

1189

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable". For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Stabrie Grocery

Other names/site number Horacek & Sons Co. Whole Grocers, Central Mattress Co., D009: 0127-005

2. Location

Street & number 501 North 13th Street

Not for publication [N/A]

City or town Omaha

Vicinity [N/A]

State Nebraska Code NE County Douglas Code 055 Zip code 68102

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

Michael J. ...
Director, Nebraska State Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

October 2, 2007

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.

see continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.

see continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain):

Edson H. Beall

11-15-07

for
Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

Stabrie Grocery

Name of Property

Douglas County, Nebraska

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

Private

Public-local

Public-state

Public-federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

Building(s)

District

Site

Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1

0

Buildings

Sites

Structures

Objects

1

0

Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE / Specialty Store

COMMERCE / Warehouse

INDUSTRY / Manufacturing Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT / NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commercial Vernacular

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Foundation BRICK

Walls BRICK

Roof SYNTHETICS / Rubber

Other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Stabrie Grocery

Name of Property

Douglas County, Nebraska

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than one

UTM References (place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet).

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1.	15	254240	4572002	3.			
2.				4.			
				[]	See continuation sheet		

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Christina A. Jansen

organization Alley Poyner Machietto Architecture

date _____

street & number 1213 Jones Street

telephone 402-341-1544

city or town Omaha

state NE

zip code 68102

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name/title OMF LLC

street & number 1601 Dodge Street, Suite 3700

telephone 402-341-3070

city or town Omaha

state NE

zip code 68102

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determined eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, (15 USC 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Stabrie Grocery

Name of Property

Douglas County, Nebraska

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

1883-1942

Significant Dates

1883

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- Preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- Previously listed in the National Register
- Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- Designated a National Historic Landmark
- Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location for additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other Name of repository: Douglas County Historical Society

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Stabrie Grocery

Name of Property

Douglas County, Nebraska

County and State

Section 7 Page 1

SITE

Located northeast of Omaha's Central Business District on the northeast corner of 13th and Cass Street, the Stabrie Grocery building sits on a rectangular lot with its long axis running parallel to 13th Street. The commercial block is surrounded to the north, east and west by parking lots and bounded by a vacant lot and Interstate 480 on the south. Historically this district has evolved from a residential neighborhood, to an industrial area greatly impacted by the Union Pacific Railroad Shops and Omaha Smelting Works. Currently land on the east and south is being redeveloped into a recreation and entertainment area with the construction of a riverfront park and the Quest Center, an arena and convention center. Creighton University is also beginning to expand its campus on land to the west and north of the building.

The original two-story 1883 building has been added to three times over the course of its life. As the businesses at this site changed, a two story, slab on grade addition was constructed around 1915 to the north that tripled the size of the original building. A second two-story addition with a basement was added to the east and in the early 1950's a third single-story slab-on-grade addition was added to the north. Please refer to the attached Key Plan.

CONSTRUCTION

The original 1883 building and First Addition are constructed of load bearing brick masonry exterior walls with additional timber post and beam framing. The Second Addition is also constructed with load bearing brick masonry exterior walls, but no additional post and beam framing was needed. The single story Third Addition is constructed of load bearing concrete block masonry exterior walls and additional timber post and beam framing. The roofs on all portions of the building are flat.

EXTERIOR

WEST FAÇADE

The primary façade of the building, the west face of the two-story 1883 building has been altered a number of times since its construction. A brick masonry building front laid in a simple running bond pattern conceals the original brick masonry. Despite the new masonry front, the structure retains the original three part storefront division. Each bay has been in-filled with a combination of glass block and brick masonry recessed from the building face. Three equally sized second story windows with brick sills are each centered above a first floor window bay. Their tall, narrow proportions match the unaltered window openings on the second floor of the South Façade. Double hung one over one wood clad sash-replacement windows were installed and all of the original wood window frame and trim remains in place. The only ornamentation on this portion of the building is found near the continuous parapet where three courses of the brick wall are corbelled.

A simple continuous brick soldier course divides the running bond brickwork of the first story from the second of the First Addition. Three courses of masonry are corbelled near the continuous parapet which aligns with the upper portion of the 1883 Building. The façade is punctuated by a large masonry opening for an overhead garage door and masonry window openings with brick sills hold the original wood window trim and newer double hung one over one wood clad sash-replacement windows.

The west elevation of the single story concrete block Third Addition varies dramatically from the other two west building facades. A large five panel wood double door and three equal, square fixed wood windows with brick sills are located high on the wall. Both the two-story First Addition and the single-story Third Addition have been painted with a colorful abstract mural.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Stabrie Grocery

Name of Property

Douglas County, Nebraska

County and State

Section 7 Page 2

SOUTH FAÇADE

The south façade has also changed over time, but the original common bond masonry is still visible despite the application of a cementitious coating to the lower portion of the building at some point. The most noticeable features on this facade are the masonry and concrete loading platform and simple asphalt shingle shed roof and braced wood frame canopy that runs across the south faces of the 1883 Building and the Second Addition. All masonry window openings on this facade have brick sills, arched brick lintels with windows on the first floor being in-filled with glass block and clad wood double hung one over one sash replacement units set in the historic wood window frames on the second floor. There are also two overhead garage doors and a three panel and half glass wood door with arched brick lintel and glass block transom. The parapet steps down towards the back of the building.

EAST FAÇADE

The two-story Second Addition and single story Third Addition are the only structures visible on the east façade. Brickwork on the Second Addition was laid in a common bond and each masonry window opening has a simple brick sill and flat steel exterior lintel. Three window types can be found on this building façade including a few double hung six over six wood windows located on the first floor and a few double hung one over one clad wood sash replacement units set in the historic wood window frame and trim on the second floor. A few units have been either replaced with fixed clad single pane wood units set into the historic wood frame and trim or simply covered with plywood panels. Three square window openings punctuate the east face of the single story Third Addition. Each of these openings has been covered from the interior with plywood, but the original wood six light window sashes can still be seen.

NORTH FAÇADE

The north façade of the single story Third Addition is punctuated by four square window openings. A fixed wood window has been installed in the window openings found on either end of the building while the center units have been covered with plywood. The masonry on this portion of the building has been painted with a solid color. There are no window punctuations in the second story of the First Addition.

INTERIOR

ORIGINAL 1883 BUILDING

The dirt floor basement of the original 1883 Building has exposed masonry walls and a stair leading up to the main floor on the east end of the building. The first floor structure is supported with four timber columns running east and west and one timber column located beneath the top of the stairs. Two timber columns located on the west end of the building were used to support the recessed door above on the main floor. A few of these timber columns are tree trunks partially stripped of their bark. One door on the south side of the basement opens into a large room beneath the concrete and masonry loading platform and a second masonry opening on the east leads to the basement of the Second Addition.

