

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received JUN 18 1986

date entered 7-17-86

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic South Bottoms Historic District

and or common South Salt Creek Historic District

2. Location

street & number See continuation sheet N/A not for publication

city, town Lincoln N/A vicinity of

state Nebraska code 031 county Lancaster code 109

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple (more than 50 owners)

street & number N/A

city, town Lincoln N/A vicinity of state Nebraska

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Lancaster County Register of Deeds

street & number 555 South 10th Street

city, town Lincoln state Nebraska

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date On-going federal state county local

depository for survey records Nebraska State Historical Society

city, town Lincoln state Nebraska

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The South Bottoms Historic District is a predominantly residential district, with a park, school, churches, commercial buildings, and agricultural outbuildings together comprising a distinct and separate village environment. Built and occupied during the period of significance almost exclusively by German-Russians who emigrated to this area from the Volga River region of Russia, the district occupies approximately 264 acres, or 74 square blocks. Comprised of 1050 contributing properties, the only 148 non-contributing resources (82 garages) indicates a district of extremely high integrity. Of the contributing properties, 636 are dwellings (eighty-eight percent of which fall into one of only sixteen "supratypes," based upon external massing characteristics), 6 are churches, one each is a school and a park, 11 are commercial buildings, 31 are barns, 262 are garages, 9 are summer kitchens, and 93 are outbuildings (including sheds).

NOTE ON THE METHOD OF DESCRIBING HOUSES

Since the South Bottoms Historic District is overwhelmingly composed of single family dwellings, and because the preponderance of these houses are vernacular buildings for which stylistic designations have little value, the dwellings have been categorized according to a method defined as Core Supratypes (Murphy: 1985, 2-18) for purposes of description and analysis. The supertype is a categorization based exclusively on the external massing of houses, similar to that first developed by Kniffen (1936) under the ruberick of "type." The term "supertype" is applied here to distinguish it from the more current methods of type analysis which are based on form, that is, on external massing and internal space, such as that developed by Glassie (1975).

Core supratypes are defined by combinations of five massing elements as applied to the core structure of houses. Core structure is defined as the predominant mass element which cannot be further subdivided (fig. 1). In general, core refers to that portion of a house which is exclusive of wings and porches. The mass elements which compose the core include its shape, relative size, wall height, roof type, and its orientation on the site. The descriptive listing of South Bottoms house supratypes which follows includes a numeric designation for each, followed by descriptors for the mass elements-- shape, size, height, roof, and orientation (e.g. S.12: R, 1.0, 1.5, G, Lo).

Shape designations for core structures are geometric, based on the ground-level outline of the core. Designations include square (S), rectangular (R), tee-shaped (T), ell-shaped (L),

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) ethnicity

Specific dates c. 1880-1936 **Builder/Architect** Multiple (see Item 7)

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The South Bottoms Historic District is significant for its associations with German-Russian immigrants to Lincoln, Nebraska, the resulting settlement patterns, the vernacular architecture within the district, and the potential for future research. As the largest and probably the most homogeneous ethnic neighborhood within the state, the South Bottoms exemplifies the importance of the role of immigrants in settling the cities and towns of the Great Plains, and specifically the part played by Volga-Germans in Lincoln. The district is also an excellent example of the establishment and maintenance of an urban ethnic enclave during the height of immigration to the United States. Traditional Volga-German house types, and Volga-American versions of those types, along with a distinctive village pattern which was characterized by domestic agricultural complexes, a separate business district and notable public buildings, are all significantly associated with German-Russian culture in the South Bottoms district. The architecture embodies numerous distinctive features of Volga-German material culture, as well as a Volga-American vernacular which is expressed in the use of American construction materials and through the cultural selection and variation of American forms. The South Bottoms district is a significant, though subtle, architectural manifestation of a culture which has formed an important part of the history of Lincoln, Nebraska, and the Great Plains in general.

Potential for research remains in a variety of unanswered architectural questions as well as more specific identification of cultural and historical associations.

THE CONTEXT OF GERMAN-RUSSIAN SETTLEMENT IN NEBRASKA

This section contains a brief summary of the history of Germans from Russia and their settlement in Nebraska. Unless otherwise noted, the information source is a context report prepared for and under the supervision of the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (Schafer).

In 1763 Catherine the Great of Russia issued a Manifesto offering such incentives as free land, exemption from military service, and complete local autonomy to anyone who would come to Russia to settle the steppe region. Impressed with the abilities

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approximately 264

Quadrangle name Lincoln, Nebraska

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	4	6	9	2	4	4	1	4	5	2	0	1	7	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B

1	4	6	9	2	4	4	0	4	5	1	9	7	1	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

C

1	4	6	9	3	3	0	5	4	5	1	9	7	2	5
Zone			Easting				Northing							

D

1	4	6	9	3	3	3	2	4	5	1	8	8	1	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

E

1	4	6	9	1	9	5	0	4	5	1	8	7	5	8
Zone			Easting				Northing							

F

1	4	6	9	1	9	0	8	4	5	2	0	1	6	5
Zone			Easting				Northing							

G

Zone			Easting				Northing							

H

Zone			Easting				Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state N/A code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title D. Murphy, Survey Architect; Kathleen Fimple, Preservation Historian

organization Nebraska State Historical Society date March 1986

street & number P.O. Box 82554 telephone (402) 471-4767

city or town Lincoln state Nebraska

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *James A. Johnson*

title Director, Nebraska State Historical Society date June 9, 1986

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

for Helores Byen Keeper of the National Register date 7-17-86

Attest:

Chief of Registration

date

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Location

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An irregular pattern primarily bounded by A Street, Ninth Street, the alley between H and J Streets, Second Street, M Street and Salt Creek.

Inclusive Street Addresses

302-846 "A" Street (even numbers only)
110-146 "B" Street (even numbers only)
238, 242, 244 "B" Street
300-845 "B" Street
103-847 "C" Street
100-845 "D" Street
101-837 "E" Street
140-245 West "E" Street
115-840 "F" Street
100-231 West "F" Street
102-447 "G" Street
704-740 "G" Street
103-215 West "G" Street
305, 307, 315, 319 "H" Street
711, 721, 724, 729, 730, 733, 745, 805, 809, 819, 821, 827 "H" Street
104-148 "J" Street (even numbers only)
101-246 West "J" Street
103-136 "K" Street
103-134 "L" Street
159 West "L" Street
101-141 "M" Street (odd numbers only)
606-1035 S.W. 2nd Street
501 S.W. 1st Street
305-1230 S. 1st Street
401-545 S. 2nd Street (odd numbers only)
934-1201 and 1225 S. 2nd Street
1012-1121 S. 5th Street
921-1321 S. 6th Street
710-726 S. 7th Street (even numbers only)
1124-1344 S. 7th Street
701-745 S. 8th Street
826-1345 S. 8th Street
903-1331 S. 9th Street (odd numbers only)

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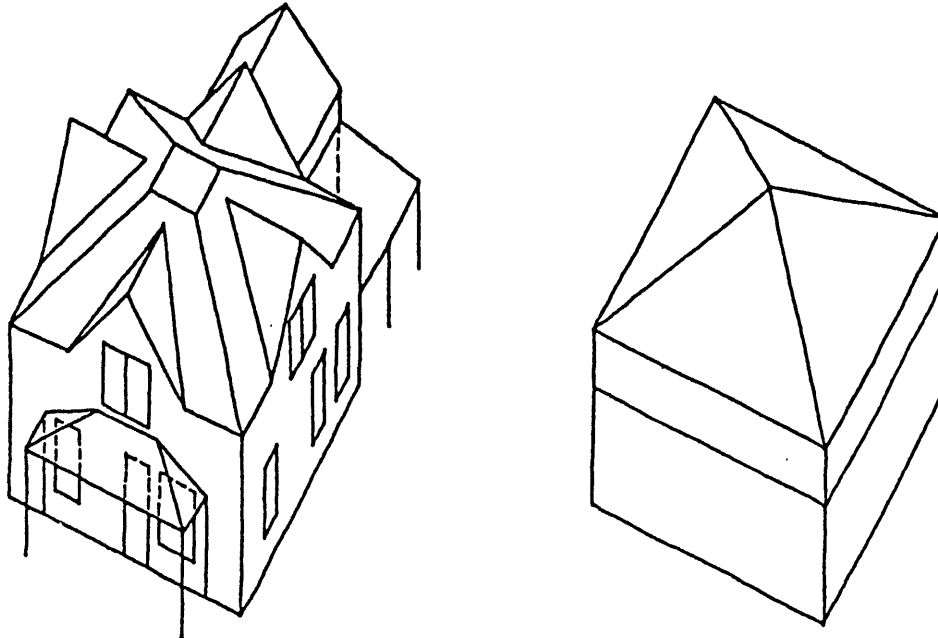


FIG. 1. The core structure derived from the house.

cross-shaped (X), U-shaped (U), polygonal (P), H-shaped (H), courtyard (C), irregular (I), and circular (O).

The horizontal size of the core is related to a need to distinguish large houses from small ones. Size, in the supratypal method, refers to horizontal dimension and is applied only to the narrowest dimension of the core, or to its width. While actual dimensions are recorded, houses are sorted based upon "units" of measurement which approximate the number of rooms a given width normally could contain (e.g. one, one with hall, two rooms, etc). Units of width in the South Bottoms Historic District are defined as 0.5 (less than 14 ft), 1.0 (14-19 ft), 1.5 (20-29 ft), 2.0 (30-39 ft), and 2.5 (40 ft or greater).

The second measurement of size involves the height of the core. We designate this dimension in terms of stories, even though it is based exclusively on the height of the external wall, not on the amount of useable internal space. The measurement is based on the facade wall, the top of which is expressed by the eave line (fig. 2). Thus attics, the space beneath a sloping roof, are not considered in determinations of height.

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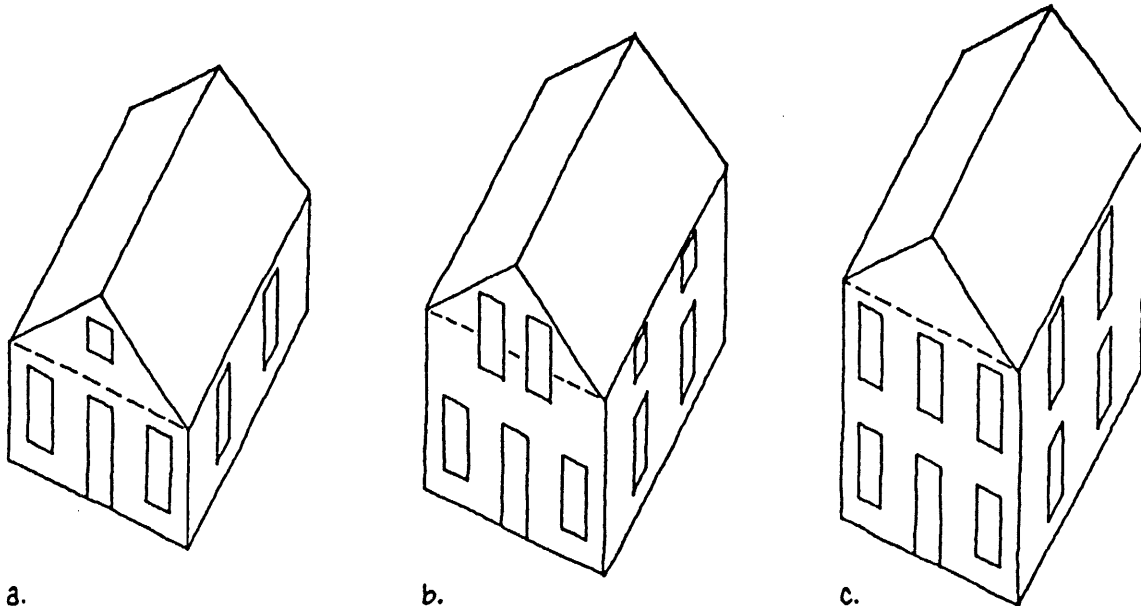


FIG. 2. Wall height guidelines illustrated, note the eave line:
a. one story, b. one-and-one-half story, c. two story.

The fourth massing element is roof type. These are so well known that they need little explanation. The supratypal method utilizes only four generic types for simplicity, subsuming under these all the variants (fig.3). The four types include flat (F), shed (S), hipped (H, including pyramidal and mansard), and gabled (G, including gambrel and gerkinhead).

The last aspect of mass used in describing core supratypes involves the orientation of the core on the site, relative to its facade. Facade is defined as that wall which is the architectural front of the house, facing the road or the street, which is usually but not always more highly decorated. Facades also usually but not always incorporate the main entrance. Orientation is expressed in latitudinal (La), longitudinal (Lo), and non-applicable (Na) terms. There are several core shapes for which orientation is not applicable. Since only two shapes, the square (S) and the rectangular (R), are statistically significant in South Bottoms, orientation will be discussed only for those two here.

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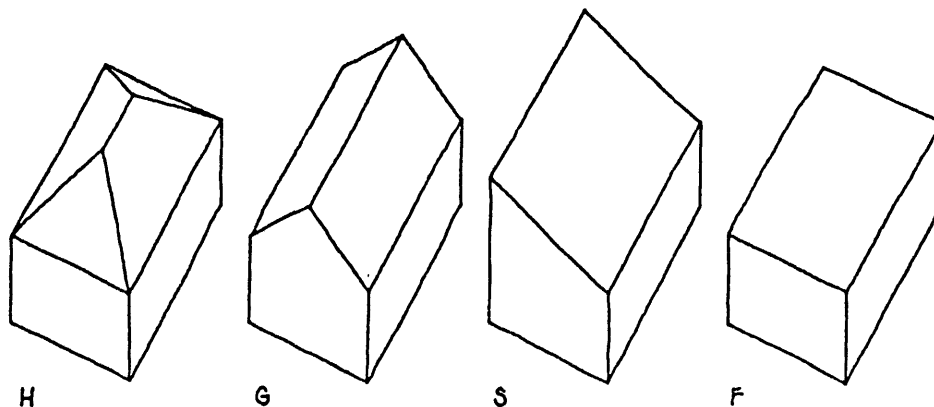


FIG. 3. Generic roof types: H. hipped, G. gable, S. shed, F. flat.

For rectangular shapes, if the narrow (gable) end faces the street, the axis of its roof is perpendicular to the street. Its orientation is then termed longitudinal (Lo). If the eave side faces the street, its roof ridge runs parallel to the street and its orientation is described as latitudinal (La). Orientation is always applicable for rectangular cores.

For square shapes (S), where both the front and side dimensions are equal, we would normally consider orientation to be non-applicable (Na). This is true for squares with hipped or pyramidal roofs. However, if the square core is sheltered by a gable roof, the ridge provides an illusion of orientation as though it were rectangular in shape. Therefore, square shapes with gable roofs have orientation recorded in the same fashion as that for rectangular cores.

In summary, core supratypes are external massing categorizations applied to the core structure of houses. Core structure is the predominant mass element which cannot be further subdivided (that portion of the house exclusive of subordinate wings and porches). Five massing aspects of the core are used to derive the supertype-- its shape, relative size, height, roof type, and orientation. Particular combinations of these aspects are designated numerically (S.#).

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SOUTH BOTTOMS HISTORIC DISTRICT

The South Bottoms Historic District is located in the southwestern portion of the Original Town of Lincoln, Nebraska (1980 population 171,932). It is an irregularly shaped residential area bounded roughly by A Street, South Ninth Street, the alley between J and H Streets, South Second Street, the alley between M and N Streets, and Salt Creek (see Map 1), comprised of approximately 74 square blocks or 264 acres. The area to the north of the larger portion of the district, and east of its northern "arm," is industrial land which borders the southern edge of the city's central business district (CBD). Ninth Street is the western-most major north-south city thoroughfare, forming the eastern boundary of the district. In both contemporary and historic times Ninth Street, the industrial area, the minor thoroughfare of A Street, and the natural barrier of Salt Creek have provided the approximate boundaries for the neighborhood, and now, the historic district.

The topography of the South Bottoms is influenced primarily by Salt Creek which flows northward at this point in its course and forms the western district boundary. For three city blocks to the east the elevation changes little and then rises only slightly, remaining quite flat for four more blocks. This flood plain area is quite alkaline and covers over seventy-five percent of the district. The first river terrace occurs at, and approximately parallel to, South Sixth Street where it rises significantly and levels out at South Eight Street. The existence of a hill in the terrace between D and F Streets was capitalized upon by the city's founding fathers who established the first city park at that location. The park from its early years has been an area of open space (photos 1, 2) with a playground and baseball diamond. The change in society's use of parks in the twentieth century has precipitated the removal of a bandstand and addition of tennis courts.

The streets in the district are laid out in a grid pattern aligned with the cardinal directions, where numbered streets run north-south with addresses counted south from O Street, and letter streets run east-west with addresses counted east or west from First Street (Map 1). East-west alleys cut through the majority of the blocks. Railroad tracks are prominent in the neighborhood, destined for the adjacent industrial district. Several lines cross First Street between H and J Streets, while a major line runs diagonally from southwest to northeast crossing F Street near First. Other tracks run along the center-lines of

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Third, Fourth, and Fifth Streets throughout the district (see photos 3, 4).

South Bottoms is primarily a residential district composed of vernacular dwellings built during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Wood frame construction predominates (Map 2). Many residences are reminiscent of dwellings built by Germans in the Volga region of Russia. The majority of the houses are small and placed close together, often with two dwellings on one city lot (photos 5-10). The properties often included garages (e.g. photos 15, 16), barns, summer kitchens and various types of sheds on these small parcels of land. A few houses and lots are larger, such as the Amen house, 601 D Street (C7-15; photo 17), or the Tyler House, 801 D Street (C7-1), listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1977. Most of the houses are single family dwellings, with only a very few converted to apartments. A few new apartment buildings have been constructed, mostly near the northeast and southwest corners of the district.

There are seven churches and one school within the district boundaries. Park Elementary School (C7-277; photo 18) is a 1920's structure that replaced an earlier three-story brick building. It occupies the block from F to G and 7th to 8th Streets, with playground and parking facilities located immediately west. There are six churches in active use: First German Congregational Church, 100 West F Street (B7-27; photo 19); Friedens Lutheran Church, 6th and D Streets (C7-2; photo 20); Ebenezer United Church of Christ, 801 B Street (C7-81; photo 21); Zion United Church of Christ, (C7-152; photo 22); Quinn Chapel AME Church, 1225 S. 9th Street (C7-152), and Three Hierarchs Orthodox Church, 446 E Street (C7-490). A large two-story building at 735 D Street, currently vacant, originally housed Immanuel German Evangelical Lutheran Church and School, and has subsequently been the home of a benevolent society and a Baptist Church (C7-21; photo 23).

Commercial structures are found primarily on F Street between 2nd and 5th Streets, interspersed with residences. Some are still in use as commercial facilities (e.g. photo 24) often with additions and adjacent new construction. Of those not in commercial use, some have been converted to residences (e.g. photo 25) while others are used for storage (photo 11) or are vacant.

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HOUSES IN SOUTH BOTTOMS

The enumeration of residential properties within the district utilizes the supratypal method of description, as discussed above. A numerical designation is given for each supratype. Sixty-three core supratypes are represented, accounting for all 730 single-family dwellings which were analyzed within or in the immediate vicinity of the district.

Each supratype is described below, beginning with the core supratype number (S.#), followed by the core shape (SH), horizontal size designated in width units (SZ), wall height in stories (HT), roof type (RF), and orientation (OR). The number of examples of each supratype follows (#), along with the percentage of the total which that number represents in the district (%T). Graphic descriptions of each supratype which is represented by at least 1% of the total (e.g. 7 or more houses) are given in figures 4, 8, 10, 11.

S. TYPE	SH	SZ	HT	RF	OR	#	%T	
S. 1	R	0.5	1.0	G	La	15	2.5	(fig.10)
S. 2	R	0.5	1.0	G	Lo	13	1.78	(fig.4)
S. 3	R	0.5	1.0	H	La	1	0.14	
S. 4	R	0.5	1.5	G	La	2	0.27	
S. 5	R	1.0	1.0	F	La	1	0.14	
S. 6	R	1.0	1.0	F	Lo	1	0.14	
S. 7	R	1.0	1.0	G	La	31	4.25	(fig.10)
S. 8	R	1.0	1.0	G	Lo	85	11.64	(fig.4)
S. 9	R	1.0	1.0	H	La	2	0.27	
S. 10	R	1.0	1.0	H	Lo	6	0.82	
S. 11	R	1.0	1.5	G	La	14	1.92	(fig.10)
S. 12	R	1.0	1.5	G	Lo	32	4.38	(fig.4)
S. 13	R	1.0	2.0	G	La	3	0.41	
S. 14	R	1.0	2.0	G	Lo	2	0.27	
S. 15	R	1.0	2.0	H	Lo	1	0.14	
S. 16	R	1.5	1.0	F	Lo	1	0.14	
S. 17	R	1.5	1.0	G	La	14	1.92	(fig.10)
S. 18	R	1.5	1.0	G	Lo	118	16.16	(fig.4)
S. 19	R	1.5	1.0	H	La	3	0.41	
S. 20	R	1.5	1.0	H	Lo	121	16.58	(fig.4)
S. 21	R	1.5	1.5	G	La	3	0.41	
S. 22	R	1.5	1.5	G	Lo	51	6.99	(fig.4)
S. 23	R	1.5	1.5	H	Lo	2	0.27	
S. 24	R	1.5	2.0	G	La	1	0.14	

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S.25	R	1.5	2.0	G	Lo	8	1.10 (fig.4)	
S.26	R	1.5	2.0	H	La	2	0.27	
S.27	R	1.5	2.0	H	Lo	8	1.10	
S.28	R	2.0	1.0	G	La	2	0.27	
S.29	R	2.0	1.0	G	Lo	1	0.14	
S.30	R	2.0	2.0	H	La	2	0.27	
S.31	R	2.0	2.0	H	Lo	2	0.27	
S.32	S	1.0	1.0	G	Lo	2	0.27	
S.33	S	1.0	1.0	H	Na	4	0.55	
S.34	S	1.0	1.5	G	La	1	0.14	
S.35	S	1.5	1.0	G	La	4	0.55	
S.36	S	1.5	1.0	G	Lo	31	4.25 (fig.8)	
S.37	S	1.5	1.0	H	Na	71	9.73 (fig.8)	
S.38	S	1.5	1.5	G	La	1	0.14	
S.39	S	1.5	1.5	G	Lo	16	2.19 (fig.8)	
S.40	S	1.5	1.5	H	Na	1	0.14	
S.41	S	1.5	2.0	G	Lo	5	0.68	
S.42	S	1.5	2.0	H	Na	4	0.55	
S.43	S	2.0	1.0	G	Lo	1	0.14	
S.44	S	2.0	1.0	G	Lo	1	0.14	
S.45	S	2.0	1.0	H	Na	2	0.27	
S.46	S	2.0	2.0	H	Na	1	0.14	
S.47	T	0.5	1.0	G	La	1	0.14	
S.48	T	0.5	1.5	G	Lo	1	0.14	
S.49	T	1.0	1.0	G	La	1	0.14	
S.50	T	1.0	1.0	G	Lo	5	0.68	
S.51	T	1.0	1.0	H	La	1	0.14	
S.52	T	1.5	2.0	H	Lo	1	0.14	
S.53	I	Na	1.0	H	Na	1	0.14	
S.54	I	Na	2.0	H	Na	2	0.27	
S.55	I	Na	1.0	F	Na	1	0.14	
S.56	L	0.5	1.0	G	La	1	0.14	
S.57	L	0.5	1.0	G	Lo	1	0.14	
S.58	L	0.5	1.0	G	Na	1	0.14	
S.59	L	1.0	1.0	G	La	8	1.10 (fig.11)	
S.60	L	1.0	1.0	G	Lo	8	1.10 (fig.11)	
S.61	L	1.0	1.0	G	Na	1	0.14	
S.62	L	1.0	2.0	G	Lo	1	0.14	
S.63	L	1.5	1.0	G	Lo	1	0.14	

While sixty-three different categories may seem to indicate an inordinately heterogenous collection of houses, the vast majority of these supratypes are represented by only one, two, or three examples. Eighty-eight percent of all houses are one of only sixteen supratypes, and seventy-five percent of the total

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fall within one of eight supratypes (Map 4).

The degree of homogeneity suggested here is even greater if we look at the character of the core supratypes represented. Seventy-two percent of all houses are oriented longitudinally, that is, their narrow gable end faces the street as the facade of the house. If supratypes for which orientation is not applicable are eliminated (11, totaling 12% of all houses), then ninety-five percent of all houses are oriented longitudinally. This indeed characterizes the homogeneity of the district, a cohesiveness further emphasized by the narrow lots which increase the dramatic repeat of gables as one looks down any given street (see e.g. photos 5-8).

As indicated, sixteen different core supratypes were represented by seven (1% of the total) or more houses. Figures illustrate these sixteen types in arrays that show the relationship of their external massing. Together these figures illustrate the remarkable cohesiveness of South Bottoms houses. Figure 4 illustrates rectangular cores oriented longitudinally, figure 8 square cores (nearly one third of which are oriented longitudinally), figure 10 shows rectangular cores oriented latitudinally, and figure 11 shows the ell-shaped core sections.

Numerically Significant Houses

One of the primary characteristics of the South Bottoms Historic District is the preponderance of houses with specific significance to Volga German settlement in the area (Map 3). Several house supratypes are specifically associated with Volga German-Russian folk architecture, and many of the others, while not unique to the German-Russians have by selection become significantly associated with the group in their urban context. This process of selection is important, for the South Bottoms district incorporates an initial introduction of German-Russian folk architecture, followed by a culturally-based selection from American vernacular types which closely correspond to the ethnic preferences of the group. Thus, the district displays characteristics of an Old World vernacular overlaid with a Volga-American vernacular which maintained and reinforced the traditional ethnic preferences.

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Porches, Wings, and Basements

Every one of the house supratypes associated with this district typically have front or side porches attached, most have rear and in some cases side wings which are historically-associated, and nearly all have raised concrete block foundations. Wings are discussed separately for each important supertype below. Wings are generally associated with folk houses, and are specifically noted with significance on Volga-American houses (Petersen, 26; Williams: 1909, 57).

Porches in the district essentially are of three kinds-- the full-frontal, half-frontal, and stoop or stoop-with-hood types-- and they are predominantly sheltered with shed or hipped roof sections, or occasionally with a gabled roof. Rectangular columns or colonettes predominate with cylindrical sections secondary in importance. In both cases, porch columns or colonettes are supported on heavy masonry piers, usually of rock-faced concrete block. Older porches (pre-1900) are often of the Eastlake spindle-column variety. Railings and skirts are most often composed of rectangular spindles, with lattice skirts secondarily important. The particular combinations of these features which characterize porches in the district create an extremely cohesive aspect to the district in this regard (see photos).

Most houses set on a raised basement of two to four feet in height. Basements in German-Russian houses often provided space for internal summer kitchens which kept heat out of the main part of the house. Most were built with these raised basements, except for older houses which were raised around the turn-of-the-century due to the perennial flooding of Salt Creek in the neighborhood. Shortly after World War II, levies were built which have essentially eliminated flooding in the district.

Rectangular, Longitudinally Oriented Supratypes

This family of supratypes, composed of S.2, S.8, S.12, S.18, S.22, S.25, and S.20 (see fig. 4), represents 59% of all houses in the district, and is one of the two most explicitly German-Russian families of supratypes. Essential characteristics include a rectangular plan shape, with its narrow dimension facing the street (longitudinal orientation). In the Old Country, this orientation allowed for villages to be compactly arranged, with entrances away from the street into the side of houses, creating

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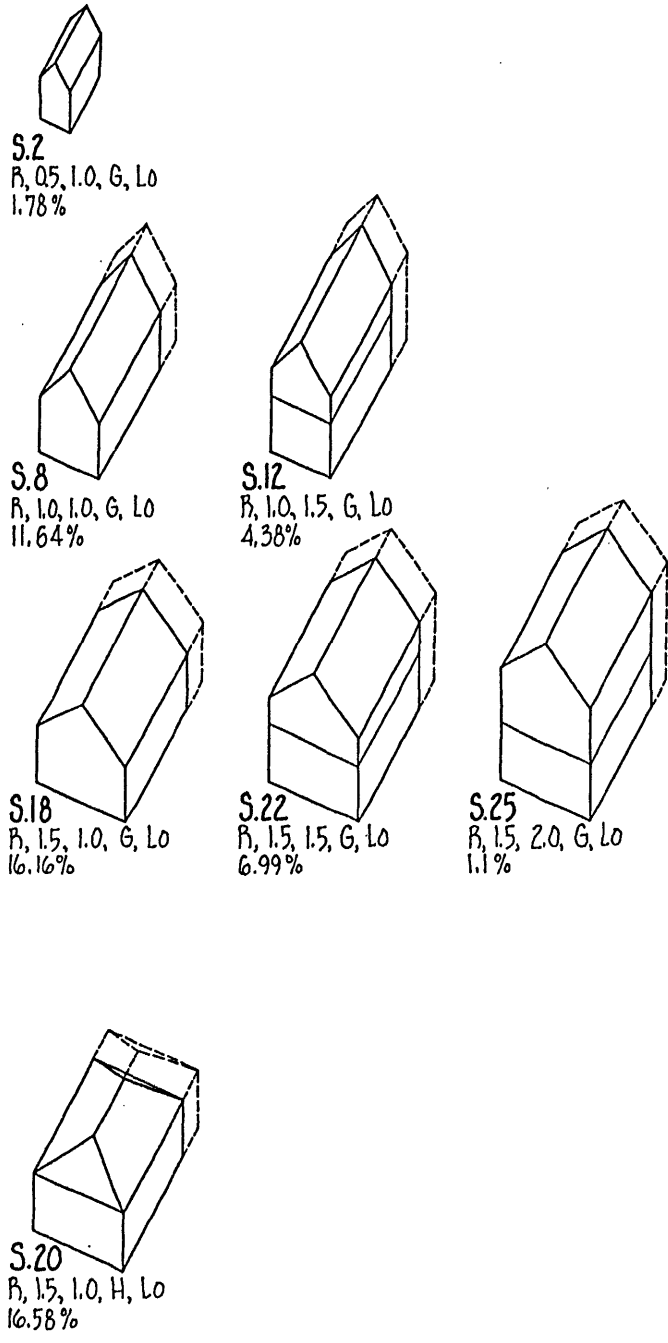


FIG. 4. Rectangular longitudinally oriented supratypes, showing their linear description, and percentage each represents of the total.

