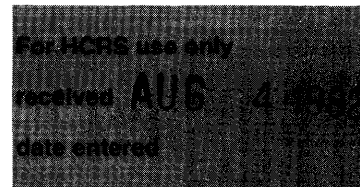


United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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



1. Name

historic Harris House LC13:D8-9
and/or common Same

2. Location

street & number 1630 K Street N/A not for publication
city, town Lincoln N/A vicinity of First congressional district
state Nebraska code 31 county Lancaster code 109

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Bill Howe
street & number 2720 Bonacum Drive
city, town Lincoln N/A vicinity of Nebraska state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Register of Deeds
street & number 555 South 10th Street
city, town Lincoln Nebraska state

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 Nebraska state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved date 1926
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Harris house is a two-and-one-half story frame structure built ca. 1901-03 for Sarah F. Harris, widow of Nebraska pioneer George S. Harris in the Neo-Classical Revival style of architecture. The house is a large, gable-fronted, articulated rectangle in shape, resting on a brick and stone foundation. The gable roof is enlivened on the west with a hip-roofed bay window and a gabled wing. An extensive, wraparound porch supported by paired columns shelters the south and west sides.

The Harris house is situated just one-and-one-half blocks from Nebraska's State Capitol in Lincoln (1980 pop. 171,787). The area was once one of the oldest residential neighborhoods in the city, however in the last several years, office buildings and parking lots have slowly encroached on the area from downtown Lincoln three blocks north.

The Harris house is a fine example of the Neo-Classical Revival style of architecture which gained popularity in Nebraska after 1900. This two-and-one-half story frame house displays many notable features typical of the style. The eaves are detailed as classical cornices with modillions adding to the design. The frieze is adorned with festoons and wreaths. Other features include a two story bay window on the west, a one story bay window on the south and an oriel bay in the south gable. Several of the windows have patterned leaded glass panes. A shed dormer, possibly a 1930's remodel, penetrates the roof line on the east. The frontal porch wraps around both the south and west facades of the house supported by paired columns with an ornamented gablet marking the main entrance to the house.

The interior of the house is basically a six-over-six-room floor plan with six ceramic tile and turned-wood parlor mantles. Since 1935 the house has been divided into several apartments and sleeping rooms, however the extra partitions and plumbing installed can be removed without damaging the house's historical integrity.

Sarah Harris died in 1912 and in 1919 her house became the home of University of Nebraska fraternity, Alpha Tau Omega. While being used in this capacity, the house was moved in 1926 from it's original location at the northeast corner of 16th and K Streets two lots east to its present location. The move allowed the building of the First Christian Church on the corner. There is some evidence (primarily the configuration and detailing of the back stair) that this house was built around the Harris' 1872 Italianate house which was located on the original corner site, however this cannot be proven at this time.

A prospective buyer is interested in restoring the house to it's original condition, removing the extra plumbing and apartment partitions and converting the first floor of the house to an antique shop. The entire second floor would become living quarters. The original floor plan would be retained and the interior restored.

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 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 type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates ca. 1901-03 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Harris house is significant in the area of settlement for the important role the Harris family played in promoting the Lincoln, Nebraska area in the 1870's; in architecture as a fine rendition of the Neo-Classical Revival style which characterizes the finer residences of the turn of the century.

George Samuel Harris (1815-1874), his wife Sarah Fisk Bacon Harris (1821-1912) and their seven children came to Lincoln, Nebraska in 1872. As land commissioner for the Burlington and Missouri Railroad, Mr. Harris was responsible for enticing emigrants from the East and Europe through the sale of affordable land along the railroad lines in the West. Engaged in the promotion of westward settlement since 1845, he founded the New Englander's Colony (1860) and Thayer College (1868) in Kidder, Missouri. His zeal for westward emigration -- an outgrowth of a staunch anti-slavery stand and desire to see the West populated by northern abolitionists -- took him and his family to Missouri in 1863, Iowa in 1870, and Nebraska in 1872. Although he lived only two years after that, his obituary stated:

Since his removal to Nebraska, Mr. Harris has been fully identified with her interests, and has probably done more than any other man to induce immigrants to come here and settle.¹

Mrs. Harris, having lived in Lincoln a short time and being left with a large family upon Mr. Harris' death, at first was inclined to return east, but was convinced to stay by her sons who liked the West. With the financial advice of her oldest son George B., she paid off a \$430 lien on the construction of their home on the corner of 16th and K, and eventually provided the opportunities and encouragement for her sons to become nationally influential businessmen. During the last ten years of her life she wrote her memoirs, published (limited) in 1914, which are of enduring value to researchers as part of the Nebraska State Historical Society library. She was recognized during her lifetime and after by her family and community as a woman of unusual courage and strength of character.

1. "The Last of Earth: Death of George S. Harris," Daily State Journal (Lincoln), 13 June 1874, p. 4, col. 2-3.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acree of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Lincoln, Nebr.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

14	6	9	4	2	6	0	4	5	1	9	9	5	0
Zone	Easting			Northing									

B

Zone	Easting			Northing									

C

Zone	Easting			Northing									

D

Zone	Easting			Northing									

E

Zone	Easting			Northing									

F

Zone	Easting			Northing									

G

Zone	Easting			Northing									

H

Zone	Easting			Northing									

Verbal boundary description and justification

This property is located on lot 10, block 94, Original plat of Lincoln, including all of the historic real estate associated with the property.

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

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title JoAnn Kissel, Curator, Kennard House, Janet Jeffries Spencer, Cultural Historian

organization Nebraska State Historical Society date March, 1982

street & number 1500 R Street telephone 402/471-3850

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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Marion D. Knott

title Director, Nebraska State Historical Society date 30/7/1982

For HCRS use only

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

John Nelson Byrum
Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the National Register date 9/2/82

Attest: _____ date _____
Chief of Registration

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

Two of the Harris sons followed their father's lead into the railroad business. George B. Harris became president of the Burlington Railroad, working himself up from clerk. John F. Harris established Harris, Upham and Company of New York, a large securities and commodities brokerage firm specializing in railroad affairs and financing. His profound respect for the pioneering spirit and dauntless courage of his parents prompted him to donate 600 acres of park land in 1928 to the city of Lincoln to be called "Pioneers Park" in honor of his parents and other pioneers whose vision provided the foundation for the settling of Nebraska.