The first floor is open with exposed masonry walls and a wood floor. At the east end of the building wood stairs lead either down to the basement or up to the second floor. A large opening has been made in the north wall which leads into the first floor of the First Addition.

The second floor can be divided into two areas, an open area on the west side and two offices and a stair on the east. Circa 1930 plaster walls with a number of interior wood six light casement windows, a suspended acoustic tile ceiling and wood floor run throughout. Two doors on the east wall open into the Second Addition and one door on the north leads to the First Addition.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Stabrie Grocery

Name of Property

Douglas County, Nebraska

County and State

Section 7 Page 3

FIRST ADDITION

Constructed around 1915, the First Addition was built without a basement. Both the first and second floors of the this addition are open with the exception of ten large timber columns arranged in two rows of five running north and south supporting the floor and roof structures and small toilet room(s) in the southeast corner. The masonry walls on both floors are left exposed as is the wood structure on the ceiling of the first floor, while portions of the second floor ceiling have been covered in masonite panels. One can see window openings on the east walls of both floors that were blocked in when the Second Addition was constructed. A stair on the south wall connects the first and second level and a skylight just north of the stair brings additional light into the second floor. On the first floor the faint outline of a feed sign painted on the wall shared between the 1883 building and the First Addition can be seen. A large opening in the north wall of the first floor leads into the Third Addition and door openings on the east and south walls provide access to the original 1883 building and Second Addition.

SECOND ADDITION

The basement floor of the Second Addition is concrete and a shallow trough runs north and south the full length. The brick masonry footings of the 1883 building and the First Addition are exposed on the west side of the basement along with the rest of the brick masonry on the other walls. A door on the south wall opens into a small room beneath the masonry and concrete loading platform and a raised platform directly beneath a hatch in the loading platform transitions into a wide wood ramp. An opening on the west leads directly into the basement of the original 1883 building.

A freight elevator located on the west wall of the Second Addition is the only element breaking up the open floor space on the basement, first and second floors. The masonry on the first and second floors has been left exposed on the majority of the walls as has the wood deck and floor/roof joists. The floors on the first and second levels are wood throughout with the exception of the north section of the first floor where a concrete slab had been poured on top of the wood deck. The second floor was constructed at a lower level than the First Addition and the 1883 building.

THIRD ADDITION

Constructed in the early 1950's, the floor plan of the Third Addition is open with the exception of one row of four timber columns running east and west down the center. Exposed concrete masonry walls also aid in supporting the roof structure and the floor is slab on grade concrete.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Stabrie Grocery

Name of Property

Douglas County, Nebraska

County and State

Section 8 Page 1

The Stabrie Grocery building is significant at the local level under Criterion A as a structure that is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The building was constructed in 1883 northeast of the Central Business District in Omaha, Nebraska. Additions to and changes in how the building has been used represent the evolution of the grocery store, grocery warehouse, wholesale ventures and the manner in which Americans shopped for groceries during the period between the 1880's through 1940's. In addition to changes in grocery enterprises, the building also represents the impact of the Union Pacific Railroad in the surrounding neighborhood's growth and industrialization.

Nebraska was officially open for settlement in 1854 with the signing of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the city of Omaha was founded that same year by members of the Council Bluffs and Nebraska Ferry Company. The site on the western side of the Missouri River was chosen because of its natural terraces and narrow flood plain.¹ Its favorable geography and location on the river made it a natural receiving and distribution center and helped the city to become a "springboard for western expansion."² When the eastern terminus for the Union Pacific Railroad was established in Omaha in 1865, it brought increased traffic and new industries to the city. This firmly established Omaha's importance as a major distribution and retail center for Nebraska and states westward to the coast.³

As a distribution center for westward expansion and the supplier for those who settled in the surrounding outlying areas, it was essential the city of Omaha satisfy the population's need for a retail food source. Therefore "the grocery distributing business was among the first to spring into existence."⁴

Like settlements in other parts of the country in the mid nineteenth century, the first commercial houses where grocery items could be purchased in Omaha were general stores. All types of products could be bought and sold and such stores conducted both retail and wholesale trade.⁵ The first venture of this kind in Omaha was that of "Tootle and Jackson in 1854 or 1855..." whose merchandise was the "...usual assortment of dry goods, boots, shoes, crockery, etc."⁶

The expansion of the grocery trade in Omaha shortly after its founding followed the national trend of the late nineteenth century. While transportation and communication systems were improving throughout the nation, the wholesale grocery trade began growing and storekeepers were finding it easier to specialize. The transition from general store to grocery store was slow, with some storekeepers combining specialized goods and services such as hardware with groceries or dry goods with grocery trade.⁷ As the population in Omaha grew and the transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869 the development of two different grocery markets became apparent, the wholesale jobbing trade and the neighborhood grocery store. The Stabrie Grocery Building represents both markets, since it was used as a grocery store from 1883 to 1894 and then a wholesale grocery from 1915 to 1942.

When the Stabrie grocery building was erected in 1883 there were 88 grocers listed in the Omaha City Directory. Through mapping, it became evident that the locations of these grocers followed three basic patterns of development. Approximately 54 of these grocery stores were located within the most heavily populated area in the city, bounded by

¹ Ansel Bennett Clayburn, "Geographic Influences in the Development of Omaha, Nebraska" (M.A. Thesis, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 1925) University Archives/Special Collections, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 71.

² Howard P. Chudacoff, "The Study of Residential Change," in *Mobile Americans: Residential and Social Mobility in Omaha 1880-1920*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1972), 12.

³ Stacey C. Pilgrim, Omaha City Planning Department Preservation Specialist. "Omaha Rail and Commerce Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, NE, 1996, Continuation Sheet, Section 8, Page 19.

⁴ Clayburn, 69.

⁵ James M. Mayo, "From General Store to Grocery Store," in *The American Grocery Store: The Business Evolution of an Architectural Space*, (Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1993), 51.

⁶ James Woodruff Savage and John T. Bell, *History of the city of Omaha, Nebraska and South Omaha*, (New York and Chicago: Munsell and Company, 1894), 460.

⁷ Mayo, 69.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Stabrie Grocery

Name of Property

Douglas County, Nebraska

County and State

Section 8 Page 2

major railroad tracks on the north, east and south and by the westernmost major north-south avenue, Twenty-fourth Street. 87% of the stores were located along streetcar lines and/or major thoroughfares. Only 13% were located elsewhere within the central business district. This pattern of development echoes the desire to locate any commercial enterprise on sites with the greatest traffic flow, particularly grocery stores which depend on a necessary volume of trade.

The Strabrie Grocery building archetype follows that of a typical nineteenth century grocery store described by James M. Mayo in his book "The American Grocery Store".

