remainder of the building and entire level became apartments. In the early 1920s the adjoining Gollaher Bros. store and flats (108-110) and Peoples State Bank (112) were built at the same scale and massing as Knickrehm's and established a continuous blockfront of commercial buildings. A continuous metal canopy projected over the Gollaher and Knickrehm storefronts and front corner of the Pine Street elevation. This canopy remains in use and is in fair condition. John's sons, John Jr. and Carl, became partners in 1912. John Sr. retired in 1917 and the brothers stayed partners until 1922 when John Jr. assumed Carl's stake. John Jr. opened Knickrehm's New Market in a brick building at 112 Wheeler Avenue North (not in the district) in 1929. Knickrehm removed from the 4th Street space a few years later but the storefront remained a grocery store until the mid-1940s. From about 1950, after relocating from 363 Pine Street, through at least 1968, Homer Bowen ran his pharmacy here. The upstairs flats continued to be called the Knickrehm Apartments through 1968.

John Knickrehm was a "substantial and respected citizen" and always took "a good citizen's interest in the welfare of Grand Island and twice has served as a member of the city council, during both terms earnestly supporting useful civic measures. He is independent in his political views."¹³ Knickrehm Elementary School in Grand Island is named after him. John Knickrehm Jr. was a member of the city council for three terms and in 1937-1938 he served in the first Nebraska Unicameral Legislature. He was a member of several regional and national grocer associations. In Grand Island, he sat on the board of the Chamber of Commerce and was a member of the Rotary and Liederkrantz Society. Carl Knickrehm became the assistant cashier of Peoples State Bank in 1919. After 1922 he independently operated a grocery store. Like his brother, he served three different terms on the city council. He played clarinet in the Harrison and Third City Bands and resided at 422 West 8th street.

16. 108-110 4th Street West (HL06-618) Gollaher Bros. Store and Flats Contributing

This two-story store and flats building is located on the north side of 4th Street West between Pine Street North and Locust Street North. The building is three bays wide and is faced with pressed red brick with brick end piers that rise to a parapet with terra-cotta coping above a corbelled bandcourse. A similar brick band extends above the storefront transoms with glass lenses. The first story has two storefronts, each with a recessed entrance in the middle bay. The middle entrance leads to the second story. A historic decorative canopy, suspended from cables, that extends above the storefronts is a continuation of the canopy to the east. At the second story, paired windows with stone sills flank decorative panels. Awnings are set above the windows.

This building was constructed in about ca. 1922 for the Gollaher Bros. hardware and furniture company. Assessor records note it was built in 1907 but the building does not appear on Sanborn Insurance maps from 1909 (sheet 6) and 1915 (sheet 3). A large frame dwelling stood there since at least 1899. By 1924 this two-story brick building had been constructed in its place. The building was immediately adjacent to the buildings on either side; it was predated by the Knickrehm building at 102-106 4th Street West and put up within a year of the People States Bank at 112 4th Street West. The 1924 map shows a central stair hall standing between two storefronts, which were divided by a first-floor brick interior wall. The metal canopy that continues from the Knickrehm Building was an original design element. Directories since 1926 list Gollaher Bros. Hardware & Furniture in the 110 storefront and flats upstairs at 110 ½ 4th Street West (listed as "rooms"). The 108 storefront was listed once in 1929 as Jake's

¹³ Quotes and background information on Knickrehm are from *History of Hall County*, 655.

4th Street Commercial Historic District

Hall County, Nebraska

Name of Property

County and State

Barber Shop, but that was likely located immediately next door in the Knickrehm building. In 1933 North Side Furniture & Hardware was listed at 110 4th Street West. A few years later that business split in two; in 1936 Grand Island Hardware opened in the 108 storefront and the furniture store remained in the 110 space. Directories indicate the furniture business closed sometime over the next decade and the store remained vacant while the hardware store stayed open until at least 1961. In 1966 Crow & Miller Bedding & Used Furniture was listed at 108-110 4th Street West. Nitzel & Co. acquired the building in 1981.

17. 112 4th Street West (HL06-617) Peoples State Bank Building Contributing

This two-story commercial building is located on the north side of 4th Street West between Pine Street North and Locust Street North. It is faced with pressed red brick that rises to a raised parapet. A stone panel with the date "1922" is set in the parapet. A stone band extends below the parapet. The first story has brick and stone piers flanking a storefront with brick base and stone sill and the building entrance with stone surround with console brackets supporting a projecting lintel. Glass block is set in the transoms above the storefront and the entrance surround. Stone bands with the inscription "Peoples State Bank" extend above the storefront. The second-story window openings have stone sills and six-over-six sash. An Art Deco style sign with neon lighting extends from the front of the building at the second story level.

This two-story brick building was built between 1921 and 1924 by builder Rudolph Kruse, adjoining the Gollaher Bros. building. A vacant lot stood on its west side until the Island Theater was built in 1927. The Peoples State Bank and its offices occupied the building from December 1924 until 1933.¹⁴ The building was vacant for several years, then listed in 1938 as People's Bonded Service. In 1938 the Nitzel & Co. real estate firm was established and has occupied this building since at least 1940. Its services included real estate, insurance, and bonding, and continues in that capacity today.

In 1919 the Peoples State Bank became the sixth to be established in the city of Grand Island. Its first location "was a room in the Central Power Co. building at Fourth and Pine streets, which has been remodeled to make a very attractive and convenient banking room." For several years the "opening of a bank on the north side" had been discussed by of "a number of men prominent in north side affairs." Nearly four dozen men participated in its planning and organization, "some of them having business houses on the north side and some doing business on the south side but living on the north side, and others being farmers living around the northern fringe of the city." Many of them became incorporators and initial stockholders of the bank. Soon after its establishment, it was noted that the "manner in which the bank has made its initial start gives satisfactory evidence to the hope that Grand Island has outgrown north-and-south division feeling or business rivalries of more than a friendly nature."¹⁵

The board of directors included several prominent North Side businessmen, including John Knickrehm, his son John Knickrehm, Jr., August C. Menck, J.D. Harrison, John E. Mader, Albert J. Niemoth, and Franklin Tully. Other incorporators included William Krehmke, Homer Bowen, Menck's son Arthur, J.H. Harrison, and Louis E. Upperman. Shortly after opening, Knickrehm's second son Carl was selected as assistant cashier.

18. 114-116 4th Street West (HL06-851) Island Movie Theater Contributing

This two-story commercial building, originally constructed as a movie theater, is located on the north side of 4th Street West between Pine Street North and Locust Street North. It is faced with yellow wire-cut brick that rises to a parapet with soldier course brick bands. The parapet contains a sign panel reading "Law Offices." A brick band extends below the parapet. Arched openings at the second story have brick surrounds and a continuous brick sill above a brick bandcourse. The openings have red brick infill, and a red brick band extends above the first story level. The first story has a central steel and glass storefront with an entrance door and red brick base, a large display window above a brick base at the west, and another entrance door with flanking window at the east. A canopy that sheltered the first story was suspended by cables. Small concrete panels at the second story mark the location of the cable stays.

¹⁴ *The Ord Quiz* (Ord, Nebraska), December 11, 1924, 11.

¹⁵ *History of Hall County*, 306-307

4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

Directories and Sanborn maps confirm the Island Theater was constructed in 1927 (assessor records note 1910). They show the new building, set between the People's State Bank building on its east and the store and flats building at 118 4th Street West. Steel beams support the roof of the two-story structure. The floors were only divided at the front of the building; an interior brick wall partitioned the one-story lobby from the theater space. Inside the theater, the balcony and projection booth were set above the lobby. The theater room was one open space that comprised the rear two-thirds of the building. The stage and screen were set along the far back wall and the remaining floor space was audience seating. Including the balcony, the Island Theater sat 827 patrons. The Sanborn map shows that a small storefront was set at the west side of the building at 116 4th Street West. Directories for the building between 1929 and 1936 listed the Island Theater (114) and Rooms (114.5/114-½). After 1940 the Island Theater was listed at 114 and the Grand Island Sweets Shop at 116 4th Street West.

Research has not revealed the original owner of the building, but it changed hands in 1935 and "H. K. Allen of Dallas and J.J. Bowler of Springfield, Mo., opened the Island theater in Grand Island over the week-end with double features. It is the fifth theater in Nebraska's third city."¹⁶ The theater was sold again three years later to a pair of Grand Island residents. William Youngclaus and Lorayne Rickerts married in 1938 and soon after purchased the Island Theatre. The theater closed in 1960. Following a period of vacancy, the Austin Furniture Company began using the theater as a warehouse in 1968. In following years the building was converted to offices and today it remains in that use.

Even before World War I, William Youngclaus (he changed it from Jungclaus) was involved with film exhibition in Iowa and Nebraska. His occupation on his Draft Card was listed as "motion picture operator." Through the 1920s and 1930s he operated theaters in several Nebraska cities and was a partner of the Tristates Theaters. William and Lorayne operated the Island Theater together for a decade until William's death in 1949. Lorayne continued operating the theater until it closed around 1960.¹⁷

19. 118 4th Street West (HL06-616) Store and Flats Contributing

This two-story commercial building is located on the north side of 4th Street West between Pine Street North and Locust Street North. It is faced with brown and yellow brick and has a raised corbelled parapet and a soldier-course bandcourse above the first-story storefront. The yellow brick is keyed to the façade at the sides and forms keyed window surrounds as well as a sign panel in the parapet. The window openings have stone lintels and sills with recent window sash. Wood paneling covers the transom above a steel canopy carried on cables and the storefront which is flanked by entrance doors.

Assessor records note this building was constructed in 1907; Sanborn Insurance maps indicate it was constructed between 1909 and 1915. The two-story brick building had wood floors and its first-floor ceiling was supported by iron columns. It was built as a freestanding structure and its adjoining neighbors were constructed in the 1920s. In the 1915 Sanborn map (sheet 2) the building had the address at 116 and was noted as an auto sales company. In 1916 it was listed as Farmer's Garage while Mrs. Helen Mayer resided in a flat upstairs. E. R. Farmer operated his garage here from 1914 to about 1920. The storefront was Ayes Meat Shop in 1921 and the Charles Rickert Bakery from 1924 to 1928. The space was a café for five years, first as Frank's, then the Fourth Street Café. Hallstead Press occupied the storefront from 1936 into the 1940s. Its proprietor Harry Edmund Hallstead started his business in 1927 at 379 Walnut Street, and he resided at 1611 West Charles Street. The 1947 and 1955 directories list the Grand Island Leather Co. retail store here. The building went through a period of vacancy and became offices; the Fourth Street Insurance Agency, Fourth Street Realty, and Midwest Life Insurance firms were located here in 1966 while only the insurance agency was listed in 1968.

20. 120 4th Street West (HL06-615) Menck Meat Market Store and Flats Contributing

¹⁶ "Notes," *Film Daily*, July 16, 1935

¹⁷ William Nicholas Youngclaus and Lorayne R. Rickert Youngclaus obituaries. <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/63873487/william-nicholas-youngclaus>; <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/63873466/lorayne-r-youngclaus>

4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

This two-story store and flats building is located on the north side of 4th Street West between Pine Street North and North Locust and shares a lot with the corner building at 122-124 4th Street West. It is faced with red-brown brick and has a raised corbelled parapet. Brick soldier course bandcourses are placed above and below the second story. The two segmental-arched window openings with paired windows have brick lintels and a continuous brick sill. The storefront transom is covered with paneling. The steel and glass storefront with painted brick base has a center entrance. A steel canopy which is shared with the corner building extends above the storefront. A canopy in this location is shown on the 1930, rev. 1942, Sanborn Insurance Map (sheet 8).

This two-story brick building was constructed between 1921 and 1924, despite assessor records noting construction in 1907. It was built for A.C. Menck and adjoined his store and flats building at 122-124 4th Street West. His dry goods store opened in the corner building in 1907, and he opened a meat market in the new building. Menck's Meat Market closed around 1940, after Menck's death in 1937 and subsequent closure of the dry goods store. The upstairs units at 120 ½ – 124 ½ 4th Street were listed as "Menck Apartments" through the 1960s. The storefront was occupied by various stores in the 1940s and 1950s: Home Appliance in 1947, Russell Furniture Co. in 1955, and Knott's Resale Store in the 1960s.

More information about August C. Menck is included in descriptions for his first store building at 122-124 4th Street West and his home at 411 Locust Street North.

Note: The building presently stands on the same parcel as 122-124 4th Street West.

21. 122-124 4th Street West (HL06-614) Menck Dry Goods Store and Flats Contributing

This two-story store and flats building is located at the northeast corner of 4th Street West and Locust Street North and shares a lot with the building at 120 4th Street West to the east. It appears to be somewhat earlier in date. The corner building is faced with red brick and has a raised corbelled and modillioned parapet with central pediment flanked by brick piers. Much of the brick has been painted. At the second story the arched window openings have brick lintels and keyed surrounds above stone sills. A brick band extends above the transom level which is covered by signage. Two steel and glass storefronts with painted brick bases are sheltered by the steel canopy which is shared with the building at 120 4th Street West. This canopy wraps around the corner to shelter a storefront entrance on Locust Street. On the Locust Street side, the first story is faced with red brick; much of it is covered by a recently painted mural. At the second story, regularly spaced arched window openings have stone sills and brick lintels. The north wall of the building is faced with common brick and has regularly spaced window and door openings.

In 1902, August C. Menck established his first dry goods store at 4th and Pine Streets. Menck quickly "demonstrated his business ability in the upbuilding of an extensive trade. His customers [came] from different parts of the county" because "their wants in carefully selected dry goods, notions, boots and shoes, [were] supplied very satisfactorily. Mr. Menck [made] merchandising his life work and his judgment [could] be depended upon as to quality of his goods, while his business integrity is above question."¹⁸

Menck's business was so successful that in 1907 he constructed a store and flats building at 122-124 4th Street West. His house at 411 Locust Street was built about the same time, immediately behind his store. The *Improvement Bulletin* noted in 1907 that "Work has been started on the A.C. Menck brick store, 2-story and basement," and it was 66 feet wide and 44 feet deep. A prolific local contractor named Otto Kirschke built the store and flats.¹⁹ The adjoining Menck annex building at 120 4th Street West was built in the early 1920s and became Menck's Meat Market. The Menck Department Store closed in 1938, the year after August's death. The storefront at 122-124 4th Street West was vacant in the 1938-1939 directory. By 1940 it was the Grand Island Leather Store; it was the Russell Furniture Company in the mid-1940s and 1950s. The storefront was vacant in 1957, then 120-124 4th Street West (including the annex) was Dreier's Home Bakery in the 1960s. Even though the Menck stores had closed, the upstairs units at 120 ½ – 124 ½ 4th Street W. were listed as "Menck Apartments" through the 1960s.

¹⁸ *History of Hall County*, 621.

¹⁹ "Business Buildings," *Improvement Bulletin* 34 (April 6, 1907): 25.

4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

Note: The building presently stands on the same parcel as 120 4th Street West.

South Side, 100 block 4th Street West between Pine and Locust Streets

22. 115 4th Street West (HL06-619) Fire Station No. 2 (North Side Station) Contributing

This two-story former fire station is located on the south side of 4th Street West between Pine Street North and vacated Locust Street North. The city-owned property is situated on an L-shaped lot that includes the Municipal Water Works building at 370-376 Pine Street North. The building is three bays wide and is faced with variegated red brick above a stone water table with a raised stepped parapet with stone insets. Brick piers and panels define the bays. A stone panel in the parapet reads "Fire Station No. 2, 1926." A continuous stone bands sets off the three triple-window groups with replacement sash at the second story. The three vehicle door openings at the first story have brick surrounds. All of the infill is of relatively recent date. The side walls are faced with common red brick. The shallow building is 25 feet deep and 60 feet wide.

Research has revealed few details or historic pictures of this fire station. For several years before the North Side gained a proper fire station, the fire department maintained a truck in a garage at the Municipal Water Works facility (then called Grand Island Electric, Light, and Water). The station's construction coincided with the commencement of the building program that called for a "complete new building to house the electric plant" in phases between 1925 and 1933. The 1924 Sanborn map indicates the station replaced a metal-clad carpenter shop. The 1930, rev. 1942 Sanborn map (sheet 8) notes it was built in 1926 and its structure was fireproof with concrete floors and thick brick walls. The water department's reservoir stood immediately behind the station.

The "North Side Station" was listed in directories between 1926 and 1957 until a new facility was constructed for Fire Station No. 2, and the building was decommissioned. Green Body Shop No. 2 was here in 1961 and 1964, but the building was not listed in 1966 or 1968 directories.

Note: The building presently stands on the same L-shaped parcel as the northern third of the Grand Island Electric, Light, and Water Department complex at 370-376 Pine Street.

23. 123 4th Street West (HL06-852) Warehouse Building Contributing

This one-story warehouse building is located on the south side of 4th Street West between Pine Street North and vacated Locust Street North. The building extends the full depth of the lot. The single-bay façade is clad with painted brick with a raised parapet and has a large vehicle door opening with flanking entrance door. Decorative elements have been added to the façade by the current business that occupies the building. Concrete pilasters along its east wall continue onto the rear wall of the adjoining fire station.

Assessor records note this building was constructed in 1910, but it was not indicated on the 1924 Sanborn Insurance Map (sheet 8). Few details are indicated on the 1930, rev. 1942 Sanborn map (sheet 8); it was a single storefront and originally had the address of 121 4th Street West. The building was not listed in directories between 1929 and 1940 or 1966 to 1968. In 1947 and 1949 it was listed as Maytag Appliance Co., Appliance Distributing Co. in the 1950s, Rockwell Warehouse in 1961, and New Moon Appliances in 1964.

24. 125 4th Street West (HL06-853) Etting Candy Co. Warehouse Non-Contributing

This two-story warehouse building is located at the southeast corner of 4th Street West and vacated Locust Street North. The building is clad with stucco over brick on the façade and the east and west walls. The stucco covers a raised parapet. Arched windows flank an arched doorway at the first story. On the west side, regularly spaced arched window openings with keystones are placed at the second story above a steel canopy that extends over the former loading dock.