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both privacy and economical usage of land. The most basic rural Russian village plan, the street village, was characterized by closely spaced houses lining one or both sides of a single street, all with their gables overlooking the street. This arrangement was characteristic even in larger villages where parallel streets and cross streets were incorporated to accommodate a larger population.

Of the supratypes in this family, S.2 is the smallest, ranging in width from 12 to 14 feet and one story in height. Usually associated with cabins, or the smallest single-pen houses, this house in South Bottoms is a one or two room deep dwelling of narrow width. In German-Russian folk culture, this type is considered the diminutive version of the *semelanka* which was utilized as a first-generation pioneer dwelling and as permanent dwellings for less-wealthy German-Russian families. A particularly fine example of Old World side opening type is the Jacob Bauer house (C7-487; photo 26). Others in Lincoln include sites C7-121, 122 and 368. Wings occur typically at the rear or to the side of type S.2.

Supratype S.8 represents the more typically-sized of the *semelanka* types. Widths range from 14 to 20 feet, lengths vary from two to three rooms in depth, and the height is one story. S.8 is the most common of the one-room-wide houses, representing over 11.5% of all houses in the district. Wings, again, are typically placed to the rear or to the side of the dwelling to increase their size. Excellent examples of the older, more explicitly German-Russian version include the Robert Luedtke house (B7-44) and the Jacob Harres house (C7-525), both exhibiting side doors (photos 27, 28). An "Americanized" version with gable-end entrance is the P. Grass house (C7-500; photo 29). Floor plans for both the two room, side-opening type and the three room front-opening type are illustrated in figure 5.

A related supratype, S.12, is much less common in South Bottoms as, apparently, it is in other German-Russian settlements. The key difference between this and S.8 is the additional half story height. While side opening examples are known elsewhere (Murphy: 1977, 24; Petersen, 26 and fig.11), all of the examples in South Bottoms exhibit front gable doors. The S. Holier house (C7-161) and site C7-159 illustrate the supratype in the district (photos 30, 31).

Supratype S.18 is the equivalent of the large house, or *kolonistanhaus* of the Germans from Russia. More modest than the

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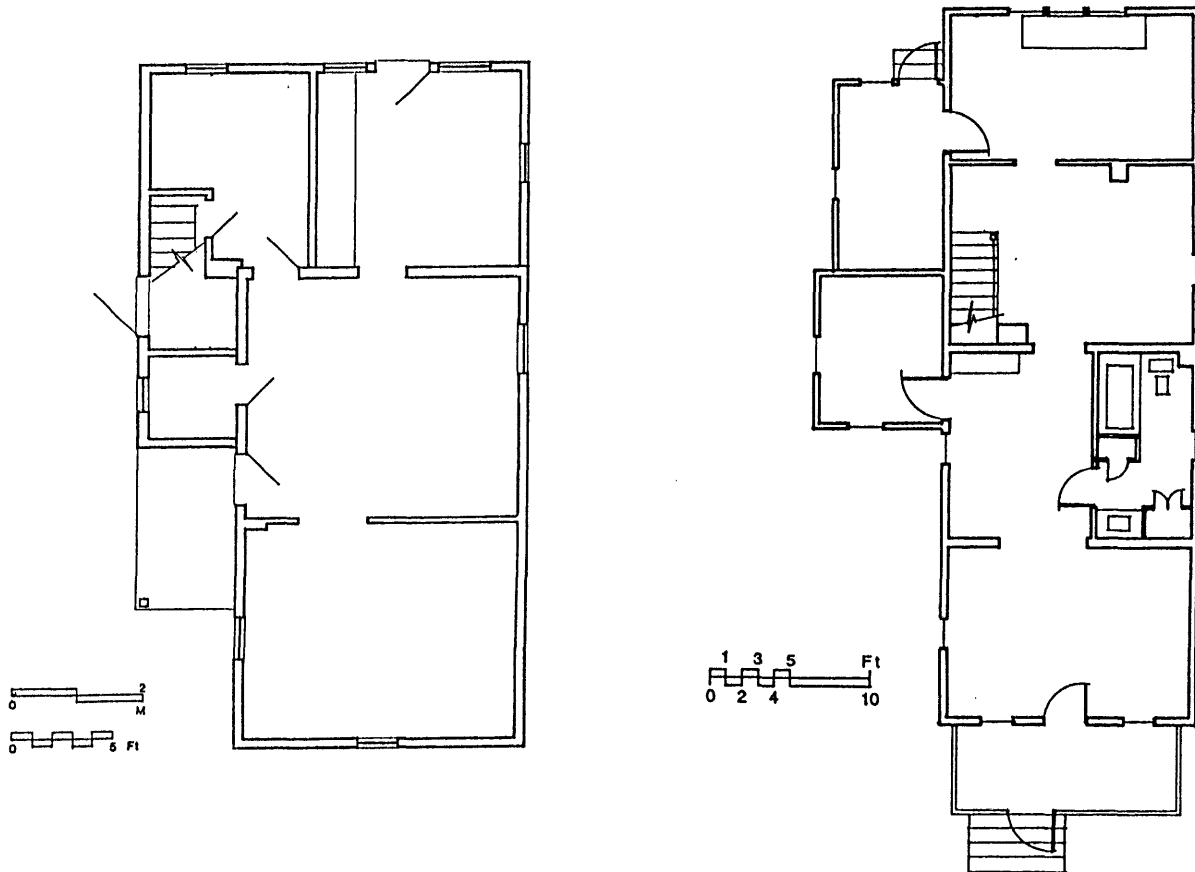


FIG. 5. Two variants of supratype S.8; left, the Jacob Harres house (C7-525), a two-room side-opening house with side and rear wings (photo 28); right, the Albert Wendt house (B7-16), a three-room front-opening type with side and rear wings. Drawings by L. M. Krejci, Prochaska & Assoc.

largest examples in both the Old and New World, it none the less corresponds in most respects with the kind of dwelling represented by the kolonistanhaus. The dwelling is one story in height, rectangular in shape, and 1.5 units wide, that is, from 20 to 26 feet in width. This width is the same as comparably-sized houses in South Dakota (Koop & Ludwig, 1, 12ff) and Kansas (Petersen, 23), whether built of frame or clay. A single story height and longitudinal orientation retain the German-Russian massing, while the four-room plan is also traditional. In South Bottoms, how-

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ever, there is a considerable variety in the four-room arrangement (that is, not all rooms are necessarily equal in size as they were in the Volga lands) suggesting some retention of Old World preferences while at the same time adopting some "Americanization" in spatial arrangement. The insertion of indoor restroom facilities may have necessitated some of these changes, as five room arrangements are also common in the smaller versions of the supratype, while six room arrangements are noted in the larger (e.g. deeper) versions. Such variety in floor plans is not uncommon in other Volga-American villages (Sherman, 192).

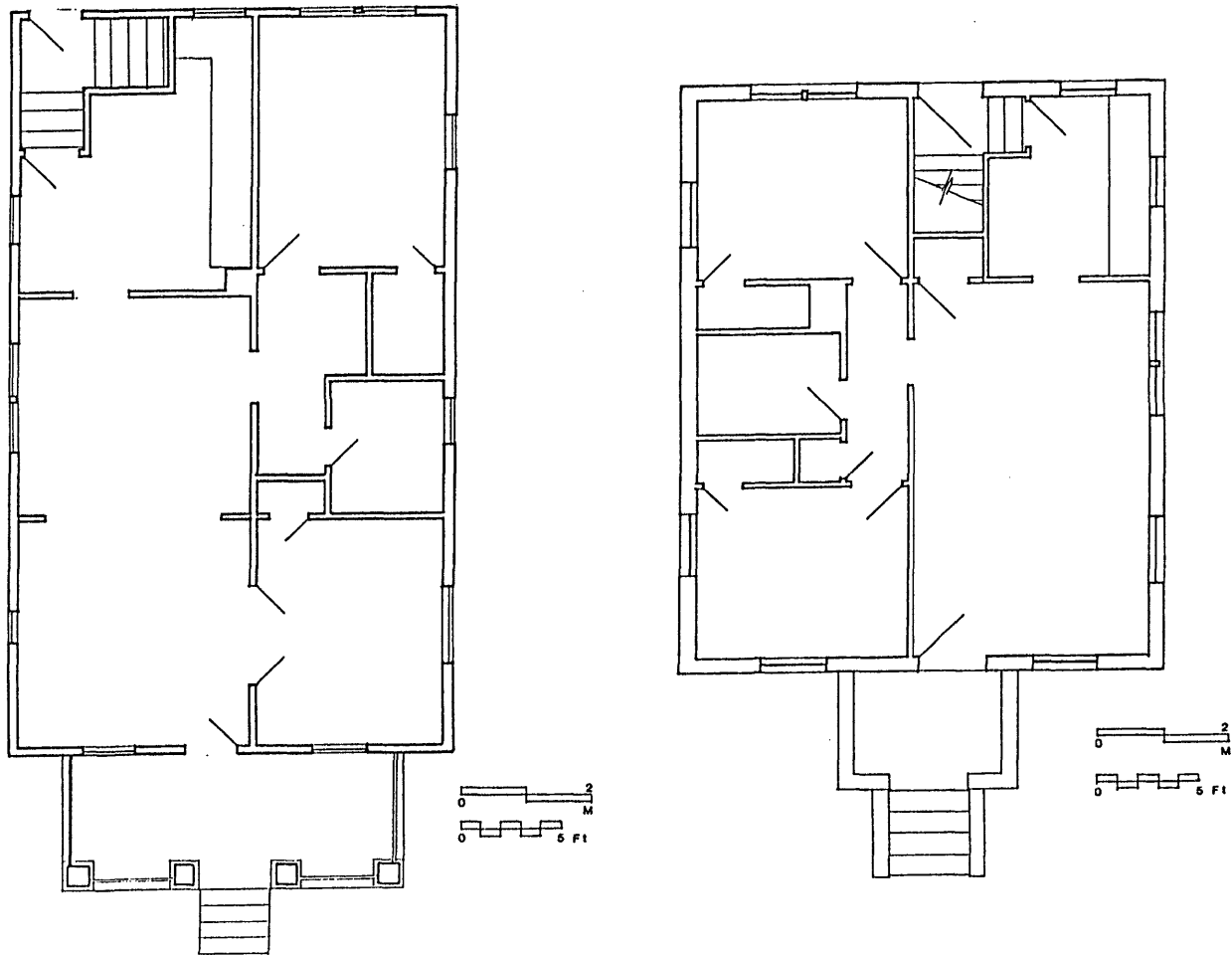


FIG. 6. Two variants of the six-room version of supratype S.18; left, the H.J.Amen house #2 (C7-194); right, the Grenemeier house #1 (C7-321). Drawings by L.M.Krejci, Prochaska & Assoc.

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The S.18 examples include some which are more Old World in character on the interior (e.g. in more equally-sized rooms, see the H. J. Amen house #2, site C7-94, photo 32 and the Grenemeier house #1, C7-321; fig. 6), and others more American in character (e.g. in both a wide and a narrow tier of rooms and in wide openings between rooms). The predominant exterior character, other than massing, is of an American vernacular house type. This is particularly evident in the clapboarding, the porches and the gable entrances; see the Wilhelm Weber (C7-118) and G. Wiesk (C7-451) houses (photos 33, 34).

Supratypes S.22 and S.25 are related to S.18, particularly in plan, but are different in the additional half and full story respectively. Again, the relationship between S.22 and S.18 is similar to that between S.8 and S.12 (above), while the full two-story version appears to be a particularly American expansion of the supertype in that full two story houses are extremely rare in the German-Russian tradition (some of these may have been constructed expressly for extended families, see Williams: 1916, 149). An excellent example of S.22 in South Bottoms is the John Lich house, site C7-76 (photos 35), and of S.25, the J. L. Kiser house, site C7-218 (photo 36).

The last of the longitudinally oriented supratypes is S.20, a type principally distinguished from S.18 by the presence of a hipped rather than gabled roof. Hipped roofs are a feature utilized by Volga Germans that seem not to have been used at all by Black Sea Germans (Petersen, 25-6; Sherman, 188; Koop & Ludwig). Again S.20 is a single-storied dwelling with its narrow end facing the street. As indicated, the S.20 examples with four, five and six room plans are similar or identical with those of S.18. An older world feeling is associated with some of these plans (see C7-19, and C7-211, fig.7) in the similar room sizes and lack of interior doors. A distinct Volga-German character is imparted to the mass of several of the S.20 houses as well (see C7-17, 18, 19, photos 37, 38), a character which is in large part preserved even in later manifestations of the supertype, such as in numerous vernacular Craftsman style houses (e.g. the J. Bruntz house, site C7-209, photo 39). Other more American examples include the H. Bauer house (C7-491, photo 40) and the house at 745 H Street (C8-48, photo 41).

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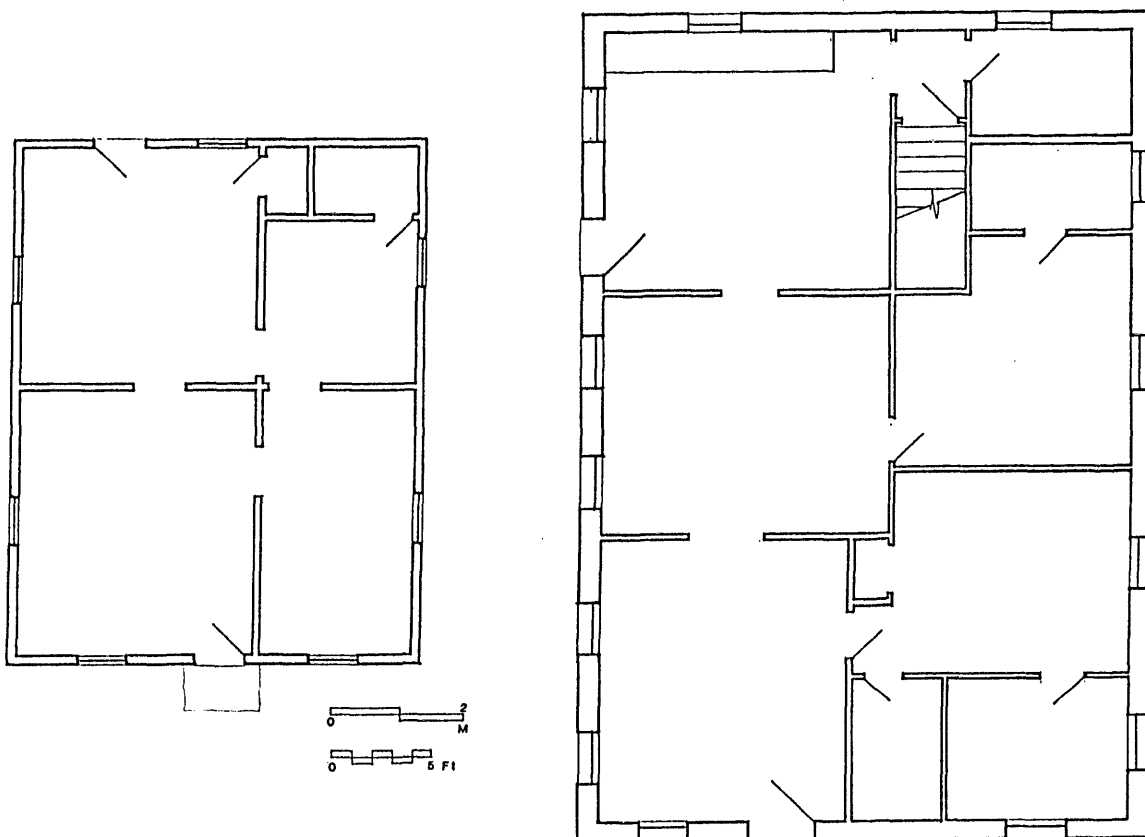


FIG. 7. Two variants of supratype S.20; left, the Tyler-Lewis house (C7-211); right, the Gessner house (C7-19).
Drawings by L. M. Krejci, Prochaska & Assoc.

Square Shaped Supratypes

A smaller family of square shaped supratypes expands upon the characteristics exhibited by the longitudinally oriented rectangular supratypes outlined above. The major distinction is the absolutely square outline of the core structure, a geometric aspect which is clearly observed in the field. Figure 8 shows these diagrammatically.

All three supratypes, S.36, S.37 and S.39, are 1.5 units wide, ranging from 20 to 28 feet in width. In plan they resemble

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closely the smallest version of rectangular supratypes S.18 and S.20, being distinguished internally from them by slightly smaller room sizes. Four room plans predominate, again characterized by rooms of unequal size.

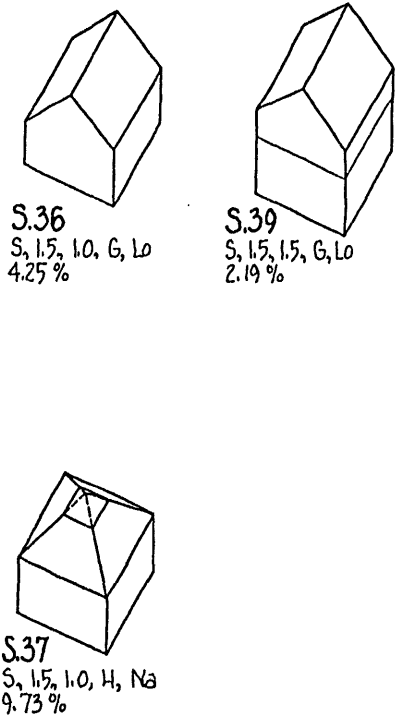


FIG. 8. Square supratypes, showing their linear descriptions, and percentage each represents of the total.

Massing characteristics further define relationships with the longitudinally oriented rectangular types. Supratypes S.36 and S.39 both have gable roofs, with their ridges running perpendicular to the street. To some extent this masks the square shape, and provides a distinctly longitudinally oriented character to the mass. Thus, S.36 is a smaller version of S.18 just as S.39 is of S.22. Examples of S.36 can be seen in the Eck house (B7-15, photo 42), the Schissler-Strasheim house (C7-186, photo 43), and the P. Scheidt house (C7-185, photo 44). Supertype S.39 is illustrated by the John Kiser house (C7-116, photo 45), and the Casper Sell house (C7-48, photo 46).

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Supratype S.37 is primarily, though not exclusively, an older house type than most in the district, but it did enjoy popularity through the 1920's. Older versions of the house often have the truncated pyramidal roof derived from the Italianate style, though none are of that style. In all other respects, in plan and in massing, S.37 is a smaller version of S.20 in the same way that supratypes S.18 and S.36 are related. Most exhibit the Americanized preference for front doors such as the house at 744 South 8th Street (C7-296, photo 47), although one exceptional example is still extant which uses the side-facing door (site C7-22, photo # 48).

Because of the somewhat diminutive size of this family, supratypes S.36, S.37 and S.39 more often have wings attached to the rear of the dwellings than S.18, S.22 or S.20. These wings, in folk fashion, typically accommodate the kitchen and other service spaces (fig. 9). Another significant aspect of wings,

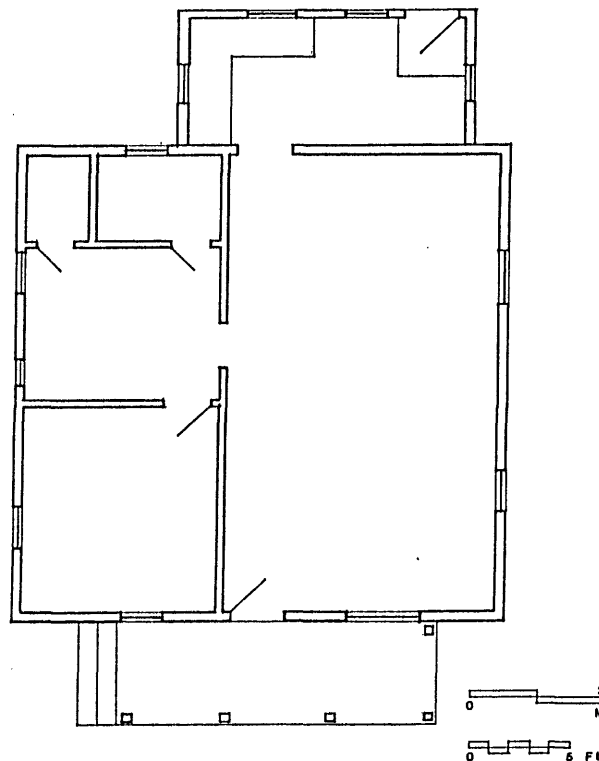


FIG. 9. A four-room house supratype S.37 with rear wing; plan modified for larger living room, and restroom; A. Schultz house (C7-132). Drawing by L. M. Krejci, Prochaska & Assoc.

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particularly on the hip roofed supratype S.37, is the existence of narrow gabled wings attached to the principal facade which extend toward the street. These diminutive rooms, with their longitudinally oriented gable roofs and lack of front doors, provide a notable compatibility with the dominant longitudinal orientation of houses in the district, and increase the number of front-door-less-appearing houses because the doors are set well back into the core of the house (see e.g. C7-397, photo 49).

Latitudinally Oriented Rectangular Supratypes

In general, houses belonging to this family of supratypes (fig. 10) are numerically less significant than the two families

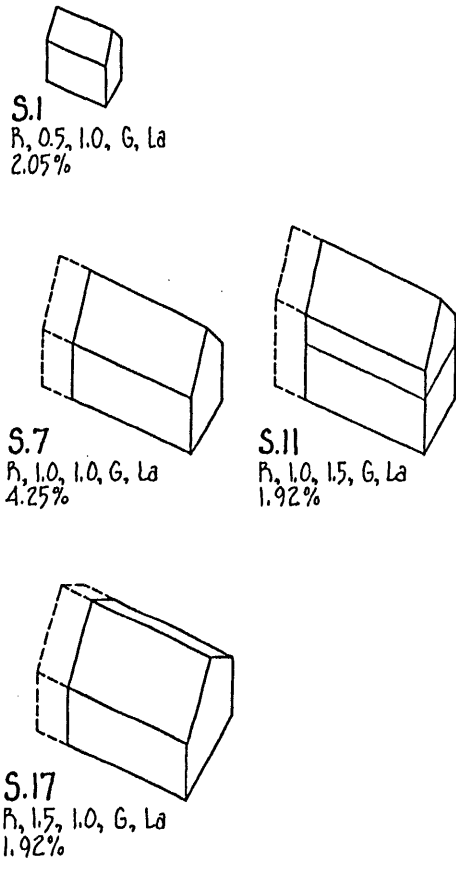


FIG. 10. Rectangular latitudinally oriented supratypes, showing their linear descriptions and percentage each represents of the total.

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just discussed. Falling just within the one percent watershed for detailed description, this family none the less contributes to the district in two distinct ways. First, for some of these houses German-Russian associations are noted. The houses reinforce Volga village connections to the district since longitudinal orientation was not an exclusive choice in the Volga villages, unlike the Black Sea villages. Second, other examples within this family display common folk associations with Anglo-American and other non-German cultures. These, though generally of an older period of construction, represent the mixed ethnicity which characterized the district prior to widespread German-Russian immigration.

Supratype S.1 represents 2% of all houses in the district, and is best-known as a single-pen dwelling. Examples in the district, however, also include very diminutive versions of the double-pen dwelling of Midland America. The house at 218 West E Street (B7-10) is a fine example (photo 50).

Supratypes S.7 and S.11 are both familiar American types. One room deep and two rooms wide, S.7 represents the double pen house which, in South Bottoms, appears not to have been built in lengths greater than two rooms. An additional half story distinguishes S.11 from S.7, and in massing is a diminutive version of the famous I-house of Anglo-American tradition. (The district does contain three examples of the I-house [S.13], but its small numbers eliminate it here from any extensive discussion).

As might be expected, supratypes S.7 and S.11 are built with rear extending wings. These wings vary in size and produce ground floor living spaces of three, four or more rooms. The Becter house (B7-14, photo 51) is an excellent example of S.7, while the house at 343 B Street (C7-334, photo 52) provides illustration of the common S.11 supratype.

Supratype S.17 represents only 1.92 percent of all houses in the district. Like others of this family which are distinguished from the majority of the houses primarily by their orientation on the lot, similarities in size and massing with S.18 are only superficial. This supratype is primarily an interwar type, characterized by Cape Cod revival and bungalow associations (see e.g. C7-406, photo 53). Like all of the laterally oriented types, S.17 is built with rear extending wings which commonly house the kitchen.

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Ell-shaped Supratypes

The last numerically important family of supratypes includes S.59 and S.60, each accounting for just over one percent of all houses in the district (fig. 11). Distinction between the two is

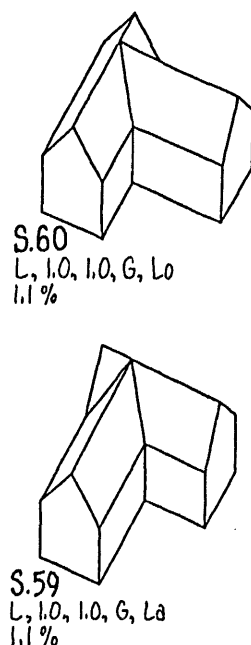


FIG. 11. Ell-shaped supratypes showing their linear descriptions and the percentage each represents of the total.

minor, being the result of orientation which is manifest only in terms of which section of the ell terminates into the roof of the other. Longitudinal orientation indicates that the side ell terminates into the roof of the longitudinal section, and vice versa for the other.

Ell-shaped houses have been interpreted as an Anglo-American form, developed out of the ubiquitous upright-with-wing which was so popular during the Greek Revival period (Glassie: 1968, 129, 133). They are, however, now known to have significant associations with other groups, particularly Eastern Europeans. Whatever their particular affinity in South Bottoms, they are fully compatible with the character of the district in that their

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frontally extending gables, without front doors, lend facade-oriented support to the predominant character of the district (see C7-444, photo 54).

SOUTH BOTTOMS INVENTORY

The listing of properties provided below is in numerical order by Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NeHBS) site number. The supertype number for houses is provided in bold face following the address (S.#). Properties which are examples of numerically insignificant supertypes are listed as contributing if their overall character and integrity are compatible with the district. For instance, clapboarded wood frame structures are overwhelmingly predominant (map # 2), and a longitudinal orientation on the lot is dominant (95% of all applicable houses). Those which are outside the predominant massing character of the district, that is houses of two units of width (2% of all houses) or two stories in height (6% of all houses), are so insignificant in number that their inclusion (given appropriate integrity) provides an appropriate element of contrast which enhances the character of the district as a whole (the total number of houses outside the predominant massing would be 6% or less since most houses of 2 units of width are also two stories in height).

Integrity

Integrity is defined in terms of the essential historic massing of houses, including historically associated wings as defined in the discussion above, and the ability of the house to convey its historic massing. Multiple and non-historic wings which obscure this massing cause a house to be considered non-contributing. Houses built within the last 50 years (whose massing typically is non-historic) are also non-contributing.

Another important aspect of integrity involves material. Changes in windows, doors, porches or siding which alter the character of the house so that it does not portray its historic significance are listed as non-contributing. Photo # 55 illustrates a typical example of a non-contributing property based on lack of historic integrity.

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Contributing sites, buildings, structures, or objects are listed in boldface type, while non-contributing features are listed in the inventory in regular type. The numerical supertype designation for each dwelling is given in boldface type following the address. NeHBS prefix for the South Bottoms District is LC13: (Lincoln, Lancaster County).

B7-002. **Frame house**, 1105 SW 2nd St. S.7, c.1890's, includes frame garage and frame shed.

B7-003. **Lewis Trester house**, 245 W E St. S.12, c.1912, includes frame garage. Photo 55

B7-004. **Gottlieb Roth house**, 211 W E St. S.18, c.1890, includes frame barn.

B7-005. **Frame house**, 207 W E St. S.7, c.1890's, includes frame garage and shed.

B7-006. **Frame house**, 145 W E St. S.17, pre-1913. Rented in 1913 to Henry Lorenz, a fireman at the gas plant who was born in Wahnberg, Russia, and Henry Zubick, a self employed farmer from Altlaub, Russia.

B7-007. **Langmacher House**, 140 W. E St. S.57, pre-1913. Owned in 1913 by laborer Christian Langmacher who was born in Stahl, Russia. Includes frame garage.

B7-008. **Roth-Triple House**, 146 W E St. S.12, 1913. Built by George Roth for Philipp Tripple. Purchased the following year by Michel Reitz, a C B & Q car inspector born in Wahnburg, Russia. Also living at this address was Jacob Jackel, from Balzer, Russia, an engine hustler for the C B & Q. Includes frame garage and frame shed.

B7-009. **Frame house**, 210 W E St. S.18, c. 1910. Includes frame shed, frame barn and frame garage.

B7-010. **Frame house**, 218 W E St. S.1, c. 1900. Includes frame barn. Photo 50

B7-011. **Jacob Deaner house**, 224 W E St. S.20, c. 1907. Includes two frame garages and frame summer kitchen.