Building lots were often narrow and deep to maximize the number of storefronts per block. Buildings were usually two or three stories high and were built of brick or wood... Canvas awnings over a planked sidewalk were typical entry markers...the first floor façade was fully glazed for window displays and the door entrance was often recessed to create more lineal feet of window display as well as a sense of entry to the store."⁸

The Stabrie grocery store closed in 1894 and a period of transition began that lasted until 1915. The surrounding neighborhood was experiencing changes brought on by the Union Pacific Railroad Shops complex. Located a block north of the building, the U.P. Shops intersected Thirteenth Street and occupied a huge stretch of land running diagonally southeast to northwest. Because Omaha was the eastern terminus for the Union Pacific Railroad, construction and car/locomotive repair facilities were also established in 1865. The complex covered "nearly forty acres of ground"⁹ by 1893. Another facility located slightly to the southeast, the Omaha Smelting Works, began processing raw ore into lead and other metals in 1870. Due to employment opportunities the U.P. Shops and Smelting Works provided in 1883, the area was typical to a residential neighborhood with a school, a city park, numerous wood framed homes and a scattering of commercial masonry buildings. The need for manual labor attracted many Irish immigrants¹⁰ and by 1893, the U.P. Shops employed "more than fourteen thousand people."¹¹

By the late 1890's and early 1900's the residents of the neighborhood were beginning to move west as the number of railroad spurs in the area increased. By 1910 a group of railroad spurs occupied a stretch of land running north and south between 13th and 14th Streets from the railroad shops on the north down to a new freight office at Davenport Street, two blocks south of the grocery building. Another grouping of railroad spurs extended from the north between 14th and 15th Streets terminating at Webster Street, two blocks north of the grocery building. Previously, these blocks were filled with wood frame homes. Additional railroad spurs running east to west were constructed a block north of the Stabrie Grocery Building on California Street and through the alley of the block directly south. These railroad spurs encompassed the area around the grocery building. The expansion of the railroad spurs also encouraged the construction of more commercial structures in the area as indicated by Sanborn maps of the time.

Also impacting the neighborhood was the decreasing demand for manual labor needed by Union Pacific and the Smelting Works.¹² The decrease was due in part to the completion of the railroad infrastructure across the United States and the increased efficiency of the complex which underwent a drastic overhaul and renovation during this time. Innovative changes, such as designing and constructing pneumatic apparatuses, installing central heating and electric lighting allowed the railroad shops to run more efficiently.¹³ Union Pacific gradually replaced their massive staff of construction laborers, with specially trained employees who could repair locomotives and other equipment needed to keep the trains running.

⁸ Mayo, 68.

⁹ Savage, 402.

¹⁰ Kathleen L. Fimple, "An Analysis of the Changing Spatial Dimensions of Ethnic Neighborhoods in Omaha, Nebraska, 1880-1900" (Ph.D. diss., University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 1989) Ann Arbor, Michigan: University Microfilms International, 173.

¹¹ Savage, 402

¹² Fimple, 175

¹³ Maury Klein, "The Reconstruction," in *Union Pacific: The Rebirth 1894-1969* (New York: Doubleday, 1990), 62.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Stabrie Grocery

Name of Property

Douglas County, Nebraska

County and State

Section 8 Page 3

The introduction of railroad spurs, destruction of residential homes and decrease in the need for manual labor created a more industrialized community. As a result, the critical mass required to support a neighborhood grocery moved. The transitional nature of the community was directly reflected in the number and type of businesses that occupied the Stabrie Grocery Building after the grocery store closed in 1894. Although an African American barber and Feed and Grain store were located at the address for a short period, the building was primarily occupied by numerous saloons.

With the adjacency to railroad spurs and the history of the building as a grocery store, it seemed fitting that eventually, a wholesale grocer would occupy the building. Grocers Specialty Company moved into the space in 1915 and was open until 1920 when E. Horacek-Schneider Company Whole Grocers moved in. The Horacek family was involved in the wholesale grocery business at this location for the next 22 years until the building again changed hands. It was during this time two two-story additions were constructed; the first to the north and the second running along the east side of the building.

The closing of Horacek and Sons Co. Whole Grocers around 1942, coincided nationally with a period of changes in the grocery store system. These changes eventually contributed to the decline of the grocery wholesaler. The advent of mass production simplified and streamlined how food was processed and shipped. It was not long before the same principles were applied to retail distribution. Storekeepers began looking for ways to reduce their own overhead cost, by buying in large volume and circumventing the wholesale jobber.¹⁴ Multiple stores were needed to sell the large volumes of goods purchased and even by 1883 there were three businessmen each operating more than one store. What we know today as a chain store developed nationally in the 1900's. Well-known chain operations such as the Basket Store were opening in Omaha by 1915. Although the growth of the chain store in Omaha was slow, by 1942 there were 27 Hinky Dinky Stores, 21 Safeway Stores, and 6 Skaggs Stores.

Major food manufacturers had also begun to reorganize. Corporate management expanded into marketing and purchasing and manufacturers began selling directly to the chain store. Eventually the wholesaler was pushed out.¹⁵ In addition, distribution system changes in other areas of trade and the growth of the trucking and airfreight industries also accelerated the decline of the wholesale jobber towards the middle of the twentieth century.¹⁶

General trade within the commercial downtown core of Omaha also began to decline at this time. Changes in the warehouse and jobbing trade were felt throughout downtown and the surrounding industrial areas. These events all reflect the occupancy change at the Stabrie Grocery Building. By 1945 the building was occupied by a business which built, sold and shipped mattresses, the Central Mattress Company. Central Mattress occupied the building until 2001 and since then the space has been used by numerous artists.

As one of the very few buildings left in the area dating to the 1880's, the history and occupants of the Stabrie Grocery reflect changes in the Union Pacific neighborhood. The construction of Interstate 480 in 1966 destroyed much of the remaining structures surrounding the building and further isolated it from both downtown and the commercial neighborhoods to the west. In addition, all of the buildings which housed a grocery store in 1883 have been demolished.

¹⁴ Mayo, 78.

¹⁵ Ibid., 131.

¹⁶ Pilgrim, Section 8, Page 22.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Stabrie Grocery

Name of Property

Douglas County, Nebraska

County and State

Section 8 Page 4

Of the 88 grocery stores listed in the 1883 City Directory, the Stabrie Grocery is the only identifiable building still standing.¹⁷

Although many early grocery stores were not able to adjust to changes in the grocery business, the Stabrie Grocery Building is one of a few, if not the only, extant examples in Omaha of a grocery store that adapted to those changes and took advantage of the industrialization of its surrounding neighborhood. The building also stands alone as a lasting expression of a time when the surrounding area was a residential neighborhood built by the men and women of the Union Pacific Railroad who significantly impacted the development of the west.