4th Street Commercial Historic District

Hall County, Nebraska

Name of Property

County and State

This building was originally had the address of 123 4th Street West and was constructed for the Etting Candy Company in 1908. Established that same year, "this concern conducted a very successful candy factory and wholesale candy and fruit business."²⁰ The Grand Island Independent indicated the contractors for its construction were Rudolph Kruse and Otto Kirschke. In 1910 when he was 22, Lee Etting was manager of the candy factory and in 1914 he became president and secretary. Etting operated his factory here until closing in 1918. Charles H. Justice and Murray C. Alexander incorporated the Justice-Alexander Candy Company in 1923 and operated here until 1930. The building was listed as vacant in the early 1930s, but the 1930, rev. 1942, Sanborn Insurance Map (sheet 8) calls the building a transfer and storage warehouse. From the mid-1930s to at least 1968 the building was occupied by the Nielsen-Peterson Transfer, Storage & Freight Line company. Their firm also operated garages at 108 4th Street East and 214 4th Street West.

No Resources on west side of 400 block Locust Street North between 4th and 5th Streets West

East Side, 400 block Locust Street North between 4th and 5th Streets West

25. 411 Locust Street North (HL06-854) A.C. Menck Residence Contributing

This two-story residence is located on the east side of Locust Street North, north of 4th Street West and adjacent to the midblock alley. The house has a front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and intersecting one-story side gable wing to the south and one-story gabled rear extension. The house is faced with stucco and has an open porch with concrete posts and a hipped roof that extends across the main section and the one-story wing. The window openings are set in wood surrounds and have one-over-one sash. The one-car garage fronting the alley is likely original. Its historic address was 311 Locust Street.

Assessor records indicate this house was built in 1870, however the building is not indicated on the 1899 or 1905 Sanborn Maps. Other records indicate it was built in 1907. The house is first shown in the 1909 Sanborn Insurance Map (sheet 7) and depicts this two-story house in its current configuration with an open porch, and two one-story bays off the south and east elevations.

The house was built for August C. Menck, a prominent Grand Island businessman and the son of one of the city's founders. A.C. Menck was "one of the well-known business men of Grand Island," whose "every effort, under all circumstances, has been to add to the prestige of Grand Island. This he has done by encouraging progress along business, social and educational lines."²¹ August C. Menck and Linnie Elliott married in 1890 and had three sons: Roy, Ray, and Arthur. The family was listed here in the 1910 Federal Census.

August was a member of the Grand Island city council in the late 1910s, where his "excellent business judgment and public spirit [made] him exceedingly valuable." He also belonged to the A. O. U. W. and the Liederkrantz, a local German society.²² In 1919 August and Arthur were among the incorporators of Peoples State Bank. August and Linnie died in a car accident in 1937. Their son Arthur then moved into their house at 411 Locust. Before that he lived in an apartment above the family drygoods store; he resided at the family home until at least 1961.

North Side, 200 block 4th Street West between Locust Street and Wheeler Avenue

26. 202-204 and 206-212 4th Street West (HL06-855) Parking Lot and Store and Office Building Contributing

²⁰ *History of Hall County*, 254.

²¹ *History of Hall County*, 621.

²² *History of Hall County*, 621.

4th Street Commercial Historic District

Hall County, Nebraska

Name of Property

County and State

The gravel-covered parking lot (lot 8 of block 32) located at the northwest corner of 4th Street West and Locust Street North is part of the site associated with 206-212 4th Street West. This lot was historically occupied by two houses at 204 4th Street West and 308 Locust Street North. They were demolished before 1957 when the property was listed as Corky's Used Car Lot.

The one-story store and office building at 206-212 4th Street West is located on the north side of 4th Street West between Locust Street North and North Wheeler Street. It is faced with textured red brick and has a raised parapet with terra-cotta coping. Three brick-faced storefronts with steel framed windows and doors are set below a continuous projecting steel canopy. The east wall of the building is faced with stucco.

According to assessor records, this store and office building was constructed in 1957. Its first occupants were Fidelity & Casualty Co. of New York and American Fore Insurance at 208 and the Halstead Printing Co. at 210-212 4th Street West. It is likely the printing company formed from Hallstead Press, which was established in 1927 by Harry Edmund Hallstead. His office had been located at 379 Walnut until 1935, then at 118 West Front Street into the 1940s.

Note: The building and parking lot presently stand on separate parcels, but they share the same owner.

27. 214-216 4th Street West (HL06-856) Auto Garage Non-Contributing

This raised one-story commercial building is located on the north side of 4th Street West between Locust Street North and North Wheeler Street. The building is two bays wide, and the exposed brick east wall is painted. The front is sheathed with metal paneling above two storefronts added some time after 1968.

Assessor records note the building date as 1926 but it is shown on the 1924 Sanborn Insurance Map. The 1924 and 1930, rev. 1942, maps (sheet 7) show that the building, with the address of 216 4th Street West, was constructed of tile and brick faced. It had concrete floors, brick pilasters and wood posts. In 1924 it was noted as an auto repair business and in 1930 a garage with space for 25 cars. The first occupant is listed as Ruenker Garage until 1930. The H. N. Oldson Implement Co. was here in 1933, and the building was vacant in 1936. In 1940 the Voorhees Garage and Wood & Green body shop were here. The Nielson-Peterson garage was here from at least 1947 to 1968. Today Laser Works trophy shop occupies the building.

The adjacent building at 218 4th Street West shared the same metal cladding as this building for several years. The cladding was removed from 218 in 2015 and the building's historic façade was intact. If the cladding is applied the same way to 214-216, it is possible that with appropriate alterations this building's historic façade could be restored.

28. 218 4th Street West (HL06-857) West's Feed Store Building Contributing

This one-story commercial building is located on the north side of 4th Street West between Locust Street North and North Wheeler Street. The building is one bay wide with a raised parapet and is faced with painted rock-faced concrete block. Much of the storefront is original with transom windows set below a steel lintel and a center doorway flanked by display windows (covered with paneling) above brick bases.

Assessor records note the date of the building as 1926 but Sanborn maps verify it was constructed between 1909 and 1915. The one-story concrete block building had cement floors and was used as a feed mill and store. The first occupant, West's Feed Store, was listed in directories from 1916 through 1927; in 1929 the building was the Platte Valley Hatchery. Directories listed the Windblast Chaffer Co. in 1931 and 1933. (Chaffers were installed on thrashing machines and grain harvesters to aid in separating grain from chaff.) It was the Nicholson Garage from at least 1940 to 1961. In 1967 it was Gilbert Carburetor & Electric.

For many years, the façade of this building was clad in metal, a continuation from the Laser Works building next door. In 2015 the cladding was removed, and its original façade was revealed.

4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

29. 220 and 224 4th Street West and 405-407 Wheeler Avenue North (HL06-858) Mitchell Anchor Serum Co. Building and Annex Contributing

This resource contains three linked buildings at 220 and 224 4th Street West and 405-407 Wheeler Avenue North. The primary section (224) stands at the northeast corner of 4th Street West and Wheeler Avenue North. It is linked to the 220 building on its east wall and to the building at 405-407 Wheeler Avenue North on the north (the three sections share an owner but each stands on its own parcel). The corner one-story store building has a raised parapet. It is faced with wire-cut brick that has been painted on the 4th Street West facade. New show windows flank a central entrance. The Wheeler Avenue façade of 224 4th Street West is of common brick, also painted. It has two high window openings on the south end, two window openings in the midsection, and one doorway opening on the north end. The 220 building is located on the north side of 4th Street West and its west wall is linked to the corner 224 building. It is faced with painted brick with a concrete band below the parapet. It has two window openings with replacement sash. The one-story 405-407 Wheeler building, on the east side of the street, is joined to the corner building. The façade is clad with wire-cut brick that has been painted and has a raised parapet with terra-cotta coping. A large display opening has been filled with wood paneling. The transom opening has been filled with brick. A recessed entrance door is set below a transom. The north wall is of red tile blocks with shallow buttresses.

Sanborn maps reveal two frame houses stood at 222 and 224 4th Street West on this corner since at least 1899. The house at 222 was demolished before 1924. The corner house then became 222 4th and was listed as a residence in directories through 1939. Assessor records note the corner 224 building was constructed in 1945 and the 220 building in 1946. The Mitchell's Anchor Serum Co. was first listed at 224 4th Street West in 1947 and continues to operate there today as Mitchell's Serum. In 1949 both Mitchell's Anchor Serum Co. and Midwest Dairy & Farm Supply Co. were listed at 224 4th Street West. The 220 storefront was never listed in directories. Conflicting with assessor records, the 220 and 224 4th and 407 Wheeler buildings appear in the 1930, rev. 1942 Sanborn map (sheet 7). The 220 building was in use as an auto repair garage; the other two were indicated as stores.

The 407 Wheeler building was built between 1924 and 1942, and likely close to 1940 when the F.M. Mitchell House and Mitchell Serum Co. relocated to this corner of Fourth and Wheeler. The 1930, rev. 1942 Sanborn Insurance Map (sheet 7) shows a one-story store building at 407 Wheeler Avenue that is constructed of tile and brick faced. The Wheeler address was not listed in directories between 1929 and 1952. There were no directory listings for 407 Wheeler, but 405 Wheeler was first listed in 1957 as Phillips Products Co. and from at least 1961 to 1968 it was listed as Mary Jane's School of Beauty. Today the building is a part of Mitchell's Anchor Serum Co. at 224 West Fourth Street. It is not clear when this building became associated with the company.

Francis Milton Mitchell was manager of Mitchell Serum Co. when the firm moved to the corner of 4th Street and Wheeler Avenue in the mid-1940s. He lived one-half block north at 411 Wheeler Avenue in the 1940s. Mitchell Anchor Serum Co. was established in 1919 by James and Delmar Mitchell, grandfather and father of Francis, respectively. They started the company with "the purpose of manufacturing and selling serums for the treatment of hogs and other animals, the buying and selling of stock hogs, and slaughtering of hogs and the sale of hog products."²³ The company was located on Walnut Street near the U.P. railroad tracks until the early 1940s. Delmar assumed ownership of Anchor Serum in 1930. Francis was still a teenager when he began working for his father as a clerk in the 1930s and was manager of the company when it moved to 224 4th Street West. More information about the Mitchell Anchor Serum Co. and its proprietors is included with the resource at 361 North Walnut.

Note: The building presently stands on three parcels, but they share the same owner.

South Side, 200 block 4th Street West between Locust Street and Wheeler Avenue

30. 201 4th Street West (HL06-859) Great Western Auto Parts Co. Building Non-Contributing

²³ *History of Hall County, 246-247.*

4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

This one-story commercial building is located at the southwest corner of 4th Street West and vacated Locust Street North. It is faced with textured brick that has been painted and surmounted by an added front gable roof that extends the length of the building. The gable end is faced with vinyl siding. The storefront infill is of recent date. Regularly spaced window openings extend along the side walls. A shed roof canopy has been added to the east side of the building. A slightly taller gable-roof section joins the main building at the south end.

Assessor records note this building was constructed in 1946, but it may have been built as early as 1940. Before Locust Street was vacated, Fred Rettenmeyer ran a tin shop from 201 and resided at 203 4th Street West. His business was last listed in the 1933 directory. The Great Western Auto Parts shop was listed here from 1940 through the 1960s. Initially focused on auto glass, it became a general auto parts store in the 1950s. Research has not revealed the owner of Great Western; its significance remains unknown.

31. 205-211 4th Street West (HL06-860) Former Auto Filling and Service Station Non-Contributing

This one-story commercial building, originally a gas station, is located on the south side of 4th Street West between vacated Locust Street North and vacated Wheeler Avenue North and is situated at the west side of the lot. It is constructed of concrete block with a projecting mansard canopy set on concrete block posts over the former entrance on 4th Street West and a garage door on the east side. A parking lot is located on the east side of the building. Telecommunication towers are set on the lot behind the building.

The building was constructed in 1974, after the period of significance for the 4th Street Historic District. Research did not identify directory listings or maps of the property.

32. 217 4th Street West (HL06-861) Store Building Non-Contributing

This one-story commercial building is located on the south side of 4th Street West between vacated Locust Street North and vacated Wheeler Avenue North and is set back from the street front. It has a shallow front gable roof and is faced with stucco and metal sheathing. Display windows above a brick base flank a center entrance. A parking lot is placed in front and on the west side of the building.

This building was constructed in 2002 and operates as the Vientiane Oriental Market. It is not historic and therefore does not contribute to this historic district.

33. 221-223 4th Street West (HL06-862) Store Building Contributing

This one-story former store building, now used as a church, is located on the south side of 4th Street West between vacated Locust Street North and vacated Wheeler Avenue North. It is constructed of concrete block with a textured brick front that rises to a stepped parapet with terra-cotta coping. Two steel and glass doors and steel-framed display windows are placed in the front. Another doorway is located on the east side.

Assessor records indicate this building was constructed in 1945, but the property was not listed in directories before 1957. The 221 storefront was Dreier's Home Bakery in 1957, then Moon's Boat Shop in 1961. After its move from 413 4th West, Emery's Music Co. was listed at 223 in 1957 and 1961. In 1965 the only occupant at 221-223 4th Street West was Moon's Boat Shop, and the property was vacant in 1968. Today the building is occupied by the Iglesia de Dios La Hermosa [Church] and Libreria Cristiana.

34. 225 4th Street West (HL06-863) Home Dairy Creamery Building Contributing

This one-story warehouse building is located behind the building at 221 4th Street West and stands along the east side of vacated Wheeler Avenue North. It is constructed of red brick and has a parapet that steps up to the flanking corner sections. A large garage door opening is centered on the façade. This opening punctures a brick sign panel at its top. Window and door openings with stone sills and new infill are placed at the north end of the façade. A brick shed-roof extension is placed at the east end of the building and is visible from the parking lot on 4th Street West. Its historic address was alternately listed at 215, 223, and 225 Wheeler Avenue.

4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

Assessor records note this building was constructed in 1925, but maps and directories indicate it was built between 1909 and 1915. On the 1915 Sanborn Insurance map (sheet 2) the building is noted as Home Dairy creamery. The brick building fronted Wheeler Avenue but also had a 4th Street address. Directories listed the Home Dairy at 223 4th Street West between 1916 and 1924; its proprietor was Earl Tuttle. The property was not listed in the late 1920s, but between 1931 and 1940 Golden Rod Dairy was listed at 223 4th Street West. The building was labeled a dairy supply warehouse on the 1930, rev. 1942 Sanborn map (sheet 7), but directories first reflected its change of use and address in 1947. After the building at 221-223 4th Street West was built in 1945, this dairy building was listed at 377 Wheeler Avenue. Midwest Dairy & Farm Supply Co. warehouse was listed here between 1947 and 1968. Presently the building has the address of 225 4th Street West and is used by an auto glass service business.

East Side, 400 block Wheeler Avenue North between 4th and 5th Streets West

35. 411 Wheeler Avenue North (HL06-864) F. M. Mitchell Residence Contributing

This one-story residence is located on the east side of North Wheeler Street, north of 4th Street West and adjacent to the midblock alley. The house is set on a rock-faced concrete block foundation and surmounted by a hipped roof with overhanging eaves and topped by a center platform. The walls are clad with Masonite siding that covered or replaced the original wood clapboard siding. A center entrance with recent door is flanked by double-hung replacement sash windows set in wood surrounds. Single and paired windows with replacement sash are set in the side walls.

Assessor records indicate this house was built in 1906, but it did not appear on Sanborn maps published between 1909 and 1924. The 1930, rev. 1942 Sanborn Insurance Map (sheet 8) shows a one-story dwelling at this location in its present configuration. The house at 411 Wheeler was not listed in directories between 1924 and 1940. Francis Milton Mitchell was listed here in 1947 and 1950. He was manager of Mitchell Anchor Serum Co., located one half-block south at 224 4th Street West. Francis's grandfather James Mitchell and father Delmar Mitchell had established Anchor Serum in 1919 "for the purpose of manufacturing and selling serums for the treatment of hogs and other animals, the buying and selling of stock hogs, and slaughtering of hogs and the sale of hog products."²⁴ Delmar assumed ownership in 1930 and changed the name to Mitchell Serum Co. While still a teenager in the 1930s Francis began working for his father as a clerk. The serum company had been located on Walnut Street near the U.P. railroad tracks until the early 1940s when it relocated to 224 West Fourth Street.

Delbert L. Wilson was listed as resident of this house in 1952 and Vern Davenport in 1957. Directories note Mrs. Mary Jane Lockhart lived here in the early 1960s; from at least 1961 to 1968 she operated Mary Jane's School of Beauty in the store building south of this house at 405 Wheeler. The house was listed as home to Richard Schwieger in 1966 and Gerald Weeks in 1968.

West Side, 400 block N. Wheeler Avenue between 4th and 5th Streets

North Side, 300 block 4th Street West between Wheeler Avenue and Walnut Street

36. 302-306 4th Street West and 404-410 Wheeler Avenue North (HL06-865) Auto Filling and Service Station and Store Building Contributing

The one-story commercial building located at the northwest corner of 4th Street West and Wheeler Avenue North is linked to the one-story commercial building on the west side of Wheeler Avenue between 4th Street West and West 5th Street. It is faced with textured red-brown brick with enamel brick detail outlining storefront piers and creating bands on the raised stepped parapet. The storefront on 4th Street West has recent infill and a center entrance below

²⁴ *History of Hall County*, 246-247.

4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

a mansard canopy. The corner is open and marked by a decorative pier. The exposed west wall is faced with common red brick. The Wheeler Avenue building is faced with textured red-brown brick with enamel brick detail outlining storefront piers and creating bands on the raised stepped parapet. Four storefronts with paired doorways and the addresses of 404, 406, 408, and 410 are installed along Wheeler Avenue below a mansard canopy. A date stone reading 1927 is located on the north wall of the building which is stucco over brick. The building shares its south wall with the 302-306 4th Street West.

Both buildings were constructed in 1927; they share the same façade parapet treatment. The 1930, rev. 1942 Sanborn Insurance Map (sheet 7) indicates the 4th Street West property contained two buildings divided by a brick tile wall: the 302 storefront was a filling station with a brick-faced roof supported by brick pillars projecting over its triangular corner driveway. The western building was an auto repair shop. North Side Tire & Battery Station was in the corner shop at “4th and Wheeler” in 1929, and it was the Wise Service Station through the 1930s. Dalgas Service operated here between 1940 and 1949. Tibbs Service was listed at 302-304 4th Street West in 1952 and at 304 in 1961; the filling station at 302 was called the Fourth & Wheeler “66” Station. These listings suggest that for nearly three decades the filling and service station typically operated as the same business. In the mid-1960s the filling station closed and was converted to a retail store. Earl’s Radio & TV was listed at 302 in 1966, and the store was vacant in 1968. Dutch’s Auto Service was listed at 304 in 1964 and 1968.