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	B7-012. Gabel-Goebel House, 230 W E St. S.37, c. 1911. Built by contractor Johansen Gabel for Joseph Goebel and his wife. Includes frame garage.	7	24
	B7-013. Frame house, 236 W E St. S.36, c. 1910. Includes frame garage.		
	B7-014. Becter house, 242 W E St. S. 7, c. 1931. Includes frame garage. Photo 51		
	B7-015. Eck house, 231 W F St. S.36, 1917. Photo 42		
	B7-016. Albert Wendt house, 225 W F St. S.8, c. 1894. Fig. 5, Photo 42		
	B7-017. H. Schmall house (1), 219 W F St. S.1, c. 1900. Photo 42		
	B7-018. H. Schmall house (2), 215 W F St. S. 37, c. 1900. Purchased in 1912 by Henry Schmall, a German born in Russia, who put in the basement for the house. Schmall had chickens and cows until 1919. The barn and coop (razed in 1977) were built close together in the back yard. Also in the back yard was the family's summer kitchen. This house was occupied by Henry's daughter Katherine until the early 1980's. Includes frame summer kitchen. Photos 14, 42, 56.		
	B7-019. Frame house, 209 W F St. S. 1, c. 1900(?). Includes frame shed and frame barn.		
	B7-020. Grasmick house, 201 W F St. S.20, pre-1928. Includes frame garage, built in 1927.		
	B7-021. J. Worster house, 141 W F St. S.8, pre-1928.		
	B7-022. Frame house, 129 W F St. S.8, pre-1928. Includes frame garage.		
	B7-023. Frame house, 125 W F St. S.37, c. 1910. Includes frame garage.		
	B7-024. Frame house, 115 W F St. S.18, c. 1930. Includes frame garage.		

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	<p>B7-025. Rohrig-Groth house, 107-109 W F St. S.27, c. 1898. Built and occupied by Jacob Rohrig and his wife, Mary, who were born in Russia. Purchased in 1900 by laborer Jacob Groth who was born in Brumental, Russia, and who by 1913 was renting the 109 W F St. portion of the house to John Herdt, a carpenter at the planing mill, also born in Brumental.</p>	7	25
	<p>B7-026. J. Schmahl house, 105 W F St. S.8, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by John Schmahl, a fireman for the L. Traction Company, who was born in Wahnburg, Russia. Includes frame garage.</p>		
	<p>B7-027. First German Congregational Church (Erste Duetsche Kirche), 100 W F St. 1920. Rectangular shaped frame church with gable roof. The Gothic Revival style features a central tower with a hipped pyramidal-shaped steeple. The Erste Duetsche Kirche congregation was organized in the South Bottoms in 1876, the first church to serve the neighborhood. Although that attempt at church formation failed due to a lack of German-speaking ministers, the church was reorganized in 1888 and dedicated their bulding on West J Street in 1889. The building at 1st and F Streets was erected in 1920, serving the neighborhood to the present day. Photo 19</p>		
	<p>B7-028. Frame house, 1053 S 1st St. S.9, pre-1928.</p>		
	<p>B7-029. Frame house, 112 W F St. S.20, pre-1903. Includes frame summer kitchen and frame garage.</p>		
	<p>B7-030. C. Hertzog house, 126 W F St. S.18, pre-1913. Owned in 1913 by carpenter Conrad Hertzog who was born in Balzer, Russia. Includes frame garage.</p>		
	<p>B7-031. Frame house, 130 W F St. S.18, pre-1928. Includes frame garage.</p>		
	<p>B7-032. August Esser house, 200 W F St. S.12, c. 1890. Probably constructed by August Esser, editor of the weekly "Nebraska Staats Anzeiger." Purchased in 1914 by Adam Mahr who erected a barn that year and additional outbuildings in 1922. Includes frame garage and frame shed.</p>		
	<p>B7-033. A. Mahr house, 216 W F St. S.22, between 1917 and 1922.</p>		

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	B7-035. Grasmick house, 215 W G St. S.17, pre-1922. Built prior to 1922 on H Street by the Grasmicks who emigrated from Russia in 1907. In 1922 the house which had five rooms was moved to 215 West G and a basement dug by hand. Includes frame garage, frame garage and frame barn.	7	26
	B7-036. Frame house, 209 W G St. S.18. Includes two frame garages.		
	B7-037. Frame house, 201 W G St. S.33, c. 1905.		
	B7-038. Frame house, 137 W G St. S.18, c. 1905. Includes frame garage, frame garage.		
	B7-039. Frame house, 131 W G St. S.20, pre-1903. Includes frame garage.		
	B7-040. Frame house, 125 W G St. S.18, pre-1928.		
	B7-041. Frame house, 121 W G St. S.8, pre-1903.		
	B7-042. Wegner Stokke house, 113 W G St. S.2, c. 1889. Photo 7		
	B7-043. F. Kattler house, 109 W G St. S.8, c. 1893. Probably built in 1893 by or for Fred Kattler, a mason from Germany. Photo 7		
	B7-044. Robert A. A. Luedtke house, 103 W G St. S.8, 1899. Built by Lizzie and Robert Luedtke. Later occupied by their son, Robert, and his wife Emma who was born in Sutton, Nebraska, of German-Russian parents. Both father and son worked as boiler-makers in their shop next to the house. Includes frame garage. Photos 7, 27		
	B7-045. Frame house, 725 S 1st. S.20, between 1891 and 1903. Includes frame summer kitchen.		
	B7-046. Alt house, 731 S 1st. S.37, between 1891 and 1903. Owned in 1913 by Henry Alt, a teamster for the gas company. Alt was born in Norka, Russia, as were the parents of his boarder, Jacob Alt. Jacob, a laborer, was born in Letvil (Leadville?), Colorado.		

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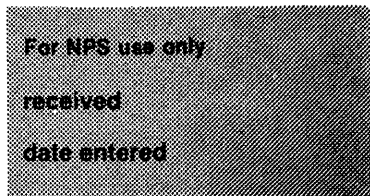
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	B7-047. H. Wurster house, 737 S 1st. S.36, pre-1913. Owned in 1913 by Henry Wurster from Balzer, Russia, who worked for Olson Company as a bricklayer. Includes frame garage.	7	27
	B7-048. G. Gantzhorn house, 747 S 1st St. S.20, between 1903 and 1910. Owned in 1910 by carpenter George and Maria Gantzhorn, Germans from Russia with four children. In 1913 the house was owned by Henry Hackman, a machinist for the C B & Q from Balzer, Russia, whose boarder, John Schulz, was from Reinwalt, Russia. Includes frame garage.		
	B7-049. G. Hergog house, 120 W G St. S.18, 1905. Built by Gotfried Hergog in 1905, the house was owned in 1910 by Conrad Sitzenstack, a German-Russian carpenter who lived there with his wife Sophia and three daughters. In 1913 Peter Eitel, a shop cleaner for the C B & Q who was born in Beideck, Russia, owned the house.		
	B7-050. D. Miller house, 124 W G St. S.20, between 1903 and 1910. Occupied in 1910 by David and Margaret Miller, who were Germans from Russia, and their three daughters. Miller worked as a carpenter at the planing mill. Includes frame garage and frame shed.		
	B7-051. Frame house, 132 W G St. S.37, pre-1928, probably c. 1905. Includes frame shed.		
	B7-052. Frame house, 140 W G St. S.61, pre-1928, probably c. 1905. Includes frame garage.		
	B7-053. Frame house, 200 W G St. S.37, c. 1905. Includes frame garage.		
	B7-054. Frame house, 210 W G St. S.7, c. 1905.		
	B7-055. John B. Denvir house, 212 W G St. S.32, c. 1887.		
	B7-056. A. Reif house, 1209 S 1st St. S.20, 1907. Includes frame garage and frame shed.		
	B7-057. A. Christofer house, 1201 S 1st. S.20, between 1903 and 1910. Occupied in 1910 by Anton Christofer, a Danish carpenter. A hay shed (not extant) was built in 1936 by George Grenemeier.		

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B7-058. Stucco house, 1149 S 1st St. S.18, pre-1928, probably c. 1920. Includes frame garage.

B7-059. Ostermiller-Lekai house, 1145 S 1st. S.18, 1936. Kitchen originally located on the west side of the first floor, but later moved to the basement. Built by George Ostermiller for Alex Lekai, Sr. Lekai, a plumber, was born in Huck, Russia, and his wife, Katherine, was born in Balzer. Includes frame barn and frame garage.

B7-060. Frame house, 1133 S 1st. S.59, pre-1928, probably c. 1905. Includes frame garage.

B7-061. Frame house, 1101 S 1st. S.20, pre-1928, probably c. 1915.

B7-064. Frame house, 117 W G St. S.8, pre-1928, probably c. 1905. Includes two frame garages.

B8-002. J. Kehm house, 701 S 1st. S.37, c. 1910. Owned from 1909-1918 by Jacob Kehm (Kahem?), a car wiper for the C B & Q who was born in Balzer, Russia. Sold in 1918 to Henry Klein, also from Balzer, who had been a renter in the house since 1913 and who worked as a green house laborer.

B8-003. C. Popp house, 705 S 1st St. S.29, c. 1910. Property owned from 1906-1922 by Christian and Katharine Popp. House occupied in 1913 by Alex Fink of Norka, Russia, a car repairer for the C B & Q and by Carl and Jacob Gei of Schilling, Russia. Both Geis were laborers, Carl for the C B & Q and Jacob for the city.

B8-004. H. Scharton house, 709 S 1st St. S.19, c. 1907.

B8-005. J. Worster house (1), 711 S 1st. S.18, 1907. Owned and occupied by John Worster, a carpenter for Rothe, and his wife Annamaria, both Germans born in Russia. Includes frame shed and frame coop.

B8-006. J. Worster house (2), 715 S 1st St. S.22, 1907. Owned by John Worster (see B8-5). Includes frame garage.

B8-009. Frame house, 204 W J St. S.7, pre-1928, probably c. 1905.

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	BB-010. Frame house, 505 SW 1st St. S.18, pre-1928. Includes frame shed.				
	BB-011. Frame house, 101 W J St. S.37, between 1891 and 1903.				
	BB-012. Frame house, 501 S 1st St. S.8, between 1892 and 1902. Rented in 1913 by Peter Simer, a laborer for the C B & Q who was born in Schilling, Russia. Frame house, 503 S 1st St. S.20, circa 1900.				
	BB-013. Brehm house, 445 S 1st St. S.17, c. 1905-1910. Owned in 1913 by Adam Brehm, a car inspector for the C B & Q, who was born in Norka, Russia. Includes two frame garages.				
	BB-014. Frame house, 441 S 1st St. S.20, post 1903, includes frame garage.				
	BB-015. Georg house (1), 431 S 1st St. S.37, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by Lucas Georg whose brothers Peter and George boarded there. L. Georg was born in Beideck, Russia, and was a coach cleaner for the C B & Q. Includes frame garage.				
	BB-016. Georg house (2), 427 S 1st. S.20, between 1903 and 1913. Also owned by Lucas Georg (see BB-15). Includes two frame sheds.				
	BB-017. H. Primeker house, 417 S 1st St. S.37, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by Henry Primeker, a track repairer for the C B & Q who was born in Mohr, Russia. Boarding there was Katie Minster from Beideck, Russia, who worked at Globe Laundry. Includes frame shed and frame garage.				
	BB-018. Frame house, 413 S 1st St. S.20, between 1903 and 1913. Occupied in 1913 by four renters/boarders, all Germans from Russia. John Bretzer of Beideck was a car repairer for the C B & Q. Conrad Loving, a C B & Q laborer was born in Norka. Jacob Voltz and Conrad Brehm also lived at this address. Includes frame garage.				
	BB-019. Frame house, 407 S 1st St. S.18, pre-1928, probably c. 1915.				
	BB-020. Frame house, 159 W L St. S.11, pre-1928, probably c. 1915. Includes frame garage.				

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BB-021. Frame house, 349 S 1st St. S.7. Includes frame garage.

BB-022. Frame house, 325 S 1st St. S.8. Includes frame garage.

BB-023. Frame house, 315 S 1st St. S.12. Includes frame garage.

BB-024. J. G. Glantz house, 305 S 1st St. S.10, pre-1915. Occupied since 1915 by German-Russian John George Glantz. Includes frame garage.

C7-001. William H. Tyler house, 808 D St. S.54, 1890-91; listed NRHP 1977. Richardsonian Romanesque; brick trimmed in sandstone. Designed by local architect James Tyler for his brother William, who emigrated from Wales and established the W. H. Tyler Stone Company in Lincoln in 1881.

C7-002. German Evangelical Lutheran Friedens Church, NW corner 6th & D Sts. 1907. Restrained Neo-Classicism evident in the columned porticos and the return cornice. Displays a distinctive side porch and multi-staged entrance steeple with rounded pyramidal roof. Modeled after the Third Evangelical Reformed Church in Balzer, Russia. The third church in the neighborhood to be built primarily to serve the Germans from Russia. It was designed and built by local contractor Jacob Rohrig, who was also an early member of the congregation. Photo 20

C7-013. G. Schaefer house, 441 D St. S.11, c. 1899. Owned by George Schaefer from 1899 to 1910 when it was purchased by Peter Hild (Hilt?). Hild, a laborer for the city who was born in Mariental, Russia, had a fellow employee, Jacob Lehr from Brunntal, Russia, as a renter.

C7-015. H. J. Amen house, 601 D St. S.42, 1918-19. Built under architectural supervision by Henry J. Amen, who was born in Frank, Russia. Amen was a local merchant who operated a grocery and coal business at 201 F St. and provided many other services to the South Bottoms people. At one time a barn was on the property, facilitating the keeping of cows and chickens. Includes frame garage. Photo 17

C7-016. American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, 631 D St. New construction.

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C7-017. G. Meyer house, 1135 S 7th St. S.20, c. 1908, brick. Includes frame shed. Photo 37

C7-018. J. Warren house, 1137 S 7th St. S.20, c. 1900, brick. Built for Fannie Warren and her husband John E., a fireman. Includes frame garage. Photo 37, 38

C7-019. J. Gessner house, 1139 S 7th St. S.20, c. 1910, brick. Photo 37, Fig. 7

C7-020. Lincoln Park-F Street Park-Cooper Park, 6th-8th D-F Streets. 1867. The original city park to serve as the major public amenity in the original plat of the city of Lincoln. The water pumping station for the city was here until the water became too saline. The various opportunities afforded by the park resulted in its becoming a focal point for the neighborhood. The bandstand has been removed and several new structures were built in the 1930's. After years of disrepair, improvements were made by the Cooper Foundation (c. 1950's). Includes brick shelter house, brick small amphitheater, stone shed, old playground, new playground, ball diamond and bleachers, brick restrooms and tennis courts. Photos 1, 2

C7-021. Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church and School, SW corner 8th & D Sts. 1909-1910. Two story, hipped roof, faced with red brick. Overall Georgian Revival character with pedimented entrance portico. One of the few churches recorded in Nebraska which is a combined church and school facility. Two story, hipped roof, faced with red brick. Constructed by contractor F. W. Rische for a congregation of Germans from Russia. The school was on the first floor and was often referred to as the "Baeder School," after Rev. W. F. Baeder, the first teacher and pastor of the church. Purchased in 1950 by the American Forward Association, a benevolent society founded in 1923 primarily by Germans from Russia. Photo 23

C7-022. G. Lismann house, 1117 S 8th St. S.37, pre-1913, possibly pre-1900 and moved to this site by 1913. Rented in 1913 by George Lismann, a laborer for the gas company who was born in Don Hoff, Russia. Photo 48

C7-023. A. Heim house, 1119 S 8th St. S.20, pre-1903, probably c. 1887. Rented in 1910 by carpenter Alexander Heim and his wife Louise, both born in Russia. Rented in 1914 by Henry Schuman, a carpenter from Bauer, Russia, whose boarders were John Becker and David Hardtmann.

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C7-024. C. Donis house, 1121 S 8th St. S.20, pre-1903, probably c. 1886. Rented in 1914 by Constantine Donis, a carpenter from Saratov, Russia. Includes frame shed.

C7-025. German Evangelical Congregational Zion church, NE corner 9th & D Sts. 1924-27. Large brick church with stone trim, articulated rectangular shape, with raised basement, pointed arched window openings and twin corner towers reflecting a late Gothic Revival design. Abundant use of detailing including corbelling, buttresses and battlement copings. The second German-Russian church in the neighborhood, an off-shoot of First German. The Congregation was organized in 1900 and their first sanctuary erected at 4th and F Streets (not extant). Land for the current building was purchased in 1924 and construction completed in 1927. Photo 22

C7-026. Frieden's Lutheran Church Parsonage, 540 D St. Between 1907 and 1916. Originally the church parsonage, this house was later converted to the church office. It currently serves that function. Includes two frame garages.

C7-027. J. Amend house, 1331 S 9th St. S.39, 1915.

C7-028. Pineker-Hansa house, 846 A St. S.56, pre-1903. Rented in 1913 by two German-Russian tailors, Henry Pineker from Mohr, and John Hansa from Wahrbach, who worked for Ludwig and Schneider respectively. Includes frame garage.

C7-029. Frame house, 828 A St. S.20. Includes frame garage.

C7-030. L. Nieman house, 818 A St. S.20, pre-1910, probably c. 1908. Occupied in 1910 by L. H. Nieman, a carpenter whose parents were born in Germany. Includes frame garage.

C7-031. Frame house, 804 A St. S.36, pre-1903. Includes frame garage.

C7-032. J. H. Osthoff house(1), 800 A St. S.25, c. 1905. Includes two frame garages.

C7-033. J. H. Osthoff house (2), 1330 S 8th St. S.25, c. 1914-1915.

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C7-034. F. Schreiner house, 1327 S 8th St. S.39, 1911. Built by local contractor John Rohrig for Kolb-born Friederich Schreiner, a car repairer for the C B & Q. Includes frame garage.

C7-035. C.Kantzler house, 1345 S 8th St. S.36, 1911. Built for Conrad Kantzler, a native of Kolb, Russia, who worked as a janitor at Beatrice Creamery. Contractor was John Rohrig. Includes frame garage.

C7-036. Blum house, 740 A St. S.23. Includes frame garage.

C7-037. G. Beck house, 726 A St. S.20, 1914. Includes frame garage.

C7-038. J. Reger house, 724 A St. S.27, 1913. Built by H. Ostermuller for John Reger, a self-employed shoemaker who was born in Kutter, Russia.

C7-039. C. Borgens house, 710 A St. S.39, 1912. Built by H. Ostermuller for carpenter Conrad Borgens from Frank, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-040. L. Brill house, 1344 S 7th St. S.39, 1911. Built by John Rohrig for Ludwig Brill, a yard foreman for the C B & Q who was born in Norka, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-041. A. Loos house, 1330 S 7th St. S.39, 1911. Owned by Norka-born Alexander Loos, a switchman for C B & Q, who rented to Christian Loos, a clerk at Veith Hardware, also from Norka. Built by John Rohrig. Includes frame garage.

C7-042. L. Henkelmann house, 634 A St. S.22, pre-1903. Owned in 1914 by Ludwig Henkelmann, who was born in Helenowo, South Russia. Henkelmann was the minister for the First German Congregational Church.

C7-043. C. Strasheim house, 630 A St. S.18, pre-1903. Owned in 1914 by Conrad Strasheim from Franker Chutor, Russia, who was a clerk at Wilke Grocery. Strasheim rented to Alexander Horn, a carpenter from Rosenheim, Russia. Includes frame garage and frame coop.

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C7-044. J. Wambold house, 626 A St. S.22, between 1903 and 1914. Rented in 1914 by John Wambold, a Nebraskan whose parents were born in Dietel, Russia. Wambold was a butcher for Wambold and Schneider. Includes frame barn.

C7-045. A. Sherman house, 624 A St. S.18, 1922. Includes frame garage and frame coop.

C7-046. P. Swartz house, 600 A St. S.22, 1908. Built by A. L. Sheldon for Paula Swartz. Includes frame garage.

C7-047. H. J. Weber house, 542 A St. S.36, 1910. Built for himself by carpenter Henry J. Weber, from Walter, Russia. Includes frame garage and frame barn.

C7-048. C. Sell house, 534 A St. S.39, 1911. Built by J. P. Scheidt for Casper Sell from Frank, Russia. Sell was a pipe fitter for the gas company. Includes frame garage. Photo 46

C7-049. Frame house, 526-528 A St. S.50. Moved to this site in 1955. Includes frame garage.

C7-050. A. Amend house, 520 A St. S.20, pre-1913. Owned in 1913 by Adam Amend of Walter, Russia, a laborer for the city. Includes frame garage.

C7-051. H. C. Scheidt house, 500 A St. S.18, between 1903 and 1910. Owned and occupied in 1910 by carpenter H. C. Scheidt, his wife Katharina, both Germans from Russia, and their six children. Owned in 1913 by Alex Decker, a car piler for the C B & Q, who rented to Jacob Becker, a C B & Q round house laborer. Both Decker and Becker wer born in Balzer, Russia. Includes newly constructed house on eastern half of the property and two frame garages.

C7-052. Hill-Spomer house, 501 B St. S.18, c. 1914. Probably built in 1914 by Jacob Hill and his wife. The property changed hands several times and was purchased in 1917 by John C. and Katherine Spomer, Germans from Russia who owned it for over 60 years. Includes frame garage.

C7-053. G. Wein house, 515 B St. S.18, 1914. Built for George Wein by Henry Vogel. Includes frame coop and frame garage.

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C7-054. H. Geis house, 517 B St. S.18, 1918. Includes two frame garages.

C7-055. J. Willsman house, 521 B St. S.39, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by Jacob Willsman, a clerk at the Strasheim store who was born in Rutna, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-056. G. J. Borgem house, 525 B St. S.18, 1907. Built by Mr. Gillespie for George J. Borgem (Borgeus?), a laborer for Western Glass and Paint. In 1913 John Hein, a tailor, boarded there. Both men were both in Frank, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-057. J. Strausky house, 535 B St. S.18, 1910. Includes frame shed.

C7-058. J. Budesheck house, 545 B St. S.36, 1908. Built for himself by James Budesheck (Badousek?), a carpenter whose place of birth is listed as Austria Bohemia.

C7-059. G. Kaufman house, 1319 S 6th St. S.39, 1914. Built by Henry Weber for George Kaufman.

C7-060. H. Eckhardt house, 1321 S 6th St. S.18, 1924. Built by G. Schumacker for Henry Eckhardt.

C7-061. Rivett-Rothe house, 1310 S 6th St. S.60, 1905. Built by J. L. Rivett, supervisor of buildings for the railroad. Sold in 1907 to Jacob Rothe, a clerk in the Strasheim-Bernhardt store who was born in Frank, Russia. Rented in 1910 by German Russians John and Maria Keiser who were employed as a carpenter and washer respectively.

C7-062. A. George house, 1300 S 6th St. S.17, 1939. Built by R. L. King for Alex George. Includes frame garage.

C7-063. T. Gross house, 617 B St. S.37, between 1903 and 1913, probably c. 1909. Owned in 1913 by Theodore Gross, a C B & Q employee who was born in Beideck, Russia. Gross had owned the property since 1909.

C7-064. L. Dreith house, 621 B St. S.22, 1911. Built by Reickr for Lucas Dreith (Durith?). Includes frame garage.

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C7-065. Frame house, 625 B St. S.37, between 1903 and 1928. Includes frame garage.

C7-066. J. P. Pabst house, 635 B St. S.20, between 1903 and 1914. Owned in 1914 by John P. Pabst of Beideck, Russia, a laborer for the C B & Q.

C7-067. J. Scharton house, 645 B St. S.37, between 1903 and 1914. Owned in 1914 by Jacob Scharton, a laborer for Olsen Contractors who was born in Mohr, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-068. G. H. Roberts house, 1317 S 7th St. S.18, 1913. Built for himself by carpenter George Roberts (Robertus) who was born in Balzer, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-069. G. Stroh house (2), 1322 S 7th St. S.18, 1913. Built by K. P. Scheidt for laborer George Stroh from Frank, Russia.

C7-070. G. Stroh house (1), 1316 S 7th St. S.39, 1912. Built by P. Scheidt for George Stroh from Frank, Russia, who was a packer for Stacy Bros.

C7-071. P. Burbach house, 701 B St. S.39. Built by William Glantz for Peter Burbach (Bousbach?), a worker for the C B & Q who was born in Norka, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-072. A. Steinmiller house, 711 B St. S.22, 1912. Built by local contractor John Rohrig for Andrew Steinmiller, a boiler-maker's helper for the C B & Q who was born in Frank, Russia.

C7-073. D. Strasheim house, 713 B St. S.22, 1912. Built by Adam Rohig for David Strasheim, a Beatrice Creamery worker who was born in Franker Chutor, Russia. Includes frame shed.

C7-074. H. J. Bernhardt house, 719 B St. S.18, between 1903 and 1913. Includes frame garage.

C7-075. Kelly house, 727 B St. S.22, 1911. Built for Mrs. Kelly by Harry Dobbs. Includes frame garage. Photo 5

C7-076. J. Lich house, 731 B St. S.22, 1912. Built by Adam Rohrig for John Lich from Mohr, Russia, who was a fitter for Lincoln Gas & Electric Company. Includes frame garage. Photos 5, 35

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	C7-077. A. Rohrig house, 737 B St. S.22, 1913. Includes frame garage. Photo 5	7	37
	C7-078. J. Wiederspan house, 745 B St. S.39. Built by John Drick for tailor Jacob Wiederspan who was born in Walter, Russia. Wiederspan worked for Savoy Sutorium, Wiederspan & Co. Includes frame garage. Photo 5		
	C7-079. C. Wagner house, S.17, 1921. Built by George H. Roberts for C. Wagner. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-080. Frame house, 1316 S 8th St. S.18, between 1903 and 1928.		
	C7-081. German Ebenezer Evangelical Congregational Church, 801 B St. 1926. Rectangular shaped brick church with gable roof, raised entry and central extended tower with rounded pyramidal roof. A Neo-Gothic Revival design with pointed arched window openings. The fifth congregation to be organized for the South Bottoms Germans from Russia. A frame structure was erected in 1915 on this site and replaced by the current building in 1926. Built by Henry Grasmick, a German from Russia who lived in the Bottoms. Photo 21		
	C7-082. J. Rohm house. S.22, 1922. Built by J. J. Wagner for John Rohm. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-083. G. H. Panig house, 823 B St. S.18, 1912. Includes frame barn.		
	C7-084. Frame house, 829 B St. S.14, pre-1891.		
	C7-085. Frame house, 835 B St. S.20, pre-1891.		
	C7-086. Frame house, 1327 S 9th St. S.20, between 1903 and 1928. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-087. J. G. Stroh Grocery Store, 1245 S 9th St. Between 1891 and 1903. Two-story brick store building with stepped parapet roof, central entry, segmentally-arched window openings.		
	C7-088. Frame house, 1241 S 9th St. S.37, between 1903 and 1928. Includes frame garage.		

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	C7-089. G. Lofink house, 830 B St. S.22, between 1903 and 1914. Rented in 1914 by George Lofink, a city employee from Norka, Russia. Includes frame garage.	7	38
	C7-090. P. Meyer house, 826 B St. S.50, 1908. Built by Rische for Pauline Meyer. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-091. L. Allen house, 824 B St. S.58, between 1903 and 1915. Originally on the back of the lot to the east (820 B St.), this house was moved between 1912 and 1915 so that Ida Maston could live next to her father (Rev. G. A. Maston, 820 B St.) when she married Luther Allen. The Allens raised chickens and had a chicken coop attached to their outhouse. Mrs. Allen lived in the house for almost 70 years. Includes frame barn.		
	C7-092. G. A. Maston house, 820 B St. S.7, pre-1915. Occupied by Rev. G. A. Maston, pastor for the Newman Methodist Church. Maston was the son of slaves who was found by the Union Army in Virginia and taken to Ohio to be raised. He worked as a barber to put himself through college, lived for a time in Missouri and moved to Lincoln in 1910.		
	C7-093. C. Kindsvater house, 810 B St. S.28, between 1903 and 1913. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-094. H. Stroh house, 800 B St. S.22, 1916. Built by J. J. Wagner for Henry Stroh.		
	C7-095. J. Kindsvater house, 1232 S 8th St. S.22, between 1903 and 1914. Owned in 1914 by John Kindsvater, a janitor from Huck, Russia.		
	C7-096. G. Becker house, 1224 S 8th St. S.22, 1913. Built by Henry Ostermiller for George Becker, a car inspector for the C B & Q. Becker was born in Beideck, Russia. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-097. Stucco house, 746 B St. S.12, between 1903 and 1928, probably c. 1928.		
	C7-098. G. Beideck house, 730 B St. S.60, pre-1914, possibly pre-1903. Owned in 1914 by self-employed brick and cement contractor George Beideck who was born in Beideck, Russia.		
	C7-099. Frame house, 724 B St. S.18, between 1903 and 1928, probably c. 1906-1908.		