¹⁷ Five of the 88 grocery businesses listed could not be located because the address given was too vague to identify.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Stabrie Grocery

Name of Property

Douglas County, Nebraska

County and State

Section 9 Page 1

Books

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_____. *Union Pacific: The Rebirth 1894-1969*. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1990.

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Larsen, Lawrence H. and Barbara J. Cottrell. *The Gate City: A History of Omaha*. Pruett Publishing Co, 1982.

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Maps

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Other

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Pilgrim, Stacey C. Omaha City Planning Department Preservation Specialist. "Omaha Rail and Commerce Historic District" National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, NE, 1996.

United States Census, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Stabrie Grocery

Name of Property

Douglas County, Nebraska

County and State

Section 10 - photos Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

All of lot 5, Block 27, Omaha City Lots, Douglas County Nebraska.

Boundary Justification

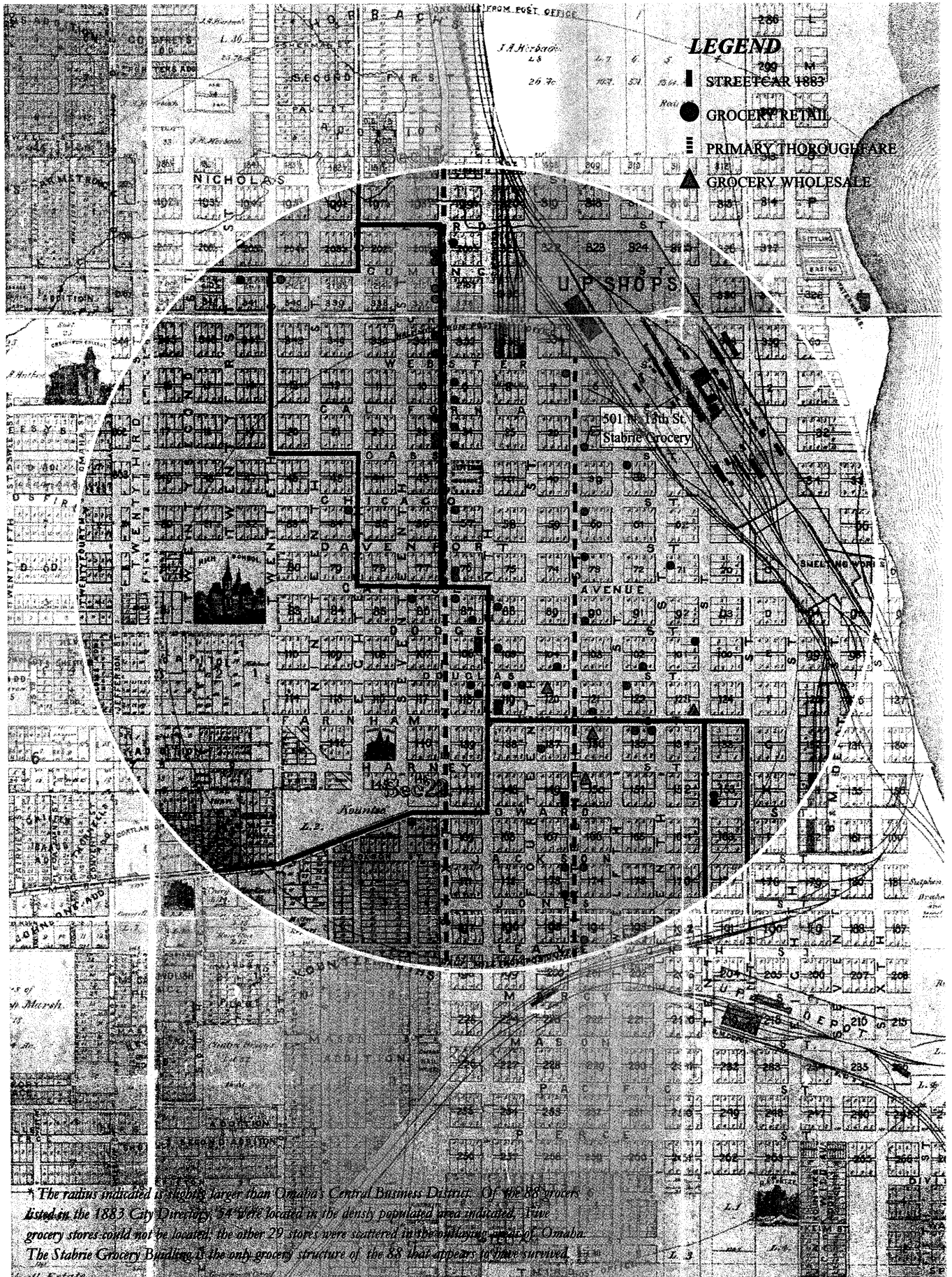
This includes all of the property historically associated with the Stabrie Grocery.