The current occupant of 302-304 4th Street West is the Old Town Boot Barn shoe sales and repairs store. Owners Mike and Darla Lingeman have operated their business here since 1981. As a part of its conversion from an auto service garage, the 304 storefront was enclosed to become a showroom. They added a drive-thru window along the diagonal corner wall.

The 404-410 Wheeler building was first indicated in the 1930, rev. 1942 Sanborn Insurance Map (sheet 7). A small concrete block cleaning plant (demolished) stood at the alley line of the lot. This one-story brick-faced building had the address of 408 Wheeler Avenue and contained a single storefront. The structure has concrete floors, pilastered walls, and steel roof trusses. The map indicates the building was occupied by an upholstering and furniture repair business, but directories indicate the first occupant was a plumbing company. O.F. Gleisberg Plumbing was listed at 408 Wheeler in 1929; in 1931 and 1933 the McKibben Transfer Co. and Wind-Blast Chaffer Co. were also listed here. It was not until the 1940 directory that Grand Island Upholstering was here. Directories indicate that this building was subdivided into three units and converted to residential use in the 1940s. Between 1947 and 1968 the units at 406, 408, and 410 Wheeler were residences. By 2018 the building had been reconverted to commercial use with four storefronts. The 404 space is vacant, Transporter Latinos transit company is at 406, Vanessa’s Bedding & Stuff store is at 408, and Chan’s Salon is at 410.

37. 308 4th Street West (HL06-866) House Contributing

This one-and-one-half story front gable house with intersecting one-story wing is located on the north side of 4th Street West between Wheeler Avenue North and Walnut Street North. It is set back from the sidewalk. Both sections of the house are faced with vinyl siding which has covered or replaced the original wood clapboard siding and are set on a concrete foundation. A concrete platform fronts the main section of the house with a center entrance. The window openings are set in wood surrounds and have one-over-one sash. The one-story wing has a side gable roof with a front slope that extends to create a covered porch. The porch has a concrete platform and open ironwork posts. It has a separate entrance door and a large slightly projecting display window set on brackets to the west of the entrance door.

Assessor records note this house was built in 1906 but it is shown on the 1899 Sanborn Insurance Map (sheet 1). Sanborn Insurance Maps through 1942 show the dwelling in its present configuration including the open porch in front of the side wing. The west half of the building was likely used as a storefront in the early twentieth century. The 1916 directory lists Mrs. Ellen Brennan as the primary resident. She was born ca. 1851 in Ireland and immigrated to Grand Island in 1869. Her family resided here in at the time of the 1920 census. Ellen was 69 years old, widowed, and the head of the household. Her adult daughters Mary, Ella and Anna lived with her. Anna had

4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

been married to Jack B. Kirsh, but after he died in 1920 she moved into this house with her four children. Mary was a teacher in Grand Island.²⁵ Mary or Ella Brennan were recorded as the primary resident in listings between 1924 and 1938. Mrs. Caroline Grandon was listed here in 1940 and again from 1952 to 1968, while William C.L. Brandt was listed as the primary resident in the 1940s.

38. 324 4th Street West (HL06-867) Kirschbaum Building Contributing

This raised one-story commercial building is located at the northeast corner of 4th Street West and Walnut Street North and is set back from a concrete-covered driveway along the Walnut Street side of the building. The building is faced with red-brown wire-cut brick on 4th Street West and Walnut Street and rises to a parapet with terra-cotta coping. The north wall and the exposed east wall are constructed of red tile blocks. A painted stone bandcourse extends below the parapet on 4th Street West and Walnut Street. A stone sign panel reading "Kirschbaum 1945" is set in the parapet. A steel canopy extends above the storefront level on 4th Street West and at the corner on Walnut Street. The transoms above the canopy are covered by wood panels. A steel and glass door and steel-framed display windows form the storefront. The Walnut Street façade has window openings with six-over-six sash, two doorways, and two large window openings with eight-over-twelve sash flanked by glass blocks. A large garage door opening is set near the north end of the building.

Assessor records note a date of 1945, but this building appears in the 1930, rev. 1942, Sanborn Insurance Map (sheet 7). It shows this large one-story building contained a bus garage, confectionary, and café. The garage section was at the back/north and had the address of 407 Walnut Street North. The garage had space for eight vehicles and its entrance was at the rear garage door. Directories indicate William Steinmeier operated his confectionary at this corner from the turn of the century to the mid-1930s. His small frame store, a two-story house, and outbuildings that stood on lot 5 of block 33 were demolished when this building was constructed. It is likely that Fred Kirschbaum was the owner of this building. In the 1940 U.S. census he was listed as a bus operator for Bus Line Motors. Research has revealed little else about him.

South Side, 300 block 4th Street West between Wheeler Avenue and Walnut Street

39. 311 4th Street West (HL06-613) Warehouse, (Sullivan's) Grand Island Storage & Forwarding Co. Contributing

This one-story warehouse building is located on the south side of 4th Street West between vacated Wheeler Avenue North and Walnut Street North. It is faced with brick that has been painted and has raised parapets on the front and rear that conceal a shallow gabled roof. A modillioned brick band extends below the parapet. An enclosed bay with a hipped roof extends on the east side of the building. The front has a center entrance with transom and that is flanked by pairs of double-hung display windows set on painted stone sills. Another group of display windows has been added to the east wall. A wood access ramp and steps lead to the front entrance. A large gravel-covered parking lot is located to the east of the building. Originally this building was two stories tall; its second story was removed following a fire at the 307 4th Street building in 1992.

This building at 309-311 was constructed in 1909 as the first building for the Grand Island Storage Company, which ultimately encompassed three-quarters of this block. The large property parcel reflects the property's footprint. The 1909 Sanborn Insurance Map (sheet 6) notes the building was "from plans." The brick building was two stories and extended nearly the length of the lot, with a frame loading dock on the rear wall along a spur track of the U.P. railroad. The building was used for "general storage" and had an elevator. Few changes were made to property and surrounding lots by 1915. The company's footprint expanded significantly over the next decade, as evidenced in the 1924 Sanborn map. The adjoining building at 307 was nearly identical to this building; both were general warehouses with interior access to each other through a first-floor fireproof door. A metal-clad frame building at the southeast corner of the lot stored furniture; in 1942 it stored automobiles. A large storage building was built at 301-303 4th Street on the corner of Wheeler. The one-story frame building was clad in metal. The adjoining building at

²⁵ *History of Hall County*, 357, 542.

4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

315-319 4th Street West was a one-story mercantile storage building. The 1924 map notes the building was “from plans” and in 1942 it stored sugar.

In 1992, a fire started inside the adjoining 307 building. Once the furniture stored on the second floor caught fire, the fire quickly grew out of control and the roof of the building collapsed. Ultimately the 307 building and the second floor of this building were demolished.²⁶ The western building received minor water damage.

Locally prominent businessman Mat Jarvis was secretary of Grand Island Storage & Forwarding Company when it was established about 1909. In August that year, it was announced that this two-story brick warehouse was designed by architect M.N. Blair of Hastings, NE. Its cost was \$10,000 and included an elevator. In the 1900s Jarvis and his family resided in the frame house at 303 4th Street West; it was demolished after 1915 to make way for the 301-303 and 307 buildings. In the 1910 census Jarvis was listed as a merchant who owned a furniture store. The building at 319 4th Street West was called the Mat Jarvis Furniture & Hardware store in the late 1920s. In 1889 the Sullivan Company was founded as a packing, shipping and storage company in Lincoln, NE. It took over the Grand Island Company in 1942 and was thereafter called Sullivan’s Grand Island Storage.

40. 317-323 4th Street West (HL06-868) Mercantile Warehouse, Grand Island Storage & Forwarding Co. Contributing

This tall one-story warehouse building is located on the south side of 4th Street West east of Walnut Street North. It is three bays wide and faced with brick that has been painted. The bays are marked by raised curved parapets and brick sign panels above the first-story level. A central entranceway is set below a projecting canopy. The first story is a blank wall except for one small window in the east bay.

This large warehouse was constructed in 1924. It was indicated as “from plans” in that year’s Sanborn map (sheet 7). The one-story brick building at 315-319 4th Street West was built for mercantile storage and has concrete floors, wood roof trusses, and pilastered walls. The narrow alley on its west side runs behind the buildings that front Walnut Street. On its east side, the adjoining building at 309-311 4th Street West was part of the Grand Island Storage complex that occupied the east half of the block. The building at 319 4th Street West opened as Mat Jarvis Furniture & Hardware Storage before it was acquired by the storage company in the early 1930s. Grand Island Storage was acquired by Sullivan’s in 1942 and the 1930, rev. 1942, Sanborn Insurance Map (sheet 7) notes this building was in use as a sugar warehouse.

Sullivan’s continued operating on this block into the 1990s but sold off this building sometime after 1968. This building was owned and operated by the Motley Auction Co. in 1992 when a fire destroyed Sullivan’s 307 4th Street West building. The building suffered minor water damage and as of 2018 the building continued to operate as an auction house.

Locally prominent businessman Mat Jarvis was secretary of Grand Island Storage & Forwarding company when it was established about 1909. It is not clear how active his role was with the company; in the 1910 census Jarvis was listed as a merchant who owned a furniture store. He likely owned this property at its time of construction; he established a new store and operated Mat Jarvis Furniture & Hardware here. His store lasted until 1929 when he sold the building to Grand Island Storage. The Sullivan packing, shipping and storage company took over Grand Island Storage in 1942 and it was renamed Sullivan’s Grand Island Storage. The Sullivan Company was founded in 1889 as a packing, shipping and storage company in Lincoln, NE.

East Side, 300 block Walnut Street North between North Front Street West and 4th Street West

41. 361 Walnut Street North (HL06-869) J.W. Lindsay Hide & Fur Co. Building Contributing

²⁶ Jim Titsworth, “Downtown blaze destroys building,” *Grand Island Daily Independent*, January 30, 1992. Clipping on file at Stuhr Museum of the Prairie Pioneer.

4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

This one-story warehouse building is located on the east side of Walnut Street North between North Front Street West and 4th Street West. It was constructed in three sections of concrete block which is faced with stucco. The middle one-story and basement section is taller than the two flanking sections. Window and door openings are located on the south side; most of them have been filled in with wood panels. A loading dock is placed in front of the middle section. Its historic address was 203 Walnut Street.

Assessor records indicate the building was constructed in 1934, but the first incarnation was built between 1909 and 1915. The 1915 Sanborn Insurance Map (sheet 2) shows the front section of this one-story concrete block building had been built. At the time it had the address of 203 Walnut and was occupied by a hides and furs company. A railroad spur line ran along the north side of the building. The building was identified as a serum warehouse on the 1924 map (sheet 7). The 1930, rev. 1942 Sanborn map (sheet 7) shows the building in its present composition with three sections; the original front portion has wood post supports while the rear two have pilastered walls. Once again, its use was noted as hides and furs. The Chicago Hide & Fur Co. was listed here in 1921 and it shared the space with the Anchor Serum Co. in 1924. In listings between 1926 and 1961 this building was the J.W. Lindsay Hide & Fur Company.

John A. Mitchell was the man who linked the serum and hide and fur businesses. The "D.H. McDonald Co. of Chicago opened a branch hide house in this city about 1896" and Mitchell was named manager. In 1917 he became manager of Chicago Hide & Fur Co when it was formed by M. M. Blake and Ralf R. Horth. Mitchell incorporated the Mitchell Anchor Serum Co. in 1919 "for the purpose of manufacturing and selling serums for the treatment of hogs and other animals, the buying and selling of stock hogs, and slaughtering of hogs and the sale of hog products."²⁷ Mitchell's son Delmar began as a chemist in 1920 and in 1930 became manager of the serum firm. He resided at 1303 West 2nd Street with his wife Ruth and three sons. His eldest son Francis Milton worked for him as a clerk starting before 1940. In 1926-1927 the company was located at 361 Walnut, in the 1930s it was at 375 Walnut, and in the mid-1940s it moved to its present location at 224 4th Street West. John W. Lindsay operated his hide and fur company from 361 Walnut for more than 40 years between 1926 and 1968. In 1935 he married Fern and lived at 720 North Reinboth Street where they raised three children.

42. 367 Walnut Street North (HL06-870) Freight Transfer Warehouse Contributing

This one-story and basement warehouse building is located on the east side of Walnut Street North between North Front Street West and 4th Street West. It is constructed of concrete block and faced with painted stucco. Tall stepped parapets at the east and west ends partially conceal the gabled roof. Window and door openings on the north and south sides have replacement doors and window sash. Its historic address was 207 Walnut Street.

Assessor records indicate this building was constructed in 1920. The one-story concrete block building appears on the 1924 Sanborn Insurance Map (sheet 7) with wood platforms along its sides. A railroad spur line ran along the south side of the building and another on the north ran diagonally across its parcel. At the time the building's use was noted as "poultry." Directories list the building as Younkin Produce in 1926 and in the early 1930s it was the Red Skin Warehouse of Nebraska Consolidated Mills. It was Hill Packing Co. in 1940 and Watson Bros. Transportation Co. in 1947. The 1930, rev. 1942 map (sheet 7) shows the building in use as a motor freight station. In the 1950s it was the Grand Island Seed Co. and in 1968 the building was vacant. This building no longer functions as a warehouse. In 2018 it was in use as the Church of God New Jerusalem Inc.

43. 375-377 Walnut Street North (HL06-871) Store and Flats Contributing

This two-story store and flats building is located on the east side of Walnut Street North south of 4th Street West. The façade is six bays wide and clad with multi-colored brick accented by diamond and diagonal cross insets. It rises to a corbelled brick parapet above brick bands. The second-story window openings have segmental arches with brick lintels and sills with replacement double-hung sash. A brick dentil band extends above the transom level of the two first-story storefronts. The storefronts are flanked by brick piers; both have relatively recent infill. The walls on the north and south sides are faced with common brick and have arched window openings. The current

²⁷ *History of Hall County*, 246.

4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

business, Willis Boots and Shoes, opened here in 1960 and has expanded into the adjacent buildings' storefronts at 375 and 381 Walnut. Its historic address was 213-215 Walnut Street.

Assessor records indicate this building was constructed in 1920, but a two-story brick building with the same footprint is shown here on the 1915 Sanborn map (sheet 2). The second floor was used as apartments. The storefronts were occupied by Fred G. Evans undertaking and the Walnut Café in 1926. Evans relocated his business to 418 4th Street West in 1929. The 375 storefront was then occupied by Mitchell's Anchor Serum Co. until the mid-1940s when the company removed to 224 4th Street West. The storefront was listed as Stan's Army & Navy Store in 1947, Hutton's Washer Service & Sales in 1955, and Carlson's Furniture store in the 1960s. The Walnut Café continued to operate in the 377 storefront until the early 1940s; it was Chick's Café in the late 1940s, then Martha's Café in the 1950s, and was Pete's Grill in 1968. The 1924 Sanborn Insurance Map (sheet 7) shows a dividing party wall between two stores. The 1930, rev. 1942 map (sheet 7) indicates the 377 storefront was occupied by a restaurant.

Note: The building presently stands on two parcels and they do not share the same owner. The 377 section stands on the same parcel as 379 Walnut Street; businesses here are addressed at 377-381 Walnut Street.

44. 379 Walnut Street North (HL06-872) Store Building Contributing

This one-story store building is located on the east side of Walnut Street North south of 4th Street West. The frame structure is faced with textured red brick that rises to a parapet with terra-cotta coping. The storefront is clad with narrow beige brick and has two large steel-framed windows and steel and glass doorway below a transom. A steel canopy projects above the storefront. A projecting steel sign affixed to the parapet reads "Willis Shoe and Boot." Set behind the sign and just below the roofline, a small inset stone plaque reads "BACON." The current business in the storefront is also located in the adjacent properties at 377 and 381 Walnut Street. This building's historic address was 217 Walnut Street.

Assessor records indicate this building was constructed in 1910. The 1915 Sanborn Insurance Map (sheet 2) shows this one-story frame building was in use as a barber shop and had the address of 217 Walnut. In 1921 Fred Ralls ran the barber shop, and in 1926 it was called Walnut Barbershop. In 1927 Harry Edmund Hallstead started his press company at 379 Walnut Street and resided at 1611 West Charles Street. In the mid-1930s his operation moved to 118 4th Street West, then into a new building at 210-212 4th Street West (he is alternately listed as Halstead and Hallstead). In the 1940s and 1950s this was a furniture store; its name changed from North Walnut Furniture Exchange, to Burke's, to the New & Used store. Willis Shoe Service opened here in about 1960 and continues operating here in 2018; over time the businesses expanded into the adjacent buildings' storefronts at 377 and 381 Walnut. The 1930, rev. 1942 Sanborn map (sheet 7) shows the one-story building housed a furniture business. This building shares its parcel with the 381 section of the adjoining building. Despite the name set in stone, research did not reveal a Grand Island resident with the surname Bacon that was associated with this building.

Note: The building presently stands on the same parcel as 379 Walnut Street. The stores and flats here are addressed at 377-381 Walnut Street.

45. 381-383 Walnut Street North (HL06-873) Store and Flats Contributing

This two-story store and flats building is located on the east side of Walnut Street North south of 4th Street West. The façade is three bays wide and clad with red wire-cut brick accented by brick bands and panels. It rises to a brick parapet above brick bands. The second-story window openings have segmental arches with brick lintels and a continuous brick sill with replacement double-hung sash. The outer arches have paired windows; the two middle arches have single window openings. Brick piers and lintels frame the two first-story storefronts. The storefront at 381 has two display windows and a recessed central entrance below a covered transom. The storefront infill has been removed at 383 and a new recessed office area created behind the façade. The current business in the 381 section is also located in the adjacent properties at 377 and 379 Walnut Street. The exposed south wall is faced with common red brick and has arched window openings. Its historic address was 219-221 Walnut Street.

4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

Assessor records indicate this building was constructed in 1920. It is not shown on the 1915 Sanborn map. The adjacent one-story Bacon Building, the brick store and flats at 375-377, and the building at the corner of 4th Street (385-387 Walnut) are all shown in 1915. The 1924 Sanborn Insurance Map (sheet 7) shows this brick building contains two storefronts with a dividing party wall. Mullin's Undertaking was at 381 Walnut in 1926, then from at least 1929 to 1947 Charles Slattery operated a barbershop and resided upstairs. The business and residence were assumed by J.P. Harder in the 1950s and 1960s; it was Fleming Barber in 1968. In 1924 and 1926 Gorin Drug occupied the 383 storefront. It was a shoe repair shop in 1929, vacant in 1933, a used furniture store in 1940, then Mrs. Florence Stolley operated Florence's Tavern here from the mid-1940s through at least 1968.