The financial success of Sarah Fisk Harris' children enabled them to "take pleasure in surrounding her with comforts," which included the building of her new house at 1610 K, circa 1902-03. This house was on the site of, and possibly incorporated certain features of (see Item #7), the family's original home of 1872. The grand Neo-Classical Revival house was occupied by Mrs. Harris until her death in 1912 and then by daughter Sarah Harris Dorris and her husband until her death in 1918. Through an arrangement with the Harris Trust Company of Chicago, the house became the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity in 1919. When the house faced possible demolition by the building of First Christian Church on the corner of 16th and K in 1926, the fraternity moved the house from lot 8 to 10 of the same block. It continued to be known as the Harris House to many of the fraternity members until it was sold in 1935 and made into several apartments.

When a commemorative name was sought for a new overpass to be built over the Burlington Railroad tracks in Lincoln in 1955, Governor Victor E. Anderson stated:

The Harris family, pioneer Nebraska citizens, have contributed much to the development of this area and no more fitting name could have been selected than that of Harris Overpass.

-
2. "Harris Overpass to Remind City of Rugged, Resourceful Pioneer Family," The Lincoln Star, 1 December 1955, p. 4, col. 1-6.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

Architecturally the Harris house is a fine example of the Neo-Classical Revival style which was popular especially for some of the finer residences during this period. The style is well-developed in the decorative motifs of the exterior, and features elements not often found extant in Nebraska's architecture, particularly the applied festoons and wreaths of the main frieze.

Formally the house is characteristic of a larger body of dwellings around the state, being transitional between the highly picturesque Queen Anne style and the more restrained Neo-Classical Revival. While most facades are simple in outline, the west and south facades are considerably articulated with wings and bay windows. These along with their hip and gable roofs, and the highly detailed wrap-around porch, provide the house with those picturesque qualities which are reminiscent of the late nineteenth century styles.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET Bibliography

ITEM NUMBER 9

PAGE 2

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Harris, Cyril M., Historic Architecture Sourcebook, New York, New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1977.

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"The New Harris Overpass", The Lincoln Star, 1 December 1955, p. 41.

REPORT ON
REQUEST TO MOVE HARRIS HOUSE

REPORT ON
REQUEST TO MOVE HARRIS HOUSE

Introduction

The Harris House is located on lot 10, block 94, original plat, Lincoln, Lancaster County, Nebraska. The house was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on September 2, 1982 for its exemplariness of the Neo-Classical Revival architectural style and for the significant role the Harris family played in the settlement and development of the City of Lincoln. On December 27, 1982, the Harris House was designated a Landmark by the City of Lincoln.

Originally, the Harris House sat on lots 7 and 8 of block 94. The Harris family moved into a house on this location in 1872 (see appendix A, photo 1) and, in 1901-1903, either razed it and built the existing house, or carried out an extensive remodeling (see appendix A, photo 2.) In 1926 when work on the education building of First Christian Church began on the NE corner of 16th and K Streets, the Harris House was moved from lots 7 and 8 to lot 10, its present site (see appendix B.) In order to make the large house fit on a single lot, a bay on the east facade was removed. Later, when First Christian Church built the sanctuary, the west facade of the Harris House became nearly obscured, as it directly abutted the structure (see appendix A, photo 3.) Eventually, the Church purchased the two houses east of the Harris House, razed them and created a gravel parking lot. The Harris House thus dissects the property of First Christian Church. (see appendix A, photo 4.)

The current owners of the Harris House intend to carry out a certified rehabilitation of the structure and use it for an antique store and office space with the approval of the City of Lincoln in the form of a special use permit based on historic preservation (Special Permit #1004, 12/27/82.) In formulating the plans for the rehabilitation and the creation of greenspace and parking space, the owners contacted First Christian Church in the hopes of arriving at some solutions beneficial to both parties. Out of the discussions came the idea of trading places on the block, bringing the Church's parking lot directly next to their building and placing the Harris House on the corner of 17th and K Streets (see appendix C.) This would allow the rehabilitation to include rebuilding the bay that was removed in 1926. It would also allow for a presentation of open greenspace to the west, similar to its presentation on its original site. The house would once again occupy a corner lot, albeit not the original NE corner of block 94.

Consideration of moving a listed and designated property was approached with cautious deliberation by the owners. Only after numerous local, state, and national authorities gave their opinions that this unique case need not be in conflict with the legal regulations and standards governing listed buildings, did the owners proceed with the request. The concensus of those polled was that the significance of the house lies exclusively with its architectural and historical value and, having been moved once already, it did not hold any significance relative to its present site. In fact, most agreed with the owners, that preservation standards could be more aptly met by moving the house because that is the only way a semblance of the original setting can be created.

Reasons for the request

1. Recreation of the original setting

The house originally sat on the NE corner of 16th and K Streets, lots 7 and 8 of block 94. Designed for that particular location, it made its handsomest presentation on its west facade which was viewed from sidewalk and street. The majority of the greenspace around the house was also on the west allowing an open vista to the Capitol, framed by an iron fence (see Appendix H, map 2.)

At the present site, the building's minor side -- the one which was intended to sit directly next to another house -- has the prominent presentation due to the existence of the Church parking lot next to it (see appendix A, photo 5.) The east facade was made even plainer by the removal of a bay in 1926 when the house was moved to this site (see appendix A, photo 6.) The widening of K Street and the addition of a curb cut and parking lane in front of the house have limited the available greenspace and possibilities for landscaping at the present site (see appendix A, photo 7.)

By moving the house to the corner of 17th and K Streets (lots 12 and the east half of lot 11) the west facade is again exposed and given prominent presentation. The Church parking lot and the additional greenspace to the west of the house create an open vista. Plans call for an iron fence similar to the one pictured in the 1912 photograph (see appendix A, photo 2.)

2. Rebuilding the bay

When the house was moved in 1926 from lots 7 and 8 to lot 10, the east bay in the dining room was removed to enable the large house to fit on a single lot (see appendix H, map 3.) Visually, the east facade is lacking interest as a result of the bay removal. Moving the house to the corner and acquiring an additional half lot from the Church will allow the space to rebuild the original bay and recreate a more interesting east facade (see appendix E.)

3. Landscaping

The present site has severe limitations for landscaping. There is very little front yard left, no side yards whatsoever, and the back is currently all gravel, although if the house were to stay at this site, a small greenspace in back would be added (see appendix A, photo 7.) If moved, a slight grade change of approximately one and one-half feet between the Church's parking lot and the west lawn of the Harris House would be created so that the parking lot would be visually de-emphasized. The same grade relative to the finished floor elevation would remain the same, however.