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	<p>C7-100. Spomer house, 720 B St. S.20, c. 1900. Owned in 1914 by Henry Spomer, an oiler for the C B & Q Railroad, who was born in Beideck, Russia, and came to Lincoln in 1905. Spomer had two renters who also worked for the C B & Q and were born in Beideck.</p>	7	39
	<p>C7-101. Pabst house, 716 B St. S.22, c.1910. Owned in 1914 by Lucas Pabst, a cleaner for the C B & Q Railroad, who was born in Beideck, Russia. Also living at this address was Peter Pabst of Beideck. Includes frame garage and shed.</p>		
	<p>C7-102. J. J. Lebsock store, 710 B St. 1912. One story frame store building, with western false front, rectangular-shaped in plan, raised central entry with large display windows, full frontal wooden steps. Built by Adam Rohrig, a local contractor, for Jacob J. Lebsock, a German Russian merchant. Photo 24</p>		
	<p>C7-103. Harding-Horst house, 700 B St. S.41, 1910. Built by contractor Jacob Harding and owned in 1914 by Henry Horst, a retired farmer originally from Frank, Russia, who had moved to Lincoln that year.</p>		
	<p>C7-104. Schoessler house, 1230 S 7th St. S.22, c. 1910. Owned in 1914 by Helfnich Schoessler, who was born in Walter, Russia, and worked for Olsen Brick Company. Includes frame garage.</p>		
	<p>C7-105. J. Kahm house, 1229 S 7th St. S.18, 1921. Built and occupied by John Kahm, a carpenter. Includes frame garage.</p>		
	<p>C7-106. W. F. Reetz house, 1245 S 7th St. S.53, 1931. Built by G. Rademacher for W. F. Reetz. Earlier dwelling on this site occupied by John and Philip Ostermiller, C B & Q employees from Beideck. Includes frame garage.</p>		
	<p>C7-107. Lorik house, 634 B St. S.22, c. 1914. Built by Henry Ostermiller for Alex Lorik. Earlier dwelling on this site was owned by John Spomer, a car inspector for the C B & Q Railroad, who was born in Beideck, Russia. Includes frame garage.</p>		
	<p>C7-108. Frame house, 632 B St. S.18, between 1903 and 1928, probably c. 1914. Includes frame garage, 1935.</p>		

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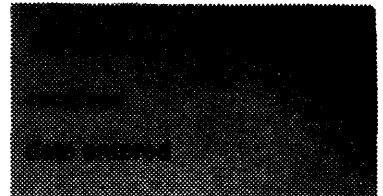
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Continuation sheet	Description	Item number	Page
	<p>C7-109. G. Yakel house, 622 B St. S.37, c. 1907. Possibly built in 1907 by Henry C. Scheidt. Purchased in 1912 by George Yakel, an employee of the Traction Co., who was born in Balzer, Russia. Includes frame garage.</p>	7	40
	<p>C7-110. James M. Kent house, 624 B St. S.20, c. 1902. Built by James M. Kent, this property changed hands many times, apparently serving as a rental property. In 1914, the renter was George Ramer, a car inspector for the C B & Q Railroad, who was born in Beideck, Russia.</p>		
	<p>C7-111. J. Gettman house, 620 B St. S.17, 1939. Built by L. D. Jones for Jacob Gettman. Includes frame shed.</p>		
	<p>C7-112. G. Beck house, 610 B St. S.20, 1919. Includes frame garage, and frame coop.</p>		
	<p>C7-113. Frame house, 1246 S 6th St. S.22, between 1903 and 1928, possibly c. 1914. Includes frame garage.</p>		
	<p>C7-114. Frame house, 1228 S 6th St. S.7, between 1903 and 1928. Includes frame garage.</p>		
	<p>C7-115. Frame house, 1225 S 6th St. S.23, between 1903 and 1928. Includes frame shed.</p>		
	<p>C7-116. J. Kiser house, 546 B St. S.39, 1915. Photo 45</p>		
	<p>C7-117. G. J. Stroh house, 540 B St. S.18, 1905-1907. Built by local carpenter, John Rohrig, for George John Stroh. Stroh came to Lincoln in 1890 as a youth with his parents from Franker Chutter, Russia. In 1903 he married Barbara Strasheim, a recently arrived immigrant from his Russian village. He was a long time employee of the C B & Q Railroad, living at 540 B Street until his death in 1961. The house remains in the Stroh family. Includes frame garage and frame coop.</p>		
	<p>C7-118. W. Weber house, 536 B St. S.18, 1907. Built by Gillespie for Wilhelm Weber, a German from Russia, who supported his wife and five children by working as a carpenter. Includes frame garage. Photo 33</p>		
	<p>C7-119. Heitzenreder house, 520 B St. S.22, c. 1918.</p>		

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	C7-120. Gies house, 512 B St. S.7, c. 1907. Owned by Henry Gies from 1907 to 1920 and rented by John J. Gies, a painter and native of Walter, Russia. Purchased in 1920 by John Wertz, who was born in Saratov, Russia, and his wife, Elizabeth, the daughter of German Russian immigrants.			
	C7-121. J. P. Scheidt house (1), 506 B St. S.8, c. 1911. Owned by John P. Scheidt and rented in 1913 to John Kaufman, a car repairman for the C B & Q Railroad who was born in Frank, Russia. Photo 8			
	C7-122. J. P. Scheidt house (2), 502 B St. S.8, c. 1911. Photo 8			
	C7-123. T. J. Estes house, 505 C St. S.12, between 1903 and 1928, frame. Probably built for owner Thomas J. Estes. Includes frame garage.			
	C7-124. S. Miller house, 515 C St. S.18, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by Samuel Miller, Jr., a boiler maker for the C B & Q. Also occupied by city laborer Samuel Miller, Sr. Both men were born in Balzer, Russia. Includes frame garage.			
	C7-125. Frame house, 519 C St. S.8, between 1903 and 1925. Includes frame garage, 1925.			
	C7-126. Frame house, 529 C St. S.37. House and garage both moved onto the property in 1957. Includes frame garage.			
	C7-127. J. Sitzman house, 535 C St. S.37, 1906. Built by J. Rohrig for John Sitzman, a C B & Q car repairer from Frank, Russia.			
	C7-128. Frame house, 545 C St. S.45, between 1903 and 1928. Includes frame garage.			
	C7-129. Frame house, 1217 S 6th St. S.20, between 1903 and 1928.			
	C7-130. J. Fuss house, 1218 S 6th St. S.39, 1913. Built by Peter Schiedt for John Fuss who rented to Conrad Fuss. Both Fusses were born in Frank, Russia, and worked for the C B & Q as car repairers.			

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	C7-131. C. Fuss house, 601 C St. S.39, 1914. Built for himself by Conrad Fuss (see C7-130) who rented to Conrad Fahrenbruch from Frank, Russia, and city laborer David Fahrenbruch from Franker Chutor.	7	42
	C7-132. A. Schultz house, 611 C St. S.37, c. 1910. Includes frame garage. Fig. 9		
	C7-133. J. W. Dickinson house, 623 C St. S.21.		
	C7-134. H. Reinick house, 629 C St. S.59. Includes two frame garages.		
	C7-135. W. Wulf house, 637 C St. S.36, 1908. Built for himself by Wilhelm Wulf, a janitor at the Lincoln Telephone Company who was born in Norka, Russia. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-136. P. P. Mauter house, 1201 S 7th St. S.27, 1925. Built by carpenter Peter P. Mauter for himself. The house was still in the Mauter family in 1967. At one time a second house, with three rooms and no basement, was on the alley.		
	C7-137. J. P. Scheidt house, 1216 S 7th St. S.35, 1938. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-138. F. W. Busche house, 703 C St. S.22, between 1890 and 1900 on alley; between 1900 and 1903 house was moved to the front of the lot and additions made. At one time a barn and a chicken coop were on the alley side of the lot. About a dozen and a half chickens were raised and cows were kept until 1931 or 1932. Includes frame garage, 1927.		
	C7-139. Frame house, 715 C St. S.62, pre-1903. Includes frame shed.		
	C7-140. Frame house, 717 C St. S.60, pre-1903. Includes frame shed.		
	C7-141. Williams-Stoehr house, 727 C St. S.22, 1905. Built in 1905 for Mary L. Williams. Purchased prior to 1910 by Christian Stoehr, a shoemaker at Miller & Paine Department Store. Stoehr and his wife Amelia were both Germans from Russia, Stoehr having been born in Balzer. In 1910 they lived at this address with their six children. Includes frame garage.		

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	C7-142. Heitbrink-Walder house, 735 C St. S.12, between 1903 and 1913. Occupied in 1913 by August Heitbrink, who was born in Nebraska. Owned in 1914 by Conrad Walder, a beetfielder from Walter, Russia.	7	43
	C7-143. Frame house, 737 C St. S.12, between 1903 and 1928.		
	C7-144. C. Hock house (1), 747 C/1201 S 8th St. S.31, c. 1926.		
	C7-145. C. Hock house (2), 1215 S 8th St. S.26, c. 1926. Includes two frame garages.		
	C7-146. H. J. Schafer house, 1218 S 8th St. S.22, 1912. Built by Hawk for Henry Schafer, a shipping clerk for the Lincoln Overall Factory. Schafer, whose parents were from Frank, Russia, was born in Sutton, Nebraska.		
	C-147. H. H. Haase house, 1212 S 8th St. S.22, 1912. Built by Hawk for carpenter Henry Haase. Haase's father was born in Germany.		
	C7-148. H. Hardung house, 805 C St. S.20, pre-1903. Owned in 1914 by Henry Hardung, a carpenter for John Bahr Co., who was born in Frank, Russia. George Kaufman, a laborer for the C B & Q who was born in Schilling, Russia, was a boarder. Includes frame garage, 1930.		
	C7-149. H. Schafer house, 811 C St. S.18, 1918.		
	C7-150. F. W. Rische house, 825 C St. S.40, c. 1890. Occupied in 1910 by German carpenter Fred W. Rische.		
	C7-151. Frame house, 835 C St. S.18, between 1903 and 1928. Includes frame garage, 1947.		
	C7-152. Quinn Chapel, 847 C St. Pre-1903; moved to current site and additions made in 1926. Frame church with stucco covering, rectangular-shaped in plan, gable roof, corner entry tower, pointed-arched window openings. An A.M.E. Church at 1028 F St. was purchased in 1920 by the Quinn congregation and moved to the current site in 1926.		

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	C7-153. McKnight house, 1225 S 9th St. S.25, c. 1923-1924. Built by H. D. Allen.	7	44
	C7-154. Frame house, 1135 S 9th St. S.36, between 1903 and 1928.		
	C7-155. A. Doerr house, 846 C St. S.29, between 1903 and 1928; possibly c. 1910.		
	C7-156. Frame house, 834 C St. S.42, pre-1891.		
	C7-157. Frame house, 828 C St. S.8, pre-1891. Includes frame garage, 1950.		
	C7-158. Frame house, 826 C St. S.20, pre-1891. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-159. Frame house, 824 C St. S.12, pre-1891. Photo 31		
	C7-160. Frame house, 820 C St. S.22, pre-1891. Photo 31		
	C7-161. S. Holier house, 816 C St. S.12, 1907. Built for Swan Holier by a day laborer. Photos 30, 31		
	C7-162. Frame house, 814 C St. S.11, pre-1891(?). Includes frame garage and frame shed. Photos 30, 31		
	C7-163. J. Doerr house, 806 C St. S.12, c. 1904, addition 1906. An earlier structure (c. 1890) owned by carpenter F. W. Rische may have been on this site. The present building was owned by Julius Doerr from 1905 to 1923. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-164. Frame house, 1128 S 8th St. S.44, between 1903 and 1928. Includes frame garage, 1938.		
	C7-165. P. Koch house, 1127 S 8th St. S.22, 1911. Built by J. P. Scheidt for Peter Koch, a paving company laborer who was born in Kolb, Russia. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-166. G. Wirk house, 1137 S 8th St. S.36, 1923. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-167. J. J. Wagner house, 1145 S 8th St. S.36, 1911. Built for himself by carpenter Jacob J. Wagner who was born in Frank, Russia.		

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	C7-168. H. Heft house, 724 C St. S.22, pre-1903. Owned in 1913 by Henry Heft, a native of Balzer, Russia, who was a driver for T. E. Campbell. Includes frame garage.	7	45
	C7-169. Sobott-Weber house, 720 C St. S.36, c. 1902. Built for Augustus S. and Nellie M. Sobott. Sobott, an engineer at the F Street pumping station, sold the house in 1908 to local builder John J. Weber who was born in Walter, Russia. Includes frame garage, 1934 and frame shed.		
	C7-170. P. Heiser house, 716 C St. S.20, pre-1903. Owned in 1914 by C B & Q switchman Peter Heiser, who was born in Norka, Russia. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-171. A. Klamm house, 710 C St. S.36, pre-1903. Rented in 1914 by August Klamm, an inspector for the C B & Q. Klamm was born in Friend, Nebraska. His father was from Warenbruch, Russia.		
	C7-172. C. Hardung house, 700 C St. S.18, pre-1903. Owned in 1910 by carpenter Conrad Hardung from Frank, Russia.		
	C7-173. C. Laposchefskey house, 1126 S 8th St. S.4, between 1892 and 1903.		
	C7-174. Frame house, 1145 S 7th St. S.24, between 1903 and 1928; probably c. 1904.		
	C7-175. Strasheim-Scheidt Store, 628 C St. 1909; addition 1915. One story frame rectangular-shaped and false-front store building with recessed entry. Built by Peter Gertner, the building was immediately leased to local merchant Geroge Strasheim who made the 1915 additions with J. P. Scheidt. In 1921 Scheidt leased the building for a six year period.		
	C7-176. AHSGR store, 628 1/2 C St. A frame building owned by the American Historical Society of Germans from Russia and moved to this site.		
	C7-177. AHSGR church, 616 C St. A frame church owned by the American Historical Society of Germans from Russia and moved to this site.		
	C7-178. J. Barthule house, 610 C St. S.18, 1929. Built by local contractor Henry Grasmick for John Barthule. Includes frame summer kitchen.		

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	C7-179. J. Heitzenrader house (1), 602 C St. S.36, between 1903 and 1910; probably c. 1908. Owned in 1910 by Anna M. and John Heitzenrader from Frank, Russia. Heitzenrader was a carpenter and in 1921 built a house next to this one (C7-180), perhaps to accommodate their large family. Includes frame garage.	7	46
	C7-180. J. Heitzenrader house (2), 1128 S 6th St. S.20, 1921. See C7-179. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-181. Frame house, 546 C St. S.11, between 1903 and 1928. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-182. G. J. Krumm house, 536 C St. S.22, between 1920 and 1930; addition 1940. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-183. H. Steinmiller house, 530 C St. S.18, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by Henry Steinmiller, a car repairer for the C B & Q who was born in Frank, Russia. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-184. Frame house, 514 C St. S.33, pre-1903. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-185. P. Scheidt house, 510 C St. S.36, between 1903 and 1910. Owned in 1910 by merchant Peter Scheidt of Stahl, Russia and his wife Elizabeth. A building permit was issued in 1936 to H. A. Bauer for a feed store at this address. This may be one of the two contributing buildings. Includes two frame garages. Photo 44		
	C7-186. Schissler-Strasheim house, 502 C St. S.36, c. 1880's. Rented in 1913 by John Schissler, a laborer for Olsen from Franker Chutor, Russia, and Adolph Strasheim from Frank, Russia, who was a clerk in the J. Strasheim store. Includes frame barn. Photos 13, 43		
	C7-187. J. Treith house, 501 D St. S.22, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by John Treith from Beideck, Russia, a freight house clerk for the C B & Q.		
	C7-188. G. Ostermiller house, 517 D St. S.20, 1922. An earlier structure on this site was owned by German-Russians Friedenhold Reisbig followed by Jacob Getman. George Ostermiller built this dwelling for himself in 1922. Includes frame garage.		

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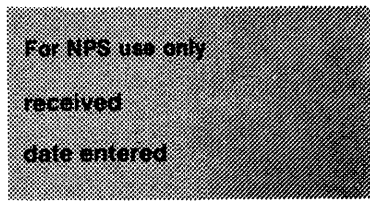
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	C7-189. H. Stroh house, 519 D St. S.18, between 1903 and 1913; probably c. 1912. Rented in 1913 by Henry Stroh, a car repairer for the C B & Q who was born in Frank Chutter, Russia. A large barn stood on the property at one time, now demolished. Includes frame garage.	7	47
	C7-190. H. Reider, Sr. house, 521 D St. S.20, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by city laborer Henry Reider who was born in Frank, Russia. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-191. Amend-Moessner house, 541 D St. S.22, c. 1908; additions 1927. Property was owned from 1907 to 1910 by Henry Amend who probably built the house. Amend sold it to John Amend, a laborer from Walter, Russia, who was living at this address in 1913. In 1916 Amend sold the house to Christopher Moessner, who made the 1927 additions. The house remained in the Moessner family into the 1980's. Includes frame shed.		
	C7-192. A. Alles house, 545 D St. S.20, c. 1906. Adam Alles, a janitor from Walter, Russia, purchased the land in 1906 and was living at this address in 1913. The property remains in the Alles family. Includes frame garage, 1927.		
	C7-193. Alles Store Building, 1119 S 6th St. c. 1906. One story frame rectangular-shaped false front store building with stepped parapet wall and pent roof. Built for Adam Alles, the property was leased in 1930 to the Sinclair Refining Company for three years (see also C7-192). Includes frame garage and frame shed. Photo 11		
	C7-194. H. J. Amen house (2), 611 D St. S.18, 1921. Built for H. J. Amen (see C7-15). Includes frame garage, 1926. Photo 32, Fig. 6		
	C7-196. Rohrig-Lofink house, 635 D St. S.20, c. 1905-06. Built for himself by John H. Rohrig, the house was sold in 1909 to Phillip Lofink, a C B & Q employee from Norka, Russia. Lofink owned the property until 1948. Includes frame barn.		
	C7-197. Rohrig-Scheidt house, 645 D St. S.20, c. 1905-06. Built by Jacob Rohrig and sold in 1908 to Conrad Scheidt, a farmer from Stahl, Russia. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-198. H. Yost house (2), 1124 S 7th St. S.39, 1912. Built for Henry Yost by John Rohrig. Rented in 1914 by Henry Weber from Beideck, Russia, who was a bartender.		

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C7-199. H. Yost house (1), 701 D St. S.8, 1906. Built by John Rohrig for Henry Yost, from Norka, Russia, who lived in the house in 1914.

C7-200. J. H. Rohrig house, 715 D St. S.18, 1905. Built by John H. Rohrig, a native of Balzer, Russia, for himself. Includes frame garage and frame shed.

C7-201. J. Rohrig house, 719 D St. S.22, 1912. Built by John Rohrig, son of John H. Rohrig (see C7-200). The younger Rohrig was born in Misenmuller, Russia, and was a self-employed saloon keeper. Includes frame garage.

C7-202. C. Fritzler house, 725 D St. S.18, between 1903 and 1914. Rented in 1914 by Carl Fritzler, a clerk from Magee and Deemer who was born in Grimm, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-203. G. Beck house, 1120 S 8th St. S.18, 1929. Built for George and Elizabeth Beck by George Beck. Includes frame garage.

C7-204. Miller house, 805 D St. S.18, 1924. Includes frame garage.

C7-205. A. C. Loos house, 809 D St. S.20, between 1920 and 1928; addition, 1935. Includes frame garage, 1936.

C7-206. J. Schwartz house, 819 D St. S.18, 1925. Includes frame garage.

C7-207. Frame house, 827 D St. S.18, between 1903 and 1928. Includes frame barn.

C7-208. C. Gabel house, 835 D St. S.18, 1923. Built for C. Gabel by G. Shoemaker. Includes frame garage.

C7-209. J. Bruntz house, 845 D St. S.20, 1925. Includes frame garage and frame shed. Photo 39

C7-210. A. Engelbracht house, 828 D St. S.18, 1905. Built for himself by German carpenter August Engelbracht. Includes frame garage.

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	C7-211. Tyler-Lewis house, 820 D St. S.20, pre-1883; probably c. 1875 moved to present site in 1890. Purchased in 1883 by William H. Tyler for his family (see C7-1). The house (see fig. 10) was located at 1046 S 8th St. and moved in 1890 to 820 D St., the present site, to make way for construction of the Tyler house at 808 D. English stone cutter Edwin Lewis and Fred Lewis, a harness maker for Harpham Bros., lived in the house from 1895 to 1910 or later. Includes frame shed. Fig. 7	7	49
	C7-212. J. Peterson house, 1026 S 8th St. S.41, c. 1905-06. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-213. J. Gettman house, 1020 S 8th St. S.41, c. 1908-09. Built by John Rohrig for C B & Q switchman John Gettman, who was born in Frank, Russia. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-214. H. Hoffman house, 1016 S 8th St. S.42, 1913. Built by Henry Hoffman of Frank, Russia, a section foreman for the C B & Q. Includes frame garage, 1935.		
	C7-215. D. Roth house, 1008 S 8th St. S.42, 1913. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-216. C. Strasheim house, 1000 S 8th St. S.27, 1913. Built for Conrad Strasheim of Frank Chutor, Russia, by Carl Klotz. The house remained in the Strasheim family until the 1960's. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-217. G. J. Stroh house, 827 E St. S.20, between 1903 and 1910.		
	C7-218. W. Weber house, 835-837 E St. S.41, 1905. Photo 36		
	C7-219. Frame house, 1001/1003 S 9th St. S.20, between 1903 and 1928; possibly c. 1915.		
	C7-220. Frame house, 1009/1011 S 9th St. S.20, between 1903 and 1928; possibly c. 1915.		
	C7-221. Frame house, 1017/1019 S 9th St. S.20, between 1903 and 1928; possibly c. 1915.		
	C7-222. Frame house, 1025/1027 S 9th St. S.20, between 1903 and 1928; possibly c. 1915.		

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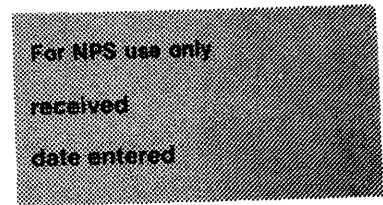
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	C7-223. Frame house, 925 S 9th St.	S.48,	pre-1891.		
	C7-224. Frame house, 933 S 9th St.	S.18,	possibly c. 1910.		
	C7-225. A. Wambold house, 943 S 9th St.	S.30,	1917. Built by Fred Young for Andrew Wambold of Dietel, Russia.		
	C7-226. A. Wambold Duplex, 830-832 E St.	S.46,	c. 1923-24.		
	C7-227. Wambold Store, 824 E St.	S.18,	1914. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-228. J. Blum House, 816 E St.	S.18,	1920. Built by J. J. Wagner for John Blum.		
	C7-229. J. J. Wagner house, 942 S 8th St.	S.20,	1917. Built for himself by carpenter Jacob-Jaska Wagner. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-230. J. Spomer house, 938 S 8th St.	S.20,	1917. Built by J. J. Wagner and sold in 1918 to railroad laborer Jacob Meng. In 1919 Meng sold the house to John Spomer. It remained in the Spomer family for over 60 years.		
	C7-231. Butz-Schafer house, 930 S 8th St.	S.22,	1908. Built by Alexander Butz. Owned in 1914 by Henry Schafer of Frank, Russia. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-232. A. Butz house, 924 S 8th St.	S.22,	1907. Built and occupied by Alexander Butz, a self-employed saloon keeper from Beideck, Russia. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-233. K. Butz house, 920 S 8th St.	S.39,	1914.		
	C7-234. J. Reider house, 910 S 8th St.	S.18,	pre-1914. In 1914 the house was moved several feet north when Fred Schneider added a foundation and basement. Rented in 1914 by carpenter John Reider of Frank, Russia. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-235. J. Schneider house, 906 S 8th St.	S.18,	1920. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-236. A. Holtz house, 900 S 8th St.	S.18,	1929. Built by W. G. Prisllagar for A. Holtz.		

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C7-237. T. Volz house, 813 F St. S.25, c. 1908-09. Built by John Heiselrater for Tommie Voltz. In 1913 the house was occupied by Conrad Voltz, a city streets laborer from Frank, Russia.

C7-238. J. Ulrich House, 815 F Street. S.22, 1911. Built by Egils for Jacob Ulrich (Uhrig?), a C B & Q employee.

C7-239. J. H. Heinz house, 825 F St. S.36, between 1903 and 1913. Occupied in 1913 by Jacob H. Heinz, a driver for Grand Union Tea Co. who was born in Bangert, Russia. Includes frame garage, 1921.

C7-240. Reider house, 835 F St. S.17, c. 1915-16. Includes frame garage.

C7-241. Frame house, 843 F St. S.31.

C7-242. A. Horst house, 911 S 9th St. S.22, 1916. Built by J. J. Wagner by A. Horst.

C7-243. P. Georg house, 917 S 9th St. S.22, c. 1919-20. Built by Gotfried Schuman for Peter Georg.

C7-244. C. Hock house, 1001 S 6th St. S.22, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by self-employed shoe maker Conrad Hock who was born in Frank, Russia.

C7-245. J. Sell house, 1011 S 6th St. S.18, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by Jacob Sell, a city laborer from Frank, Russia.

C7-246. D. Sell house, 1015 S 6th St. S.22, c. 1907-08. Built by David Sell for himself. Sell, who was born in Frank, Russia, was a laborer for the Lincoln Gas Company. Includes frame garage.

C7-247. H. Holtze house, 1017 S 6th St. 12, 1886. Built and occupied by contractor Henry Holtze.

C7-248. J. J. Stroh house, 1025 S 6th St. S.20, pre-1903. Owned from 1910 to 1913, and probably longer, by local insurance and immigration agent, Jacob J. Stroh. Stroh was born in Franker Chutter, Russia, and lived in the house with his wife and three children, having moved from 345 E Street (not extant). Includes two frame garages.

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	C7-249. Dorr-Lebsack house, 1035 S 6th St. S27, c. 1895. Built for blacksmith August Dorr and sold to Adolph Lebsack in 1906. Lebsack, who was born in Franker Chutter, Russia, was a dry goods merchant in the South Bottoms.				
	C7-250. G. Alles house, 522 D St. S.20, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by laborer George Alles, who was born in Walter, Russia. Includes frame garage, 1937.				
	C7-251. J. Amen house, 510 D St. S.25, c. 1910. Built by self-employed laborer Jacob Amen of Frank, Russia. Photo 3				
	C7-252. C. Bastron house, 508 D St. S.20, pre-1903. Rented in 1913 by Conrad Bastron, a carpenter from Frank, Russia, and George and Daniel Jordan. The barn on the site was demolished in 1958. Photo 3				
	C7-253. A. J. Yost house, 502 D St. S.22, 1906. Built for himself by A. J. Yost. Owned in 1913 by Conrad Eirich, a car inspector for the C B & Q from Kukus, Russia. A chicken coop stood on the property until after 1950. Photo 3				
	C7-254. Frame house, 1024 S 5th St. S.12, between 1903 and 1928. Includes frame garage.				
	C7-255. Frame house, 1012 S 5th St. S.8, between 1903 and 1928.				
	C7-256. Reider-Benner house, 501 E St. S.36, between 1903 and 1910. Rented in 1910 by German-Russian carpenter John Reider, his wife and daughter. Owned in 1913 by city laborer George Benner of Walter, Russia. Benner rented to Jacob Hill, a laborer from Frank, Russia, who worked for Borth Flour Mill, and city laborer John Derr from Watler.				
	C7-257. A. Beuthner house, 515 E St. S.37, pre-1903. Owned and occupied in 1910 by self-employed shoemaker August Beuthner, his wife Maria who were both Germans born in Russia, and their daughter. In 1913 the house was rented by C B & Q employees Henry Stumpf, a car cleaner from Wahnberg, Russia, and George Stumpf, a bag handler from Wahnberg.				
	C7-258. J. Kaiser house, 517 E St. S.25, between 1907 and 1913. Occupied in 1913 by carpenter John Kaiser of Balzer, Russia, and Conrad Sell of Frank, Russia, a C B & Q car repairer.				

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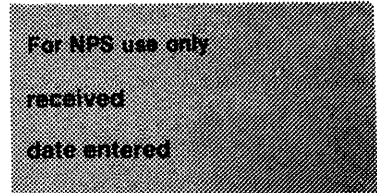
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	C7-259. Frame house, 519 E St. S.20, between 1903 and 1928. Includes frame garage.	7	53
	C7-260. Frame house, 519 1/2 E St. S.11, between 1903 and 1928.		
	C7-261. Frame house, 529 E St. S.7.		
	C7-262. Frame house, 945 S 6th St. S.18, between 1903 and 1928. Includes frame garage, 1934.		
	C7-263. C. Reider house, 939 S 6th St. S.18, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by Conrad Reider from Frank, Russia, a laborer for Cloce Brick. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-264. G. Wertz house, 937 S 6th St. S.20, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by George Wertz, a car inspector for the C B & Q from Beideck, Russia.		
	C7-265. J. Wiederspan house, 935 S 6th St. S.18, between 1903 and 1910. Owned and occupied in 1910 by German Russians Maria and Jacob Wiederspan, a self-employed tailor and suit cleaner, and their four children. In 1913, the house was owned by laborer Jacob Amend from Walter, Russia. The barn on the property was demolished c. 1950. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-266. P. Pabst house, 925 S 6th St. S.18, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by Peter Pabst, a plumber from Beideck, Russia. The house left the Pabst family in 1953, at which time the barn on the property was still standing. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-267. J. P. Dreith house, 923/921 S 6th St. S.22, 1905. Built by Weber Bros. for J. P. Dreith.		
	C7-268. Frame commercial building, 535 F St. S.55, between 1903 and 1928; probably c. 1905. One story frame irreuglar-shaped store building, false-front, attached garage.		
	C7-269. Commercial building, 505 F St. S.8.		
	C7-270. H. C. Friedrich house, 840 F St. S.20, 1907. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-271. Frame house, 826, 828 F St. S.26, between 1891 and 1903. Includes frame garage, 1923.		

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	C7-272. Frame house, 820 F St. S.20, between 1891 and 1903. Includes frame garage.				
	C7-273. Brick house, 812 F St. S.52, pre-1891. Includes frame garage, 1921.				
	C7-274. Frame house, 800 F St. S.30, between 1903 and 1928.				
	C7-275. Frame house, 840 S 8th St. S.7.				
	C7-276. Bing-Moser house, 826 S 8th St. S.63, c. 1886. Built by carpenter Jonathan R. Bing. Occupied in 1890 by carriage maker R. J. Moser.				
	C7-277. Park School, 714 F St. 1926. Two story, brick and concrete U-shaped building with flat roof and parapet wall. Front facades feature entrance pavilions and an abundance of Classical detailing including concrete wall pilasters, entablature, door surrounds and broken pediment. Rectangular shaped window openings with lintel hoods. The original building on this site was the three story yellow brick Park School. The school was destroyed by fire and the present building constructed by contractor Ernest Rohahr and Sons. Photo 18				
	C7-278. Frame house, 536 F St. S.12, pre-1913. Rented in 1913 by Adam Klippert from Walter, Russia, a carpenter for G. Bemer, and Alex Lui, a boiler maker for the C B & Q from Schilling, Russia.				
	C7-279. A. Klippert house, 534 F St. S.27. Includes frame garage.				
	C7-280. W. Wilke house, 530 F St. S.19, between 1891 and 1900. Occupied in 1900 by German grocer W. Wilke. Rented in 1913 by C B & Q carpenter Friederich Mantz from Kolb, Russia, and Casper Drupp, a fireman for the Lincoln Hotel, from Frank, Russia. Includes frame garage.				
	C7-281. J. Herman house, 528 F St. S.18, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by self-employed teamster John Herman from Neu Mariental, Russia. Includes frame garage.				
	C7-282. G. B. Hill house, 508 F St. S.37, c. 1900. Owned and occupied until 1933 by Marry B. and George B. Hill. Hill was a self-employed tailor from Walter, Russia.				