Note: The building presently stands on two parcels; they do not share the same owner. The store and flats in the 381 section are addressed at 383 Walnut, while the businesses in the 383 section are addressed at 385-387 Walnut.

46. 385-387 Walnut Street North and 323-327 4th Street West (HL06-874) Store and Flats Contributing

This two-story store and flats building is located at the southeast corner of 4th Street West and Walnut Street North with the main façade on Walnut Street. On 4th Street West and Walnut Street, the building is faced with multi-colored brick facing and has a raised modillioned parapet above a brick soldier course band. Another band with dentils wraps around the corner at the base of the second story. At the second story, the window openings with replacement sash have segmental-arched brick lintels and sills. At the first story, an entrance at the east end of the 4th Street West façade has a segmental-arched lintel. Another entrance is set in a rectangular opening. Three display windows extend to the west of this entrance. At the corner, a storefront with the address of 387 Walnut Street has display windows flanking a center entrance that extends across two bays of the Walnut Street façade. The transoms are covered with wood paneling. Similar paneling on 4th Street West serves as a sign band. Another doorway with the address of 385 Walnut is set in a segmental brick arch at the south end of the façade. The east wall of the building is visible from 4th Street West and is faced with red brick and has window and door openings. Its historic address was 223 Walnut Street.

Assessor records indicate this building was constructed in 1920, but the two-story brick building is shown on the 1915 Sanborn Insurance Map (sheet 2). The map notes the building had the address of 223 North Walnut and was in use as a meat market. The 1924 map (sheet 7) shows the building in use as a store; by that time the adjoining 381-383 Walnut store and flats had been built. In 1926 the storefront was listed as a market, first called Bixenman's, then Skagg's Safeway Store No. 290 from 1929 to at least 1936. In 1940 it was listed as a malt shop, and Fred's Grocery & Market in 1947. By 1955 the space was a furniture store, first Carlson's, then Williams in 1961 and 1967.

Note: The building parcel is presently addressed at 385 Walnut, but the three businesses in the building are addressed at 323-327 4th Street West.

West Side, 300 block Walnut Street North between North Front Street West and 4th Street West

47. 360 Walnut Street North (HL06-875) Warehouse Contributing

This raised one-story warehouse building is located on the west side of Walnut Street North between North Front Street West and 4th Street West. It was constructed of red-brown tile blocks in two sections; the front section is slightly taller than the rear section and rises to a stepped parapet. The upper section of tile blocks has been painted. A narrow entrance centered on the façade is flanked by large window openings with replacement sash. Another entrance opens to a loading dock on the south side and is approached by a ramp. Window openings with replacement sash light the north and south walls. Its historic address was 204 Walnut Street.

Assessor records indicate this building was constructed in 1948, but it was likely earlier than that. The 1930, rev. 1942 Sanborn Insurance Map (sheet 7) shows a one-story tile warehouse here that matches the footprint of the front section of this building, while the rear section is not in place. The building stored roofing and insulation

4th Street Commercial Historic District

Hall County, Nebraska

Name of Property

County and State

materials. This piece of land between the railroad corridor and a spur line that ran along the north side of the building was historically a part of the larger Nelson (then Union) Lumber & Supply complex; a metal-faced frame coal storage shed stood here in 1924. Directories first listed this building separately from the lumber company in 1947-1948, suggesting the building was sold in 1947 and rear addition added. The Clarke-Thomas Co. occupied the building until the mid-1950s. The Moslander Distribution Co. was here in the 1960s. The building is no longer used for its intended purpose; in 2018 the building was a church for Iglesia Pentecostal.

48. 364 Walnut Street North (HL06-612) Nelson Lumber & Supply Co. Office Building Contributing

This three-story office and warehouse building is located on the west side of Walnut Street North between North Front Street West and 4th Street West. It is clad with brown wire-cut brick on the front and red common brick on the side walls. The three-bay front is marked by brick panels and rises to a modillioned parapet. The segmental-arched center entrance is formed of stepped brick arches and flanked by large window openings with stone sills. Rectangular window openings at the two upper floors also have stone sills. Most of the window openings and much of the doorway have been filled with wood paneling with an inset door and window sash. The north wall of the wall sets back at a sharp angle, which reflects the location of a railroad spur track to the north of the building. Its historic address was 206 Walnut Street.

Assessor records indicate this building was constructed in 1928 but this uniquely shaped building appears on the 1924 Sanborn Insurance Map (sheet 7). Railroad spur lines ran along both the north and south sides of the building. The three-story brick building was a part of a lumber and supply complex and had the address of 206 Walnut (later 364). The first floor was office space while the upper floors stored sash and doors. The 1930, rev. 1942 map (sheet 7) shows the Nelson Lumber & Supply complex had downsized and consolidated at 370 Walnut; this building was used for wholesale paper storage and distribution. The Herman Nelson Lumber & Supply Co. began operating at the Walnut Street complex in the 1910s. Although the 1924 map calls it Union Lumber, directories listed Nelson Lumber here in the mid-1920s and 1930s. In the 1940s the Carpenter Paper Co. was in this building. In the 1950s and 1960s it was Hansen Wholesale distribution company.

49. 370 Walnut Street North (HL06-876) Woodworking Building, Nelson Lumber Supply Co. Non-Contributing

This two-story warehouse building is located on the west side of Walnut Street North south of 4th Street West and the midblock alleyway. The building is constructed of brick and completely clad with stucco. Raised stepped parapets at the east and west ends conceal a shallow gabled roof. Rectangular window openings on the east and south walls appear to have been installed at the time the walls were stuccoed. The entrances on the east and south walls are set below pedimented metal canopies. Its historic address was 210-212 Walnut Street.

Assessor records indicate this building was constructed in 1910. The 1924 Sanborn Insurance Map (sheet 7) shows this two-story brick building was used for woodworking as a part of the Nelson Lumber Supply complex. Railroad spur lines ran along both the north and south sides of the building. The 1930, rev. 1942 map (sheet 7) shows the Nelson Lumber & Supply complex had downsized and consolidated at 370 Walnut; this building was labeled a store. The Herman Nelson Lumber & Supply Co. began operating at the Walnut Street complex in the 1910s. Although the 1924 map calls it Union Lumber, directories listed Nelson Lumber here from the 1920s to early 1940s. After the lumber company downsized, from at least 1947 to 1968 this was the Lee Myers Seed Company.

50. 376 Walnut Street North (HL06-877) Monogram Bakery Store and Flats Contributing

This two-story store and flats building is located on the west side of Walnut Street North south of 4th Street West next to the alleyway. The façade is six bays wide and clad with red wire-cut brick with brick panels and limestone impost blocks and window sills above a first-story storefront. It is crowned by a stepped parapet with stone coping. The window openings are filled with glass block. The steel and glass storefronts above an artificial stone base flank a central entrance set in a tall brick surround. The end piers are clad with enameled blocks. The transoms are covered by wood paneling. The side walls are clad with common red brick and have rectangular window openings. An exterior staircase on the south side leads to the second floor. Its historic address was 214-216 Walnut Street.

4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

Assessor records indicate this building was constructed in 1925, although it was slightly earlier. The 1924 Sanborn Insurance Map (sheet 7) notes this building is in use as a bakery. The two-story brick building had an interior brick wall that separate the front space from the ovens and coal bin in the back of the building. The Monogram Bakery operated here for more than a decade, then in 1937-38 it became the Grand Island Baking Co. which remained here through the 1960s. The building appears very much the same on the 1930, rev. 1942 map (sheet 7), but two fire doors were added on its north wall, connecting it to the building at 380-382 Walnut Street.

51. 380-382 Walnut Street North (HL06-611) Store Building Contributing

This raised one-story store building is located on the west side of Walnut Street North south of 4th Street West. The façade is clad with red wire-cut brick with limestone trim that rises to a stepped parapet with limestone coping above brick bands. Brick-framed sign panels are set above two storefronts with recessed central entrances that are flanked by brick piers and have brick and stucco-covered bases. A continuous steel canopy projects above the storefronts. A one-story brick-clad rear extension with angled garage bay is visible from a driveway off 4th Street West. Its historic address was 218-220 Walnut Street.

Assessor records indicate this building was constructed in 1925. The building replaced two smaller frame stores. The 1930, rev. 1942, Sanborn Insurance Map (sheet 7) shows this as a single-storefront building. Its front and back sections were separated by a tile firewall. Fire doors were set in that wall and along the south elevation, which provided access to 376 Walnut. This building was vacant in the 1926 directory and was not listed again for 20 years. In 1947 it was the Pastime Cigar Store and the Grand Island Typewriter & Office Supply store. The latter was the sole occupant listed between 1952 and 1968.

Note: The building presently stands on two parcels, but they share the same owner.

52. 384-386 Walnut Street North (HL06-878) Store and Flats Contributing

This two-story store and flats building is located at the southwest corner of Walnut Street North and 4th Street West. The building is clad with brick that has been painted; it rises to a corbelled parapet on both facades. The second story has segmental-arched window openings with brick lintels and sills. These are flanked by brick panels on the Walnut Street façade. A brick dentil course extends above the covered transoms of the Walnut Street storefronts. The south storefront with recessed center entrance is similar to those at 380 and 382 Walnut Street. The north storefront is flush with the façade and has a cast-iron pilaster at the corner. Both storefronts are protected by a continuous steel canopy that joins the canopy at 380 and 382 Walnut Street. Two window openings are set along the first story on 4th Street West. Its historic address was 222-224 Walnut Street.

Assessor records indicate this building was constructed in 1927, but Sanborn Insurance Maps indicate it was built between 1909 and 1915. The 1915 Sanborn Map (sheet 2) shows this two-story brick building had two storefronts with a first-story dividing party wall, and central stairwell with an exterior entrance. Both storefronts were listed as vacant. Few changes other than its occupancy as a creamery, are noted on the 1924 Sanborn map (sheet 7). The 1930, rev. 1942 map (sheet 7) shows a furniture repair business was in the 384 Walnut Street section but few other details.

Henry Reese entered the grocery industry in 1876. Like many other early Grand Island residents, he emigrated from Holstein, Germany; he settled in Grand Island in 1871 a few months after arriving in Davenport, IA. He worked as a laborer in various fields before he embarked in business for himself in 1876. The next year he "put up a small house on Fourth Street, which he utilized as a dwelling in the rear and business quarters in the front." Sometime before the turn of the century Reese took over the Hennings Brothers grocery store at 212 4th Street West. In 1910 it was announced that "Henry Reese let the contract to Krueger & Son for the erection of a building at 4th West and

4th Street Commercial Historic District

Hall County, Nebraska

Name of Property

County and State

Walnut” that was to cost \$16,000.²⁸ Records indicate Reese moved his stock into the new building at 224 Walnut Street upon its completion. He retired soon after and the business was “conducted by the Reese family, conducted by George Reese and Mrs. Emma Reese.”²⁹ Directories listed this building as vacant in 1926. The store was the Wells Furniture Exchange for a time before it fell into vacancy again in 1933. In the 1930s the upstairs flats were called the Ault Apartments. In 1936 J.R. Brust lived and operated an auction house here. The corner storefront was Reher’s Tavern. By 1947 Maid-Rite Sandwich Shop and Snyder’s Bar were on the first floor and the flats were called the Bert Glover Apartments. Maid-Rite was a café in 1955 and the bar was called North Side Tavern. Only the tavern and apartments were listed in 1961 and 1967. Bert Glover operated the Glovera Ballroom at 411-417 4th Street West, on this block to the west.

Note: The building presently stands on the same parcel as 413 4th Street West.

No Resources on east side of 400 block Walnut Street North between 4th and 5th Streets West

West Side, 400 block Walnut Street North between 4th and 5th Streets West

53. 410 Walnut Street North (HL06-879) Auto Garage Contributing

The raised one-story three-bay garage is located on the west side of Walnut Street between 4th Street West and West 5th Street, adjacent to the midblock alley, and is set back from the street front. It is faced with red pressed brick with stone detail and rises to a stepped parapet with stone coping. Modillions below the parapet wrap around hooks from which canopy supports would have been suspended. A metal band extends across the façade. The center garage entranceway has impost blocks with the date numerals, “19” and “30”. An office entrance and large window openings flank the garage entrance. The windows to the north have their original steel sash. The side walls are faced with red common brick.

Assessor records indicate this building was constructed in 1930. Delgas Bros. Garage operated here in 1933. The firm moved to 4th and Wheeler in 1940 and this became Danner Garage. Sorensen’s Auto Body was listed here from 1947 to 1968. The 1930, rev. 1942 Sanborn Insurance Map (sheet 7), notes the garage in use as an auto body repair shop with a filling station in front. It remains in use as an auto repair shop.

Note: The building presently stands on the same parcel as 402-406 4th Street West.

North Side, 400 block 4th Street West between Walnut and Cedar Streets

54. 402-406 4th Street West (HL06-610) Store Building Contributing

This property is located at the northwest corner of 4th Street West and Walnut Street North. The one-story commercial building is faced with red brick that rises to a corbelled parapet with terra-cotta coping. Three storefront bays have steel and glass display windows above brick bases with recessed entrances. The corner storefront is recessed behind an open section with brick post. The transoms are covered with sign panels. The exposed west and north walls are faced with common red brick.

Assessor records indicate this building was constructed in 1930, but it is likely the first incarnation of this building was constructed ca. 1916. The 1915 Sanborn map (sheet 3) shows the only building at this corner was a small one-story frame confectionary. By the time the 1916-1918 directory was published, two businesses were at this corner: Curtis Ice Cream Parlor & Confectionary at 402 and P.E. Wilson Electric Shoe Shop at 404. A soft drink parlor and millinery were listed in 1921, and Hamilton’s Style Shop and 4th Street Cash Grocery were listed in 1924. The 406

²⁸ *Improvement Bulletin* 40 (March 25, 1910): 26.

²⁹ *History of Hall County*, 279.

4th Street Commercial Historic District

Hall County, Nebraska

Name of Property

County and State

space was first listed in 1926 and was also a market. The 1930, rev. 1942, Sanborn map (sheet 7) shows the building in its current configuration with three storefronts. The corner pharmacy is labeled "drugs."

Walnut Pharmacy was first listed at the 402 storefront in 1926 and remained there until the early 1960s. The 404 storefront was used continuously as a grocery store between at least 1924 and 1947, save for a short period in the mid-1930s. The 404 and 406 storefronts were likely being remodeled and modernized in 1936 when they were listed as vacant. When the H & W Food Store opened at 404 in 1938, it was one of 86 grocery stores in the city. In the late 1940s the H & W closed and 404 became office space; Ward's Accounting was there from at least 1955 to 1968. The 406 space was converted to a bar and reopened in 1938 as the City Club Tavern, which operated here until at least 1968.

Note: The building presently stands on the same parcel as 410 Walnut Street.

55. 412 4th Street West (HL06-880) House Non-Contributing

This one-story residence is located on the north side of 4th Street West between Walnut Street North and Cedar Street North and is set back from the sidewalk at the west side of the lot. The front-gable house is set on a concrete-block foundation, which replaced an earlier foundation, and is clad with vinyl siding that replaced or covered the original wood clapboard siding. A rear extension is slightly lower in height. Both sections have overhanging eaves. A shed-roof canopy over the entrance is carried on over-scaled brackets. The window openings are set in wood surrounds; some have two-over-two sash while others have one-over-one replacement sash. The yard to the east of the house is set behind a wood fence.

Although assessor records note this house was built in 1880, maps indicate it was built between 1893 and 1899. Sanborn Insurance Maps in 1889 (sheet 6) and 1893 (sheet 7) show a one and one-half story frame dwelling on lot 7 of block 34. The 1899 map (sheet 9) shows that house was replaced with the current one-story dwelling. Few changes were evident at the house in subsequent Sanborn publications; two small sheds in 1899 were demolished ca. 1920 and by 1942 a concrete block garage stood in their place.

Research has not revealed the original resident of this house. Directories indicate J. W. Schall lived here in 1916 and E. J. Casier in 1921. It was home to O. Moore in 1924-1926 and again in the early 1930s to Ollie [Oliver] Moore. Oliver was listed as teamster for a transfer company in 1920; he and his wife May had four daughters. Walter T. Olsen resided in this house from at least 1936 to 1968. The 1940 census indicates Walter and his wife Meta lived here since 1935. His occupation was laborer for the steam railroad.

56. 414 4th Street West (HL06-881) Café Building Contributing

This one-story commercial building is located on the north side of 4th Street West between Walnut Street North and Cedar Street North. It is constructed of brick and concrete block which has been painted and is surmounted by a front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and vinyl siding in the gable end. A corbelled brick projection on the west side may have held a chimney flue. A shallow hipped-roof canopy extends above the storefront. The modern steel and glass door has a transom and is offset by a large two-pane display window. A sign formerly projected from the front gable-end; only a portion of its steel framework remains.

Assessor records note this building was constructed in 1920, but other records indicate it was ca. 1937. A one-story frame dwelling was shown here in the 1909 (sheet 6) and 1924 Sanborn Insurance Maps (sheet 2). The 1930, rev. 1942 map (sheet 7) shows this one-story concrete block building was in use as a restaurant and had been built on the footprint of the original house. The house at 414 was last listed in the 1924 directory. This new building was first listed in 1938 as the Reno Inn café which operated here for more than a decade. Bessie's café was here for a short time in 1949, then from 1952 through the 1960s it was the Casteel Café.

57. 416-418 4th Street West (HL06-609) Ruff Building Contributing

4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

This raised one-story commercial building with lower one-story wing at the east side is located on the north side of 4th Street West between Walnut Street North and Cedar Street North. The structure extends nearly the full depth of the lot. The front with flanking raised piers is faced with yellow wire-cut brick that rises to a pedimented parapet with stone coping. A stone panel in the parapet reads: 19 RUFF 27. The entrance doorway with transom and three-paned display window with transom have brick surrounds. A steel canopy projects above the display window. The side walls of the building are faced with common red brick. At the north end of the east wall, a projecting canopy covers an outdoor seating area that is set behind a fence. The one-story wing to the east is constructed of concrete blocks. The front is covered with vinyl siding below a pseudo-mansard canopy. The single window opening is covered by a panel. Four recessed windows and a doorway are located on the east wall. Other than brick color, this building's facade is nearly identical to its neighbor at 420 4th Street West.