The move would enable the use of trees, shrubs and flowers suitable to the architectural and historical character of the house (see appendix D.) This is simply not possible at the present site.

4. Church parking lot

Relocation of the house to the corner of 17th and K Streets allows First Christian Church to have their parking lot adjacent to their building rather than owning dissected property. This is especially attractive to them because it allows them to add an accessible entrance for handicapped members directly off reserved parking stalls. Harris House must purchase 25 feet, or one-half lot, in order to move the house. The Church has agreed to sell this land in return for the resurfacing and screening of their new parking lot. This allows Harris House to design their lot and surrounding landscape along with the parking lot and landscaping of the Church. The result will be a cohesive, complimentary design befitting such a prominent corner of the city.

Finally, the agreement between First Christian Church and the Harris House results in the Church having an attractive, updated and code-worthy parking lot without strapping them with the expense at this time. Like many churches in the city, they are feeling the pressure of upgrading their lot to meet code without the immediate means to do so. (see appendix A, photo 8.)

5. Foundation work

Moving the house requires a new foundation at the proposed site. Because of some significant problems with the current foundation, removal to a new foundation has some advantages. In other words, some of the costs related to the move would have been spent anyway at the present site without the advantage of working with new materials where it would be desirable to do so.

The appearance of the existing foundation will not change as a result of the move. The original redstone foundation blocks will be used at the new site.

6. Economics

The building will be used in a retail/office capacity as granted by the city in a special use permit. In order to make the property attractive to shoppers, visitors and tenants, it must be able to provide, among other things, adequate visibility, parking and aesthetic appeal. Moving the house will greatly improve these three ingredients which are quite lacking at the present site. The owners and their financial advisors feel that this is a cost-worthy boost to the economic viability of the total project. The project will be ultimately capitalized by a limited partnership of investors who will benefit from the significant tax advantages of the project and who wish to make a valuable contribution to the enhancement of the community. In short, moving the house will allow the partners in this project to carry out a "first rate" rehabilitation with more tangible and intangible benefits to all those involved.

Effects on the integrity of the property

As a result of the 1926 move, the integrity of the property was necessarily violated. In order to make the house fit on a narrower lot, the east bay was removed. Surrounding greenspace, landscaping, fencing and the open vista to the west were lost. The Church's expansion -- the edifice on the west side of the house and the parking lot on the east -- has infringed further on the integrity of the property as it now sits (see appendix A, photos 9.)

It is the intention of the owners to correct virtually all these violations to the original site integrity if the house is moved. An open, grassy vista like that which surrounded the house originally will be created. The west presentation will again be exposed and will return to being the dominant facade as it was intended originally. Appropriate and sensitive landscaping will be carried out. The goal is to recreate as closely as possible a semblance of the original setting of the house.

In summary, many of the owners' goals for accomplishing a purist preservation of the structure which is true to the integrity of the property can only be achieved IF the house is moved from its "adopted" site to one more fitting.

Evidence proposed site has no archaeological or historical significance

A review of the deed records for lots 11 and 12 of block 94 turns up nothing unusual or obviously significant about the land or the houses which stood there (see appendix H.) The houses were purchased by First Christian Church and razed for a parking lot.

Archaeologists questioned on the potential of prehistoric artifacts on the site indicated that the conversion of the lots to a graveled parking lot made assessment difficult. However, the likelihood of any archaeological significance relative to the site was very low, they said. USGS maps indicate that creek beds on which prehistoric peoples may have encamped were several blocks away from this site.

The archaeologists suggested that they be allowed to participate in a salvage of any historical artifacts which might turn up during the excavation work of the project. Although impossible to predict from maps or topography, it is possible that discarded trash, filled cisterns, and old foundations may be unearthed and warrant study (see appendix G.) as the project proceeds.

Description of the proposed new setting and general environment

This request for relocation involves moving the house approximately eighty (80) feet to the east of its present site. While this allows for an improved presentation and more original appearing setting, the move is not a drastic change in environment for the house. It will continue to be surrounded by a Masonic lodge to the north, office parking lot to the east, medical clinic to the southeast, office parking lot to the north, office building to the northwest and Church to the west (see appendix F.) The newly created Church parking lot will be directly to the west and Harris House parking to the rear of the house. (see appendix A, photo 10.)

The major monument and focal point in the area is Nebraska's exquisite

Harris House report
page 5

Capitol building. It is directly catty-corner southwest of where the original Harris House sat. It is the intent of the owners in this project to create a more fitting compliment to this beautiful building by rehabilitating the Harris House and improving the adjacent area. The proposed new setting is not a revolutionary change due to its close proximity to the present site, but it will have dramatic and pleasing results.

APPENDICES

Appendix A Photos of Harris House and surrounding area

1. 1873 NE View
2. 1912 N View
3. 1983 NE View
4. 1983 NW View
5. 1983 W View
6. 1983 W Detail View
7. 1983 NE Detail View
8. 1983 NW View
9. 1983 N Detail View
10. 1983 SW View

Appendix B 1969 Newspaper article on Harris House

Appendix C Site plans

- Present site
- Proposed site

Appendix D Landscape plans

- Present site
- Proposed site

Appendix E Sketch of east bay

Appendix F Site plan of south half of block 94

Appendix G Letter from archaeologist

Appendix H Sanborn Insurance maps

- Map 1 1891
- Map 2 1903
- Map 3 1928

Appendix I Foundation plan and detail

APPENDICES C,D,E,I

Site plans
Landscape plans
Site plan block 94
Foundation plans

see accompanying oversized drawings

CUSTOM CRAFT AND
 DE ANGELO \$8 &
 & \$10 . . . TOWN
 8 . . . OLD MAINE
 IDOLINOS \$6 . . .
 \$5 . . . MATCHING
 001 SHOE SALON,

Appendix B cont.

pearls. She carried a cascade
 of pompons centered with an
 orchid.

Mrs. Ken Dean was matron
 of honor and Miss Joleen
 Coffey was maid of honor.
 Miss Sherri Bornemeier was
 the bridesmaid.

Serving the bridegroom as
 best man was Timothy
 Von Busch and the
 groomsmen were Merlyn
 Bice and Kenneth Dean.



Mrs. Ronald Steiner
 (Miss Jolene Ann Belsan)

Keith Neujahr and Jim Wood
 seated the guests.