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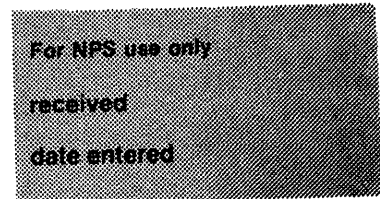
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	C7-286. J. R. Webster house, 726 S 7th St.	S.37, c. 1881.	55
	C7-287. Frame house, 704 G St.	S.18, c. 1909.	
	C7-288. Bassler-Lehr house, 708 G St.	S.8, c. 1909. Built by Willis J. Bassler. Sold to Jacob Lehr, a German-Russian, who owned the house from 1922 to 1938. A barn was still on the site in 1979.	
	C7-289. Frame house, 710 G St.	S.37, c. 1909.	
	C7-290. Apartment building, 720 G St.	New construction.	
	C7-291. Apartment building, 728 G St.	New construction.	
	C7-292. Frame house, 730 G St.	S.12, pre-1891. Includes frame garage.	
	C7-293. G. Scharton house, 732 G St.	S.12, pre-1891. Occupied in 1913 by Lincolnite George Scharton, whose parents were Germans from Russia. Scharton was a florist for C. H. Frey.	
	C7-294. Frame house, 745 S 8th St.	S.12, pre-1891.	
	C7-295. Frame house, 742 S 8th St.	S.19, between 1903 and 1928; possibly c. 1905.	
	C7-296. Brick house, 744 S 8th St.	S.37, c. 1890; addition 1922. Possibly built for Dr. Chas. Hullhorst. 1922 addition made by T. Albright. Includes frame garage. Photo 47	
	C7-312. Fleming-Schafer house, 444 A St.	S.18, 1910. Built by Showalter and Naracoug for James C. Fleming. Owned in 1913 by self-employed tailor Conrad Schafer from Denhof, Russia. Includes frame garage and frame shed.	
	C7-313. H. Blibz house, 442 A St.	S.18, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by Heinrich Blibz, a carpenter from Balzer, Russia. Includes frame shed.	
	C7-314. Cram-Haberman house, 436 A St.	S.37, 1908. Built by John Cram for himself. Owned in 1913 by self-employed stone mason Henry Haberman who rented to Jacob Keller, a harness maker. Haberman and Keller were both born in Balzer, Russia.	

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	C7-315. B. Werts house, 426 A St. S.18, c. 1921-22. Built by H. Ostermiller for Bev. Werts. Includes frame garage.	7	56
	C7-316. F. Wendt house, 408 A St. S.35, between 1903 and 1910. Occupied in 1910 by self-employed stone mason Fred Wendt. Includes frame garage, 1939.		
	C7-317. G. Schumacher house, 402 A St. S.22, c. 1913-1914. Built for himself by Gottfried Schumacher, a carpenter for Eschey Construction Co. who was born in Balzer, Russia. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-318. H. Vogel house, 346 A St. S.20, 1921. Includes frame garage and frame coop.		
	C7-319. F. Bastran house, 324 A St. S.18, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by Friderich Bastran, a carpenter for Parks Construction who was born in Frank, Russia. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-320. Frame house, 322 A St. S.20, between 1903 and 1928. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-321. P. Grenemeier house (1), 310 A St. S.18, 1940. Built for Peter Grenemeier by Henry Blitz, probably with the help of George Schumacher. Includes frame garage and two frame sheds. Fig. 6		
	C7-322. P. Grenemeier house (2), 302 A St. S.18, 1940. See C7-322. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-329. Stucco house, 315 B St. S.7, between 1903 and 1928; possibly c. 1905. Includes frame garage, frame garage and frame barn, 1935.		
	C7-330. K. Hock house, 319 B St. S.1, 1926. Built for Konrad Hock by H. J. Amen and carpenter Jacob Berkheim.		
	C7-331. Frame house, 321 B St. S.2, between 1903 and 1928.		
	C7-332. J. Sell house, 325 B St. S.8, between 1903 and 1928. Owned in 1913 by Jacob Sell, a track repairer for the C B & Q from Frank, Russia.		

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	C7-333. H. Christel house, 327 B St. S.8, c. 1912. Built for Heinrich (Henry) Christel, a laborer for the C B & Q, who was born in Kolb, Russia. Includes frame garage.	7	57
	C7-334. Frame house, 343 B St. S.11, between 1903 and 1928. Photo 52		
	C7-335. Cram-Fuss house, 401 B St. S.37, c. 1907-08. Built for himself by John Cram. Owned in 1913 by Eva Fuss, a housewife from Walter, Russia. Includes frame garage and frame barn. Photo 12		
	C7-336. J. Harres house, 409 B St. S.18, c. 1915-16. Built for Jacob Harres by George Robertson. Includes frame garage and frame shed.		
	C7-337. Frame house, 425 B St. S.18, between 1903 and 1928; possibly c. 1905.		
	C7-338. G. Beck house, 431 B St. S.37, Includes frame garage.		
	C7-339. H. Uhrig house, 443 B St. S.38, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by Heinrich Uhrig, a laborer for the Gas Co. from Frank, Russia. Includes frame coop.		
	C7-340. Frame house, 445 B St. New construction.		
	C7-341. D. Fuss house, 446 B St. S.20, between 1903 and 1913. Rented in 1913 by C B & Q laborer David Fuss from Frank, Russia. Includes frame shed.		
	C7-342. W. Beckmann house, 438 B St. S.22, c. 1890. Probably built for Wilhelm Beckman. Rented in 1913 by Jacob Hoff, a laborer at the Butler Creamery from Frank, Russia. Includes frame shed. Frame house, 438 B St. (rear). S.2, post-1903.		
	C7-343. F. W. Rische house, 426 B St. S.18, c. 1906-07. Built for himself by F. W. Rische. Owned in 1913 by laborer Conrad Miller from Frank, Russia. Includes frame barn.		
	C7-344. E. P. Holmes house, 422 B St. S.37, c. 1890. Built by Ed. P. Holmes. Rented in 1913 to Conrad Rothe from Balanda, Russia, who was a car repairer for the C B & Q. Includes frame barn.		

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C7-345. Frame house, 410 B St. S.7, between 1903 and 1928. Includes frame garage and frame barn.

C7-346. Frame house, 400 B St. S.37, pre-1903. Includes frame garage and frame coop. Photo 16

C7-347. C. Koeler house, 346 B St. S.8, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by Conrad Koeler, a laborer from Lincoln Paint and Calk Co. who was born in Balzer, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-348. P. Scheidl house, 336 B St. S.34, Includes frame garage.

C7-349. A. Scheidt house, 334 B St. S.8, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by Alex Scheidt, a laborer for the Gas Co. He rented to Adam Scheidt, a cleaner for a hardware company. Both men were born in Stahl, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-350. G. Kroh house, 328 B St. S.8, between 1903 and 1913. Rented in 1913 by George Kroh, a C B & Q laborer from Grim, Russia.

C7-351. Frame house, 326 B St. S.8, between 1903 and 1928. Includes frame shed.

C7-352. J. Reigert house, 322 B St. S.8.

C7-353. G. Riedel house, 318 B St. S.21, 1921. Built by W. H. Harm for George Riedel. Includes frame shed.

C7-354. C. Walter house, 300 B St. S.7, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by Conrad Watler, a carpenter for a planing mill from Brumnenthal, Russia.

C7-355. Frame house, 244 B St. S.20, between 1903 and 1928. Includes two frame sheds.

C7-356. Frame house, 242 B St. S.12, between 1903 and 1928. Includes frame garage.

C7-357. G. Conrad house, 238 B St. S.7, between 1903 and 1913. Rented in 1913 by laborer Gotlieb Conrad from Gebel, Russia. Includes frame shed.

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	C7-359. H. H. Alles house, 1225 S 2nd St. S.35, 1940. Includes frame shed.	7	59
	C7-360. Frame house, 144-146 B St. S.45, between 1903 and 1928. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-362. Frame house, 1230 S 1st St. S.8, between 1903 and 1928. Includes frame shed.		
	C7-363. Frame house, 816 S 1st St. S.1, between 1903 and 1928.		
	C7-364. F. Kaiser house, 103 G St. S.20, pre-1903. Owned and occupied in 1910 by Fred and Mary Kaiser and their five children. Kaiser was a self-employed shoemaker from Balzer, Russia. In 1913 Peter Filbert, a C B & Q boilermaker from Schilling, Russia, also lived here.		
	C7-365. C. Miller house, 107 G St. S.1, pre-1903. Owned in 1913 by Conrad Miller, a C B & Q window cleaner from Beideck, Russia.		
	C7-366. J. Volin house, 111 G St. S.8, c. 1891. Probably built by Joseph Volin. Rented in 1913 by Henry Zeig, a bag man for the C B & Q from Balzer, Russia. Includes frame coop.		
	C7-367. J. B. Miller house, 113 G St. S.20, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by C B & Q janitor J. B. Miller. Laborer Balzer Wertz boarded at this address. Both men were from Beideck, Russia. Includes two frame sheds.		
	C7-368. Duplex, 103 C St. New construction.		
	C7-369. Frame house, 125 C St. S.8, between 1903 and 1928.		
	C7-370. Frame house, 139 C St. S.37, between 1903 and 1928. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-371. Brick house, 1201 S 2nd St. S.20, between 1903 and 1928; possibly c. 1907. Includes frame garage and frame back house.		
	C7-372. J. P. Junger house, 201 C St. S.8, between 1903 and 1928. Owned in 1913 by John Peter Junger, a round house worker for the C B & Q from Schilling, Russia.		

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C7-373. Frame house, 207 C St. S.22, between 1903 and 1928.

C7-374. H. Gropp house, 209 C St. S.7, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by janitor Heinrich Gropp from Balzer, Russia. Renting were two C B & Q employees from Balzer, Jacob Becker, a boilermaker, and John Keller. Includes frame garage.

C7-375. Frame house, 221 C St. S.20, between 1903 and 1913. Rented in 1913 by Heinrich Zeig and Heinrich Scheck, both C B & Q roundhouse workers from Balzar, Russia.

C7-376. Frame house, 225 C St. S.37, between 1903 and 1928; possibly c. 1910. Includes frame garage and frame coop.

C7-377. Frame house, 245 C St. S.8, between 1903 and 1928; possibly c. 1910.

C7-378. J. Wagner house, 305 C St. S.18, between 1903 and 1910. Owned and occupied in 1910 by German Russians John and Sofie Wagner and their three children. Wagner was a carpenter and his wife a washer woman. In 1913 the house was owned by George Lenhardt, a C B & Q car repairer from Frank, Russia.

C7-379. Jacob Hofferber house, 319 C St. S.37, c. 1905-06. Built for himself by Jacob Hofferber, a janitor for the Banway Co. from Frank, Russia.

C7-380. Frame house, 325 C St. S.37, moved to this location in 1957.

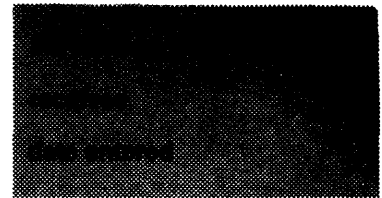
C7-381. John Hofferber house, 337 C St. S.20, between 1903 and 1910; addition 1930. Probably built for John Hofferber. Owned in 1913 by John Lebsack, a tailor from Frank, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-382. J. Schafer house, 345 C St. S.22, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by Jacob Schafer, a C B & Q car inspector from Franker Chutter, Russia.

C7-383. Frame house, 401 C St. S.47, pre-1903. Includes frame garage.

C7-384. H. Lutze house, 409 C St. S.18. Includes two frame garages and frame shed.

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C7-385. H. Heusen house, 425 C St. S.18, pre-1900. Owned from 1900 to 1913 by carpenter Heinrich (Henry) Heusen from Norka, Russia, his wife, eight sons, a daughter and a niece. The house was still in the Heusen family in 1937.

C7-386. C. Amen house, 427 C St. S.20, between 1903 and 1913. Rented in 1913 by carpenter Conrad Amen from Frank, Russia. Includes two frame garages.

C7-387. A. Schreiber house, 429 C St. S.35, 1928. Includes frame garage.

C7-388. Frame house, 447 C St. S.20, between 1903 and 1928. Includes frame garage.

C7-389. H. Hoff house, 446 C St. S.37, pre-1903. Owned in 1913 by Heinrich Hoff, a carpenter for Greg Contractors from Frank, Russia. Includes frame garage, 1936.

C7-390. Betz-Helzer house, 444 C St. S.20, between 1905 and 1912. Built by Andreas Betz and sold in 1912 to Conrad Helzer. Helzer was born in Norka, Russia, and was a track repairer for the C B & Q. Includes frame garage, 1932.

C7-391. J. Albert house, 440 C St. S.37, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by Jacob Albert, a trucker for the C B & Q from Walter Chutter, Russia. Albert rented to C B & Q car repairer William Eigler from Denhof, Russia.

C7-392. Frame house, 420 C St. S.18, between 1903 and 1926. Includes frame garage, 1926.

C7-393. G. Lusz house, 410 C St. S.37, between 1903 and 1910. Owned and occupied in 1910 by German-Russian carpenter George Lusz, his wife Maria, his mother, and their four children. Owned in 1913 by self employed stone mason George Haberman from Balzer, Russia. Includes frame shed.

C7-394. Amen-Frank house, 404 C St. S.37, between 1904 and 1910. Built by Henry Amen and sold to Heinrich (Henry) Frank in 1910. Frank was a blacksmith for the C B & Q who was born in Frank, Russia. Includes frame garage.

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C7-395. C. Hoff house, 346 C St. S.33, between 1903 and 1910. Owned and occupied in 1910 by Conrad and Katharina Hoff with their three children. Hoff was a carpenter from Franker Chutter, Russia.

C7-396. K. Lebsack house, 336 C St. S.18, pre-1903. Owned in 1913 by housewife Katie Lebsack from Frank, Russia.

C7-397. J. Amend house, 330 C St. S.9, c. 1901; addition 1920. Built by laborer Jacob Amend who sold the property in 1910 to Jacob Bauer. In 1913 it was rented by Jacob Derr, a laborer from Micheldorf, Russia. The house remained in the Bauer family until 1951. Photo 49

C7-398. H. Koch house, 328 C St. S.20, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by laborer Heinrich Koch from Kolb, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-399. Frame house, 320 C St. S.18, between 1903 and 1928.

C7-400. H. Bastron house, 300 C St. S.18, 1922. Built by George Ostermiller for H. Bastron. Photo 4

C7-401. H. Bauer house, 234 C St. S.7, between 1903 and 1913. Rented in 1913 by laborer Heinrich Bauer from Friedenfeld, Russia.

C7-402. C. Kramp house, 226 C St. S.18, between 1903 and 1910. Owned in 1910 by German-Russian carpenter Charles Kramp and his Illinois-born wife, Lise.

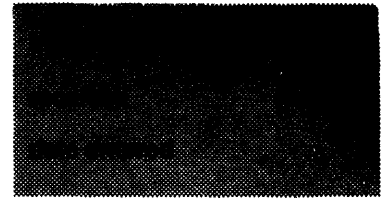
C7-403. A. Gardner house, 214 C St. S.7, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by widow Aplania Gardner from Roschstatt, Russia. She rented to Heinrich Graf, a laborer for the C B & Q from Dobrinka, Russia.

C7-404. J. Brediger house, 210 C St. S.2, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by laborer John Brediger from Hiltman, Russia. Includes two frame sheds.

C7-405. J. Junger house, 208 C St. S.8, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by C B & Q laborer Jacob Junger from Schilling, Russia.

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C7-406. Frame house, 206 C St. S.17, between 1920 and 1928. Includes frame garage and frame garage. Photo 53

C7-407. Frame house, 144 C St. S.36, between 1903 and 1928. Includes frame garage.

C7-408. H. Dietrich house, 136 C St. S.20, 1921. The land with a three-room house on it was purchased in 1914 by painter Henry Dietrich from Balzer, Russia. In 1921 Dietrich hired contractors Schumacher and Blitz to build a five room house with a sleeping porch and basement. For many years a barn and chicken house stood on the back corner of the lot. Since 1945 the house has served as the parsonage for the First German Church (B7-27). Includes frame garage.

C7-409. Frame house, 124 C St. S.18, Includes frame garage.

C7-410. D. Schmunk house, 118 C St. S.18, c. 1930-31. Built by Henry Grasmick for Dave Schmunk. Includes frame garage.

C7-411. H. Stroh house, 112 C St. S.18, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by Heinrich Stroh, a track repairer for the C B & Q from Franker Chutter, Russia. Includes frame garage, 1928 and frame barn.

C7-412. H. Stroh house (2), 108 C St. S.37, c. 1912. Built by Henry Stroh and owned by him from 1912-1920. Rented in 1913 to two C B & Q employees, George Getman, a track repairer from Frank, Russia, and George Wertz, a roundhouse worker from Beideck.

C7-413. Frame house, 102 G St. S.36, pre-1903; possibly c. 1885. Includes frame barn.

C7-414. Frame house, 830 S 1st St. S.18, moved to this site post-1977.

C7-415. H. Worster house, 101 D St. S.13, c. 1920. Includes frame garage, frame shed and frame coop.

C7-416. Frame house, 109 D St. S.20, between 1903 and 1928. Includes frame coop.

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C7-417. Grunemeier-Yakel house, 119 D St. S.8, between 1916 and 1920. Probably built by George Grunemeier who sold the house to Jacob Yakel in 1920. Yakel owned the house until the 1960's. Includes frame garage.

C7-418. Frame house, 123 D St. S.12, between 1903 and 1928. Includes frame garage.

C7-419. Frame house, 125 D St. S.12, between 1903 and 1913. Rented in 1913 by blacksmith Heinrich Mohrlang from Walter, Russia, and George Fun, a C B & Q track repairer from Frank, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-420. M. Harris house, 141 D St. S.18, c. 1925. Includes frame garage.

C7-421. J. P. Scheidt house, 145 D St. S.20, 1906. Built for himself by John P. Scheidt. Owned in 1913 by C B & Q laborer Conrad Kniss from Norka, Russia. Includes frame coop and frame garage.

C7-422. B. Spomer house, 203 D St. S.18, 1922. Built by Henry Ostermiller for Balthaser Spomer. Includes frame garage.

C7-423. M. Wertz house, 209 D St. S.18, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by housewife Maria Wertz, from Norka, Russia. Includes frame garage. Photo 6

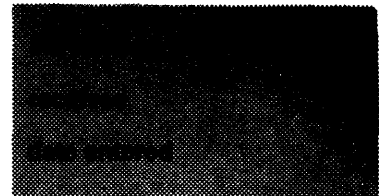
C7-424. H. B. Durham house (1), 219 D St. S.59, c. 1912. One of three houses built by Harry B. Durham as rental units. Rented in 1913 by city laborer Gotlieb Lambel from Laub, Russia, and tailor Baltaser Spomer from Beideck, Russia. Includes frame barn. Photo 6

C7-425. H. B. Durham house (2), 223 D St. S.20, c. 1912. One of three houses built by Harry B. Durham as rental units. Rented in 1913 by Heinrich Wertz from Beideck, Russia, who was a fireman for Frey's Greenhouse. Includes frame garage. Photo 6

C7-426. H. B. Durham house (3), 227 D St. S.20, c. 1912. One of three houses built by Harry B. Durham as rental units. Rented in 1913 by C B & Q boilermaker Jacob Dam from Schilling, Russia. Photo 6

C7-427. H. J. Amen house (3), 231 D St. S.8, c. 1926-27. Includes frame garage.

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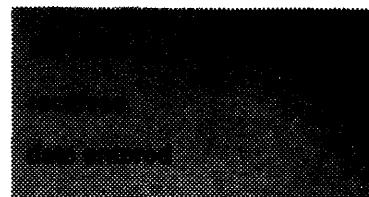
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- C7-428. H. J. Amen house (4), 235 D St. S.8, c. 1926-27.
- C7-429. Frame house, 245/243 D St. S.22, between 1903 and 1928. Includes frame garage.
- C7-430. J. Klein house, 301 D St. S.20, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by Jacob Klein, a C B & Q boilermaker from Balzer, Russia. Heinrich Weber, a C B & Q section laborer, also from Balzer, was Klein's boarder. Includes frame shed.
- C7-431. H. Kuhn house, 313 D St. S.7, between 1903 and 1913. Rented in 1913 by Heinrich Kuhn, a C B & Q laborer from Frank, Russia.
- C7-432. P. Sterkel house, 315 D St. S.8, pre-1903. Rented in 1913 by city laborer Peter Sterkel from Norka, Russia.
- C7-433. Frame house, 323 D St. S.18, pre-1903. Includes two frame garages.
- C7-434. Frame house, 341 D St. S.20, between 1903 and 1913. Rented in 1913 by two C B & Q car repairers, Alex Miller from Norka, Russia, and George Kaufman from Frank.
- C7-435. J. Geis house, 345 D St. S.20, between 1903 and 1913. Owned by laborer Jacob Geis from Walter, Russia, in 1913. Includes frame barn.
- C7-436. C. Wagner house, 405 D St. S.20, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by Conrad Wagner, a C B & Q laborer from Frank, Russia. Includes frame garage.
- C7-437. J. Diederich house, 409 D St. S.50, pre-1903; possibly c. 1880. Owned in 1913 by Johannes Diederich, an engine hustler for the C B & Q from Balzer, Russia. Includes two frame garages.
- C7-438. P. Keiser house, 413 D St. S.18, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by laborer Peter Keiser from Norka, Russia. Includes frame garage and frame shed.
- C7-439. C. Sitzman house (2), 431 D St. S.18, between 1903 and 1913. Owned by Carl Sitzman of Frank, Russia, in 1913. Includes frame garage.

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C7-440. J. Dietz house, 445 D St. S.18, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by city laborer Jacob Dietz from Walter, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-441. A. Albers house, 444 D St. S.17, c. 1929-30. Built by McLarsen for A. Albers. Includes frame garage.

C7-442. Swiggart-G. Wurm, Jr. house, 428 D St. S.37, c. 1886. Built by Joseph R. Swiggart. Acquired in 1887 by George Wurm, Sr. and Jr. In 1889 George Wurm, Sr., a German from Russia, deeded the east half of the lot (428 D St.) to his son, and George Wurm, Jr., a retail grocery merchant deeded the west half (426 D St.; C7-443) to his father. Includes frame shed.

C7-443. Swiggart-G. Wurm, Sr. house, 426 D St. S.20, c. 1886. See C7-442.

C7-444. J. Eckhardt house, 424 D St. S.60, between 1896 and 1903. Property purchased in 1896 by Jacob Eckhardt. It changed hands several times and may have been a rental house. In 1913 it was occupied by Fred Meisner, a self-employed tailor from Grim, Russia. Photo 54

C7-445. C. Sitzman house (1), 422 D St. S.32, between 1896 and 1903. Property purchased in 1896 by Conrad Sitzman. Occupied in 1913 by Maria Sitzman who was born in Frank, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-446. H. Gerlach house, 410 D St. S.18, pre-1903. Owned in 1913 by Henry Gerlach, a carpenter for Bischof Construction from Norka, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-447. Allen-Lutz house, 402 D St. S.2, 1913. Built by Adam J. Allen. Purchased within a year by George Lutz, a carpenter for Schaff Construction from Frank, Russia.

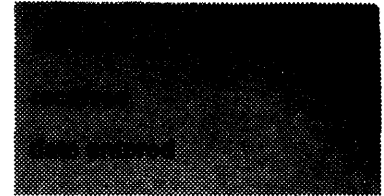
C7-448. A. Kersch house, 346 D St. S.37, c. 1900. Rented in 1913 by Andreas Kersch, a C B & Q car repairer from Husenbach, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-449. J. Greenwald house, 326 D St. S.8, 1934.

C7-450. W. Bauer house, 324 D St. S.8, 1932. Includes frame coop.

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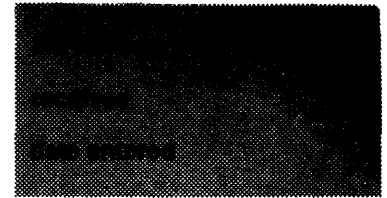
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	C7-451. G. Wiesk house, 322 D St. S.18, between 1903 and 1913. Owned by George Wiesk in 1913. Wiesk was from Krasnojarsk, Russia, and worked in the C B & Q roundhouse. Photo 34	7	67
	C7-452. Frame house, 320 D St. S.12, between 1903 and 1913; probably c. 1905. Includes frame shed.		
	C7-453. A. Lehr house, 314 D St. S.17, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by city laborer Adam Lehr from Norka, Russia.		
	C7-454. H. Rutt house, 312 D St. S.18, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by Heinrich Rutt, a C B & Q car repairer from Kolb, Russia. Includes frame barn.		
	C7-455. Frame house, 302 D St. S.36, between 1903 and 1928; possibly c. 1910.		
	C7-456. Frame house, 246 D St. S.37, moved to site in 1957.		
	C7-457. P. Spomer house, 240 D St. S.37, c. 1909.		
	C7-458. Duplex, 236 D St. S.43. New construction.		
	C7-459. Frame house, 226 D St. S.7, between 1903 and 1928; probably c. 1905. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-460. Frame house, 224 D St. S.12, between 1903 and 1928; probably c. 1910.		
	C7-461. Frame house, 204 D St. S.19, between 1903 and 1928; probably c. 1905. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-462. L. Pabst house, 1038 S 2nd St. S.20, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by Lucas Pabst of Beideck, Russia, who was a car cleaner in the C B & Q passenger yards. Includes frame shed.		
	C7-463. Frame house, 1030 S 2nd St. S.8.		
	C7-464. Frame house, 1024 S 2nd St. S.2, pre-1928; possibly pre-1900. Includes frame shed.		
	C7-466. P. Harris house, 144 D St. S.18, 1930. Built for Peter Harris by George Ostermille. Includes frame garage.		

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	C7-468. G. Schmidt house, 113 E St. S.8, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by George Schmidt, a carpenter for the C B & Q from Schilling, Russia. Includes frame garage.	7	68
	C7-469. C. Widerspahn house, 127 E St. S.8, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by Christian Widerspahn, a C B & Q car repairer from Walter, Russia. Includes frame coop.		
	C7-470. Frame house, 137 E St. S.15. Includes frame barn and frame garage.		
	C7-471. J. Amen house, 145 E St. S.19, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by C B & Q laborer Jacob Amen from Frank, Russia. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-472. A. Rohrig house, 1014 S 2nd St. S.35, 1935. Built by Adam Rohrig using lumber from two old houses, possibly one of which occupied this site and dated from c. 1903-1913. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-473. J. Hoff house, 205 E St. S.20, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by Jacob Hoff, a teamster for Thomas Coal from Frank, Russia.		
	C7-474. H. A. Bernhardt house, 209 E St. S.12, 1958 addition and remodeling. Includes frame shed and frame garage.		
	C7-475. Frame house, 213 E St. S.59. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-476. J. Getman house, 225 E St. S.8, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by John Getman, a section laborer for the C B & Q from Frank, Russia.		
	C7-477. H. Kamezell house, 235 E St. S.20, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by Heinrich Kamezell, a laborer for the Gas Co. from Frank, Russia. Includes frame shed.		
	C7-478. Grasmick-Lebsock house, 245 E St. S.20, between 1903 and 1910. Rented in 1910 by German Russian carpenter Henry Grasmick, his wife Susanna and their four children. Owned in 1913 by Jacob Lebsock, a carpenter for the C B & Q from Frank, Russia.		

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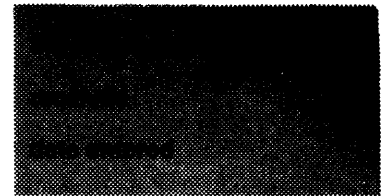


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- C7-479. P. Koch house, 303 E St. S.37, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by city laborer Peter Koch from Kolb, Russia. Renting was Friederich Koch, a plaster, also from Kolb, Russia. Includes frame garage.
- C7-480. S.J. Bernhardt house, 307 E St. S.37, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by Gas Co. laborer Jacob Bernhardt from Frank, Russia. Includes frame shed.
- C7-481. Frame house, 321 E St. S.8, between 1903 and 1928; possibly c. 1910. Includes frame garage.
- C7-482. Frame house, 331 E St. S.10, pre-1928; possibly pre-1903.
- C7-483. Frame house, 335 E St. S.37, pre-1903; possibly c. 1895. Includes frame garage and frame shed.
- C7-484. J. Stroh house, 411 E St. S.12, between 1910 and 1920. Occupied in 1920 by John Stroh.
- C7-485. H. Amend house, 423 E St. S.36, 1913. Built for Henry Amend by John Rippe. Amend rented to clerk George Bauer of Frank, Russia, and Jacob Amend, a beveler from Walter, Russia. Includes frame garage and frame summer kitchen.
- C7-486. J. Bauer house, 427 E St. S.20, pre-1903. Owned in 1913 by city laborer Jacob Bauer from Frank, Russia. Includes frame garage and frame shed.
- C7-487. Jacob Bauer house, 429 E St. S.2, c. 1900. Built by Jacob Bauer a tailor from Frank, Russia. Rented in 1913 to Heinrich Bauer, a checker for the C B & Q, from Frank, Russia. Includes frame garage, 1937. Photo 26
- C7-488. J. J. Bauer house, 431 E St. S.18, 1909. Built by Jacob J. Bauer, a train piler for the C B & Q, from Frank, Russia. Includes two frame coops.
- C7-489. K. Strasheim house, 447 E St. S.37, pre-1903. Owned in 1913 by Kasper Strasheim. Jacob Klein, a trucker for the C B & Q, boarded there. Both men were born in Frank, Russia.
- C7-490. Frame house, 450 E St. S.8, between 1903 and 1928. Currently the Ukranian Orthodox Church of the Three Saints.