Assessor records note this commercial building was constructed in 1927. A one-story frame dwelling formerly stood on the west half of lot 6 on block 34 in the 1924 Sanborn Insurance Map (sheet 7). The Fred G. Evans Funeral Home was listed at 418 4th Street West between 1929 and 1933. The building became a beer parlor in the mid-1930s; it was Rickert's in 1936, became Ruff-Niemoth in 1938, and solely Ruff's by 1940. Paul W. Ruff was listed in that year's census as the proprietor of a beer tavern. He lived at 622 West 8th Street with his wife Minnie and son Armin, who was a salesman for the business. Ruff's other son Ernest lived across 8th Street and was employed as a bartender, probably at his father's beer parlor. Ruff's beer parlor closed in the mid-1940s and was replaced by the 4th Street Tavern, which operated here until at least 1968. The building is depicted as a store on the 1930, rev. 1942, Sanborn map (sheet 7). At the time it shared its canopy with the 420 building and the small auxiliary structure along its east wall was not indicated. 416 4th Street West was only listed in directories in the late 1930s as the Lew Giles popcorn stand; its structure was likely not permanent.

58. 420 4th Street West (HL06-608) Store Building Contributing

This raised one-story commercial building is located on the north side of 4th Street West between Walnut Street North and Cedar Street North. The front with flanking raised piers is faced with multi-colored wire-cut brick that rises to a pedimented parapet with stone coping. The brickwork at the storefront with recessed entrance and display windows has been extensively repointed. A large sign panel covers the storefront transom. Other than brick color, this building's facade is nearly identical to its neighbor at 418 4th Street West.

Assessor records note this building was constructed in 1929. It was operated as a grocery store through at least 1968. It was called McDowell's Grocery until the mid-1940s. In the late 1920s A. McDowell operated a second-hand store and resided upstairs in the adjacent store and flats building. Handy Grocery was here from at least 1947 to 1968. The 1930, rev. 1942, Sanborn Insurance Map (sheet 7) depicts this as a store building with shared walls on each side.

59. 422-424 4th Street West (HL06-882) Store and Flats Contributing

This two-story store and flats building is located at the northeast corner of 4th Street West and Cedar Street North. The front, which is faced with stucco above the two storefronts, rises to a stepped parapet that conceals two front-gable roofs. The wood-framed storefronts have recessed entrances flanked by display windows. The window openings at the second story have been covered with paneling. On Cedar Street, the façade is covered with stucco below the eaves of the gabled roof. The first-story storefront returns at the corner. Two of the four windows at the second floor are covered by paneling. The exposed east wall is faced with common red brick. The north wall is covered with Masonite siding.

Assessor records date this building to 1898, but it was constructed between 1909 and 1915. Sanborn Insurance Maps between 1899 and 1909 show that lot 5 on block 34 was vacant. This two-story frame building with two storefronts first appears on the 1915 Sanborn Insurance Map (sheet 2). The map notes that 420-422 4th Street West (later 422-424) was occupied by a restaurant and a billiards room. Other than an exterior rear staircase, the building does not appear altered on the 1924 and 1930, rev. 1942 Sanborn maps. The building was first recorded in the 1921 directory when the corner storefront was listed as the Ayres Store; it was Johnson Confectionary & Grocery in 1924, and Humphrey Confectionary in 1926. North Side Furniture occupied the east storefront in 1924; in 1926

4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

A. McDowell resided in a flat upstairs and operated the McDowell's Second-Hand Store. He still lived upstairs in 1929 when he opened a grocery store in the new building at 420 4th Street West; both the 422 and 424 storefronts were vacant. From 1931 to 1936 C. W. Riggs had a shoe shop at 422 and lived upstairs. From 1931 to 1933 the Col. J. G. Kincaid Community Auction House was at 424. That business was replaced in 1936 by the H & H Liquor Store, which continued to operate from the corner storefront until at least 1968.

South Side, 400 block 4th Street West between Walnut and Cedar Streets

60. 413 4th Street West (HL06-883) Store Building Contributing

This one-story commercial building is located on the south side of 4th Street West between Walnut Street North and Cedar Street North. It shares its parcel with the store and flats building that stands on the corner at 384-386 Walnut Street. The building is constructed of concrete block with a brick façade that rises to a stepped parapet with a shallow pediment. Both the brick and concrete block have been painted. The storefront has a recessed entrance flanked by display windows above brick bases. The display window to the east is covered with paneling. The west wall has two window openings and one doorway as well as two brick buttresses. Its southwest corner is cut at a diagonal.

Assessor records indicate this building was constructed in 1927 but was likely built ca. 1941. Between 1926 and 1940, the Glovera Ballroom at 411-415 4th Street West was the first building listed on this blockfront. (The ballroom burned down in 1954.) This one-story concrete block building is depicted on the 1930, rev. 1942, Sanborn Insurance Map (sheet 7). The Emery Music Company is listed in the 1947 directory. Emery's Music Machine Co. operated here in the mid-1950s when it relocated to 223 4th Street West. Harold's Upholstery shop moved here from 218 4th Street West in 1961. The building was vacant in 1966 and 1968.

Note: The building presently stands on the same parcel as 384-386 Walnut Street.

61. 423 4th Street West (HL06-884) U-Save Pharmacy Non-Contributing

This one-story commercial building is located at the southeast corner of 4th Street West and Cedar Street North. It is set back from both streets and surrounded by a large parking lot. The building is constructed of concrete block with brick facing and surmounted by a hipped roof. The projecting front entrance and the drive-through wing at the west are also surmounted by hipped roofs.

This property was built in 2010 and is occupied by the U-Save pharmacy. At the turn of the twentieth century, this site was home to the Brown Fruit Co. The company was here until 1917 when it moved to its new building at 355 Pine Street.

Cedar Street North is the district boundary and only includes the east side of the street

No Resources on east side of 300 block Cedar Street North south of 4th Street West

East Side, 400 block Cedar Street North between 4th and 5th Streets West

62. 409-411 Cedar Street North (HL06-885) House Non-Contributing

This one-story residence is located on the east side of Cedar Street North, north of 4th Street West and adjacent to the alley. It is set on a brick foundation, is faced with vinyl siding that replaced or covered the original wood clapboard siding and is surmounted by a hipped roof with a center chimney. A projecting gabled roof supported on a wrought-

4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

iron post shelters two entrances and the brick and concrete entrance platform. Entrances on the north and south sides of the house are sheltered by shed roof canopies supported on brackets. The window openings on the front and sides of the house have three-over-one sash. A driveway extends along the south side of the house. The sidewalk in front of the house is paved with brick set in a herringbone pattern. Its historic address was 311 Cedar Street.

Assessor records indicate this house was built in 1912. The 1915 Sanborn Insurance Map (sheet 2) shows the building as a single house with open front porch. The first directory listings in 1916 record a single resident, J. W. Kaumans. After 1924 the building was listed with two units at 409 and 411 Cedar. The listings from 1926 to 1931 indicate the 409 unit was used as a commercial space, first the Watson, then the OK, shoe shop. No. 409 was first listed as a residence in 1934. Various tenants were recorded throughout the years, but there were a few residents who lived here for longer periods. From about 1938 to 1957, Mrs. Lottie French was listed at 409. At 411, Mrs. Minnie McIntosh was here in the late 1920s, Lorine Stimson in the late 1940s, then Wilmer L. Mewes in the 1950s, and Mrs. Jeanne K. Deaton in the 1960s. The 1930, rev. 1942 Sanborn map (sheet 7) depicts a dwelling with an open front porch; the division of the units was not indicated in any publication between 1915 and 1942.

4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

The Integrity of the 4th Street Commercial Historic District

The majority of resources located within the 4th Street Commercial Historic District retain a sufficient level from the period of significance, ca. 1895-1969, to qualify the district for National Register listing. Four of 10 noncontributing buildings postdate the period of significance. A summary of the seven aspects or qualities of integrity follows:

Location: The district, which is located north of the railroad tracks that bisect the center of Grand Island, retains the predominant pattern of land use seen along 4th Street and its cross streets between the late 1890s and 1969. It retains its overall pattern of street widths, the locations of alleys, and the configuration of the blocks.

Design: Contributing buildings largely retain overall integrity of design. They retain their structural systems, massing, patterns of fenestration, textures and colors of materials, and ornamental detailing in varying degrees. The buildings are related spatially to each other in height, massing, materials, and relationship to the street fronts.

Setting: The setting of the district is largely intact. The paved streets and alleys and concrete sidewalks of the district remain in place. Fourth Street remains a prominent commercial street. The railroad tracks continue to reinforce the southern boundary of the district, while the Sycamore Street underpass helps to link the district to the downtown area to the south.

Materials: The contributing buildings of the district largely retain their integrity of materials as used in twentieth-century commercial and industrial buildings. Foundations are of stone or concrete. Key materials of the exterior walls include brick, stone, concrete, terra cotta, and stucco, all of which date from the period of significance. Storefronts are steel and glass and often protected by steel canopies. Building roofs are generally flat or slightly sloped behind parapets.

Workmanship: The contributing buildings of the district largely retain their integrity of workmanship as expressed in the widespread use of masonry.

Feeling: The 4th Street Commercial Historic District retains its sense of place due to its location north of the railroad tracks and the main downtown area. The integrity of feeling is expressed in the presence of the district's contributing buildings that convey the district's historic character.

Association: The 4th Street Commercial Historic District is a historic district with significance in the area of Commerce and Industry, and the buildings are still in commercial and industrial use. Thus, the district retains its integrity of association.

In summary, the 4th Street Commercial Historic District contains 62 resources. Of these, 50 have been evaluated as contributing to the significance of the district and 12 buildings are considered noncontributing. There are five vacant lots, none of which are considered resources in the district. Contributing resources retain their original locations, overall form and massing, structural systems, patterns of fenestration, textures and colors of materials, and ornamental detailing. They are related spatially to each other in height, massing, materials, and relationship to the street fronts. Four of the noncontributing buildings postdate the period of significance. The remaining noncontributing buildings have altered fenestration patterns or infill, altered or non-historic exterior materials, later additions that obscure the historic property, or do not have associations with the areas of significance of the district.

4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
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.
A reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- E** A commemorative property.
- 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.)

COMMERCE

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

c. 1895-1969

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Rudolph Kruse, builder

Charles L. Pillsbury Co., engineer

M.N. Blair, architect

Otto Kirschke, 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 4th Street Commercial Historic District meets Criterion A for its association with the history and development of the city of Grand Island in the areas of Commerce and Industry. The district's buildings, which are oriented to 4th Street and the cross streets north of the Union Pacific Railroad tracks, reflect the commercial and industrial vitality of the North Side neighborhood during the first half of the twentieth century. Fourth Street, initially a residential street, began to serve as the main commercial street of the neighborhood in the 1910s, while warehousing, shipping,

4th Street Commercial Historic District

Hall County, Nebraska

Name of Property

County and State

and industrial activities were located on the cross streets, close to the railroad tracks and its spur lines. The majority of the buildings of the historic district were designed for a variety of business enterprises, including a bank, retail and wholesale stores, warehouses, power plants, and auto service facilities. Other buildings incorporate both commercial and residential uses. The architecture of the district reflects a range of commercial styles, including buildings with Romanesque detail, characteristic of urban towns and cities in the Midwest. The period of significance begins circa 1895, the date of the oldest surviving industrial building. It continues to 1969, which is fifty years prior to National Register listing. The 1920s saw a wave of new construction that added commercial buildings to the neighborhood, enhanced warehousing and shipping facilities, and provided automotive enterprises for the increasing number of motorized vehicles. The city, including the North Side, prospered during World War II as it provided services and supplies for the military. In the years after the war, new commercial buildings were constructed along 4th Street, while others were upgraded with new storefronts sheltered by steel canopies. In the 1960s, 4th Street was still a strong neighborhood shopping street with many specialized shops and services, while the cross streets maintained many of their long-time shipping and warehousing businesses and industries.

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

The Significance of the 4th Street Commercial Historic District as a Representative of Local Commerce and Industry

Early Development on the North Side

The initial Grand Island settlement was established in 1857 along the Platte River Road by a group of German immigrants from Davenport, Iowa. The Union Pacific, the first transcontinental railroad, was laid north of the Platte River in 1866. Streets were platted north of the railroad tracks and many of the early settlers relocated to this new railroad hub, called Grand Island Station. Grand Island was incorporated as a city in 1872. During the next decade, the growing community became a prominent railroad center. The St. Joseph & Grand Island and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroads routed new lines into and through the city. Immigrant societies were affiliated with the railroads, and the Nebraska State Board of Immigration encouraged immigrant settlement. The Union Pacific established railroad shops north and east of the center of the city, soon becoming Grand Island's major employer.³⁰

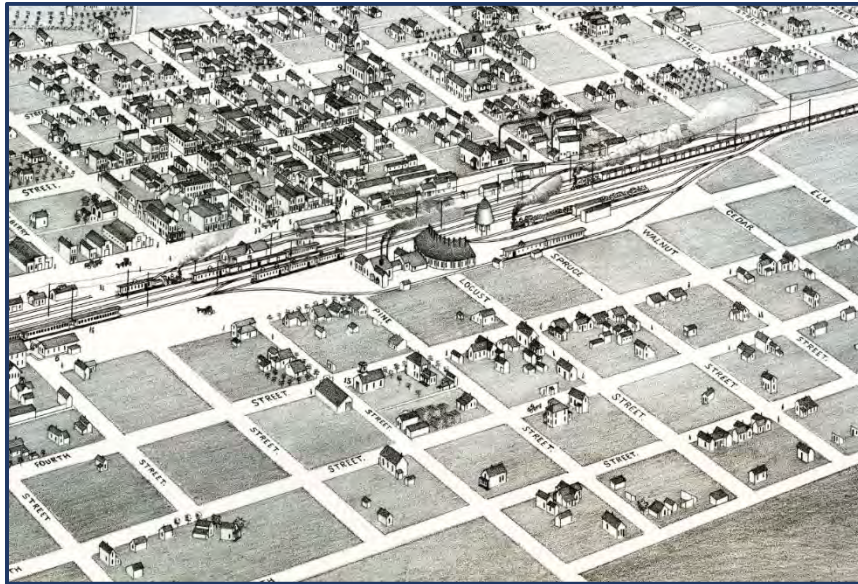
Early businesses were oriented to the railroad tracks, with many of them clustered around Pine Street and North and South Front Streets, which flanked the tracks. Union Pacific built a roundhouse and depot on North Front Street between Locust and Pine.³¹

³⁰ See U.S. West Research, Inc., *Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey, Reconnaissance Survey Final Report of Hall County, Nebraska*, prepared for Nebraska State Historical Society, State Historic Preservation Office, July 1955, 30-31; A.F. Buechler, Dale P. Stought, and R.J. Barr, *History of Hall County, Nebraska* [hereafter, *History of Hall County*] (Lincoln: Western Publishing and Engraving Company, 1920), 101; Dorothy Weyer Creigh, *Nebraska: A Bicentennial History* (New York: W. W. Norton/American Association of State and Local History, 1977), 149; Mead and Hunt, Inc., *Grand Island Downtown Historic District National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*, prepared for History Nebraska, 2017, 34-36.

³¹ *Bird's Eye View of Grand Island* (Kansas City: Ramsey, Millett and Hudson, 1880); G. A. Bush, *Map of Grand Island, Hall County, Nebraska* (Lincoln, Neb.: Bush Printing House, 1888).

4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State



Bird's Eye View of Grand Island, 1880, facing south (Cropped. Ramsey, Millett and Hudson, 1880)

The area to the north of the railroad tracks, which became known as the North Side, was predominantly residential through the end of the nineteenth century with scattered local retail businesses along 4th Street and warehousing and shipping businesses closer to the railroad tracks.³²

Early Twentieth-Century Development

By 1900, the North Side was poised for more development. The city itself had established electric power services, beginning in 1884, and municipal water service by 1886.³³ Two power plants were built on Pine Street to serve the growing city. With the growth of the railroads, more warehousing and shipping businesses set up by the railroad tracks. Among the earliest of these was the Chicago Lumber Company (HL06-847), along Sycamore Street north of North Front Street. The Grand Island Grain Co., an elevator business, located at Walnut and Front, about 1890. It was succeeded by the Grand Island Coal and Fuel Co.³⁴ One of the power plants, Grand Island Electric Light, Ice and Cold Storage, began making artificial ice about 1900 at 4th and Pine.³⁵ Grocer John Knickrehm established his grocery in the first floor of the new flats building he commissioned in about 1910 at Pine and 4th Street (HL06-850). Grocer Henry Reese located at 224 Walnut (now 386 Walnut) (HL06-878) about 1908 or 1909; the business was continued by George and Emma Reese.³⁶ Dry goods merchant August C. Menck located his business in a store and flats building at 122-124 4th Street West in about 1907 (HL06-614). The Menck family lived around the corner at 411 Locust Street (HL06-854). Menck expanded into the clothing business and opened an annex at 120 4th Street West in about 1924 (HL06-615). The Etting Fruit and Candy Company located at 125 4th Street West (HL06-853) in 1908, operating a candy factory and wholesale fruit and candy business.³⁷ The Grand Island Storage Company located at 311 4th Street West (HL06-613) in 1909. Other groceries, drug stores, and hardware stores opened on 4th Street West during this decade, although the buildings do not survive.

³² Sanborn Map Company, *Insurance Maps of Grand Island, Nebraska* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1909), sheets 7 and 8.

³³ *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Adams, Clay, Hall and Hamilton Counties, Nebraska* (Chicago: The Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1890), 585; City of Grand Island, Nebraska, "The Pioneer Spirit," <https://www.grand-island.com/community/the-pioneer-spirit>.

³⁴ *History of Hall County*, 277, 279.

³⁵ *History of Hall County*, 283.

³⁶ *History of Hall County*, 279.

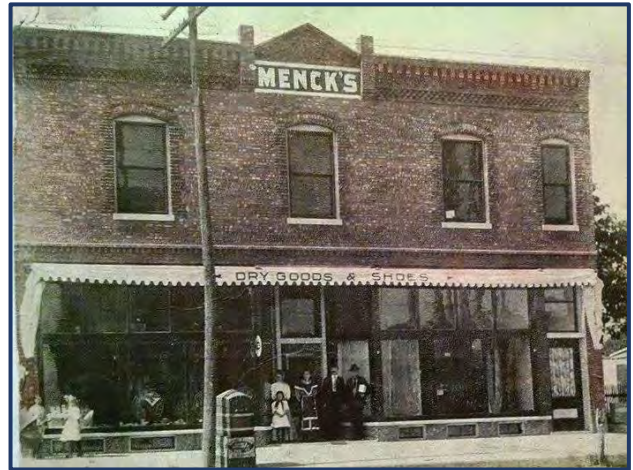
³⁷ *History of Hall County*, 254.