After a wedding trip, the
 couple will live in Lincoln.

scooped sabrina neckline.
 The back was graced with a
 panel train sweeping to
 cotillion length.

Her shoulder length veil
 was caught by a single rose
 with seeded pearls.

Mrs. Bob Soflin was
 matron of honor and the
 bridesmatron was Mrs.
 Edward L. Ray of Wichita,
 Kan.

Serving the bridegroom as
 best man was Robert Soflin.
 Groomsman was Edward A.

Cavatts Charmed

Continued from Page 1D
 located on the northeast cor-
 ner of 16th and K—cannot be
 established from the records.

"But I do remember that
 it was sold to the fraternity,"
 says Mrs. Arthur Raymond,
 a granddaughter of Mrs. Har-
 ris. "I know because in the
 lovely bedrooms there were
 featherbeds and I wanted
 some of them for the feath-
 ers. We used them in uphol-
 stering love seats and such in
 those days. But when I went
 to the house, they were
 gone."

Church Constructed

The house, which had been
 located at the corner of 16th
 and K, gave way to the
 church. It was moved to its
 present site when construc-
 tion of the church began.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold
 Cavatt now own the house,
 which has been divided into
 apartments.

The Cavatts are charmed
 by the house, its intricate
 exterior decor, its six marble
 fireplaces, the high ceilings,
 the door moldings — in fact,
 all the beautiful extra details
 which went into lovely homes
 at the turn of the century.

And according to a staff
 member at the Nebraska
 State Historical Society, the
 home was built during the
 same era as Fairview,
 William Jennings Brya n's
 home.



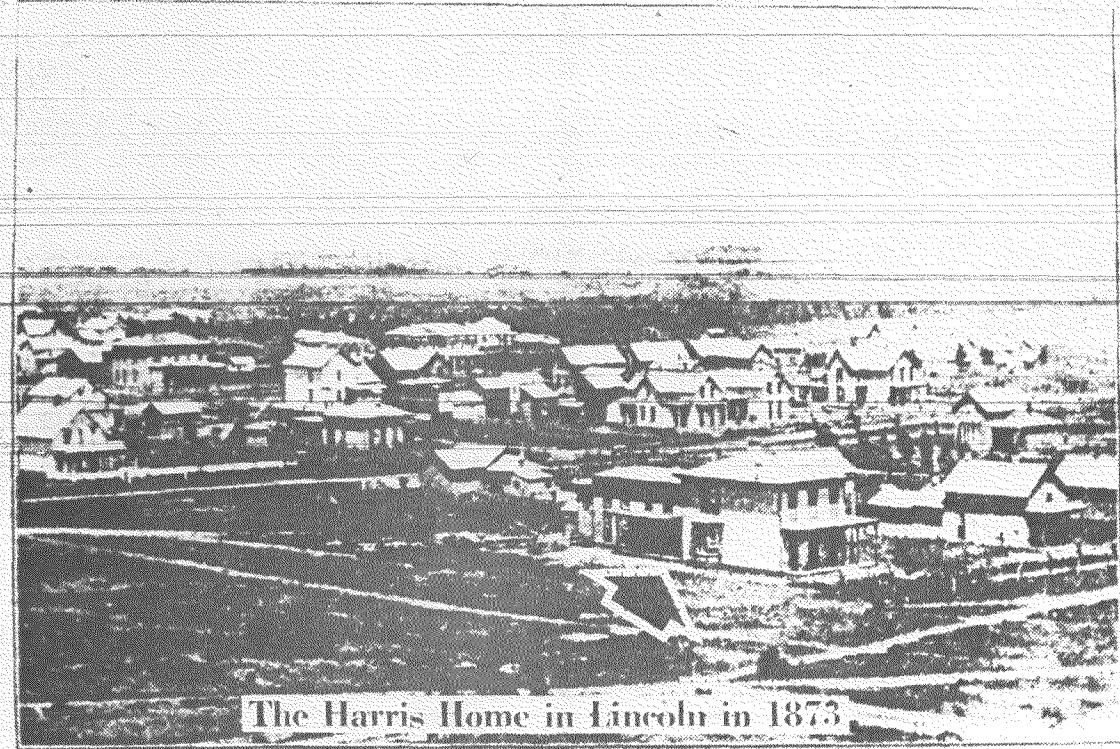
THROW
 YOUR
 TWEEZERS

9
 9
 9
 9
 9
 9
 9

with lined black and white herringbone pants which have 3-inch cuffs.

3 color process

COLOR Built During Fairview Era . . . Home With A History



The Harris Home in Lincoln in 1873

'Tis the story of a house—or rather two houses—connected by members of one of Lincoln's Pioneer families who lived in them.

At 1630 K, across the street from the Capitol, is the younger house. Its parent home was torn down and rebuilt by the George Samuel Harris' sons in the early 1900s.

The Harris family, which had roots in Vermont and Massachusetts, came to Lincoln in 1872.

Two years after settling his family, Mr. Harris died. The house chosen for the family home is described in Mrs. Harris' memoirs as "one which has sheltered us through storm and stress through many a year."

It was located on the northeast corner of 16th and K. In Brown's City Directory of 1878, its address is listed in such a manner.

Sometime during the decade that followed, the house acquired a number, for the City Directory of 1891, the home of Mrs. Sarah F. Harris, widow, is listed at 1610 K.

In the early 1900s, this house was razed and a new home built on the same spot for the Harris family. It, too, bore the number 1610 for many years. Mrs. Harris died in 1912, but her son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Dorris, moved into the family home.