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C7-491. H. Bauer house, 446 E St. S.20, c. 1904; addition 1931. Occupied in 1905 by Henry Bauer. Rented in 1913 by Jacob B. Strackbein a yardman for Giesler Coal Co. who was born in Schilling, Russia. Photo 40

C7-492. G. Bauer house, 436 E St. S.18, 1908. Built by George Bauer. Rented in 1913 to Jacob Lebsock, from Frank, Russia, who was a grocery clerk for J. J. Lebsock. Includes frame garage.

C7-493. G. Strasheim house, 430 E St. S.37, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by George Strasheim, a coal and grocery dealer from Franker Chutter, Russia. Includes frame garage and frame coop.

C7-494. Frame house, 426 E St. S.37, between 1903 and 1928. Includes frame barn and frame garage.

C7-495. M. Lebsock house, 416 E St. S.37, pre-1903. Owned in 1913 by housewife Marikatrina Lebsack from Frank, Russia.

C7-496. A. Alles house, 404 E St. S.20, pre-1903. Rented in 1913 by carpenter Adam Alles from Walter, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-497. Rathe-Walter house, 346 E St. S.20, pre-1903. Rented in 1910 by German-Russian grocer Edward Rather, his wife and son. Owned in 1913 by city laborer Adam Walter from Walter, Russia.

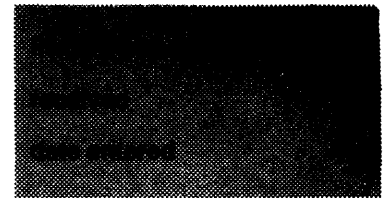
C7-498. G. Hoff house, 342 E St. S.20, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by George Hoff, a boiler maker for the C B & Q from Frank, Russia. Includes frame shed.

C7-499. Lebsack-Geis house, 334 E St. S.20, pre-1903. Originally four rooms. Small room was added for use as a summer kitchen. Basement was added, and summer kitchen converted to a bathroom. Rented in 1913 by C B & Q car repairer Henry Lebsack from Frank, Russia. Owned for many subsequent years by the Geis family. Includes frame garage, 1939.

C7-500. P. Grass house, 332 E St. S.8, c.1900. Owned in 1913 by Peter Grass, a C B & Q car repairer who was born in Stahl, Russia. Includes frame barn. Photo 29

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C7-501. C. Peif house, 328 E St. S.8, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by Conrad Peif, a teamster for Strasheim and Bernhardt who was born in Frank, Russia. Photo 29

C7-502. G. Amend house, 326 E St. S.8. Includes frame shed.

C7-503. Frame house, 318 E St. S.19, pre-1903. Includes frame garage.

C7-504. Bender house, 304 E St. S.37, pre-1900. Owned in 1900 by German-Russian grocer Henry Bender and his wife Kate. Owned in 1913 by Peter Arschenbresser, a C B & Q yard laborer from Norka, Russia. The house later served as grocer Bernhardt's family home.

C7-505. Frame house, 302 E St. S.36, pre-1903.

C7-506. Frame house, 246 E St. S.60, between 1903 and 1928.

Frame house, (rear), 246 E St. S.59, between 1903 and 1928.

C7-507. H. J. Grasmick house, 242 E St. S.7, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by carpenter H. J. Grasmick from Balzer, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-508. Frame house, 228 E St. S.18, moved onto site in 1947. Includes frame garage, frame coop and frame shed.

C7-509. Frame house, 220 E St. S.18, between 1903 and 1928. Includes frame garage, two frame sheds.

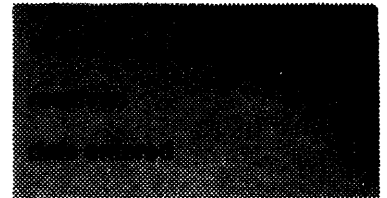
C7-510. J. Hermoni house, 944 S 2nd St. S.11, pre-1903. Owned by C B & Q yard houser Jacob Hermoni whose renter of the same name was a C B & Q carpenter. Both men were born in Karitz, Russia. Includes frame shed.

C7-511. P. Maul house, 940 S 2nd St. S.11, pre-1903. Rented in 1913 by C B & Q car repairer Peter Maul from Schilling, Russia. Includes frame shed.

C7-512. A. A. Otto house, 938 S 2nd St. S.11, between 1890 and 1900; addition 1912. Includes frame shed.

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C7-513. O. Robertson house, 934 S 2nd St. S.11, c. 1900. Built for Otis Robertson, a railroad trucker. Includes frame garage.

C7-514. P. Brum house, 146 E St. S.18, 1936. Built for P. Brum by K. Donis. Includes frame garage.

C7-515. Frame house, 140 E St. S.8, between 1903 and 1928. Includes frame shed.

C7-516. C. Bartuly house, 136 E St. S.20, between 1903 and 1913. Rented in 1913 by teamster Carl Bartuly from Balzer, Russia.

C7-517. D. Andreas house, 130 E St. S.20, pre-1903, brick veneer. Rented in 1913 by David Andreas, a C B & Q section laborer from Wahnburg, Russia. Includes frame garage, 1936, frame coop and frame shed.

C7-518. D. Mauter house, 106 E St. S.17, between 1903 and 1913. Rented in 1913 by David Mauter, an engine hustler for the C B & Q from Schilling, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-519. G. Lebsock house, 104 E St. S.37, 1911. Includes frame garage.

C7-520. J. B. Strackbine store, 135 F St. S.16, 1929. One story brick store building, rectangular-shaped in plan, stepped parapet roof, rectangular-shaped window openings. Includes frame garage.

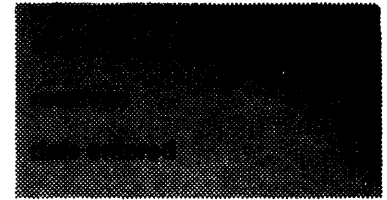
C7-521. Frame house, 145 F St. S.11, between 1903 and 1928. Includes frame garage, 1930.

C7-522. H. J. Amen Grocery, 201 F St. c. 1918. One story frame store building, rectangular-shaped in plan, brick-front (new), central entry, large storefront windows. The site of the grocery stores of Henry F. Bruse (1888-1892), Conrad Bauer (1892-1902) and H. J. Amen (1902-present; store closed, property still in Amen family). The original store building burned and was rebuilt by Amen in 1918. Includes frame garage. Photo 15

C7-523. Frame house, 209-11 F St. S.18, pre-1903. Rented in 1913 by Peter Barth, a C B & Q laborer, Michael Koch, a city laborer, both from Kolb, Russia, and Wilhelm Wiedeman, a C B & Q laborer from Denhof, Russia. Includes frame barn and frame coop.

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C7-524. C. Zeiler house, 219 F St. S.20, pre-1903. Owned in 1913 by city laborer Conrad Zeiler from Frank, Russia.

C7-525. J. Harres house, 225 F St. S.8, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by Jacob Harres from Schilling, Russia, a car piler for the C B & Q. Includes frame garage. Photo 28, Fig. 5

C7-526. P. Graff house, 229 F St. S.8, between 1903 and 1910. Owned in 1910 by Peter Graff, an engine hustler for the C B & Q from Schilling, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-527. C. Reider house, 237 F St. S.8, pre-1903. Owned by Conrad Reider. Rented in 1913 to laborer Henry Walter from Walter, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-528. Barthuli house, 241 F St. S.10, pre-1903. Rented in 1913 by Fred and John Barthuli, C B & Q bag men from Balzer, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-529. J. Wedel house, 243 F St. S.8, c. 1890. Built by carpenter Johann Wedel. Owned in 1913 by C B & Q engine hustler Peter Worster from Schilling, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-530. Frame house, 245 F St. S.25, between 1903 and 1928.

C7-531. H. J. Weber house, 301 F St. S.20, between 1903 and 1910. Owned in 1910 by German-Russian carpenter H. J. Weber, his wife Katharina, and their three children. Rented in 1913 to George Walter, a C B & Q car repairer from Frank, Russia. Includes frame garage and frame garage, 1937.

C7-532. Frame store, 303 F St. S.6, 1923. One story square-shaped store building with stepped false front, non-original siding, one bay entry porch. Built by John Floth. Photo 25

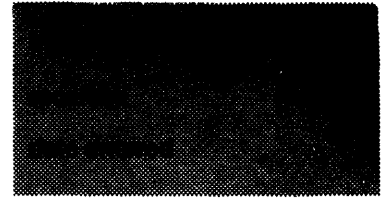
C7-533. P. Wacker house, 305 F St. S.7, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by Paul Wacker, a laborer from Frank, Russia.

C7-534. J. J. Stroh Office, 331/335 F St. S.20.

C7-535. Frame house, 345 F St. S.37.

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C7-536. M. Bergek house, 401 F St. S.37, pre-1900. Owned in 1900 by Bohemian stonemason Mick Bergek. Rented in 1913 by laborer David Rau from Dobrinka, Russia. Includes frame barn.

C7-537. J. J. Lebsock house, 415 F St. S.37, 1927. Includes frame garage.

C7-538. Frame house, 417 F St. S.18, between 1903 and 1928.

C7-539. A. Heinz house, 429 F St. S.36, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by C B & Q freight checker August Heinz from Bangerd, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-540. J. Uhrig house, 435 F St. S.22, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by John Uhrig, a city laborer from Frank, Russia.

C7-541. Frame house, 439 F St. S.41, between 1903 and 1928. Barn removed in 1964.

C7-542. J. J. Lebsock Grocery, 441 F St. Between 1903 and 1910. One story frame rectangular-shaped store building, stepped parapet walls, central raised entry, large storefront windows. Owned and occupied in 1910 by German-Russian J. J. Lebsock, his wife Katharina and their eight children. Lebsock operated a grocery at this location with his three oldest sons. Includes frame garage.

C7-543. Frame house, 444 F St. S.1.

C7-544. Frame house, 436 F St. S.37, pre-1903. Rented in 1913 by Conrad and Heinrich Amend from Walter, Russia, who were a carpenter and clerk for the Strasheim & Bernhardt store respectively.

Frame house, 426 1/2 F St. S.8, 1922 (as garage).

C7-545. H. Alles house, 428 F St. S.37, pre-1903. Owned in 1913 by Henry Alles, a teamster for Thomas Coal from Walter, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-546. J. Foltz house, 420 F St. S.18, pre-1903. Owned in 1913 by city laborer John Foltz from Walter, Russia. Includes frame barn and frame garage.

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C7-547. **G. Lesser house**, 404 F St. **S.20**, between 1900 and 1903. Built by carpenter George Lesser. After changing hands three times it was purchased in 1910 by tailor David Wagonleitner from Wahnburg, Russia, who owned it until 1946. Includes frame garage.

C7-548. **Reinhardt Bros. Plumbing and Heating**, 402 F St. 1930. Two story frame ell-shaped building (originally house), gable roof, gable entry (raised) modernized front facade, rear additions. Once the site of the George Bauer Grocery, now a plumbing and heating business. Includes frame garage.

C7-549. **H. Ostermiller house**, 340 F St. **S.20**, pre-1903. Rented in 1910 by German-Russian carpenter Henry Ostermiller, his wife Lizzie, and two daughters. Rented in 1913 by two car repairers for the C B & Q from Beideck, Russia, George and Heinrich Pabst.

C7-550. **G. Benner house**, 338 F St. **S.33**, between 1903 and 1913. Rented in 1913 by laborer George Benner from Walter, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-551. **Bauer house**, 330 F St. **S.22**, 1909. Built and occupied by George Bauer, who owned and operated the grocery at 402 F Street. Bauer and his wife Mary were both Germans born in Russia, who lived at this address with their five children. Includes frame garage.

C7-552. **Jacob Schmidt house**, 328 F St. **S.8**, pre-1903. Owned in 1913 by Jacob Schmidt, a carpenter born in Frank, Russia, who rented to John Juehls, a laborer from Walter, Russia.

C7-553. **Frame house**, 312 F St. **S.37**, pre 1903. Rented in 1913 to Henry Brungard, who was born in Frank, Russia, and worked for the C B & Q as a car repairer. Includes frame garage.

C7-554. **Borgeus house**, 308 F St. **S.20**, pre-1903. Owned in 1913 by George Borgeus, a boilermaker for the C B & Q who was born in Frank, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-555. **John Schmidt house**, 306 F St. **S.60**, pre-1903. John Schmidt, a laborer for the gas company, owned this house in 1913. Schmidt was born in Frank, Russia.

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	C7-556. Schreiner house, 300 F St. S.20, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by Fritz Schreiner, a laborer from Kolb, Russia. Includes frame barn.	7	76
	C7-557. P. Harres house, 246 F St. S.2, pre-1903; probably c. 1890. Owned in 1913 by C B & Q laborer Peter Harres from Schilling, Russia. Includes frame shed.		
	C7-558. J. Kaufman house, 240 F St. S.51, pre-1903. Owned in 1913 by John Kaufman, a carpenter for Parks Construction who rented to city laborer Jacob Walter. Both men were born in Schilling, Russia. Includes frame shed.		
	C7-559. Frame house, 238 F St. S.11, between 1903 and 1928. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-560. F. Hort house, 236 F St. S.2, between 1903 and 1913. Rented in 1913 by Friederich Hort, a C B & Q shipping clerk, from Kolb, Russia.		
	C7-561. H. Amend house, 228 F St. S.37, pre-1903. Owned in 1913 by Heinrich Amend, a city laborer from Walter, Russia. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-562. P. Burbach house, 216 F St. S.21, 1908. Includes frame garage.		
	C7-563. H. Glantz house, 206 F St. S.7, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by Henry Glantz, a C B & Q yard laborer from Norka, Russia. Glantz rented to carpenter Conrad Kruger, also from Norka, and Henry Bopp, a migrant beet worker from Balzer, Russia. Includes frame garage.—		
	C7-564. J. Meng house, 202 F St. S.35, pre-1903. Owned in 1913 by Jacob Meng, a farm laborer from Neu Messer, Russia. Also living at the address was C B & Q track repairer Nicolaus Asmusz from Grim, Russia. Includes frame shed.		
	C7-565. Frame house, 148 F St. Between 1903 and 1928; possibly c. 1914. At one time was a service station complex. Includes frame garage.		

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C7-566. Frame store, 140 F St. Between 1903 and 1928; possibly c. 1910. One story frame irregular-shaped store building, flat roof, non-original siding. At one time was a coal yard office. Currently houses a sheet metal/heating and cooling business.

C7-567. F. Roesbeg house, 211 G St. S.8, between 1903 and 1910. Owned in 1910 by German-Russian carpenter Fred Raesbeg, his wife Katie and their three children. Owned in 1913 by tailor Jacob Schwabauer from Balzer, Russia.

C7-568. P. Frickel house, 215 G St. S.18, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by city laborer Peter Frickel from Kolb, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-569. H. Braine house, 235 G St. S.20, pre-1903. Owned in 1913 by C B & Q car repairer Henry Braine from Walter, Russia. Braine rented to city laborer John Worster from Schilling, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-570. F. Geier house, 237 G St. S.8, pre-1903. Owned in 1913 by Fred Geier, a city laborer, who rented to Peter Worster, an engine wiper for the C B & Q. Both men were born in Schilling, Russia. Includes frame shed.

C7-571. Frame house, 239 G St. S.8.

C7-572. Frame house and service building, 241 G St. S.2.

C7-573. J. Wagner house, 301 G St. S.20.

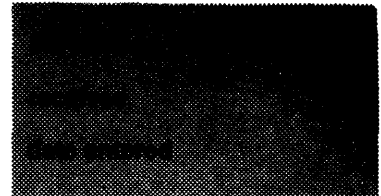
C7-574. J. Dell house, 321 G St. S.20, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by John Dell, a grocery clerk for H. J. Amen from Walter Chutter, Russia. Dell rented to laborer Henry Groth from Walter, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-575. H. E. Hanlein, 327 G St. S.37, pre-1903. Owned in 1919 by Harriet E. Hanlein. Includes frame garage, 1919.

C7-576. Shultz-Rohn house, 329 G St. S.37, between 1903 and 1910. Rented in 1910 by German-Russian shoemaker Manuel Shultz. Owned in 1913 by John Rohn, a blacksmith for the C B & Q from Walter, Russia.

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C7-577. G. Bauer house, 337 G St. S.8, between 1903 and 1913. Owned by George and Anna Bauer from 1901 to 1934. Rented in 1913 to blacksmith Conrad Kissler from Frank, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-578. H. Alles house, 343 G St. S.36, pre-1913; possibly pre-1903. Owned in 1913 by Henry Alles, a C B & Q freight handler from Walter, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-579. J. Giesick house, 345 G St. S.36, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by laborer Jacob Giesick from Walter, Russia, who added the basement.

C7-580. J. Weber house, 403 G St. S.20, pre-1903. Owned in 1910 by German-Russian printer Jacob Weber and his wife Anna. Owned in 1913 by laborer Henry Koch from Kolb, Russia. Includes frame garage and frame coop.

C7-581. P. Grenemeier house, 411 G St. S.37, pre-1903. Owned in 1913 by laborer Peter Grenemeier from Beideck, Russia, who rented to C B & Q laborer Henry Kruger from Norka, Russia.

C7-582. Frame house, 425 G St. S.60, pre-1913; possibly pre-1903. Rented in 1913 by laborer Andreas Lutz, from Lagenfeld, Russia, and Jacob Geist, a C B & Q roundhouse laborer from Walter, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-583. J. Reinick house, 429 G St. S.37, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by laborer John Reinick from Franker Chutter, Russia. Includes frame shed.

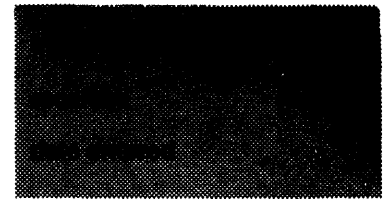
C7-584. Frame house, 439 G St. S.18, pre-1913; possibly pre-1903. Rented in 1913 by Peter Geier, a laborer for the Ice Co. from Schilling, Russia, and Peter Schmindt, a Telephone Co. laborer from Norka, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-586. J. Ruoning house, 346 G St. S.20, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by Jacob Ruoning, a baggage handler for the C B & Q from Frank, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-587. G. Reigert house, 340 G St. S.20, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by city laborer George Reigert from Dittel, Russia. Reigert built a barn on the lot (not extant) in 1920.

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C7-588. Frame house, 338 G St. S.20, between 1903 and 1913; probably c. 1905. Rented in 1913 by Jacob Dietz, a car piler for the C B & Q from Walter, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-589. J. Dietz house, 334 G St. S.20, between 1903 and 1910. Owned by carpenter Jacob Dietz from Walter Chutter, Russia, his wife Anna and two sons. In 1913 Dietz worked as a teamster for Thomas Coal.

C7-590. J. Kihu house, 332 G St. S.2.

C7-591. J. Gies house, 328 G St. S.7, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by iron foundry laborer Jacob Gies from Walter, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-592. H. Dietz house, 324 G St. S.8, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by laborer Heinrich Dietz from Walter, Russia.

C7-593. M. Graff house, 310 G St. S.1, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by Martin Graff, a teamster for Thomas Coal, from Schilling, Russia. Boarding at the house were George Geier and Michael Maul. Includes frame coop.

C7-594. H. Hergert house, 300 G St. S.39, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by Henry Hergert, a grocery clerk for H. J. Amen from Walter, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C7-595. J. Weber house, 729 D St. S.22, c. 1911-12. Built by W. H. Rische for Jacob Weber, a clerk at the C. H. Bauer store from Walter, Russia.

C7-596. Frame house, 1121 S 5th St. S.18, pre-1903. Includes frame shed.

C8-039. A. Schreiber house, 827 H St. S.7, c. 1927-28. Includes frame garage.

C8-040. J. Ber house (1), 821 H St. S.18, c. 1905-06. Built for Jopseh Ber by Carl Kloz. Includes frame shed.

C8-041. J. Ber house (2), 819 H St. S.18, c. 1905-06. Built for Joseph Ber by Carl Kloz. Includes frame shed.

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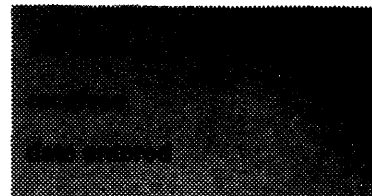
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	C8-042. G. David house, 809 H St. S.18, pre-1903. Occupied in 1913 by George David, a clerk at the B & M Freight house, from Dietel, Russia.	7	80
	C8-043. Frame house, 805 H St. S.20, between 1903 and 1928.		
	C8-044. C. Wacker house, 710-712 S 8th St. S.11, between 1903 and 1913. Rented in 1913 by U.S.-born Conrad Wacker, whose parents were born in Frank, Russia. Wacker was a baker for Butternut Bread.		
	C8-045. Frame house, 720/722 S 8th St. S.13, pre-1891. Rented in 1913 by C B & Q laborer Jacob Braun from Walder, Russia, and Henry Geist, a janitor at the Y.M.C.A. from Shiraka, Russia.		
	C8-046. D. Egner house, 721 S 8th St. S.20, pre-1891. Rented in 1913 by David Egner, an electrician for Korsmeyer Co., from Schondorf, Russia.		
	C8-047. Frame house, 713 S 8th St. S.20, pre-1891.		
	C8-048. Frame house, 745 H St. S.10, pre-1891. Photo 41		
	C8-049. Frame house, 733 H St. S.12, pre-1891. Includes frame garage and frame shed.		
	C8-051. Frame house, 721 H St. S.36, between 1903 and 1928; possibly c. 1905. Includes frame garage, 1925.		
-	C8-052. J. P. Dreith house, 711 H St. S.36, 1909. Built by John Wurster.		
	C8-053. Frame house, 710 S 7th St. S.36, possibly pre-1891.		
	C8-054. Frame house, S.25, c. 1912.		
	C8-055. H. Geist house, 720 S 7th St. S.49, pre-1891. Rented in 1913 by Henry Geist from Scheroka, Russia, a laborer at the Y.M.C.A. Includes frame garage, 1922.		
	C8-057. Frame house, 724 H St. S.12, pre-1928; possibly pre-1903.		

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C8-058. Frame house, 730 H St. S.12, between 1891 and 1903.

C8-065. Frame house, 305 H St. S.20, between 1903 and 1928. Includes frame barn.

C8-066. C. Amend house, 307 H St. S.20.

C8-067. P. Jacob house, 315 H St. S.18, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by Peter Jacob who rented to George Schadt. Both men were from Schilling, Russia, and were roundhouse laborers for the C B & Q.

C8-068. Frame house, 319 H St. S.7, pre-1903.

C8-072. J. Kirsch house, 119 M St. S.50, pre-1903. Rented in 1913 by Jacob Kirsch, a car repairer for the C B & Q from Husenbach, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C8-073. G. Damer house, 113 M St. S.8, pre-1903. Owned in 1913 by George Damer a C B & Q coach cleaner from Beideck, Russia. Boarding at the house were Peter Horst and Alex Goebel.

C8-074. J. Fischer house, 101 M St. S.59, pre-1903. Owned in 1913 by mason John Fischer from Norka, Russia. Includes frame garage.

C8-075. G. Rubettes house, 334 S 1st St. S.2, pre-1903. Rented in 1913 by city laborer George Rubettes from Balzer, Russia.

C8-076. Glantz house, 346/348 S 1st St. S.28, pre-1903.

C8-080. H. Heil house, 132 L St. S.1, pre-1903. Owned in 1913 by Henry Heil a C B & Q car repairer from Balzer, Russia.

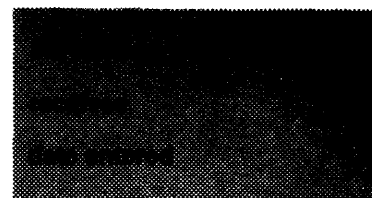
C8-082. Frame house, 401 S 2nd St. S.37, pre-1903. Includes frame garage.

C8-83. D. Strackbein house, 119 L St. S.8, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by David Strackbein, a C B & Q car inspector from Schilling, Russia.

C8-084. Frame house, 115 L St. S.10, pre-1903. Rented in 1913 by John Zilg, a C B & Q section laborer, and laborer Nicolaus Klantz. Both men were born in Norka, Russia.

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CB-085. J. Schmen house, 109 L St. S.20, pre-1903. Owned in 1913 by John Schmen, a C B & Q car repairer from Norka, Russia.

CB-086. P. Georg house, 103 L St. S.20, pre-1903. Owned in 1913 by city laborer Peter Georg from Beideck, Russia. Later occupied by the Kreiger family who had a cow and calf as late as the 1920's and raised chickens.

CB-087. F. Jakel house, 430 S 1st St. S.7. Photo 10

CB-088. Frame house, 104 K St. S.7, pre-1903. Photo 10

CB-089. P. Miller house, 112 K St. S.8, pre-1903. Rented in 1913 by Peter Miller, a laborer for the Gas Co. from Beideck, Russia. Photo 10

CB-090. Jakel house, 116 K St. S.8, pre-1903. Rented in 1913 by C B & Q employees John and Christian Jakel from Balzer, Russia. Photo 10

CB-091. Butz-Lehl house, 120 K St. S.18, pre-1903; probably c. 1900. Built for Katharine Butz who sold it to Lucas Strauch. Owned by John and Magdalene Lehl from 1909 to post-1939. Rented in 1913 by Gas Co. laborer Philip Burbach from Norka, Russia. Photo 10

CB-092. P. Reimer house, 128 K St. S.35, pre-1903. Occupied in 1910 by German carpenter Peter Reimer. Rented in 1913 by laborers Peter and Balzer Wertz of Beideck, Russia. Includes frame garage and frame garage.

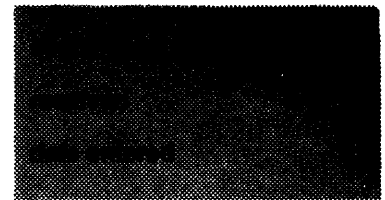
CB-093. P. Becker house, 136 K St. S.8, pre-1903. Owned in 1913 by C B & Q car cleaner Philip Becker from Beideck, Russia.

CB-094. G. York house, 519 S 2nd St. S.18, pre-1903; possibly c. 1885. Rented in 1913 by C B & Q carpenter George York from Beideck, Russia. Includes two frame coops, frame garage and frame shed.

CB-095. G. Wertz house, 513 S 2nd St. S.3, between 1903 and 1913. Owned in 1913 by George Wertz, a car oiler for the C B & Q from Beideck, Russia. Includes frame coop and two frame summer kitchens.

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CB-096. Kahler house, 135 K St. S.8, between 1903 and 1928. Owned by the railroad, purchased by the Kahler family and moved to this site. Includes frame shed.

CB-101. C. Klamm house (1), 524 S 1st St. S.8, pre-1903. Property with three rental houses (one not extant) owned by Conrad Klamm. Rented in 1913 by housewife Lisabetha Weber from Dittel, Russia.

CB-102. C. Klamm house (2), 530 S 1st St. S.8, pre-1903. Property with three rental houses (one not extant) owned by Conrad Klamm. Rented in 1913 by carpenter Conrad Himel from Norka, Russia.

CB-103. Eisel house, 104 J St. S.7, c. 1880. Photo 9

CB-104. Hanneman-Rehmer house, 118 J St. S.37, pre-1903. Built by Charles Hanneman. Purchased in 1910 by Philip Rehmer (Ramer?) a C B & Q car inspector from Beideck, Russia. Includes frame shed. Photo 9

CB-105. Hanneman-Kehm house, 120 J St. S.1. Built by Charles Hanneman. Purchased in 1910 by John Kehm (Kahm?) a C B & Q car inspector from Beideck, Russia. Photo 9

CB-106. C. Froschheiser house, 130 J St. S.59, pre-1903. Owned in 1913 by Conrad Froschheiser, a C B & Q car inspector from Beideck, Russia. Includes frame garage. Photo 9

CB-107. Frame house, 136 J St. S.8, between 1903 and 1928; possibly c. 1905. Includes two frame garages.

CB-097. Frame house, 129 K St. S.8, c. 1890. Rented in 1913 by Henry Lehl and Mike Schleiger, both from Norka, Russia, and both employed by the C B & Q.

CB-098. Froschheiser house, 121 K St. S.20, pre. 1903. Includes frame summer kitchen.

CB-099. Kilamman house, 111 K St. S.18, pre 1900. Occupied in 1900 by Russian-born Jacob Kilamman, his German-born wife, Mary and their five children. Owned in 1913 by George Batt, a scrap picker for the C B & Q who was born in Dittel, Russia. Also occupied by Alex Berger of Balzer and Fred Stieben of Franzosa.

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of German farmers, she particularly sought out German settlers who, frustrated and worn-out from wars in Europe, eagerly accepted her offer. Although free to settle anywhere, the Germans favored two areas: the land around the Black Sea and the city of Odessa, and land along the Volga River.

Alexander I reiterated Catherine's policy in 1804 and Germans continued to populate the steppe, settling in agricultural villages, as was their tradition. In the Volga, land was held communally while individual title was the norm in the Black Sea region, resulting in smaller villages there. The main religious groups migrating from Germany were the Evangelical Lutherans, the Catholics, and the Mennonites, who segregated themselves not only from the Russians, but from one another in separate villages or clusters of villages.