4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

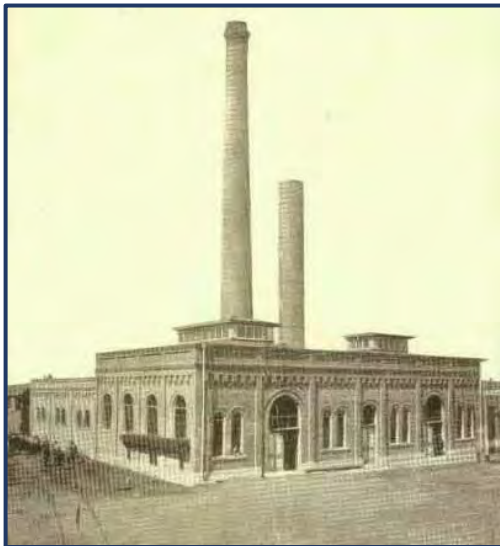
Hall County, Nebraska
County and State



Knickrehm Store and Flats, ca 1925 (Stuhr Museum)



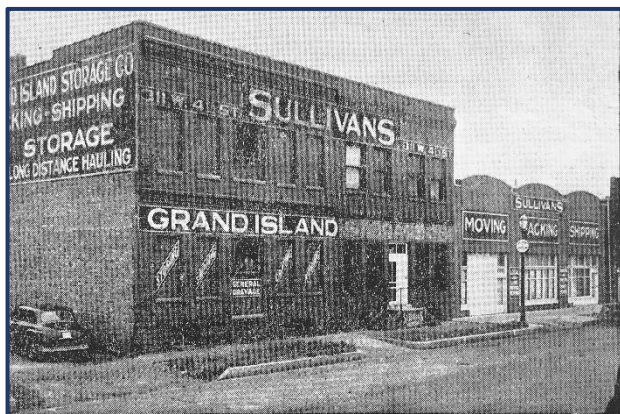
Menck Store and Flats, 1907 (postcard)



Grand Island Electric, Light, Ice and Water Plant, ca 1920 (*History of Hall County, 1920*)



Etting Fruit and Candy Co. Warehouse, ca 1921 (Stuhr Museum)



Grand Island Storage Co., 1950 (advertisement, Stuhr Museum)



Steinmeier Confectionery, 324 West 4th Street, ca 1898 (Stuhr Museum)

4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

The 1910s and 1920s

The historic district saw another spurt of development during these two decades, ranging from residential construction in the form of store and flats buildings, both on 4th Street West and along Walnut Street, to entertainment venues such as the Northside Auditorium, established in 1912 by banker George Bell at 411-413 4th Street West. It was remodeled by Bert Glover as the Glovera Ballroom in 1928 (nonextant).³⁸ The Island Theater (HL06-851) was built in 1927 at 114 4th Street West. Development also included a host of one-story storefront buildings and new warehouses north of Front Street. Both of the power plants expanded during this period, and the city constructed the North Side Fire Station (Station No. 2) (HL06-619) at 115 4th Street West (1926) in conjunction with the expansion of the Grand Island Electric, Light, Ice and Water complex. These buildings display elements of the Moderne style.



Birds Eye View of Grand Island, facing west from downtown. Mid-1920s (Stuhr Museum). Union Pacific railroad depot in foreground. Rear center, from left to right: Nebraska Mercantile Warehouse, Brown Fruit Co. Warehouse, and the Central Power Plant smokestack.



Island Movie Theater, 1947
(postcard, Stuhr Museum)



Electric, Light, Ice & Water Plant, 1925
(C.L. Pillsbury Co.)

³⁸ Grand Island Independent, 150: A Commemoration of the Sesquicentennial of Hall County, Nebraska (Grand Island: Don Smith, 2007), 190-191 (hereafter, *Sesquicentennial*).

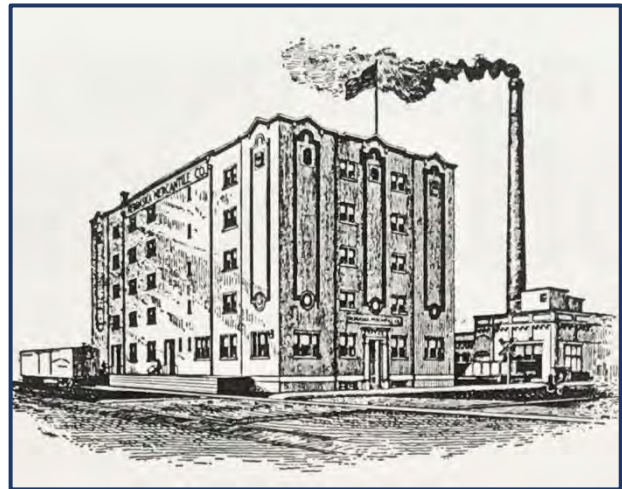
4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

In 1917, two of the city's prominent wholesale and shipping companies located in new buildings on Pine Street. The Brown Fruit Company, organized in 1914, located to 355 Pine Street (HL06-622) in 1917 to a two-story and basement brick building, "equipped with modern banana and refrigerator rooms and every modern convenience." The company's territory extended throughout western Nebraska and into northwest Kansas.³⁹ The Nebraska Mercantile Company had been organized in 1892 as jobbing grocers and located in the downtown area. Because of the growth of the company, it moved to 358 Pine Street (HL06-623) "into the most modern jobbing grocery house in the state."⁴⁰ The Ulry-Talbert Company took over the previous Nebraska Mercantile Company building, and eventually the two companies merged.



Brown Fruit Co. Warehouse, ca 1920
(Stuhr Museum)



Nebraska Mercantile Co., 1919
(advertisement, Stuhr Museum)

A cluster of buildings for wholesale warehousing and freight transfer were constructed along Walnut Street, either expanding or replacing earlier buildings. The Union Lumber and Supply Company, also known as the Nelson Lumber and Supply Company, constructed several buildings on the west side of Walnut Street for offices, warehousing, and manufacturing, providing competition for the Chicago Lumber Company on Pine and Sycamore Streets. Among the local enterprises was the Anchor Serum Company (later Mitchell's Anchor Serum Company), located for several years at 361 Walnut Street, which manufactured serum for hog cholera. It later relocated to 224 4th Street West (HL06-858).⁴¹

Among the businesses that located in the newly constructed storefront buildings or the ground floors of the store and flats building were several bakeries, creameries, groceries, and pharmacies, often with the proprietors living behind or above the store. Two undertakers were located on Walnut Street in the 1920s. The flats or apartments were listed in city directories by "1/2" address numbers and sometimes by the name of the building. Both the Knickrehm and Menck Apartments were listed that way.

The country's first transcontinental highway, the Lincoln Highway, was extended through Grand Island along 2nd Street (south of the historic district) between 1913 and 1916, resulting in the construction of auto-related buildings in several sections of the city including the North Side. By 1920, the *History of Hall County* could write: "An industry that bids fair to become of paramount importance . . . is the automobile industry. . . Nebraska possesses the greatest per capita ownership of cars of any state in the Union." The industry ranks "next to agriculture and [is] vying with transportation."⁴² Auto body shops, auto repair shops, tire stores, filling stations, garages, and a motor freight

³⁹ *History of Hall County*, 254.

⁴⁰ *History of Hall County*, 254.

⁴¹ Sanborn Map Company, 1924, 1930, rev. 1942, sheets 7 and 8.

⁴² *History of Hall County*, 255-257.

4th Street Commercial Historic District

Hall County, Nebraska

Name of Property

County and State

station were among the buildings constructed along and adjacent to 4th Street in the 1920s. A short-lived bus garage was added in the late 1930s.⁴³

Increasing commerce also brought the establishment of the North Side's first bank, the Peoples State Bank (HL06-617), founded in 1919 by John Knickrehm and other investors. The two-story building at 112 4th Street West was constructed between 1921 and 1924 by builder Rudolph Kruse; the bank opened here in December 1924 and remained in business until it collapsed in 1933 during the Great Depression.⁴⁴ The building was acquired in 1938 by J.H. and Paul Nitzel who established an insurance, bonding, and real estate service and leased apartments on the second floor.



Peoples State Bank, 1928 (*Graphic Review*, 1928)

The 1930s and 1940s

There was little development in the district in the 1930s as Grand Island suffered through the Great Depression. After Nebraska repealed Prohibition in December 1934, several cafes and stores along and near 4th Street were converted to bars and taverns.⁴⁵ Mainstays of the local economy remained the railroads -- the Union Pacific, the St. Joseph & Grand Island, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy -- and local grocery and food-related businesses. According to the city directory from 1938, when Grand Island's population was pushing 19,000, about 225 people made a living in grocery stores and related businesses, either as an owner or as an employee. Using those numbers, reporter George Ayoub calculated that Grand Island's 86 stores employed just less than 2 percent of the work force. Add to that dozens more who worked for wholesalers in warehouses or delivering food, and clearly, the grocery "industry" was a vital economic cog in Grand Island.⁴⁶ Six of these businesses were located in the district, including longtime merchants such as Menck and Krehmke, in addition to the wholesale food distributors, the Brown Fruit Company and the Uly-Talbert Company.

⁴³ Sanborn Map Company, 1924, 1930.

⁴⁴ *History of Hall County*, 307-307; *The Ord Quiz* (Ord, Nebraska), December 11, 1924, 11.

⁴⁵ For background on Nebraska and Prohibition see, Timothy L. Shipman, "Nebraska Goes Wet: The Repeal of Prohibition 1933-34," M.A. Thesis, University of Nebraska, Omaha, 1987.

⁴⁶ George Ayoub, "The Real Grocery Stories Were About People, Relationships," *Grand Island Independent*, July 17, 2005.

4th Street Commercial Historic District

Hall County, Nebraska

Name of Property

County and State

Writing in 1938, the Federal Writers Project cited some of Grand Island's strengths: "Grand Island today is a freight division point on the Union Pacific Railroad, maintaining local car repair shops and supply departments which give employment to more than 300 men. Four large wholesale houses, dealing in groceries, fruits, and notions, employ some 150 persons. There are three bakeries, a candy company, three laundries, a lard-rendering company, and a laboratory manufacturing serum for hog cholera."⁴⁷ Two of the wholesale houses, two of the bakeries, the candy company, and the laboratory were all in the historic district.

As the United States entered World War II, the economy of Grand Island was aided by the establishment of three major war-related installations, more than any other Nebraska community. These were the Cornhusker Ordnance Plant west of the city, the Grand Island Army Air Base northeast of the city on the site of the Municipal Airfield, and a prisoner of war camp that was headquartered in the old Dodge School Building at West 1st Street and Division Street. Nebraska was crucial for food production, and war prisoners provided agricultural labor.⁴⁸ "These war-related operations had a profound impact on Grand Island and Hall County. The influx of thousands of construction workers, plant employees, and service personnel and airmen created a social and economic force in the community. . . . At its peak, 4,229 workers were employed at the [Cornhusker] plant during World War II, and hundreds of other civilians worked in various jobs at the air base." Entertainment flourished, bringing business to local movie theaters like the Island and the Glovera Ballroom.⁴⁹

In 1945, the site of the former bus garage and store at 324 4th Street West was rebuilt as the Kirschbaum Store and Office Building (HL06-867) which housed several stores. The building name and date are inscribed on a plaque below the parapet. The store building at 221-223 4th Street West, which replaced a residence, also dates from 1945 (HL06-862).

Post-War Years

Two events helped to shape the district in the 1950s. The first was the construction and dedication on May 19, 1954, of the Sycamore Street underpass which borders the historic district on the east. This was one of two underpasses that extended under the railroad tracks and connected the North Side with the heart of downtown. The other was on Eddy Street to the west. As recorded in the local press: "The city began to expand on both sides of the tracks. The growth of car traffic led to significant delays at crossings, safety hazards, and general inconvenience. . . . The two 'underneath' streets alleviated traffic congestion associated with Union Pacific trains through the center of downtown."⁵⁰ In addition to aiding the movement of local residents in private vehicles, the new underpass enhanced the shipping businesses and operations in the historic district that were becoming increasingly dependent on trucks.

The second was the fire that destroyed the Glovera Ballroom at 411-417 4th Street West on September 30, 1956. The old wood structure was no match for the heat of the flames. The owners hoped to rebuild but eventually decided against it. The Dreier Bakery, which was next door to the west, was also destroyed. The bakery relocated to 221 4th Street West and then to the Menck building at 124 4th Street West.⁵¹

One new store and office building was constructed in 1957 at 206-212 4th Street West (HL06-855). It and the adjacent parking lot replaced four houses, reflecting the increased commercialization of the street. Other store buildings were remodeled with new steel and glass storefronts and continuous overhanging canopies.

Throughout the 1950s and 1960s auto-related businesses remained a strong presence along 4th Street. Some local retail food businesses like grocery stores and meat markets remained, as did local services like pharmacies, barbers, tailors, shoe repair shops, and hardware stores. Other more specialized sales and services opened, such as furniture stores, appliances, office machines, insurance, and law offices.

When the Grand Island Chamber of Commerce published a manufacturers directory in 1963, it listed the Dreier Home Bakery at 124 4th Street West, the Grand Island Baking Company at 376 North Walnut, the Halstead Printing

⁴⁷ Federal Writers Project, *Nebraska: A Guide to the Cornhusker State* (New York: Viking Press, 1939), 166.

⁴⁸ James C. Olson, and Ronald C. Naugle, *History of Nebraska*, third edition (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1977), 334.

⁴⁹ *Sesquicentennial*, 172, 173.

⁵⁰ *Sesquicentennial*, 188, 199.

⁵¹ *Sesquicentennial*, 190-191.

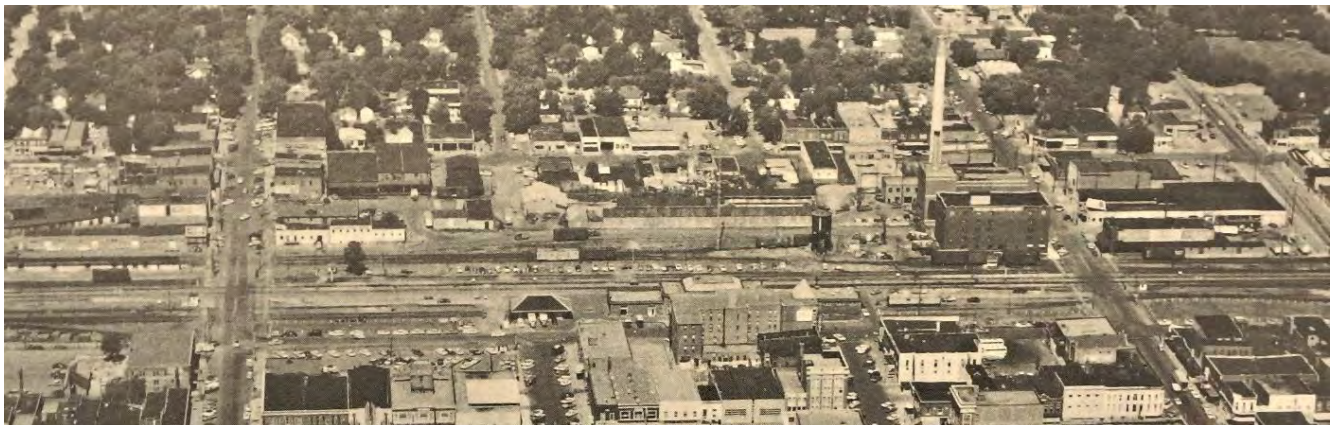
4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

Company at 210 4th Street West, and the Sorensen Body Company at 410 North Walnut.⁵² Shipping businesses remained strong throughout this period.



“Industrial Section of Grand Island,” facing west across railroad tracks at Sycamore Street, 1955 (City of Grand Island). *Pine Street properties in foreground.*



Birds Eye View of railroad and 4th Street, facing northwest from downtown, 1957 (Nebraska History Library). *Walnut Street on left, Sycamore Street on far right.*

Changes after 1970

After 1970 the building stock of the historic district was largely stable, but businesses began to shift, reflecting changing populations and more diverse ethnic backgrounds. When celebrating the city’s sesquicentennial in 2007, the *Grand Island Independent* noted:

Grand Island and Hall County are well known for their German heritage. However, the community and county ultimately were made up of people from all over the world—and that trend continues today. . . . In the early 21st century, because of jobs and ‘word of mouth,’ Grand Island became a popular destination for many immigrants from Latin America. According to the 2000 census, the city’s population

⁵² Grand Island Chamber of Commerce, *Grand Island, Nebraska, including Manufacturers Directory* (Grand Island, 1963).

4th Street Commercial Historic District

Hall County, Nebraska

Name of Property

County and State

included Hispanic citizens from Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Cuba, Colombia, Chile, Honduras, Peru, Nicaragua, Argentina, Venezuela and the Dominican Republic. . . . During the early 2000s, the city also became home for hundreds of immigrants from Sudan, Somalia and other east African countries.⁵³

The Latino presence is particularly pronounced in the historic district with the establishment of retail shops and restaurants that serve the local immigrant community. In addition, three former store and warehouse buildings have been converted to places of worship for local Hispanic congregations. Automotive services retain a strong presence, while some other businesses, like Mitchell's Anchor Serum Company, the Old Town Boot Barn, and Willis Boot and Shoe, reference the longtime connection of Grand Island with equestrian businesses. Today, the historic district remains as an important center of commerce and industry in the City of Grand Island.

The 4th Street Commercial Historic District meets Criterion A for its association with the history and development of the City of Grand Island in the areas of Commerce and Industry. It retains much of its historic character and architectural presence that reflect the period of significance beginning circa 1895, the date of the oldest surviving industrial building, and continues to 1969, which is fifty years prior to National Register listing.

9. Major Bibliographic References

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⁵³ *Sesquicentennial*, 233.