The house was sold sometime between 1919 and 1921 to Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity. Whether or not it was at its present site just east of the First Christian Church—now

Continued on Page 3D



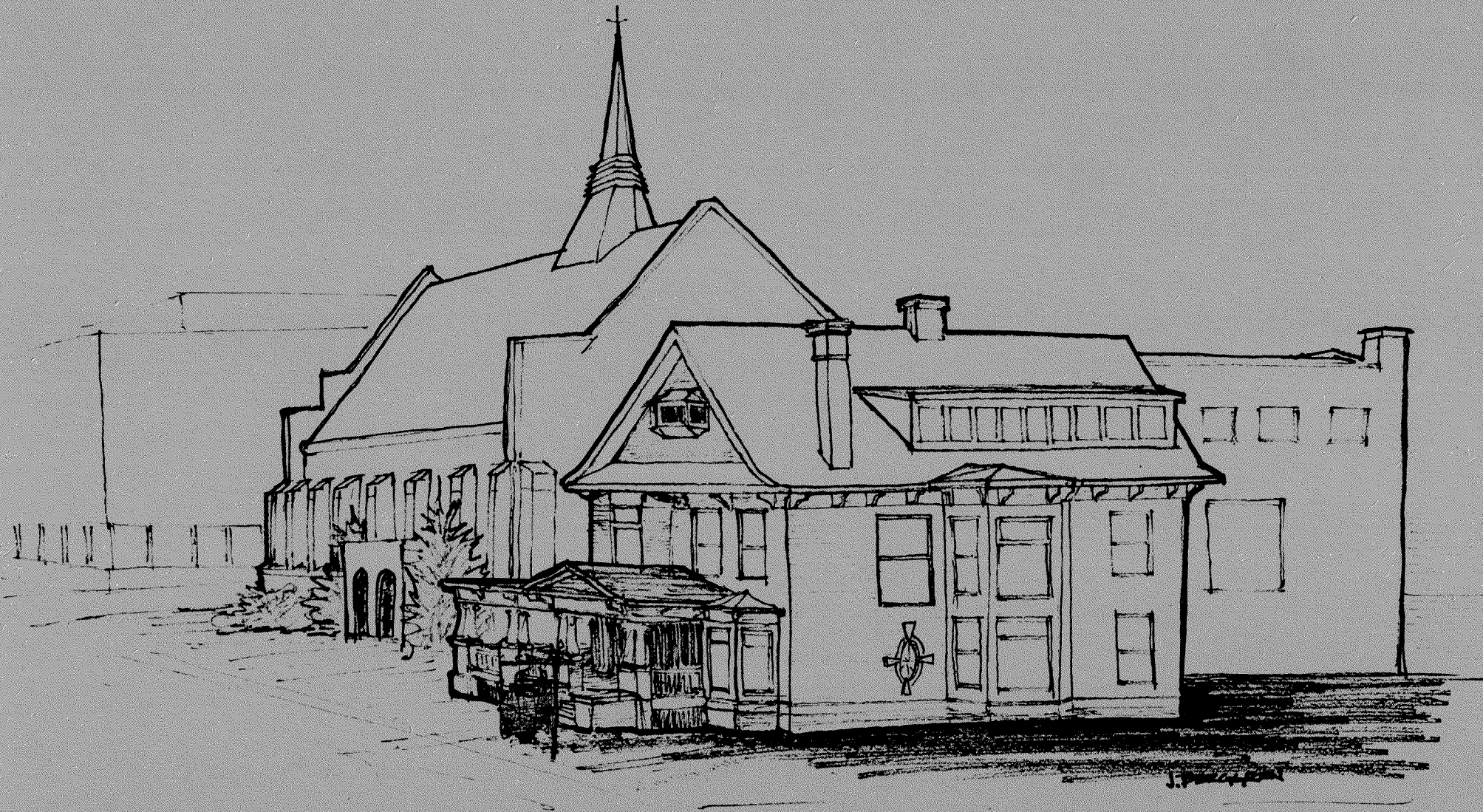
1610 K Street in 1912

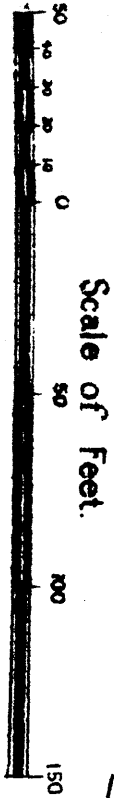
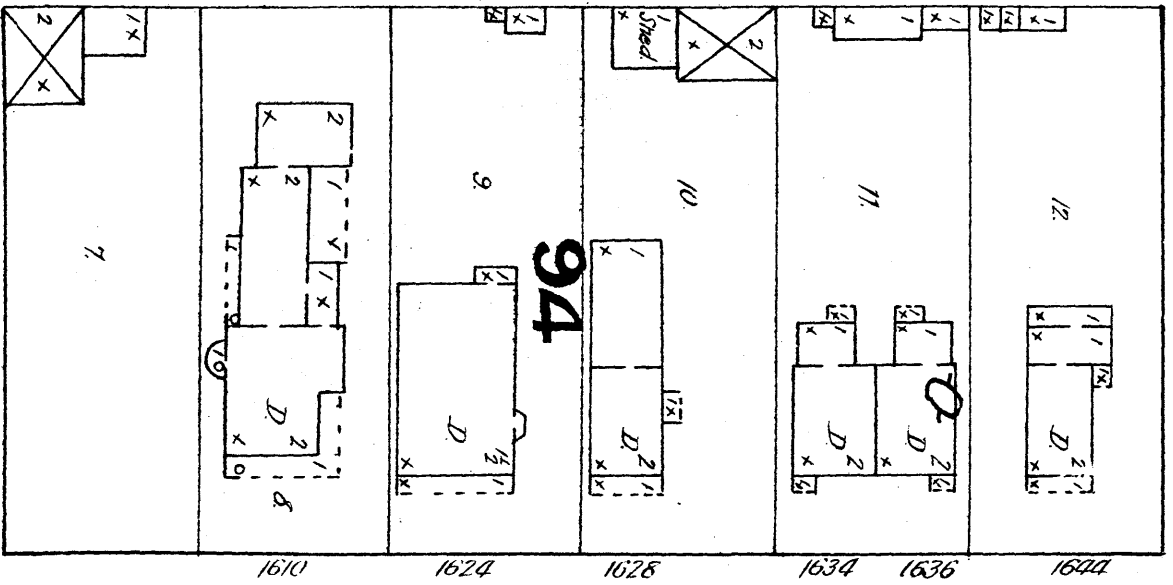