Photographs

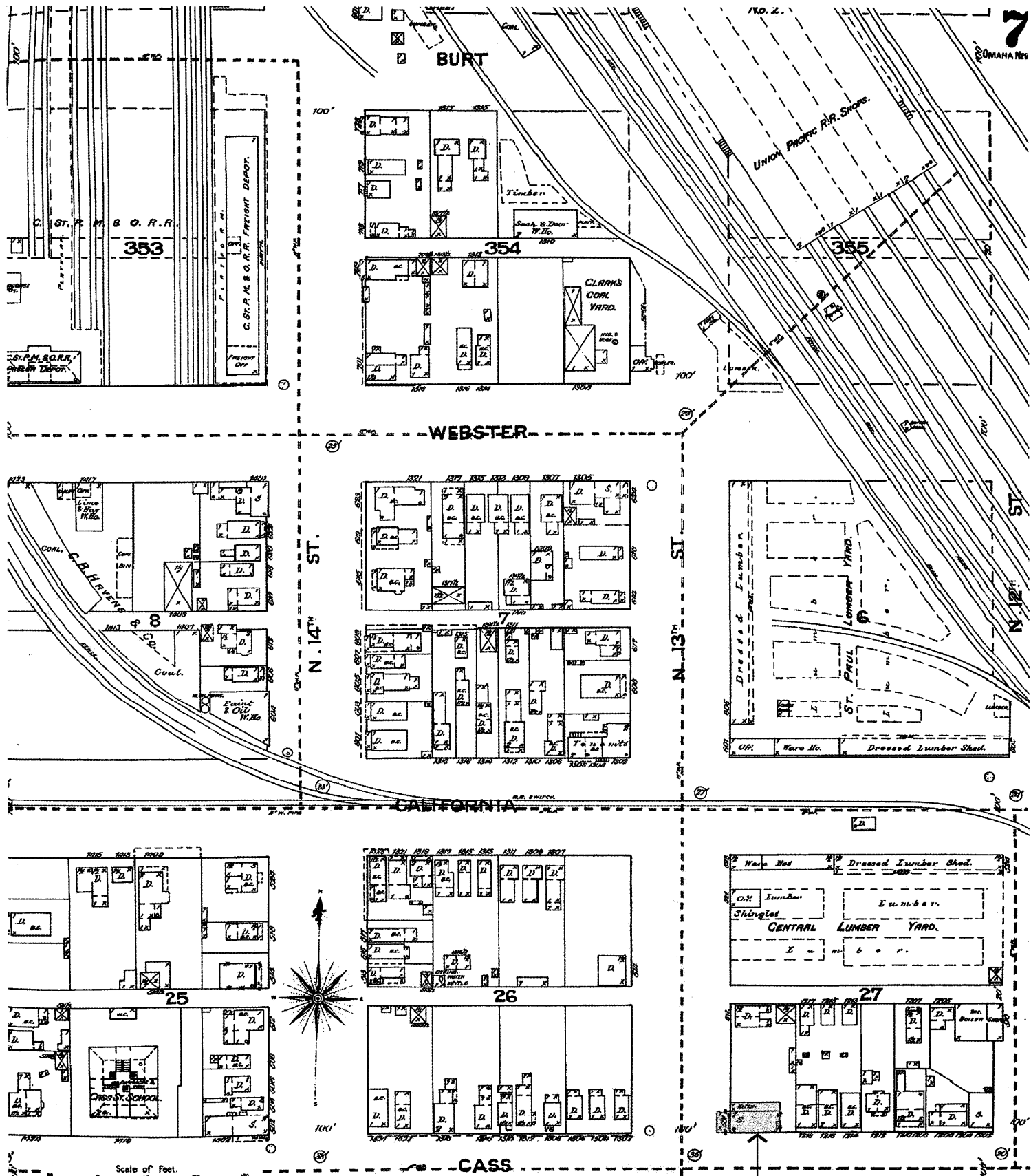
Photograph	Description of Photograph
1.0	Stabrie Grocery / Douglas County, Nebraska / Christina A. Jansen / February 22, 2007 / Office of Alley Poyner Macchietto Architecture / Looking Northeast at Southwest corner of building
1.1	Same as above / West façade of building
1.2	Same as above / North façade of building
1.3	Same as above / East façade of building
1.4	Same as above / South façade of building

Supplemental Photos

Photograph	Description of Photograph
A.0	Stabrie Grocery / Douglas County, Nebraska / Christina A. Jansen / June 6, 2007 / Office of Alley Poyner Macchietto Architecture / Arial view from Central High School
A.1	Stabrie Grocery / Douglas County, Nebraska / Louis R. Bostwick / 1900c. / Bostwick-Frohardt Collection, owned by KM3 TV and on permanent load to Durham Western Heritage Museum, Omaha, Nebraska / Arial view from Central High School

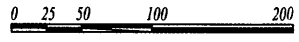


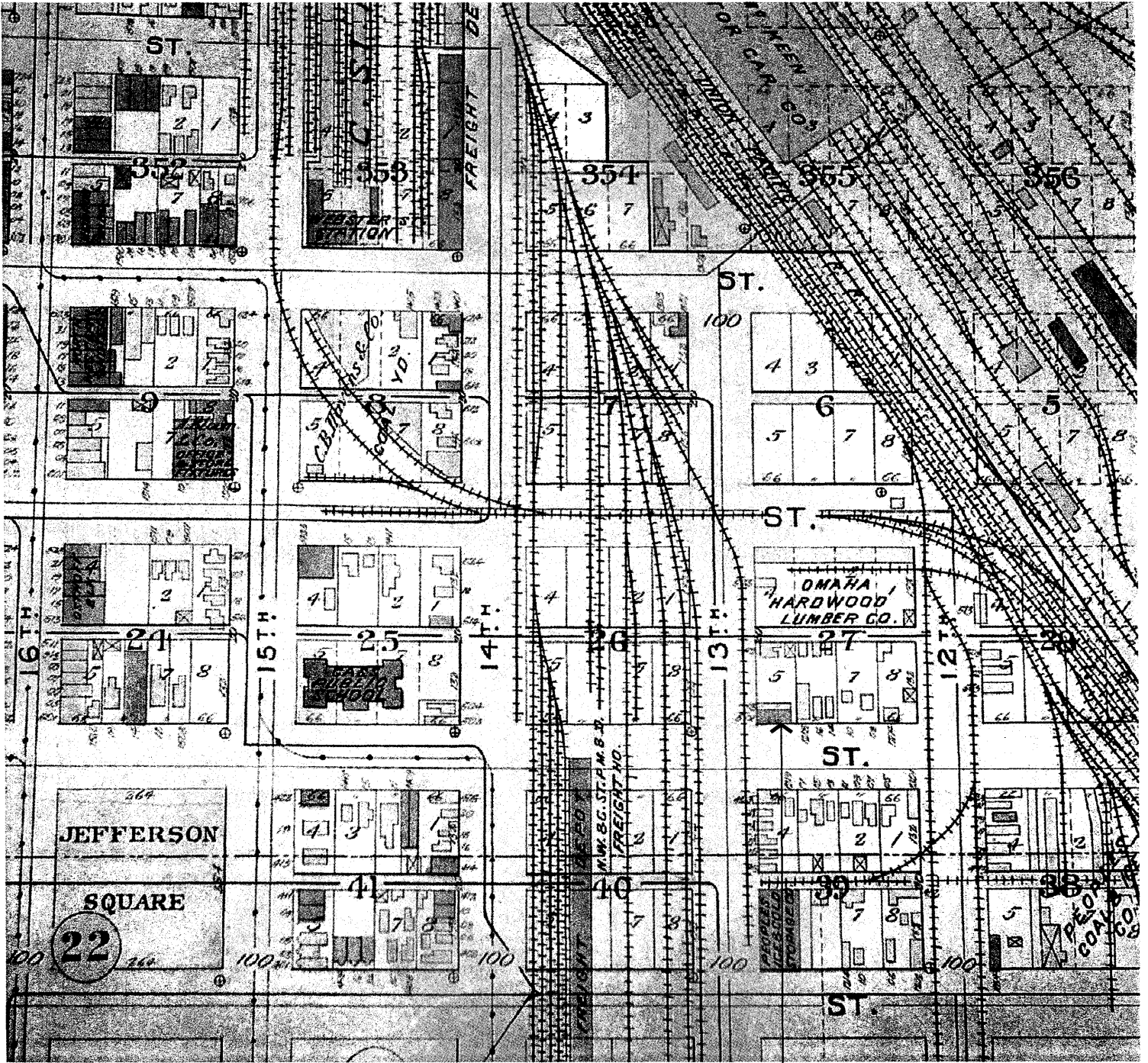
The radius indicated is slightly larger than Omaha's Central Business District. Of the 88 grocers listed on the 1883 City Directory, 24 were located in the densely populated area indicated. Five grocery stores could not be located; the other 29 stores were scattered in the outlying areas of Omaha. The Stabrie Grocery Building is the only grocery structure of the 88 that appears to have survived.