The Germans living in Russia maintained a peaceful co-existence in a foreign land until 1871 when Alexander II deprived them of their special status. Included in their loss was their military exemption and right to local autonomy. Many Germans left Russia immediately, emigrating to Canada for its non-compulsory military service, and to the United States and several South American countries with liberal land policies. Emigration continued well into the twentieth century as Russia became more aggressive toward other countries as well as people within her borders.

Germans from Russia who emigrated early to the United States found plentiful free land in the vast Great Plains, particularly the central portion. Those who came later purchased land from the railroads or moved into the northern plains where free land was still available. The Volga Germans, whose Russian land had been held communally, often had less money available to them with which to purchase farm land and therefore many settled in cities. The railroad played a crucial role in the German Russian settlement. Not only did it influence where the immigrants could go, but it also enticed them to stay by providing immigrant houses and jobs. In Nebraska, Volga Germans from Russia settled along the line of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad (later the Chicago Burlington and Quincy, and now, the Burlington Northern), first at Sutton, and later at Lincoln, Grand Island, Norfolk, Beatrice, Harvard, York and others. With the Burlington-built Immigrant House and the Burlington yards and shops, Lincoln became a focal point and major population center for the Germans from Russia in Nebraska.

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THE CONTEXT OF GERMAN RUSSIAN SETTLEMENT IN LINCOLN

This section outlines the settlement of Germans from Russia in Lincoln, Nebraska, with emphasis on the Volga Germans in the South Bottoms. Unless otherwise noted, the information source is a context report prepared for and under the supervision of the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (Graver).

History

A small hamlet called Lancaster (approximate 1867 population: 30), was established in 1859 on the site of present-day Lincoln, Nebraska. In 1867 the site was chosen as the location for the new state capital, to be named Lincoln. By 1868 the population had jumped to 800 and in January of 1869 the new capitol building was occupied by legislators. In 1870 the town covered approximately one square mile and had grown to a population of 2,400. The following decade was one of growth, during which four railroad lines and the telegraph reached the town, gas was first used by the townspeople, a telephone exchange was organized, the first sewers were laid, and the town was reorganized into a second class city. The central business district (CBD) centered on the intersection of 10th and O Streets, with the state capitol between 14th and 16th and H and K Streets attracting growth to the south, and the state university between 10th and 12th, and R and T Streets drawing northward expansion. The convergence of railroad tracks to the west of the CBD and the presence of a depot, Salt Creek and its lowlands and, further west, the Salt Basin, deterred city growth westward.

Lincoln shared in the prosperity of the 1880's. City, county, and state government and the numerous railroads employed many people. Immigrants, attracted to the city either as a stopping off point or a final destination, were encouraged both by the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad's Immigrant House and the jobs the railroad afforded. Germans, the largest ethnic group to settle in Nebraska, were well represented in Lincoln in the last 20 years of the century, as were the Irish and Swedes. By 1900 Russian-born immigrants were the second largest ethnic group in Lincoln, following only the Germans, many of whom came to this country via Russia (see Table 1).

Significant immigration continued well into the twentieth century and Lincoln grew to be the state's second largest city. Government, the University of Nebraska, the railroads, commercial

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services, and the insurance industry all contributed to the city's development.

The bottoms areas of Lincoln have always been distinguishable as separate districts because most of the land lies directly on the floodplain or river bottom of Salt Creek along most of the city's western edge. Early residents of the city attempted to settle the bottoms but soon abandoned their homes and stores because of frequent flooding of the creek. Railroads and wholesale operations then took over portions of the land. The vacant dwellings that remained were occupied by early immigrants, primarily Germans and Bohemians, and the poorest of the Americans. The first Germans from Russia arrived in Lincoln in the 1870's (documentation cites various dates from 1872 to 1876) and were attracted to the bottoms by the familiar language spoken by the Germans there and by the cost of housing. Some took up residence in abandoned dwellings that were still available while others squatted on railroad land, first south of O Street and then north of it.

In 1900 the German-Russian people comprised 13% of the total population of Lincoln. This number had risen to 43% in 1913. In her 1914 census of the bottoms areas in Lincoln, sociologist Hattie Plum Williams counted 5,985 people, 63% of whom were Germans born in Russia and 36.3% of whom were born in the United States (see Map #3). Drawn to the bottoms area by the familiar German language the Germans from Russia also were attracted to people from their "home" region in Russia. The result was the creation of two "Russian" areas in Lincoln, one north of O Street occupied primarily by people from the villages of Norka, Kukkus and Huck, and one south of O Street representing immigrants mainly from Frank, Balzer and Beideck. The physical separation of these two neighborhoods by an expanding industrial-wholesale area reinforced the already existing differences. The people within the areas referred to the north settlement as the "Norker Bottom" in which 257 German-Russian families lived according to a 1916 estimate by Williams. The south settlement was called the "Franker Bottom" and was occupied by 318 families in 1916. Each German-Russian neighborhood became an independent entity-- an "urban village"-- with its own churches, schools, social organizations and commercial district (see Settlement Significance).

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Boundaries and Period of Significance

Hattie Plum Williams, who studied both the north and south neighborhoods, gave the 1916 boundaries of the South Bottoms as "from M to A streets and from Eighth street to the city limits, approximately ten blocks" (Williams: 1916, 144). The gradual eastward movement of some of the German-Russians as well as the relocation of some German churches and establishment of others in the block between 8th and 9th Streets in the decade 1910-1920, advanced the eastern boundary of the neighborhood to 9th Street. The industrial-wholesale area was encroaching upon Williams' boundaries even prior to 1916. By 1923 the zoning of the area was industrial north of J Street from 2nd to 5th Streets, and wholesale north of H Street from 5th to 9th Streets (Ertl, 2), thus establishing the general shape of the district. The area is similarly zoned today.

The German-Russians became increasingly important in the settlement of Lincoln and the South Bottoms and "from the nineties on, ...they began to form a noticeable part of the community" (Williams: 1916, 145; see also Graver). They were a close-knit group who believed in tradition and family. Thus, many chose to remain in the bottoms for their entire lives, as did many of their children. This maintained the homogeneity of the neighborhood for several decades into the twentieth century. As late as 1940 there were 2,472 people born in Russia in Lancaster County, the vast majority of whom lived in Lincoln. In 1930 there were 3,221 (see Table 1). These figures do not include all the children who were born in the United States of German-Russian parents and reared in that tradition. Thus, the ethnic character of the South Bottoms was perpetuated from 1890 well into the middle of the next century, although the neighborhood itself dates from over two decades earlier. Many extant dwellings also date to as much as 10 years earlier, resulting in a period of significance from circa 1880 to 1936.

Neighborhood Development

With the exception of the digging of a well for the city water supply in the city park on F Street, the city generally excluded the South Bottoms in its improvement programs. Paving of streets, park beautification, and public transportation were very slow to come to the neighborhood. Many Lincolniters even

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dumped their garbage in the front yards of the area that came to be known by such names as "Little Russia", "Russiatown", or the "Rooshen (Russian) Bottoms".

The South Bottoms neighborhood developed over the years with additional residences, churches, schools and stores being built primarily through the efforts of the German-Russian people.

TABLE 1 Selected Foreign Born Population and Percentages of All Foreign Born, Lancaster County (adapted from Wheeler)

Place	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940
Germany	3943 35.8%	2987 31.8%	2515 21.5%	1904 18.3%	1631 19.2%	1130 18.3%
Russia	368 3.5%	1200 12.8%	3557 30.4%	3969 38.2%	3221 37.9%	2472 39.9%
Sweden	1186 10.8%	1030 11.0%	1066 9.1%	936 9.0%	758 8.9%	526 8.5%
Ireland	1268 11.5%	742 7.9%	511 4.4%	349 3.4%	164 1.9%	83 1.3%

Churches were particularly important to the German-Russians. They not only provided a place of worship, but also a place where traditions, such as marriage, and the baptismal and burial customs of the Germans, were perpetuated. In the churches the native tongue was spoken and understood by all, providing an important opportunity to socialize. In the Franker or South Bottoms, the first church was organized in 1876, but failed because of the scarcity of German speaking ministers. Re-organized in 1888, the Erste Duetsche Kirche (First German Church) dedicated their building on March 24, 1889. This building (not extant) was located in the 200 block of West J

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Street. In 1920 the congregation moved to a new building at First and F Streets (B7-27, Photo 19). Erste Duetsche Kirche served the growing population of German-Russians, using the German language in its services, until 1900 when the congregation had reached large numbers and differences of opinion arose. It was then that the German Evangelical Congregational Zion Church was organized, building their sanctuary at 4th and F Streets (not extant - new building erected in 1924 at 9th and D Streets [C7-25, photo 22]). The German Evangelical Lutheran Friedens Church (C7-2, photo 20) was added to the neighborhood at 6th and D Streets in 1907, Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church and School (C7-21, photo 23) at 745 D Street in 1910, and German Ebenezer Evangelical Congregational Church (C7-81, photo 21) at 801 B Street in 1915.

The importance of preserving the German language and religious heritage was also reflected in education. While many children did attend the English-speaking public schools, the Immanuel School, located on the first floor of the church building, sustained a large enrollment. Founded in 1910, its initial enrollment was 72 pupils. By the 1913-1914 school year enrollment had increased to 325, and was maintained at over 200 for most of the remainder of the decade (Sawyer, 252).

Some of the immigrants settling in the South Bottoms were skilled tradesmen or merchants. They established their shops and trade whenever possible in the Bottoms to serve their own people, thus perpetuating the community (see Settlement Significance). Carpenters helped build many homes and churches, while blacksmiths, tailors, shoemakers, painters and other skilled laborers worked within the neighborhood. Many retailers centered their businesses in the 200 to 500 blocks of F Street, while others chose individual sites in the neighborhood. Some of these commercial buildings are still extant. Perhaps the most influential businessman was H. J. Amen. Starting as a grocer, he used his growing financial assets and better than average command of English to help German-Russian immigrants. He purchased tickets for passage from Russia, purchased property in the South Bottoms and helped people to find housing upon their arrival, intervened when necessary with the English-speaking community, and extended credit in his store and loans for other purposes to needy Germans from Russia. His work over the years was a major contribution to the growth and perpetuation of the South Bottoms as a German-Russian neighborhood.

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Since many of the Volga people had been farmers, a large percentage of the immigrants sought unskilled employment in the city. The Burlington and Missouri River Railroad provided more jobs than any other single employer. Men held positions as car repairmen, car inspectors, cleaners, oilers and general laborers. Indirectly, the Burlington provided other work. In 1885 the United States Government established its first sugar beet experiment station in Nebraska. Sugar beets did well in portions of west and central Nebraska, but required large amounts of hand labor from shortly after planting through harvest. This labor, while very low paying, could be performed by almost all family members, resulting in a reasonable income for the family as a whole. Unlike many other people, the Germans from Russia were willing to engage in this "stoop" labor and so packed entire families off to the beet fields from May to November. The Burlington provided "Beet Field Specials" to take the beet tenders and their belongings to the many stops along its lines where beet growers had contracted labor.

ETHNIC SIGNIFICANCE

The South Bottoms Historic District is significant in the area of ethnicity under Criterion A. There are two significant events: the migration of the Germans from Russia to Nebraska (see Schafer) and the settlement of Germans from the Volga region of Russia in Lincoln (see Graver).

The importance of immigrant participation in the settlement of the United States has long been recognized in the work of such people as Handlin, Jones, and more recently, Ward. The importance of ethnic groups in the settlement of both rural and urban areas of the Midwest and Great Plains has only been studied more recently but is well documented by K. Conzen for Milwaukee (1976), Chudacoff for Omaha, Ostergren for South Dakota and Minnesota (1981, 1973), and others. Nebraska historian, Frederick C. Luebke, emphasizes this role with the following figures: in 1870, 25% of the 123,000 people in Nebraska were foreign-born; in 1900, 47% of the population was either foreign-born or of foreign stock (Luebke, 405). In reference to the Germans from Russia, Luebke states that they "are especially important in the development of the Great Plains" particularly by providing "a substantial reservoir of labor for the construction and maintenance of railroads in the West, and in the early twentieth century, their labor... made sugar beet culture a success in Nebraska and Colorado" (Luebke, 414).

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The South Bottoms was clearly viewed as an ethnically separate entity, both by the neighborhood residents themselves and by other Lincolmites. Due to its relationship to the creek, the railroad, and the wholesale-industrial area, it was an area considered by outsiders to be undesirable, as the garbage dumping incidents indicate. The reputation of the neighborhood as one for foreigners, and eventually strictly for "Russians", reinforced this segregation. The South Bottoms people themselves thought of their neighborhood with pride as a place where they could maintain their clean, neat homes and stores, and perpetuate their customs and traditions. Such a situation might rightly be said to apply to most urban ethnic enclaves in the nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. In Lincoln, the only comparable enclave was the North Bottoms, a smaller neighborhood and one composed primarily of Germans who had emigrated from a different region in Russia than the South Bottoms people (see Graver). On the state level, the only other city large enough to support an enclave of this size was Omaha. It did indeed sustain many ethnic neighborhoods, but few were of the size or homogeneity of the South Bottoms and none were German Russian (see Settlement Significance).

SETTLEMENT SIGNIFICANCE

The South Bottoms Historic District is significant under criterion A as an excellent example of the establishment and maintenance of an urban ethnic enclave during the height of immigration to the United States.

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries large numbers of immigrants arrived in the coastal cities of the United States. Many remained in the city where they debarked due to lack of funds, unfamiliarity with their new environment, or lack of skills. For the most part, these immigrants chose to live close to people of their own nationality, creating nodes of settlement each representative of a different ethnic group. These nodes were sometimes called ghettos, but were more often called by the local neighborhood name for the area, e.g., the "West End" in Boston, or "Sheelytown" in Omaha. Academicians have used the terms urban village, community, and enclave in contemporary studies of these nodes or neighborhoods.

With the passage of time, specific ethnic communities either disintegrated, maintained, expanded or were succeeded by a new ethnic group. The causes for these changes have been widely debated among scholars (Conzen, 1979). The most widely accepted

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theory postulates that an ethnic community must have a variety of components to survive. Sociologists list a geographic base, an ethnic or cultural homogeneity, a psychological unity, and an area of concentrated use as primary factors (Keller, 87). Historians studying specific communities suggest that the population of the enclave must be sufficiently large to provide all the needed services within the neighborhood (Conzen, 1976). Having to contact the Anglo community for goods or services increases assimilation and hastens deterioration of the enclave.

The South Bottoms possesses every component listed above. The physical environment of the river bottom and terraces provided a geographical base. The people were overwhelmingly Germans from Russia, and as such possessed a strong sense of unity. The enclave had its own area of concentrated use in the F Street business district. The number of German-Russians in the neighborhood was very large, as the Hattie Plum Williams census indicates. The people of the South Bottoms were able to provide German-language schools and churches, as well as almost every other needed service, ranging from grocers, butchers and coal dealers to tailors, carpenters and painters. The community established a strong base and expanded with increasing immigration in the twentieth century. The neighborhood's base was so strong that it is a viable community today.

As mentioned above, there are few comparable ethnic enclaves in Nebraska. Most of those established during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries disintegrated in the 1920s, 30s and 40s, or were occupied by more recent immigrant groups. One exception is the North Bottoms of Lincoln. It possesses many of the same components as the South Bottoms, although it was smaller in size and population, and had a less developed commercial structure (see Graver). The area of Czech settlement centered near 14th and William Streets in Omaha is another exception. It was a very densely settled, homogeneous community that provided many services to the Czech people (see Fimple). It was one of the Omaha enclaves that did not experience immediate deterioration or succession, but has in recent decades lost much of its cohesiveness. The South Bottoms then remains as the best example, so far identified, of an urban ethnic enclave in Nebraska.

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ARCHITECTURE

The South Bottoms Historic District portrays an architectural character which has distinct and significant associations with the predominant Volga-German culture in the neighborhood. Composed of house types which are both explicit in their Old World associations and those which are culturally-based selections from "American" types, the district elicits much of the flavor of the Old World village in the New World setting.

Village Plan

One layer of significance is seen in the village-like character of the district. Laid out in 1867 as part of the Original Town of Lincoln, Nebraska, the uniform grid of streets and cross-streets was familiar to Volga Germans upon their arrival to the city. While many German-Russian villages, particularly those in the Black Sea area, were linear villages known as strassendorf, several of the Volga villages grew large enough to require a grid system to accommodate the inhabitants (Stump, 21).

Remnants of the line village concept survived however, and exist within the gridded South Bottoms district. When settlers began establishing the businesses needed to serve the village, a linear business district street was created along F Street, just nine blocks south of O Street, the center of Lincoln's main business district. Williams (1916,149) also states that "home" villages composed of settlers from the same Russian villages were recreated along single streets within the South Bottoms grid. This concept of community, linearly arranged within the larger village, is a significant aspect of community planning and of the transference of European culture to America.

Another modification within the existing grid has substantial impact on the visual character of the South Bottoms district. Existing lots were subdivided by the Volga settlers, creating lots of narrower dimension than that established by the original plat. While this may be due in part to economic conditions (Volga settlers were generally less wealthy than Black Sea Germans), the result was the creation of an extremely compact settlement which in Lincoln exists only in the two German-Russian neighborhoods--the North and the South Bottoms. Compact settlements were the rule on the Russian steppes, where villages were the chief mechanism for maintaining a contiguous and secure

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occupation, which in turn insured cultural stability. Forced to settle in isolated communities in Russia and faced with the difficult task of creating a livelihood on the then desolate steppes, German-Russians clung to their German cultural identity. Although the political conditions for settlement in the United States were substantially different from those in Russia, the compact South Bottoms village facilitated a slow German-Russian assimilation into the main stream of American culture, maintaining a strong sense of ethnic identity which is evident in the group to this day.

Architectural considerations in planning reinforced the Old World character of the village. The long narrow lots facilitated the building of traditional house types. From southern Germany through Eastern Europe to the Russian settlements, houses of the linear agricultural village were oriented with their gables facing the street and with their doors opening off the farm courtyard into the side of the house. Houses had depth back into the lot. Villages with gables lining one or both sides of the street are characteristic of the Eastern European landscape. This aspect of architectural orientation, so dominant in the South Bottoms district where 75 percent of all houses are oriented longitudinally on the lot (95 percent of all houses where orientation is applicable), has also been recognized with significant associations in other German-Russian settlements, primarily in Nebraska and Kansas (Petersen, figs.4,11; Murphy: 1977, 18; not noted however for South Dakota settlements, see Koop & Ludwig).

It should be emphasized that the exceptions to the rule of longitudinal orientation in South Bottoms do not diminish the ethnic character or significance of the district. As has been noted, larger Volga German villages more commonly utilized the grid rather than the linear pattern. One result of this was a frequent orientation of houses at corners to either the cross or main streets (e.g. both longitudinal and latitudinal orientation; see Nebraska State Historical Society, Photography Collection, #U721-27). Indeed, some of the Volga villages seem to be characterized by latitudinal rather than longitudinal orientation (see Stumpp, fig. "Sarepta", 50).

Commercial Architecture

Volga-German familiarity with large villages and even cities existed prior to emigration. Volga villages were often quite

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large (Stumpp, 21), and while settlers initially had to rely on Russian carpenters and sawyers (Williams: 1975, 147), German craftsmen and tradesmen soon emerged in the larger villages and cities (Stumpp, 52). As farmland grew scarce many sons of farmers went to the cities to learn trades. This urban experience in the Old Country assisted Volga-German adaptation to the American urban commercial environment, largely because of the importance of trades, crafts, and home industry in the Volga settlements (Kloberdanz, 63).

As indicated earlier, South Bottoms had its own main street business district centered along F Street, and numerous other businesses were scattered about the district. Many of Lincoln's prominent businesses started in South Bottoms.

The commercial architecture extant in the neighborhood represents something of an anomaly in the modern urban environment of Nebraska, where typically the earliest, wooden vernacular storefronts have long since disappeared. Such is not the case in South Bottoms, where excellent examples of pioneer-era frame vernacular commercial buildings are extant. Architecturally the South Bottoms commercial vernacular is largely indistinguishable from the commercial architecture of the Plains frontier. Characterized by one story frame construction with large storefront windows and modest false fronts, these buildings are among the best extant contiguous examples of pioneer commercial building in Nebraska, and certainly in Lincoln (see e.g. photos 24, 25). While most date from the turn-of-the-century, the persistence of the pioneer form in this latter-day ethnic settlement is significant, both in the lateness of date and in the adoption of an American model which had more meaning than the cottage in an environment of free enterprise.

Religious Architecture

Not only did Nebraska receive a larger number of Volga settlers than did any other state, emigration data to 1920 shows that Volga settlers to Nebraska were exclusively Evangelical in religious faith (Schock, 116). No Catholic church was built in the district. The large number of churches (seven) in the South Bottoms reflects both the density of the settlement and a certain diversity in the population, such as is evident in the villages of origin which created the settlement. Church architecture in South Bottoms has qualities of design similar to houses, that is, designs were based both on Old and New World models. Even the

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New World models were executed in a manner which subtly distinguishes them from other American churches of the period.

Frieden's Evangelical Lutheran Church at 6th and D streets (C7-2, photo 20) exemplifies the churches which embody explicit German-Russian design characteristics. Designed and built in 1907 by local architect-builder Jacob Rohrig, Frieden's was modeled after the third Evangelical Reformed Church in Balzer, Russia, (built 1849-51). Particular features include the restrained Neo-Classicism evident in the columned porticos and the return cornice, the particularly distinctive side porch (the Salem Congregational Church in the Scottsbluff, Nebraska, German-Russian settlement also incorporates this feature; SF11-12), and the multi-staged entrance steeple with rounded pyramidal roof (for the Balzar church see Nebraska State Historical Society, Photography Collection, #W727-51).

Specific associations have not been found for another, but the functional system employed in the Immanuel Lutheran Evangelical Church and School (C7-21, photo 23), and the formal character of the building, give it a distinctive Volga-German feeling. One of the few churches recorded in Nebraska which is a combined church and school facility, and certainly the only one of its size to eschew traditional American church forms, Immanuel Lutheran has architectural significance for this distinctive form and functional system. An Old World model for its design is suggested by the overall Georgian Revival character (the closest applicable Anglo-American stylistic label), the raised basement, the two story masonry form with steeply-pitched hip roof, and the pedimented entrance portico. Its German-Russian builder (F. W. Rische) and a congregation predominantly from the villages of Schilling, Beideck, Norka, Balzar and Saratov reinforce the suggestion. There certainly is no Anglo-American ecclesiastical model for the functional type, and Renaissance Revival styles are not particularly noted for American churches.

House Types

The construction of distinct house types by the German-Russians in South Bottoms reinforces the significance of the village settlement. Two broad categories can be identified with respect to houses. The first concerns explicit remnants of Old World culture in some pivotal houses, where either the character of the massing has an Old World flavor, or where the type itself (e.g. internal spatial arrangement) was transplanted without

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significant change. The second involves the selection of houses which appear superficially to be exclusively American types, but which preserve essential features of the Volga-German types. This second group is numerically superior to the first, but cultural selectivity has made them architecturally significant Volga-American houses (see e.g. figs. 4, 8, 10, 11).

The first permanent dwellings erected by Germans on the Russian steppes were one room wide houses, two or three rooms deep in plan. These *semelanka*, as they were called (the term has divergent meanings depending on context, but generally refers to a first-generation pioneer house, see Sherman, 187fn, ff; Height, 121), were typically arranged with their gables overlooking the street near the front of the lot. Construction materials varied according to what was available, but in the Volga colonies wood was preferred (Stumpff, 21, 52, 56; Williams: 1909, 58). Built according to an official plan devised by the Colonists Welfare Office (Height, 162), the characteristic *semelanka* was a two and often three room plan of one story height with a central chimney. Entrance to the house was in the eave side off the farm courtyard. The two room *semelanka* provided space for a kitchen-living area and one chamber, while the three room plan provided front and rear chambers divided by the kitchen.

The generalized form of the *semelanka* is found throughout Europe (Glassie: 1965, 175) but has particular affinities with houses in the Palatinate and Alsace, Wurttemberg, Hesse, the Rhineland, and parts of Baden (Height, 236), as well as throughout Eastern Europe. While double-pen and tripartite houses are important Anglo-American traditions (Glassie: 1968, 94-5, 103-6), the Eastern European types are distinguished from the British ones in large part by their orientation on the lot. Unlike the British types, Central and Eastern European houses orient the narrow gable end as the facade (Murphy: 1977, 20).

The distinctive, longitudinally oriented form of the *semelanka* was part of a general cultural diffusion from Germany across Eastern Europe, and then to the North American plains. The type is known to have been built by German-Russians throughout the plains states, from Kansas (Sherman, 191; Smith, 145) to Nebraska (Voth, 36; Murphy: 1977, 22) and into the Dakotas (Aberle, 117; Sherman, 195). In the South Bottoms, several are extant. Supratypes S.2 and S.8 represent the *semelanka* in massing and in plan, while S.12 is a vertical enlargement of the type (cf. Murphy: 1977, 24; Petersen, 25-6; Item #7 figs. 4, 8). Particularly noteworthy as an Old World version of S.8 is the

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Jacob Harres house (C7-525, photo 28, Item #7 fig. 5), while Volga-American examples of S.8 and S.12 are represented by the P. Grass house (C7-500, photo 29) and the house at site C7-159 (photo 31) respectively, among others.

A larger second generation dwelling, the kolonistenhaus, replaced the semelanka when economic conditions allowed on the Russian steppes. A relatively narrow but deep rectangular form, it was in most respects a larger version of the semelanka, distinguished by a two-room width. The kolonistanhaus was characteristically four to six rooms in size, being two rooms wide and two or more rooms deep, but still primarily oriented with the narrow end to the street. In the Black Sea settlements it was typically sheltered with a gable roof, but in the Volga colonies a hipped roof was common (Sherman, 188; Williams: 1975, fig. p.137). Both roof types were popular in Kansas Volga settlements (Petersen, 25-6), and both are abundant in the South Bottoms district.

The larger size of the kolonistanhaus provided for greater specialization of space. In the Old World this often meant a central vestibule and kitchen, with separate living and work areas as well as chambers on either side of the kitchen. Volga-Germans preferred the four rather than the six room plan (Sherman, 188). In America it was built throughout the larger, more isolated German-Russian communities on the plains, in both an Old World and New World character (Sherman, 191-92, 195; Voith, 43; Koop & Ludwig, 8ff). Volga Germans in Kansas built both the one and the one-and-one-half story versions of the four room plan (S.18 and S.20).

South Bottoms manifestations are predominantly though not exclusively of a Volga-American character. Supratypes S.18 and S.20 (Item #7, fig.4), and S.36 and S.37 (Item #7, fig. 8) preserve the Old World massing, and sometimes the character (see e.g. the Warren house, site C7-18, photo 38; and the Lismann house, site C7-22, photo 48). Volga-American versions of the supratypes are abundant (e.g. the Wiesk house, site C7-451, photo 34; Bruntz house, site C7-209, photo 39; and the Kiser house, site C7-114, photo 45). The American character of these is largely superficial. As we noted earlier, the internal arrangements preserve German-Russian preferences, (Item #7 figs. 6, 7, 9) while the external clapboarding and front porches presented the appearance of an American house. The cultural selection of these houses is significant, for they continued to be used much as they were in the Old World. Front doors and porches were

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rarely used before the second world war (indeed, seldom was there even a front door bell), and entrance was gained through the side or rear doors as in the Volga-German side-opening types. The "Americanized" houses were adopted, but an unconscious preference for rear doors was retained (Williams: 1916, 156-7). This was true in the Kansas Volga settlements as well (Petersen, 26).

The taller supratypes S.22, S.25 and S.39 (Item #7 figs. 4, 8) maintain the internal ground floor arrangements associated with S.18, S.20, and S.36 but add an additional half or full story to the mass. These, because they deviate from the traditional one story height, tend to represent a more Americanized vernacular in the use of additional stories to increase size rather than a larger ground floor. Some of these were built for extended families in a transference of Old World familial traditions (see Williams: 1916, 149). Notable examples of S.22 include the John Lich house (site C7-76, photo 35); of S.25, the J. L. Kiser house (C7-218, photo 36); and of S.39, the John Kiser house (C7-116, photo 45).

Finally, a small group of latitudinally oriented houses contribute significantly to the district as well. Some of these are early German-Russian constructions, such as the H. Schmall house (c.1894, B7-17), while others are later (e.g. Becter house, B7-14, photo 51). Latitudinally oriented houses were not uncommon in the larger Volga villages (e.g. Balzer, see Nebraska State Historical Society, Photography Collection, #W727-70; or Kolb, see Nebraska State Historical Society, Photography collection, #U721-27). House supratypes S.1 (diminutive single or double pen) and S.7 (also built as both single or double pens) are significantly associated with this group (Item #7, fig. 10).

Some examples of the S.1 and S.7 supratypes probably precede German-Russian immigration to the area. Williams (1909, 92) noted that prior to German-Russian immigration there were only a few houses south of O and west of 6th Streets, chiefly occupied by Empire Germans, Bohemians and poorer Americans (1916, 145). Several of these houses are extant, representing prior German or Anglo-American occupation, particularly in the taller versions of S.7, such as the "I-cottage" and I-house (supratypes S.11 and S.13). Commonly associated with rural prosperity in Midland and Upland America, the I-house in South Bottoms is a significant early type built by non-Volga settlers of modest income. German-Russians tended to build houses to suit their own needs, and few were renters for more than a short time (Williams: 1916, 151-2).