1610 K Street in 1901



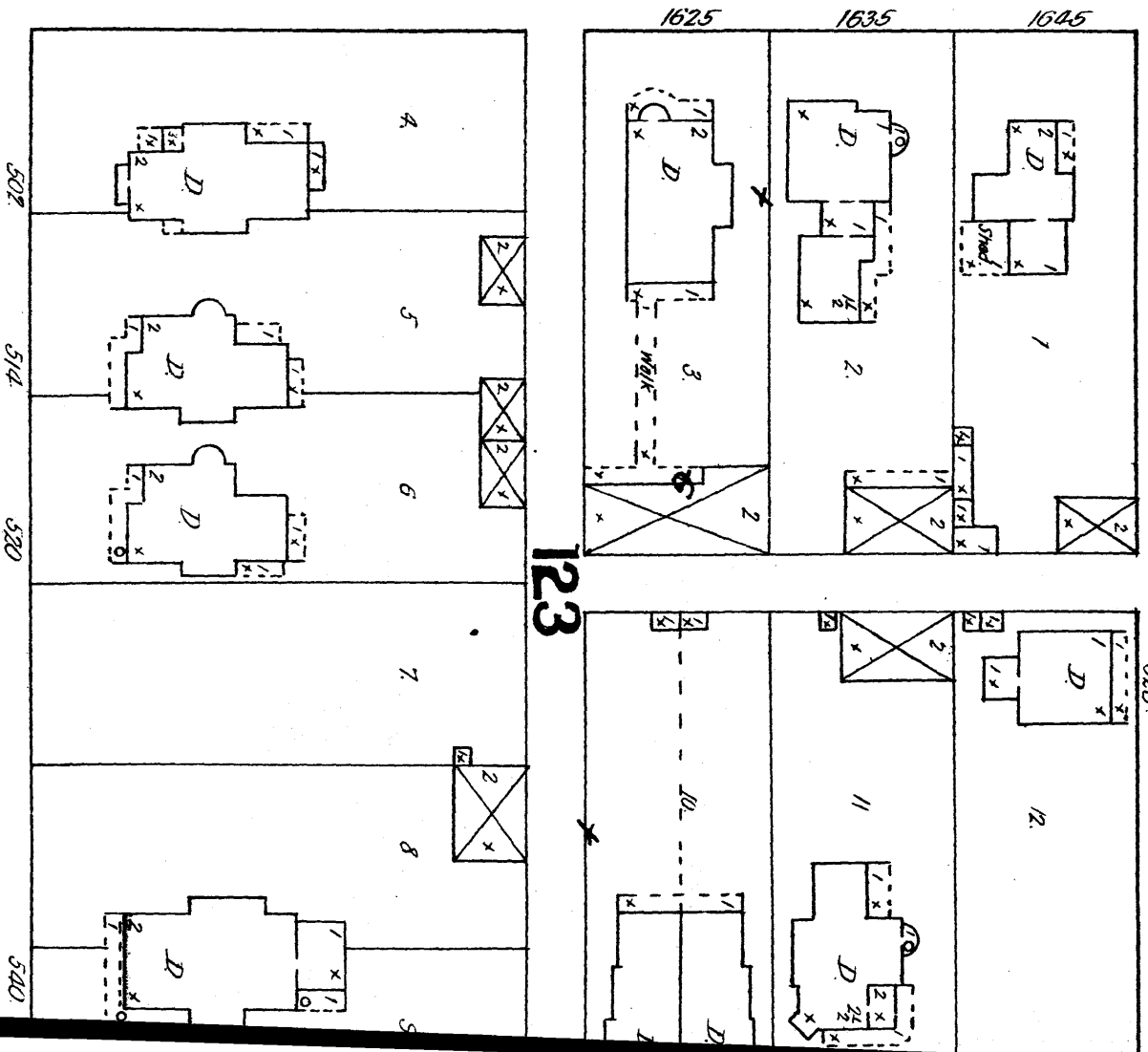
1630 K Street in 1909





HARRIS HOUSE 8" W. PIPE

1891 Sanborn Insurance Map



100'