501 North 13th Street
Omaha, Nebraska

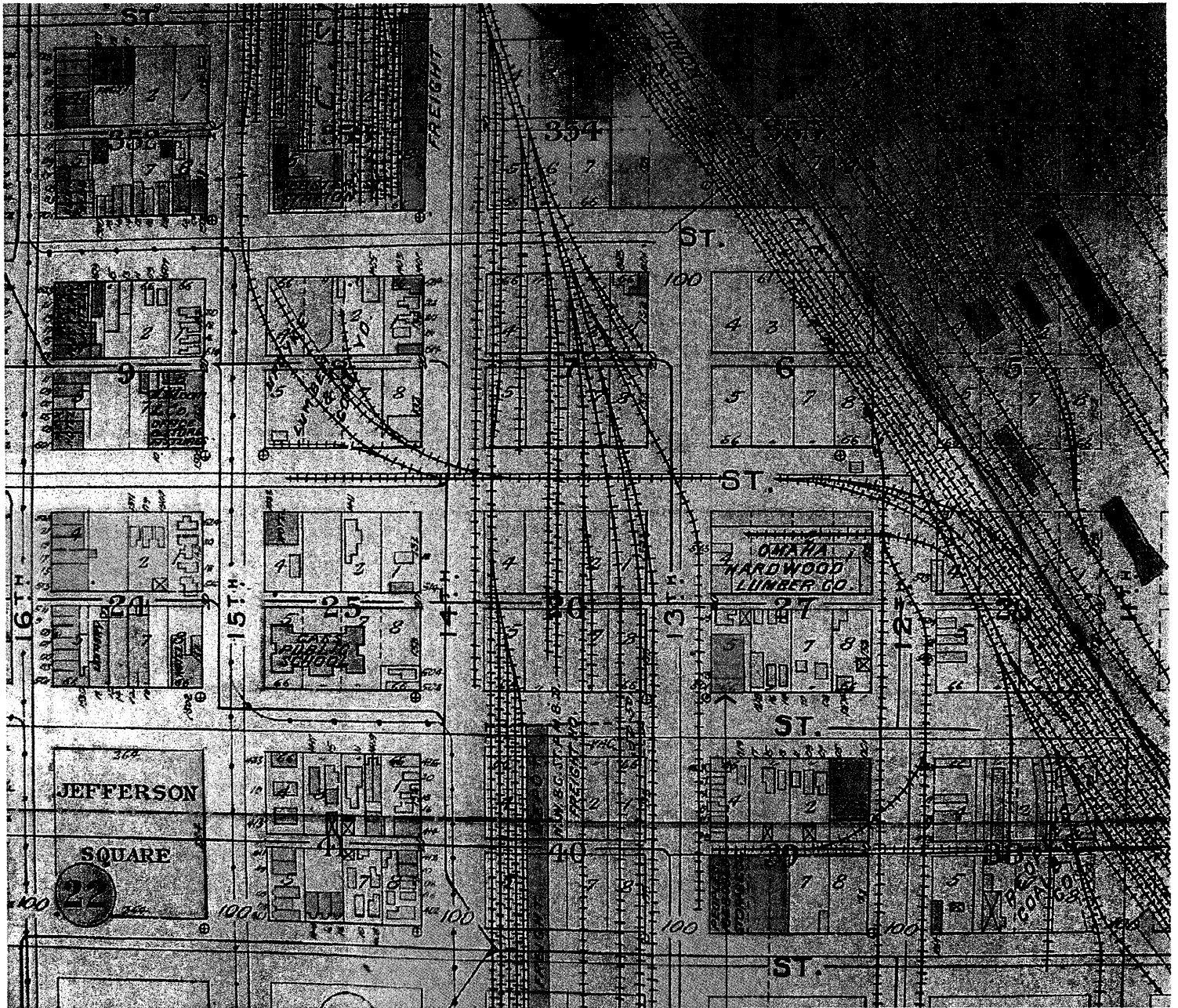
1887 SANBORN INSURANCE MAP





501 North 13th Street
Omaha, Nebraska

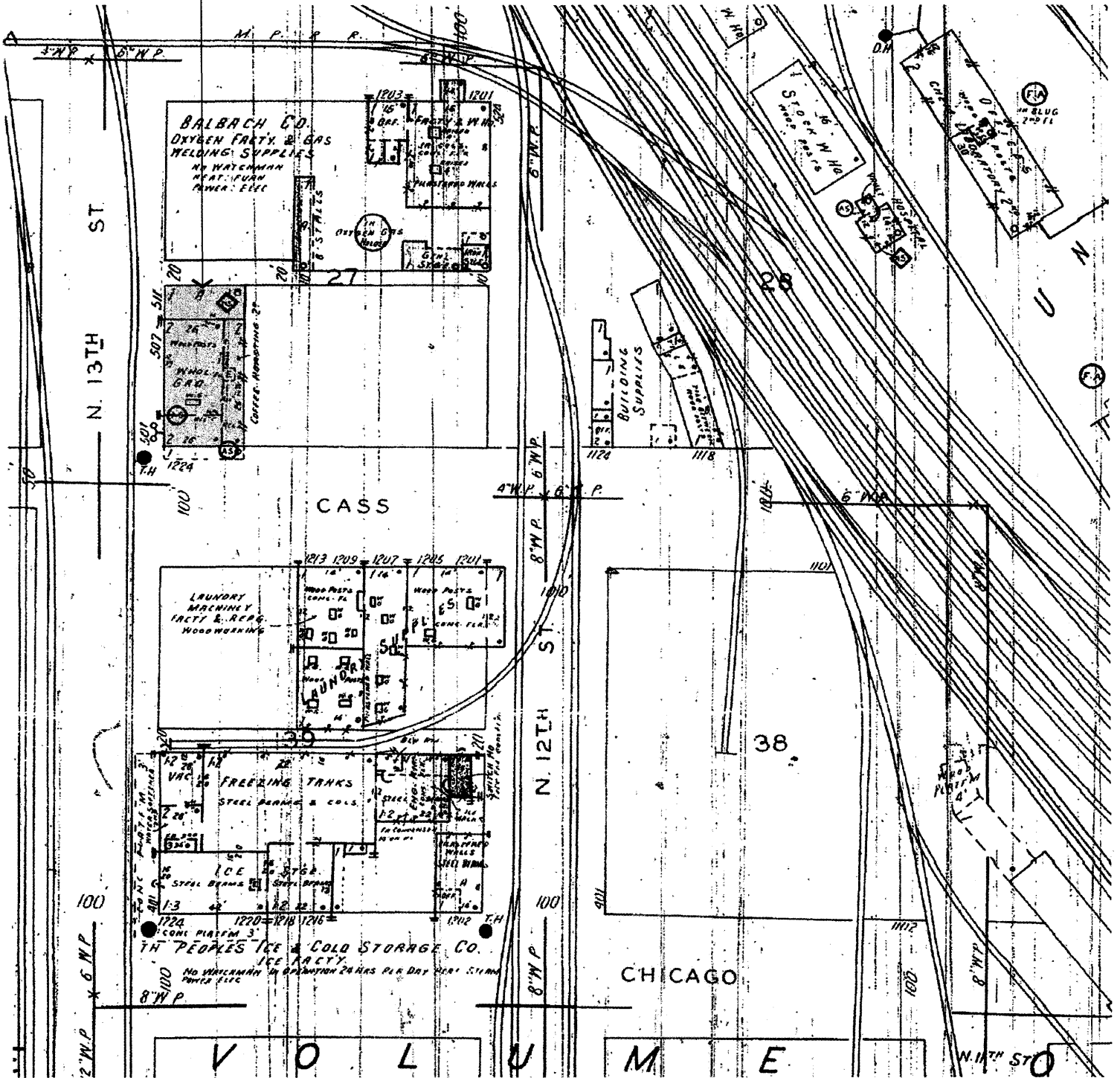




501 North 13th Street
Omaha, Nebraska



501 North 13th Street
Omaha, Nebraska



1934, UPDATED 1970 SANBORN INSURANCE MAP

0 25 50 100 200



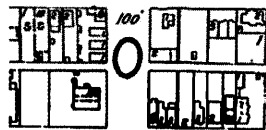
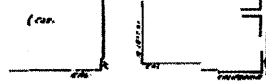
EB. VOL. I

134-
N MAP CO.
OFT. TO AN INCH
EY-

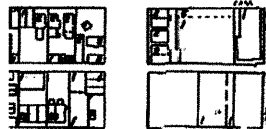