4th Street Commercial Historic District

Hall County, Nebraska

Name of Property

County and State

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4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

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)
 Stuhr Museum of the Prairie Pioneer

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): See Section 7 for Historic Resources Survey Numbers

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 25.02 USGS Quadrangle Grand Island, Nebraska

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 14N

1.	Latitude	<u>-98.3465095</u>	Longitude	<u>40.9271735</u>
2.	Latitude	<u>-98.3412019</u>	Longitude	<u>40.9293486</u>
3.	Latitude	<u>-98.3400916</u>	Longitude	<u>40.9277356</u>
4.	Latitude	<u>-98.3422632</u>	Longitude	<u>40.9268463</u>
5.	Latitude	<u>-98.3428055</u>	Longitude	<u>40.9267635</u>
6.	Latitude	<u>-98.3454857</u>	Longitude	<u>40.9256582</u>

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

The boundary for the 4th Street Commercial Historic District is shown on the accompanying historic boundary map. The historic district is located north of the Union Pacific Railroad tracks that separate the 4th Street Commercial Historic District from the Grand Island Downtown Historic District. The district is bounded by Sycamore Street on the east, the northern edge of the railroad tracks on the south, Cedar Street on the west, and a midblock alley north of 4th Street on the north. The National Register boundary for the district includes 61 buildings and one structure facing East and 4th Street West, East and West North Front Street, North Sycamore Street, Pine Street North, Locust Street North, North Wheeler Street, Walnut Street North, and Cedar Street North.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The National Register boundary for the 4th Street Commercial Historic District contains the intact commercial properties historically associated with economic development along 4th Street and its cross streets. The Union Pacific railroad tracks on the south side of the district clearly separate Grand Island into south and north sections. Commercial properties are sporadic and interspaced with residential properties west of Cedar Street and east of Sycamore Street. North of 4th Street, the make up the community is entirely residential.

4th Street Commercial Historic District

Hall County, Nebraska

Name of Property

County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sara Nelson, Architectural Historian, and Marjorie Pearson, Ph.D., Senior Architectural Historian
organization Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. date _____
street & number 1210 East 115th Street telephone 651-644-8080
city or town Burnsville state MN zip code 55337
email snelson@summite.com, mpearson@summite.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.)

Figures

Index of Figures

1. USGS Map
2. Sketch Map of Historic District
3. Photo Key of Historic District
4. 1893 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (sheets 5, 6, 7)
5. 1909 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (sheets 6, 7, 11, 12)
6. 1915 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (sheet 2)
7. 1915 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (sheet 3)
8. 1924 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (sheet 7)
9. 1924 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (sheet 8)

Grand Island Sanborn maps published between 1885 and 1924 are available digitally at the Library of Congress website, www.loc.gov


4th Street Commercial Historic District
 Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
 County and State

Figure 1. USGS Map



Grand Island, NE USGS Topographic Map | 7.5-Minute (1:24,000) | NE 1/4 S 16, T 11 N, R 9 W

N  0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

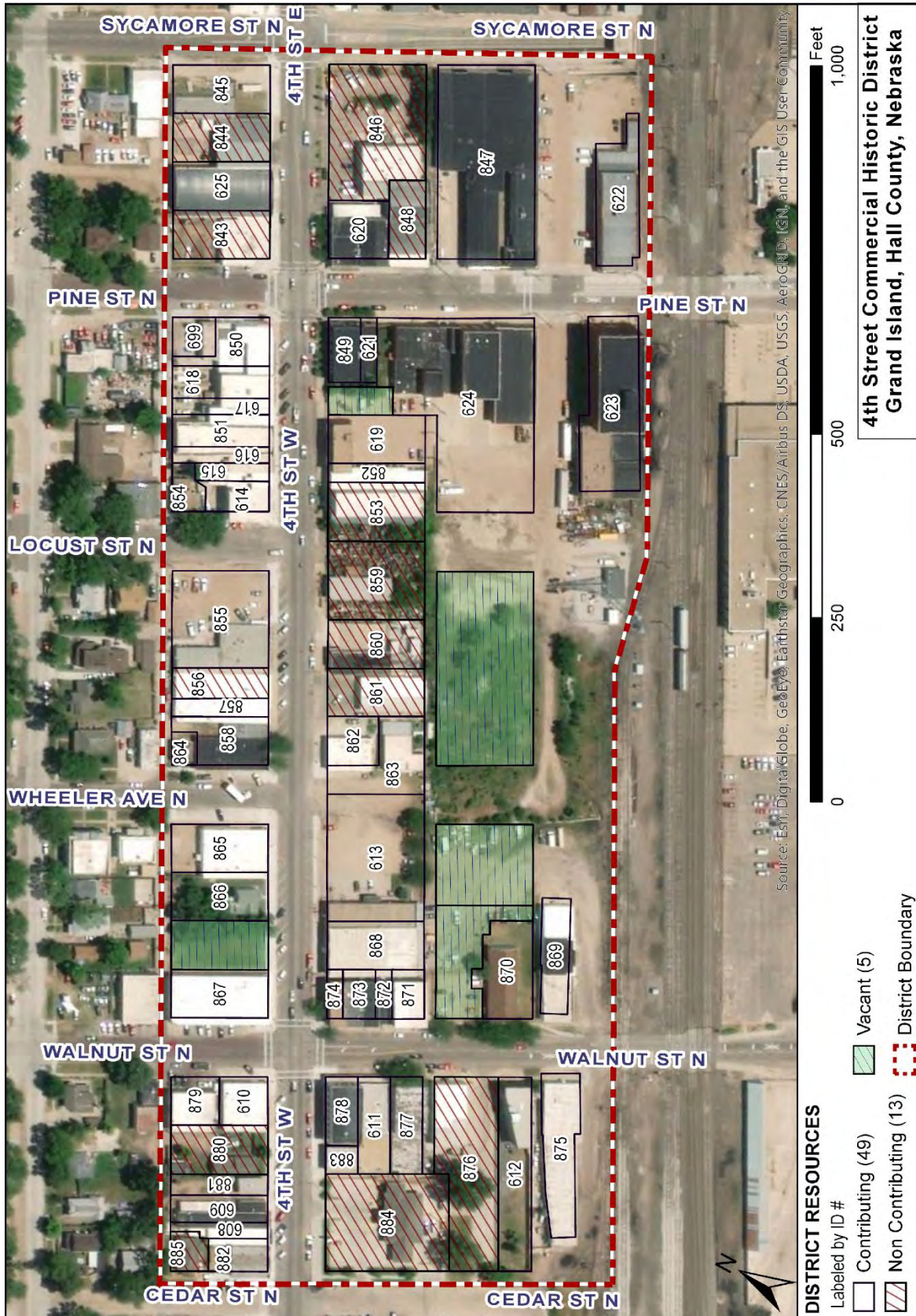
**4th Street Commercial
 Historic District
 Grand Island, Hall County, Nebraska**

Point	X coordinate	Y coordinate	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	NAD 1983 UTM 14
A	-98.3465095	40.9271735	555020.172119	4530878.234472	
B	-98.3412019	40.9293486	555465.225704	4531123.043124	
C	-98.3400916	40.9277356	555560.055279	4530944.690120	
D	-98.3422632	40.9268463	555377.961773	4530844.592364	
E	-98.3428055	40.9267635	555381.136023	4530835.424162	
F	-98.3454857	40.9256582	555107.629625	4530710.666962	

4th Street Commercial Historic District
 Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
 County and State

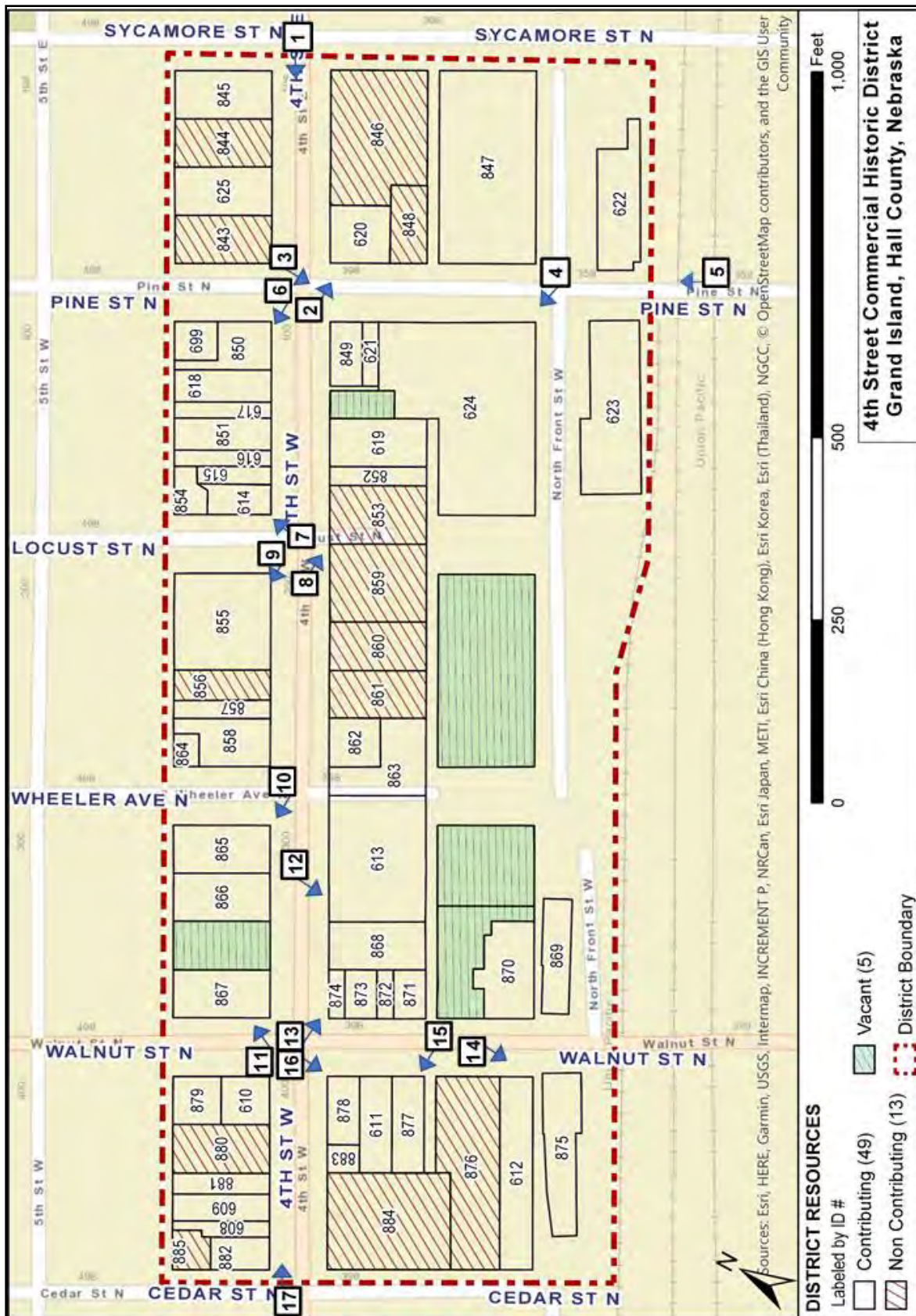
Figure 2. Sketch Map



4th Street Commercial Historic District
 Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
 County and State

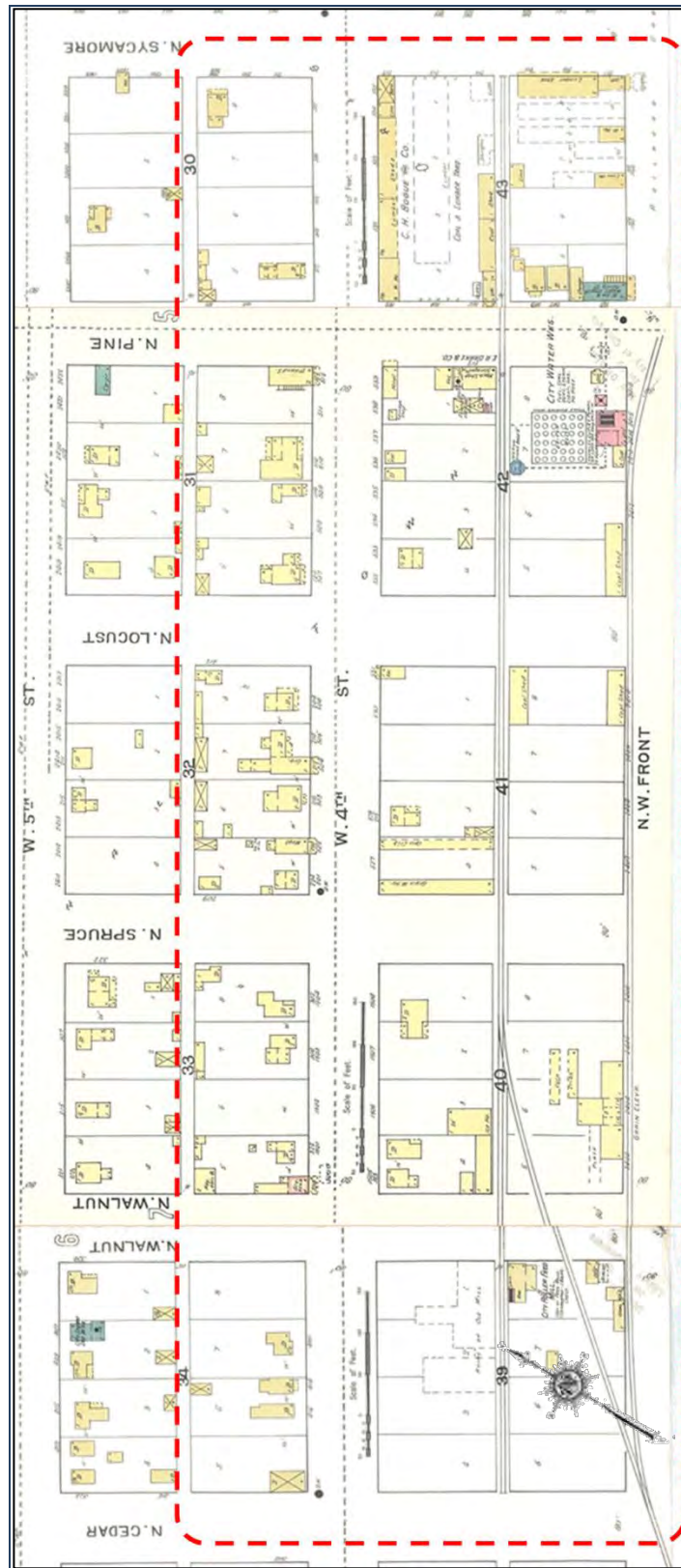
Figure 3. Photo Key



4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

Figure 4. 1893 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Grand Island, sheets 5, 6, 7 (merged, right to left)
(district boundaries: red dashed line)

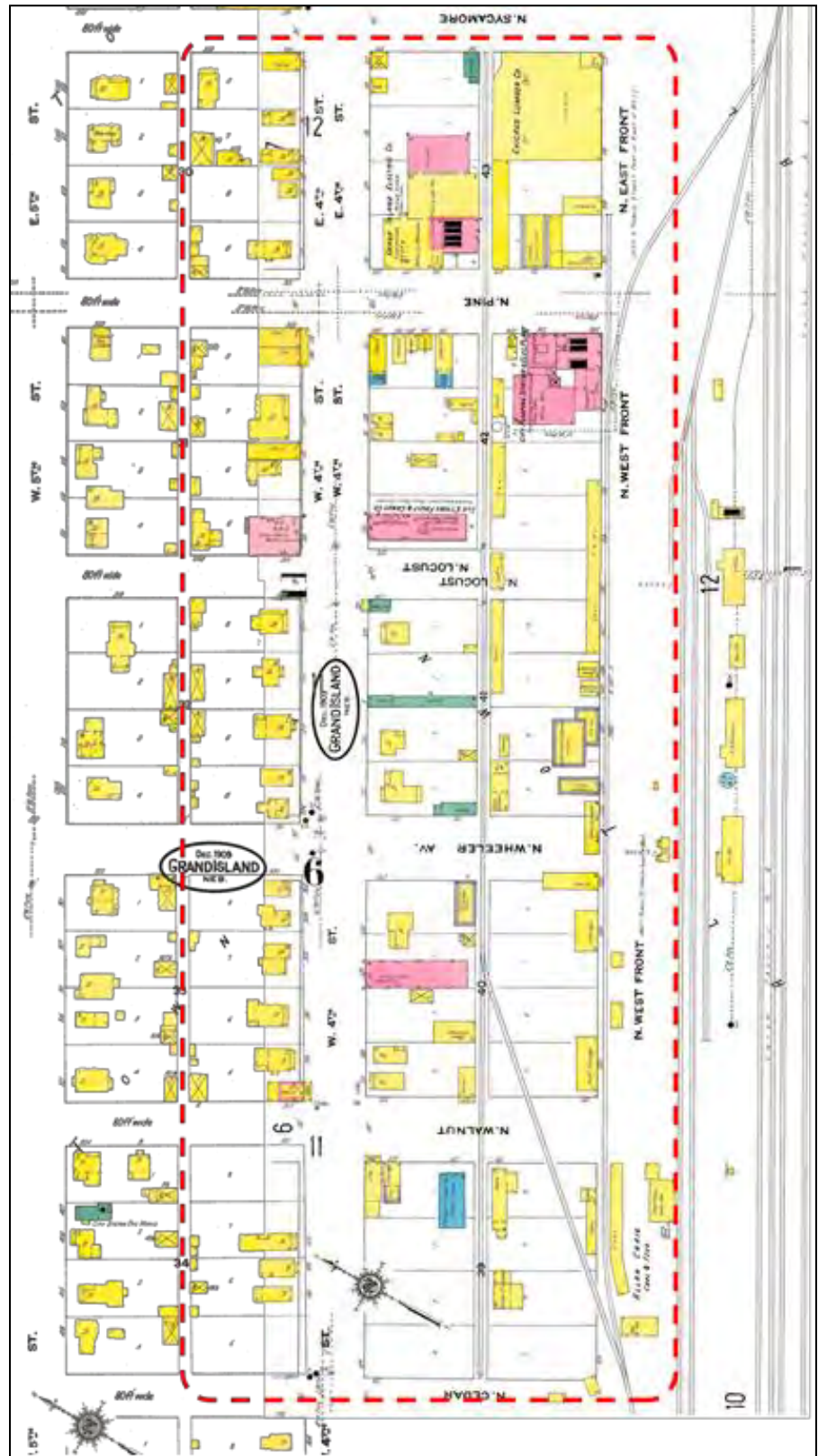


4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

Figure 5. 1909 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Grand Island, sheets 6, 7, 11, and 12 (merged, clockwise from top left)