S 16TH

SHEET

88

29

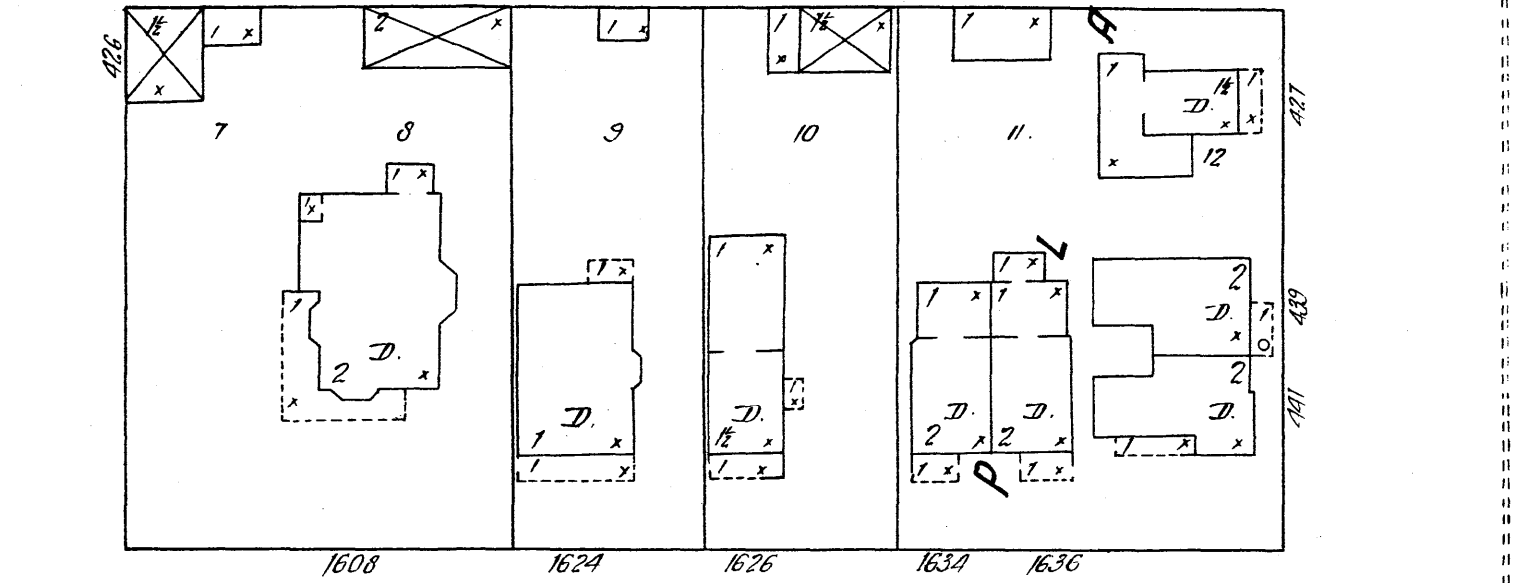
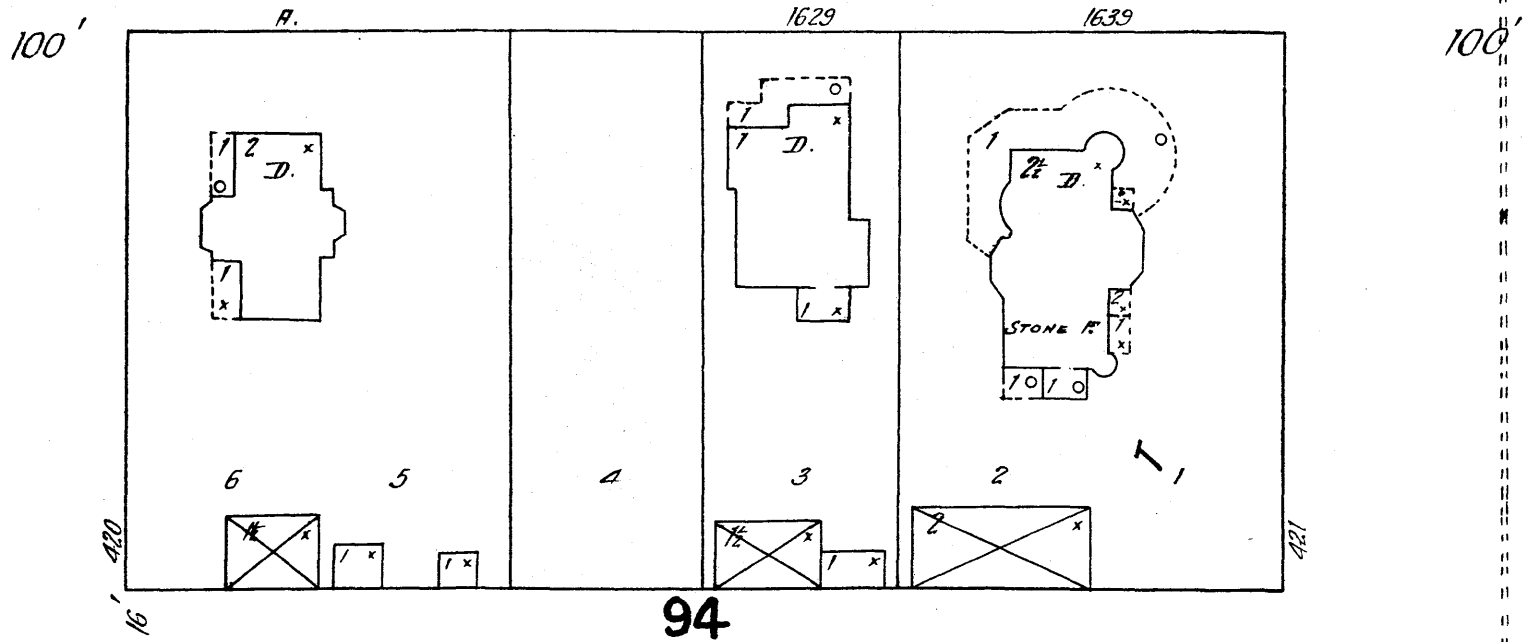
100'

X SAS,

Appendix H Map 2

15

78



↑ HARRIS HOUSE

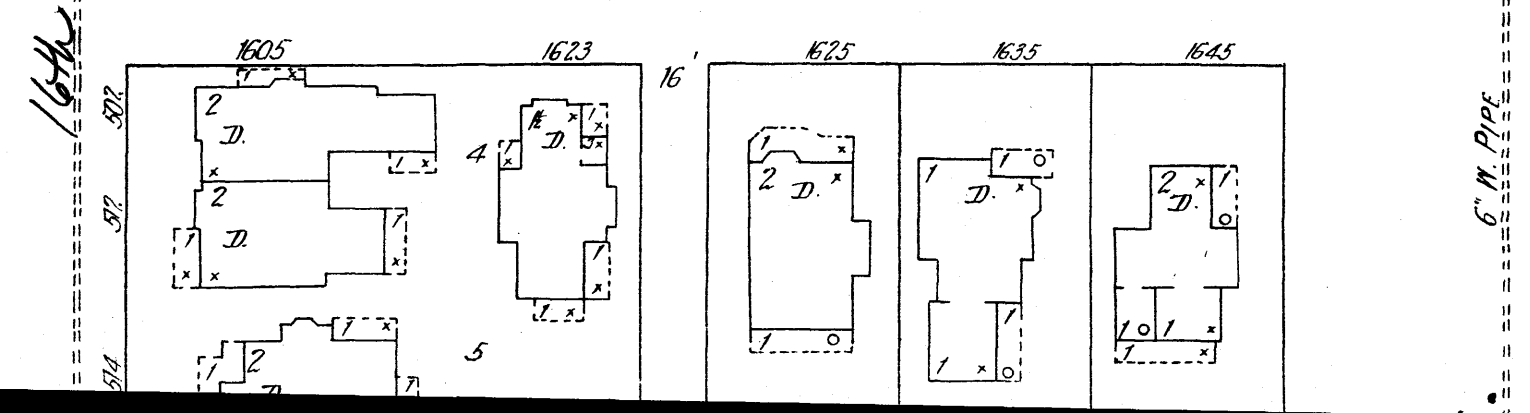
1903 ~~1928~~ Sanborn Insurance Map
8" W. PIPE