Equipped with auto. sprinklers
Fire Department Houses.
Figures in buildings denote story heights.
streets denote widths.

SHEET NUMBERS
ED LINE DENOTES LIMITS
TILE DISTRICT AS
ATIONAL BOARD OF

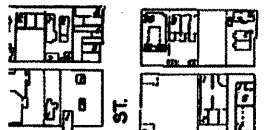
D T JAN. 1951



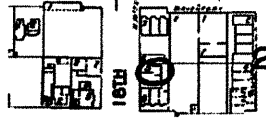
206



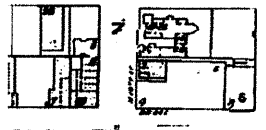
208



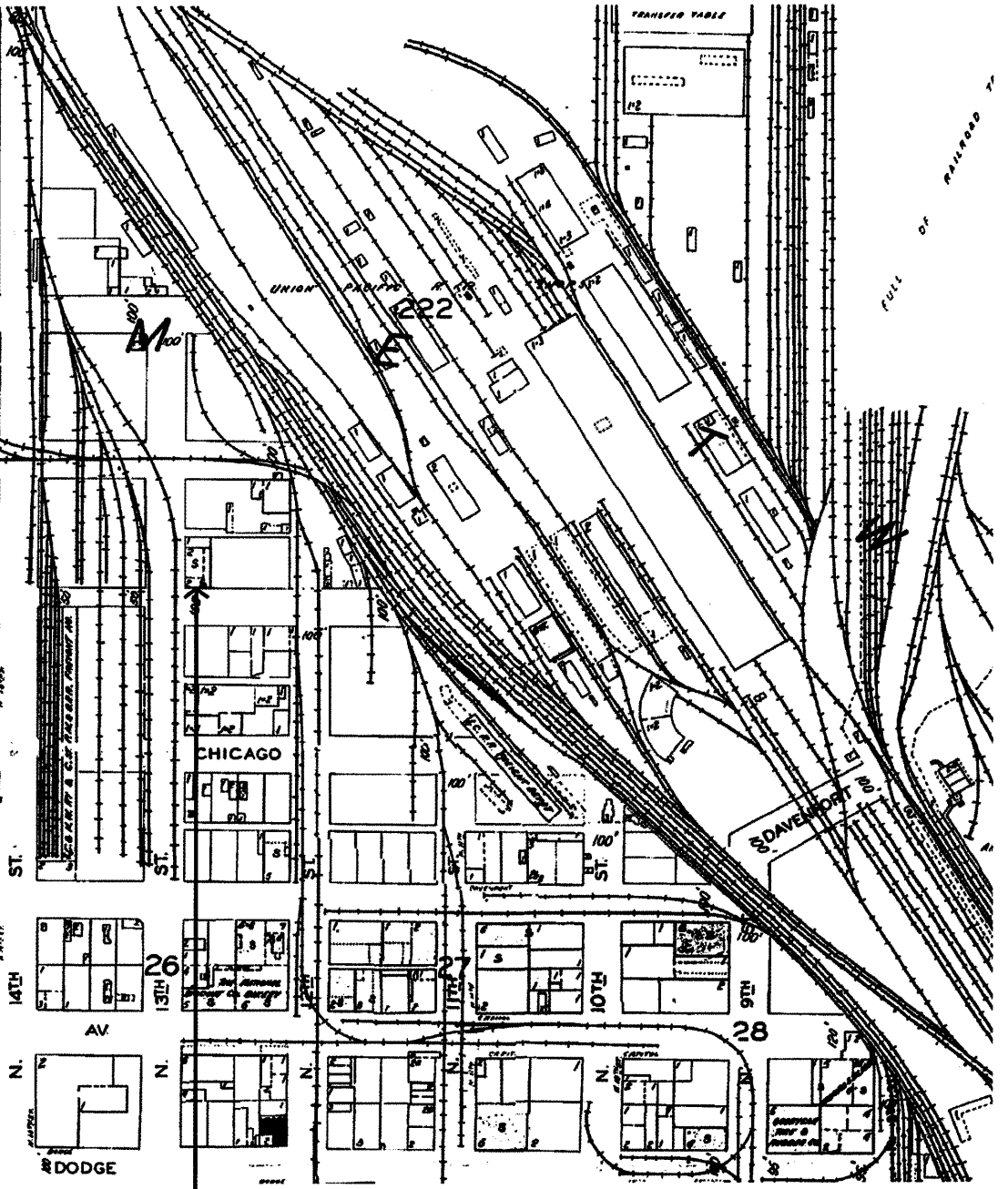
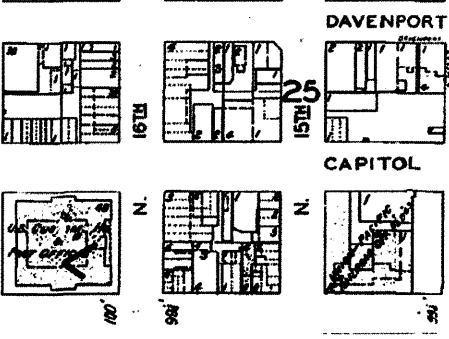
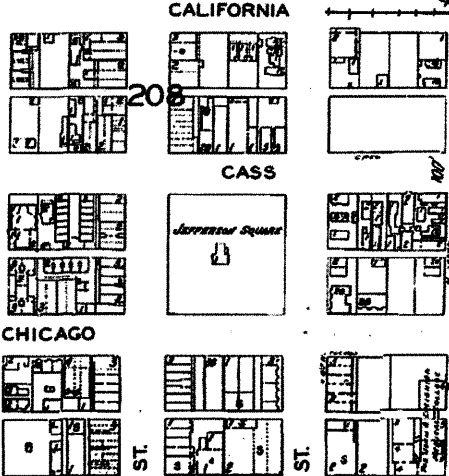
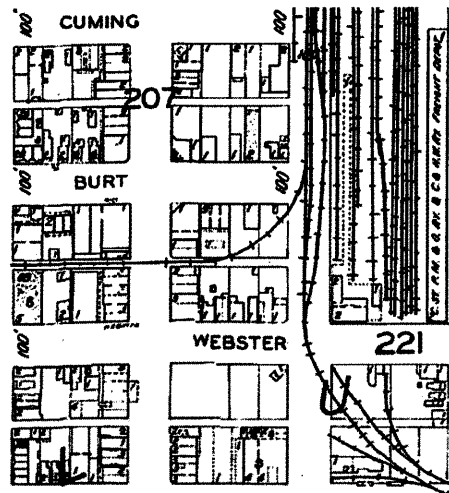
209