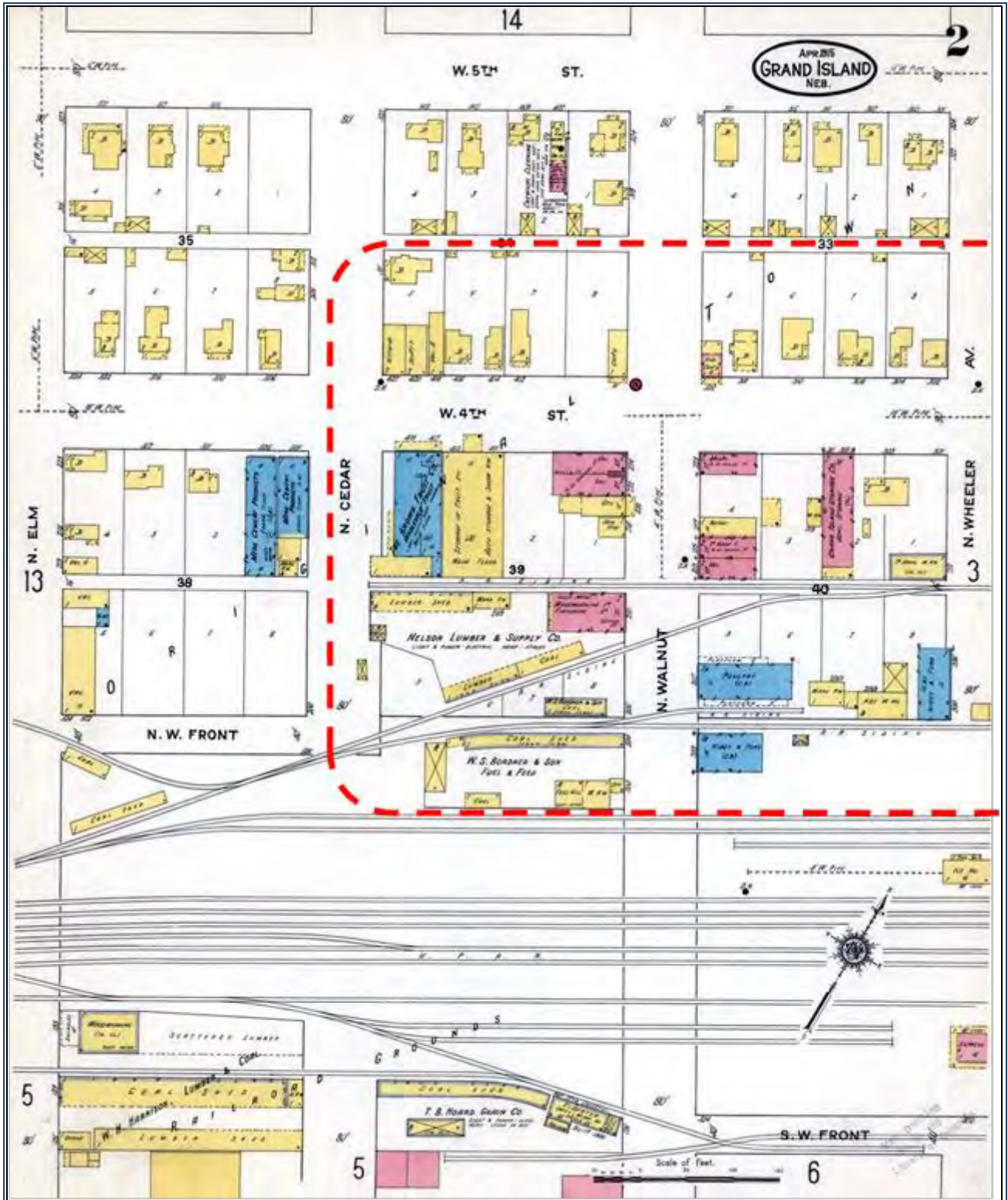
(district boundaries: red dashed line)



4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

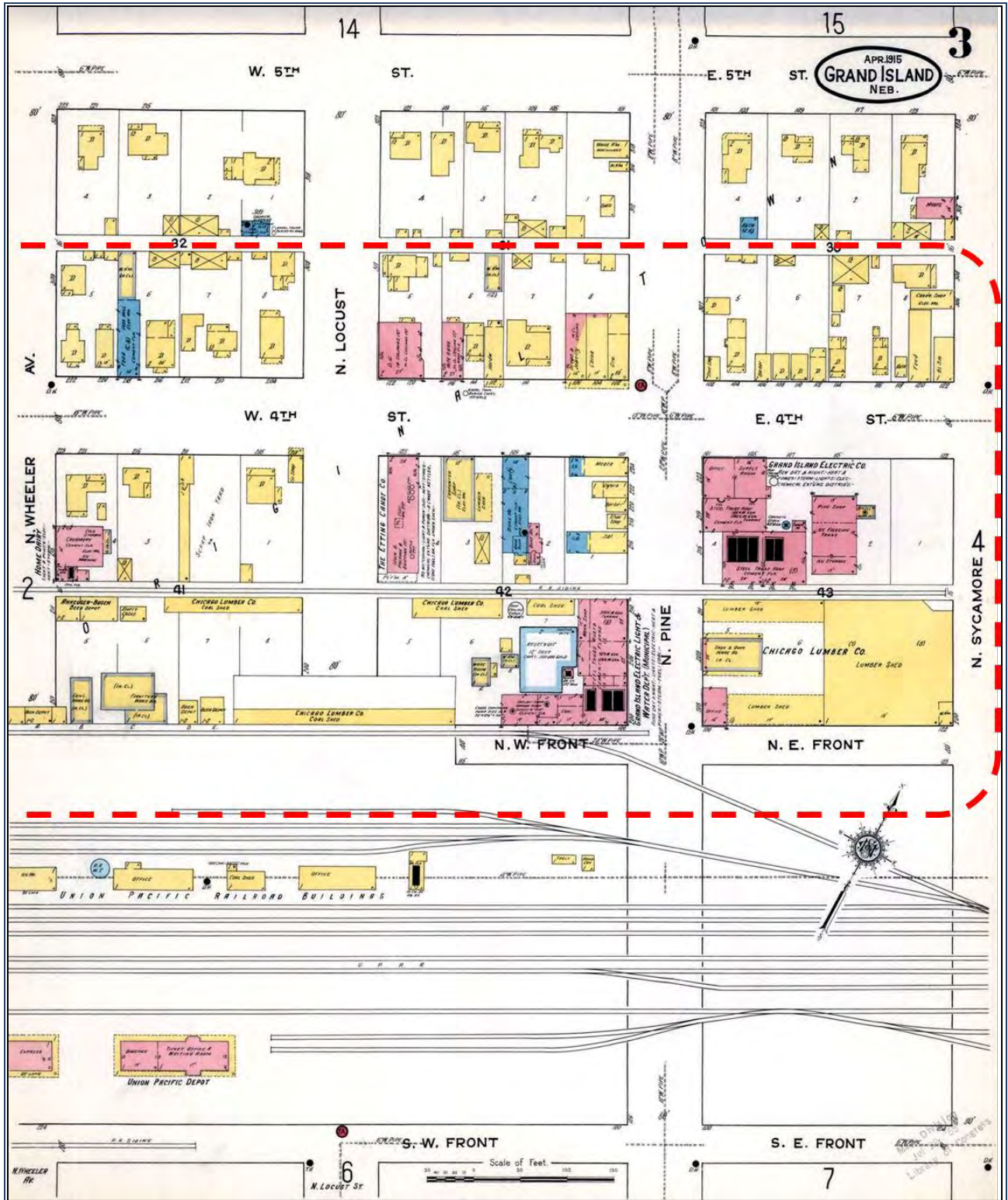
Figure 6. 1915 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Grand Island, sheet 2 (district boundaries: red dashed line)



4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

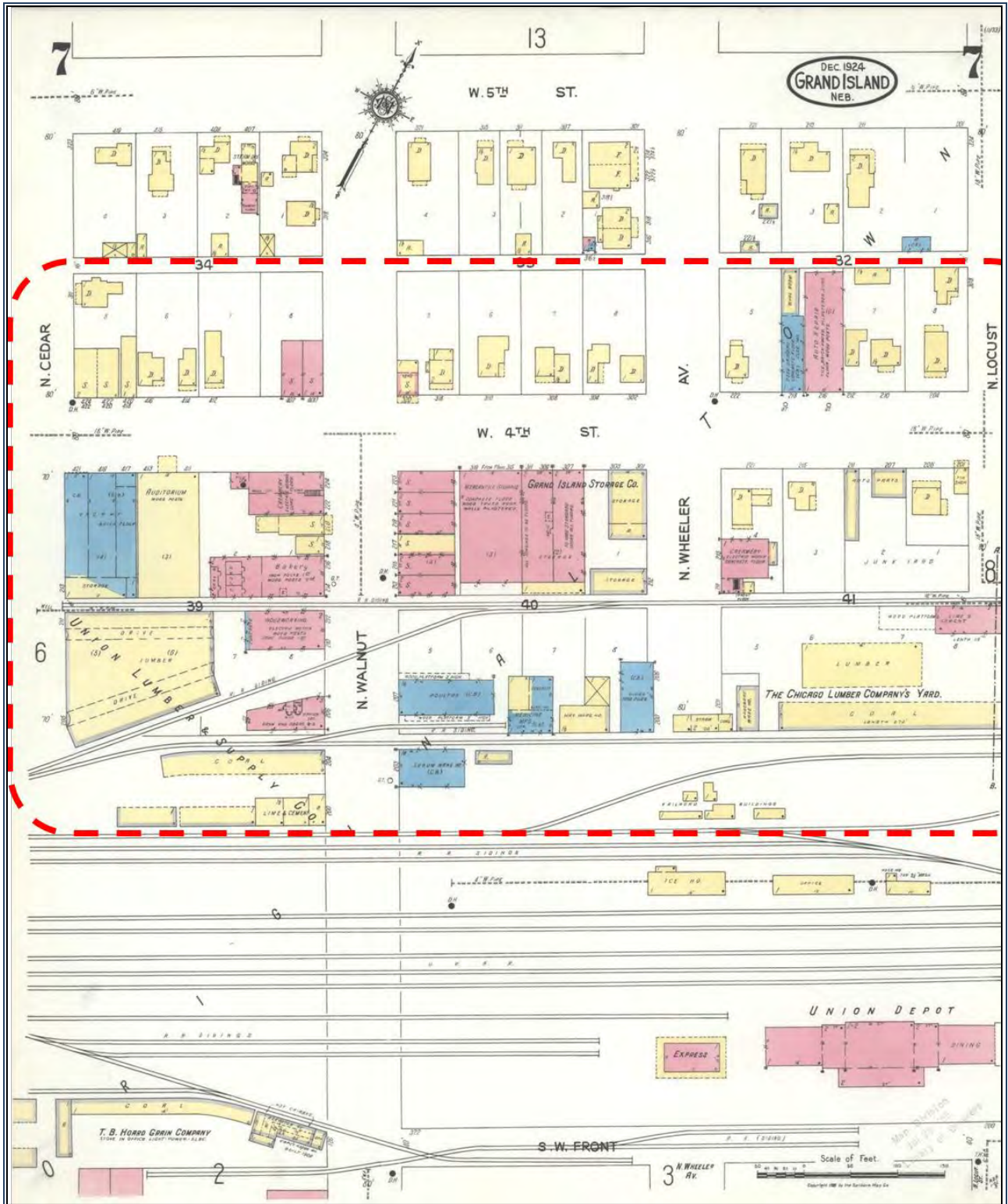
Figure 7. 1915 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Grand Island, sheet 3 (district boundaries: red dashed line)



4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

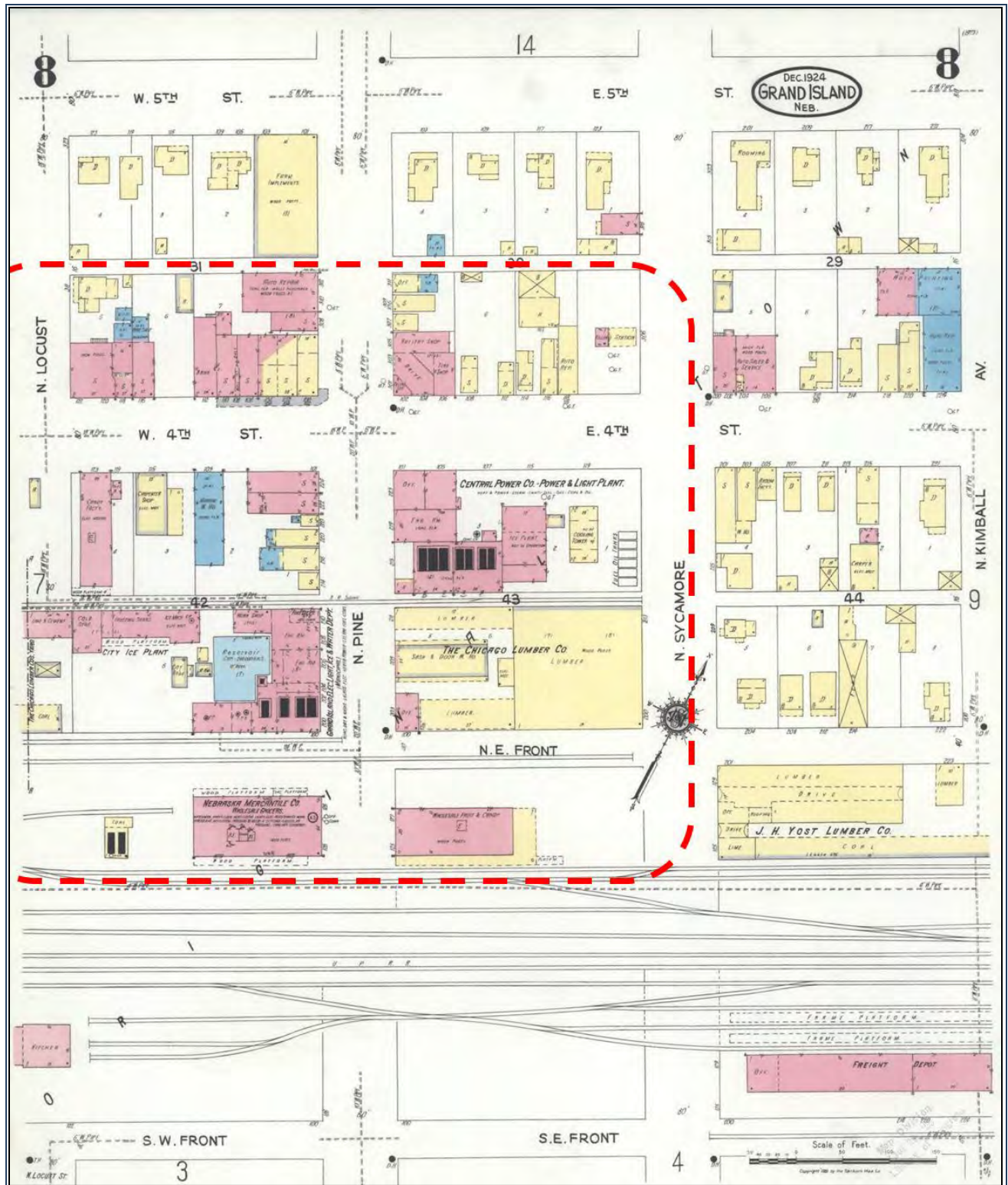
Figure 8. 1924 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Grand Island, sheet 7 (district boundaries: red dashed line)



4th Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

Figure 9. 1924 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Grand Island, sheet 8 (district boundaries: red dashed line)



4th Street Commercial Historic District

Hall County, Nebraska

Name of Property

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 4th Street Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity Grand Island County Hall State Nebraska

Photographer Sara Nelson Date Photographed September 2018

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

1. North side of 100 block of 4th Street East, facing southwest
2. East side of 300 block of Pine Street North from 4th Street West, facing east
3. West side of 300 block of Pine Street North (left) and south side of 100 block of 4th Street West (right), facing south
4. Grand Island Electric Light, Ice and Water Department (HL06-624), 370-376 Pine Street North, facing west
5. 300 block of Pine Street North from Union Pacific railroad tracks, facing northwest
6. North side of 100 block of 4th Street West from Pine Street, facing west
7. North side of 100 block of 4th Street West from Locust Street, facing north
8. South side of 100 block of 4th Street West from Locust Street, facing east
9. North side of 200 block of 4th Street West from Locust Street, facing west
10. North side of 300 block of 4th Street West (left) and west side of 400 block of Wheeler Avenue North (right), facing west
11. North side of 300 block of 4th Street West from Walnut Street, facing north
12. South side of 300 block of 4th Street West from Wheeler Avenue, facing south
13. South side of 300 block of 4th Street West (left) and east side of 300 block of Walnut Street North (right), facing east
14. West side of 300 block of Walnut Street North, between Union Pacific railroad tracks and alleyway, facing south
15. West side of 300 block of Walnut Street North, between alleyway and 4th Street West, facing west
16. West side of 300 block of Walnut Street North (left) and south side of 400 block of 4th Street West (right), facing south
17. North side of 400 block of 4th Street West from Cedar Street, facing northeast

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: 4th Street Commercial Historic District

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: NEBRASKA, Hall

Date Received: 5/24/2019 Date of Pending List: 6/11/2019 Date of 16th Day: 6/26/2019 Date of 45th Day: 7/8/2019 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100004141

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review: _____

X Accept Return Reject 7/1/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: The 4th Street district complements the downtown HD. 4th street, north of the railroad tracks, comprises the industrial heart of the city, and the resources in the district reflect this industrial and "blue collar" commercial aspect of Grand island's history. The district contains excellent examples of industrial and warehouse buildings and is eligible for its industrial and commercial impact on the area.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / A

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.

May 22, 2019

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



Re: 4th Street Commercial Historic District, Grand Island, Hall County, NE

Dear Mr. Gabbert,

Enclosed is the complete nomination packet for the 4th Street Commercial Historic District, in Grand Island, Hall County, Nebraska. The enclosed contents are as follows:

- The signed first page of the 4th Street Commercial Historic District nomination;
- One (1) archival disc with the true and correct copy of the nomination for the 4th Street Commercial Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places in PDF format; and
- One (1) archival disc with the photographs for the 4th Street Commercial Historic District 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 (3): Signed National Register nomination cover sheet
1 disc with Nomination
1 disc with National Register Photographs

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