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Buildings of Domestic Agriculture

Another significant aspect of the South Bottoms village environment relates to domestic agriculture. Villages of the Russian steppes were agricultural villages, where the entrances of houses were in the eave side, oriented toward the farm courtyard. In the Old Country, the house, the barn, the granary and other agricultural outbuildings formed a distinctive closed courtyard, which was the focus of agricultural activity. Even in the larger Volga villages, where increased specialization of trades and crafts prevailed, a small enclosed courtyard facilitated a measure of domestic agricultural activity.

While the specific courtyard arrangement was not transferred to the North American landscape, a proclivity toward domestic agriculture, even in this urban setting, was continued. In South Bottoms this activity centered on the back yard, a space semi-enclosed all around by a multiplicity of outbuildings much like the Old Country courtyard--summer kitchens, little houses, garages, barns, chicken coops, and sheds. Gardens, poultry-raising and milk cows were common through the first war and were still found, in lesser numbers, through the 1920's and 30's. Milk cows were pastured daily on community and private pastures just as in the Old Country. While the number of summer kitchens (see e.g. photos 14, 56) has diminished drastically in recent years, several agricultural outbuildings are still extant (e.g. photos 12-16), and are significant representations of the functional aspect of the district with respect to the domestic complex and the village system of which it is part.

Summary

Traditional Volga-German house types, and Volga-American versions of those types, along with a distinctive village pattern which was characterized by domestic agricultural complexes, a separate business district and notable public buildings, are all significantly associated with German-Russian culture in the South Bottoms district. The architecture embodies numerous distinctive features of Volga-German material culture, as well as a Volga-American vernacular which is expressed in the use of American construction materials and through the cultural selection and variation of American forms. The South Bottoms district is a significant, though subtle, architectural manifestation of a culture which has formed an important part of the history of Lincoln, Nebraska, and the Great Plains in general.

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RESEARCH POTENTIAL

The South Bottoms Historic District is also significant under the National Register's Criterion D for its high potential for yielding significant information through further research. The size of this district in terms of the number of properties involved, and the multi-faceted complexity inherent in an ethnic urban enclave, make it impractical to pursue the full depth and breadth of information during the registration process.

Among the architectural information to be investigated in the future would be a more thorough analysis of house types, that is, the collection of more floor plan data, and specific dates, builders and associations. Such analysis could provide a better understanding of the pre-Volga constructions, the Volga and Volga-American house types, and comparative data on Volga-American architect-builders both within and outside of the district. Investigations of styles, decorative motifs and paint colors would greatly enhance our appreciation of the house types themselves (Williams: 1916, 147 notes that many porches were originally painted chrome yellow, while houses were painted bright blue).

Additional potential is evident in the identification of specific associations for the churches, both architecturally and culturally, as well as potential correlations with specific villages in the Old Country. Investigations into the street villages within the larger South Bottoms village could also enhance our understanding of the immigrant experience, as well as the assimilation process.

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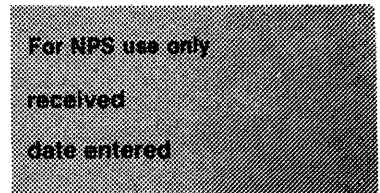
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Verbal Boundary Description



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The northwestern most point of the South Bottoms Historic District is defined by the northwest corner of Lot 4, Block 1, Union Land Company Subdivision; the boundary proceeds east to the northeast corner of Lot 4, Block 1, Union Land Company Subdivision; thence south approximately 90 feet to the point of intersection with M Street; thence east along the center of M Street to the intersection with South Second Street; thence south along the center of South Second Street to the point of intersection with J Street; thence west along the center of J Street to the point of intersection with South First Street; thence south along the center of South First Street to the point of intersection with the alley north of G Street; thence east along the center of the alley to the point of intersection with the eastern boundary of Lot 7, Block 138, Original City Plat; thence south along said boundary to the point of intersection with G Street; thence east along the center line of G Street to the point of intersection with South Third Street; thence north along the center of South Third Street to the point of intersection with H Street; thence east along the center of H Street to the point of intersection with the eastern boundary of Lot 4, Block 140, Original City Plat; thence south along said boundary to the point of intersection with the alley between G and H Streets; thence east along the center of said alley to the point of intersection with South Fourth Street; thence south along the center of South Fourth Street to the point of intersection with G Street; then east along the center of G Street to the point of intersection with South Fifth Street; thence south along South First Street to the point of intersection with the alley between F and G Streets; thence east along center of said alley to the point of intersection with South Sixth Street; thence north along the center of South Sixth Street to the point of intersection with G Street; thence east along the center of G Street to the point of intersection with South Seventh Street; thence north along the center of South Seventh Street to the point of intersection with H Street; thence east along the center of H Street to the point of intersection with the boundary of the midpoint of Lot 9, Block 131, Original City Plat; thence north along said boundary to the alley between H and J Streets; thence east along the center of the alley to the point of intersection with the eastern boundary of Lot 10, Block 131, Original City Plat; thence south along said boundary to the point of intersection with H Street; thence east along the center of H Street to the point of intersection with the eastern boundary of Lot 3, Block 145, Original City Plat; thence south along said boundary to the point of intersection with the alley between G and H Streets; thence west along the center of the alley to the point of intersection

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Verbal Boundary Description

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with the eastern boundary of Lot 7, Block 145, Original City Plat; thence south along said boundary to the point of intersection with G Street; thence west along the center of G Street to the point of intersection with South Eighth Street; thence south along the center of South Eighth Street to the point of intersection with the alley between F and G Streets; thence east along the center of the alley to the point of intersection with the eastern boundary of Lot 11, Block 162, Original City Plat; thence south along said boundary to the point of intersection with F Street; thence east along the center of F Street to the point of intersection with the eastern boundary of Block 175, Original City Plat; thence south along said boundary; thence south along the eastern boundaries of Blocks 192, 205, 222, and 237. Original City Plat, to the southeast corner of Lot 12, Block 237, Original City Plat; thence west along the southern boundaries of Blocks 237, 236, 235, 234, 233, and 232, Original City Plat, to the point of intersection with South Third Street; thence north along the center of South Third Street to the point of intersection with B Street; thence west along the center of B Street to the point of intersection with the western boundary of Lot 10; thence north along said boundary to the point of intersection with the alley between B and C Streets; thence west along the center of the alley to the point of intersection with South Second Street; thence south along the center of South Second Street to the point of intersection with B Street; thence west along the center line of B Street and West B Street to the point of intersection with Salt Creek; thence north along the eastern bank of Salt Creek to the point of intersection with the center line of West L Street; thence east along the center of West L Street to the point of intersection with the western boundary of Lot 8, Block 1, Union Land Company Subdivision; thence north along said boundary; thence north along the western boundaries of Lots 7, 6, 5 and 4, Block 1, Union Land Company Subdivision to the point of origin.

The district boundaries were chosen to correspond as much as possible with the historic boundaries of the South Bottoms neighborhood. The 1916 boundaries were defined as being "from M to A Streets and from Eighth Street to the city limits, approximately ten blocks" (Williams: 1916, 144). The gradual eastward movement of some of the German-Russians as well as the relocation of some German churches and establishment of others in the block between 8th and 9th Streets in the decade 1910-1920, advanced the eastern boundary of the neighborhood to 9th Street. The industrial-wholesale area was encroaching upon Williams' boundaries even prior to 1916. By 1923 the zoning of the area was

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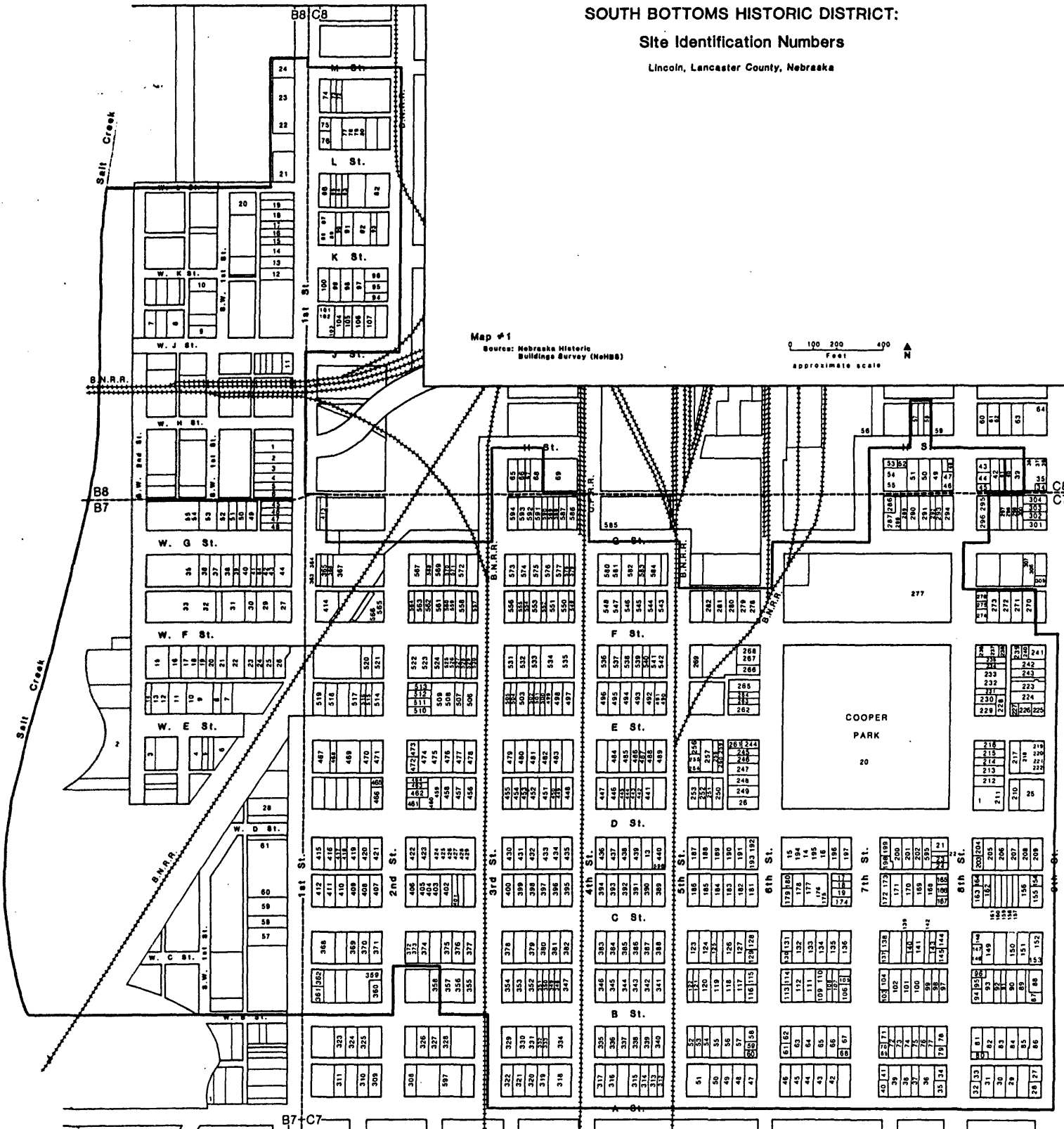
industrial north of J Street from 2nd to 5th Streets, and whole-sale north of H Street from 5th to 9th Streets (Ert1, 2). Salt Creek has always served as a natural western boundary. This establishes the basic district boundaries, reinforced by the development of South Ninth Street as a major city thoroughfare, and A Street as a minor one.

Deviations from this basic rectangular shape are due to industrial encroachment and loss of integrity. In the area from approximately South First to South Third and South Fourth to South Seventh Streets the boundary drops as far south at one point as the alley between F and G Streets. This is due to extensive property ownership by various railroads and the resulting non-compatible land use, as well as the presence of a major construction company and other industrial properties. In the northeast corner of the district, from approximately F to H Streets and Eighth to Ninth Streets, and in the southwest, from approximately A to B Streets and west of Third Street, architectural integrity has been lost. These areas are characterized primarily by non-compatible multiple family dwellings, the land for most of which was obtained from the demolition in the past decade of historic single family dwellings. In the far north-western corner of the district the boundary follows a natural and visual boundary provided by a line of trees at the rear of the properties on the west side of South First Between M and L Streets. A similar tree line runs along the north side of West L Street. The boundary thus excludes vacant land to the north but allows for the inclusion of some vacant land to the south. This is appropriate, for it provides within the district a portion of true "bottom land," much of which was used for pasture by the early Germans from Russia. It is especially apropos to include this particular bottom land, because the earliest core of German Russian settlement centered nearby on West J Street.

SOUTH BOTTOMS HISTORIC DISTRICT:

Site Identification Numbers

Lincoln, Lancaster County, Nebraska



Map #1
Source: Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NeHBS)

0 100 200 400 Feet
approximate scale

Cartographic Services/Department of Geography/University of Nebraska-Lincoln/L. Howard
Source: Urban Development Department, Lincoln, Nebraska

SOUTH BOTTOMS HISTORIC DISTRICT:

Building Material

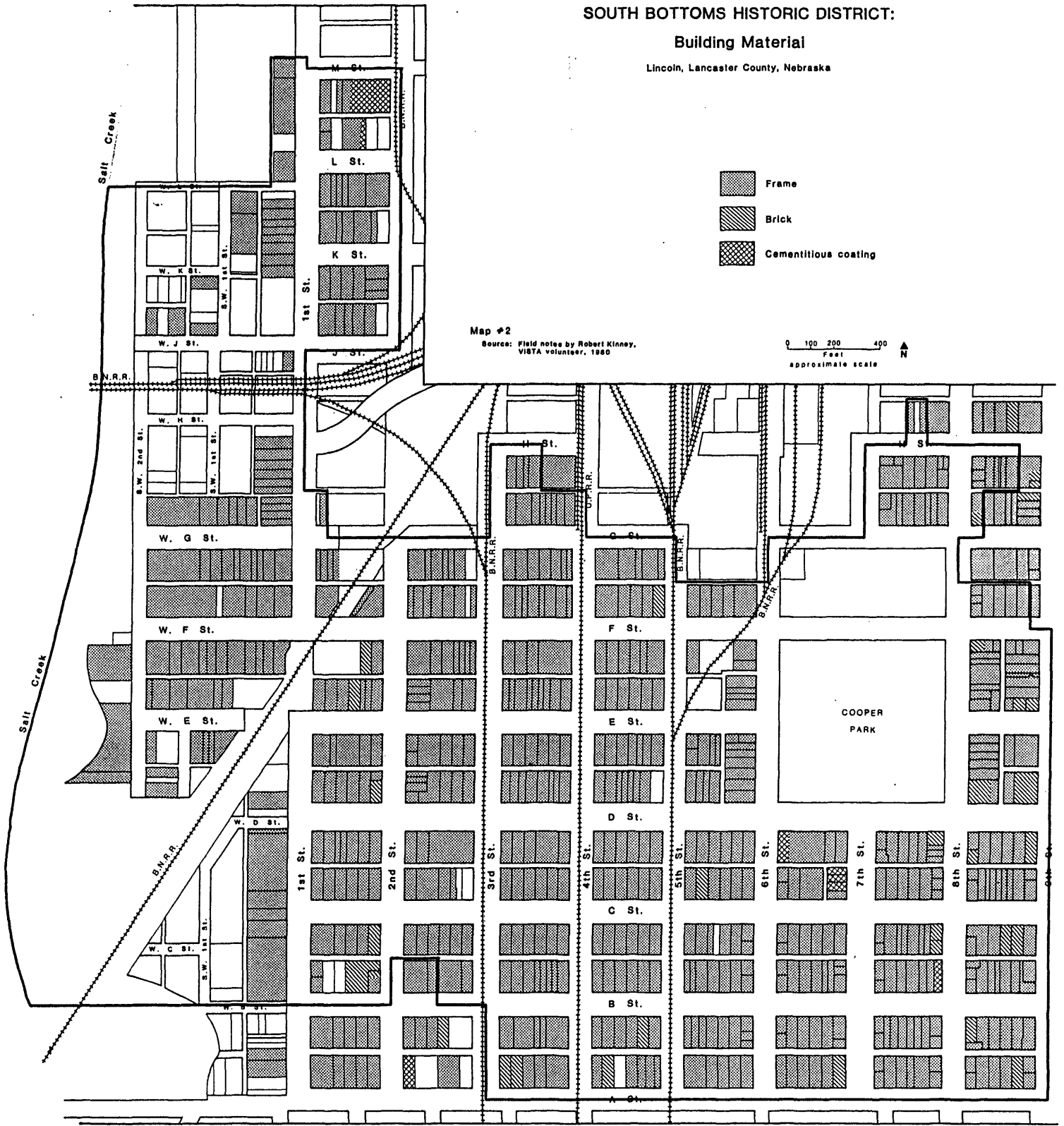
Lincoln, Lancaster County, Nebraska

- Frame
- Brick
- Cementitious coating

Map #2

Source: Field notes by Robert Kinney,
VISTA volunteer, 1980


0 100 200 400
Feet
approximate scale



SOUTH BOTTOMS HISTORIC DISTRICT:

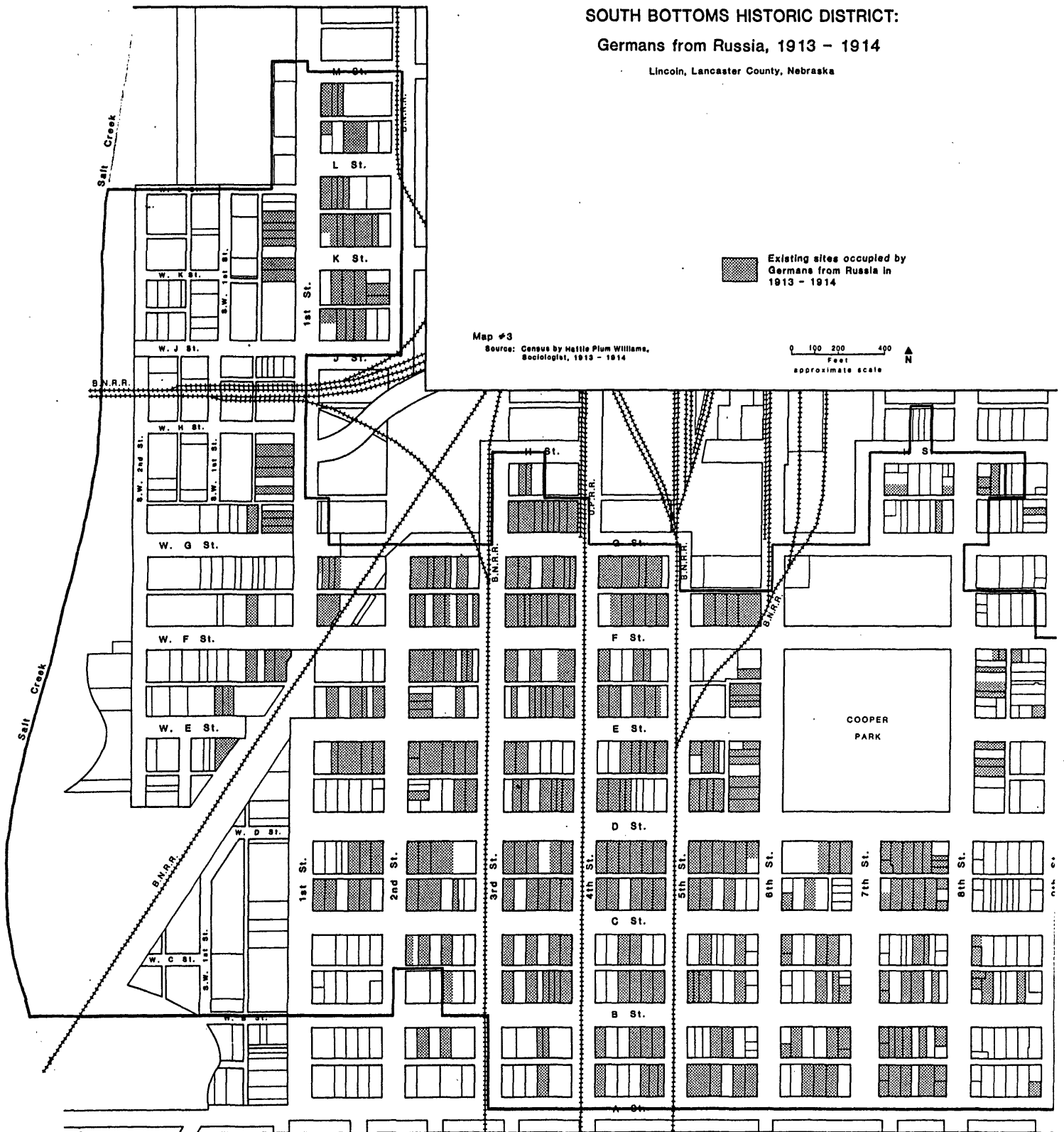
Germans from Russia, 1913 - 1914

Lincoln, Lancaster County, Nebraska

 Existing sites occupied by
Germans from Russia in
1913 - 1914

Map #3
Source: Census by Hattie Plum Williams,
Sociologist, 1913 - 1914

0 100 200 400
Feet
approximate scale

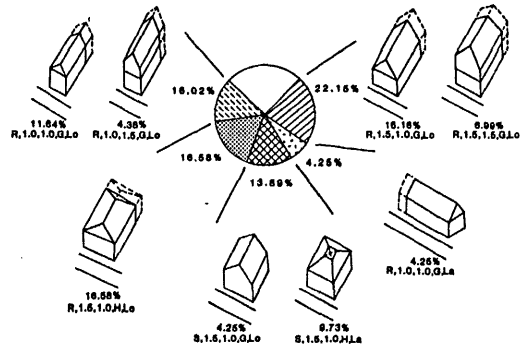


Cartographic Services/Department of Geography/University of Nebraska-Lincoln/L. Howard
Source: Urban Development Department, Lincoln, Nebraska

SOUTH BOTTOMS HISTORIC DISTRICT:

Prominent House Supratypes

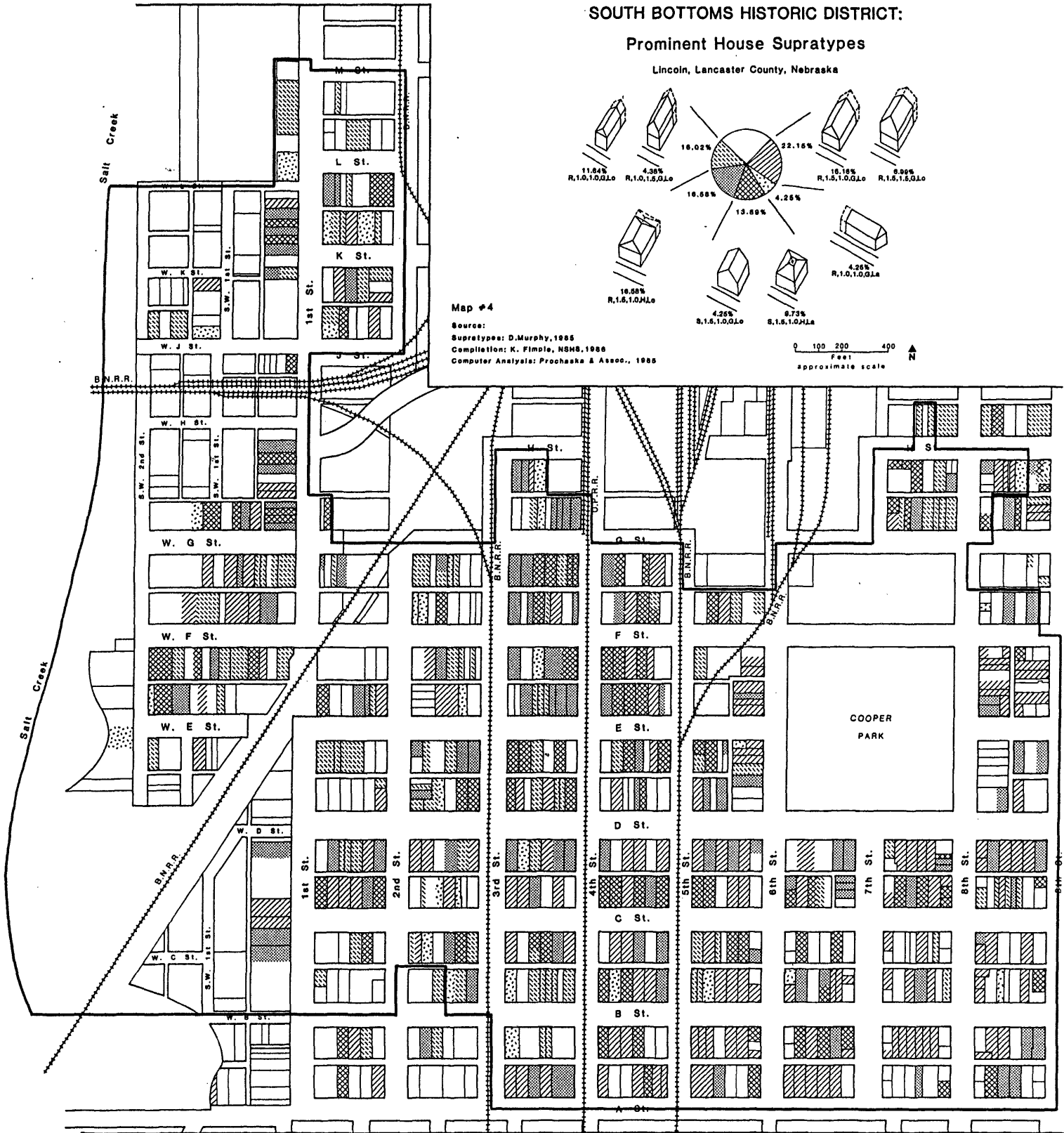
Lincoln, Lancaster County, Nebraska



Map #4

Source:
 Supratypes: D. Murphy, 1985
 Completion: K. Finkle, NSHG, 1986
 Computer Analysis: Prochaska & Assoc., 1985

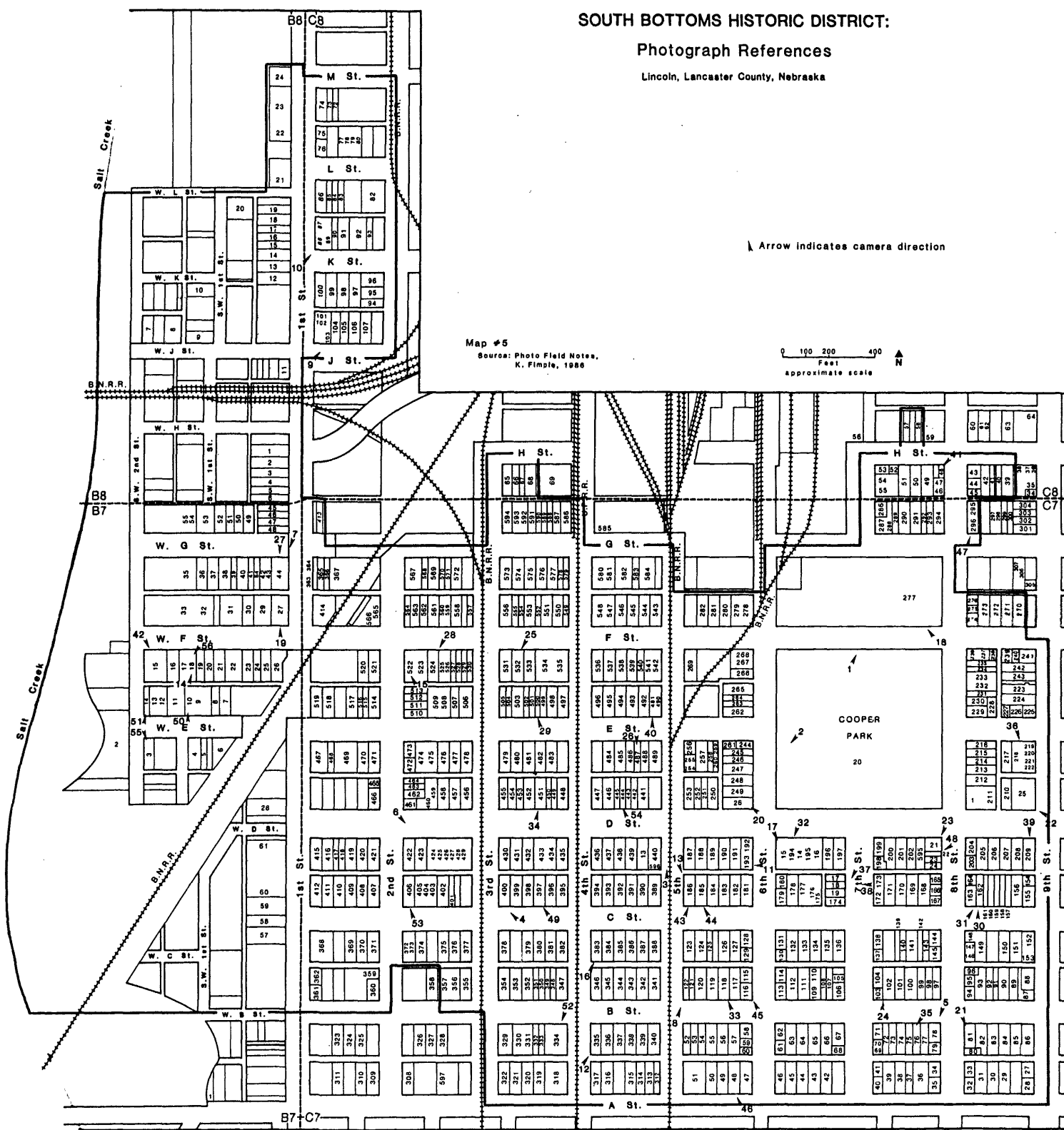
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SOUTH BOTTOMS HISTORIC DISTRICT:

Photograph References

Lincoln, Lancaster County, Nebraska



Map #5
Source: Photo Field Notes,
K. Fimple, 1986

0 100 200 400
Feet
Approximate scale

Arrow indicates camera direction

Cartographic Services/Department of Geography/University of Nebraska-Lincoln/L. Howard
Source: Urban Development Department, Lincoln, Nebraska