210



211



Stabrie Grocery
501 North 13th Street
Omaha, Nebraska

1934 SANBORN CONTEXT MAP

0 100 200 400

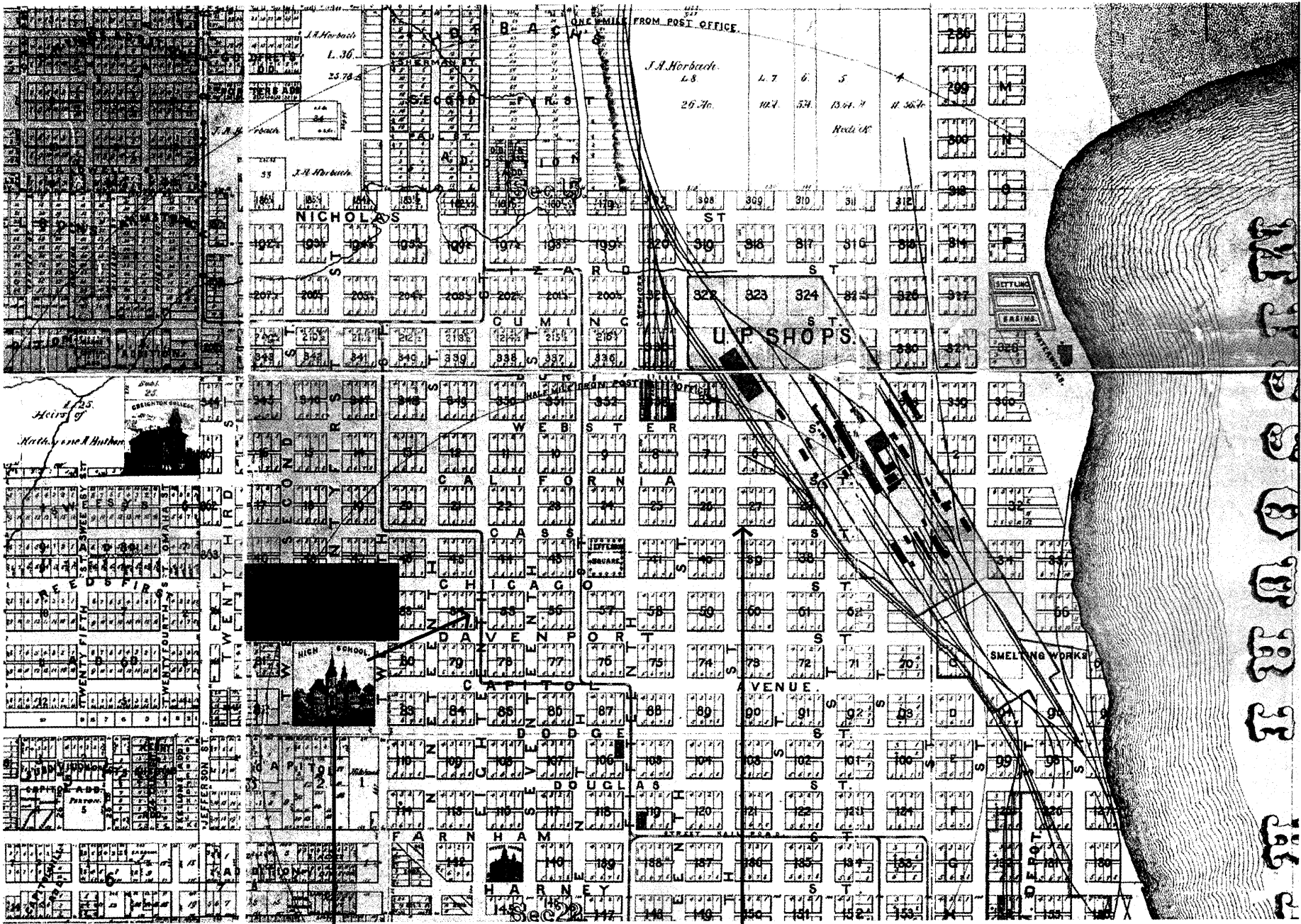




Stabrie Grocery
501 North 13th Street
Omaha, Nebraska

2007 CONTEXT MAP
0 100 200 400





Capitol Hill
 Current location of Omaha
 Central High School

Stabrie Grocery
 501 North 13th Street
 Omaha, Nebraska

1883 PHOTO DIRECTIONAL MAP

0 200 600 1000