28

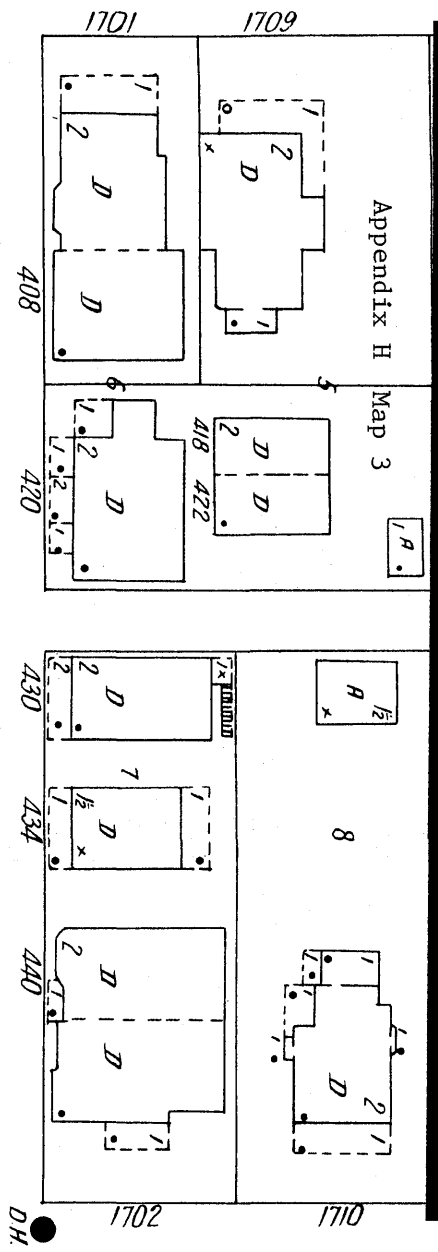
100' K

88

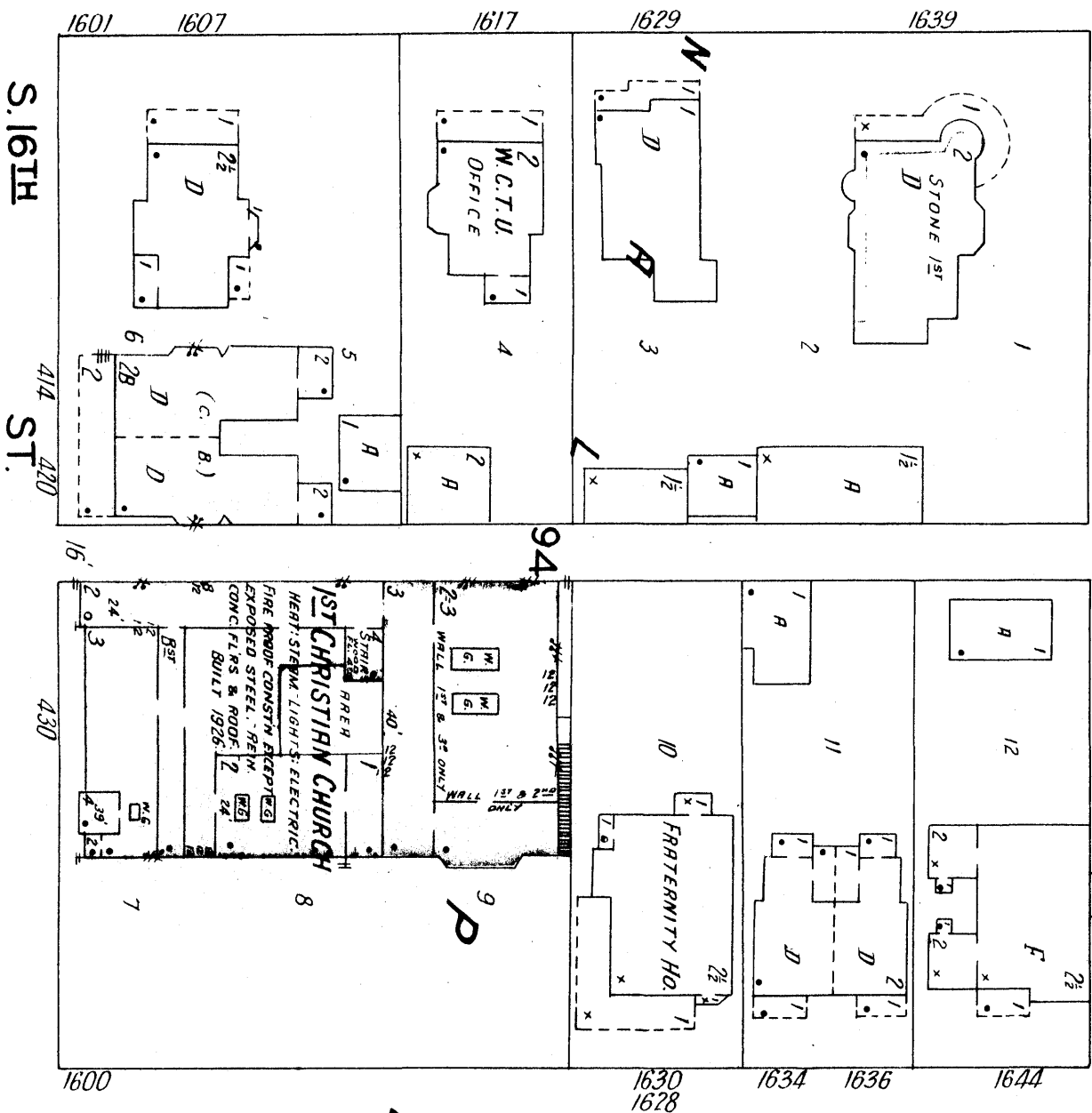
83



6" W. PIPE



S.17TH ST.



S.16TH ST.

↑ HARRIS HOUSE

1928 Sanborn Insurance Map

8" W. PIPE
100' A

8" W. PIPE 4" W. PIPE

Appendix G

EXECUTIVE BOARD
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1500 R STREET, BOX 82554
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA 68501

September 29, 1983

Marvin F. Kivett, State Historic Preservation Officer
Nebraska State Historic Preservation Review Board

Dear Mr. Kivett:

I have been asked to evaluate the archeological potential of lots 11 and 12 of Block 94 of the original Lincoln plat, at 1630 "K" Street. This is in reference to the proposed moving of the Harris house onto these lots.

The two lots are at present a graveled car parking area. Because of the surface disturbance caused by this type of usage of the property it would be very difficult to determine anything about possible prehistoric utilization of that location by a surface survey alone. Historic information obtained from the Sanborn insurance maps of 1891 and later indicates that there were dwellings on both lots, as well as miscellaneous sheds toward the back of the lots, near the alley. The dwelling on lot 11 may date to about the 1880s while the one on lot 12 was probably built about the turn of the century.

Since it is my understanding that the house that will be moved onto this property will have a full basement under it, there is a potential for some damage to either historic archeological remains, such as cellars,

Appendix G cont.

cisterns or latrine pits, or unknown prehistoric archeological or paleontological remains. Therefore, I recommend that monitoring of the initial stages of earthmoving be done by a qualified archeologist. In this way, if significant historic or prehistoric remains are encountered the appropriate measures can be taken to salvage them.

If the above precautions are taken there would be no objections to the project as planned.

Sincerely,

Gayle F. Carlson

Gayle F. Carlson
Curator of Anthropology